



FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

**ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

2ND LEGISLATIVE DAY

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2020

1:06 O'CLOCK P.M.

NO. 2

[May 21, 2020]

SENATE
Daily Journal Index
2nd Legislative Day

Action	Page(s)
Communication	150
Joint Action Motion(s) Filed	136, 149
Legislative Measure(s) Filed	3
Message from the House	3, 31, 141
Presentation of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1	137
Report from Assignments Committee	42, 136, 149

Bill Number	Legislative Action	Page(s)
SB 1857	Concur in House Amendment(s).....	137
SJR 0001	Adopted.....	149
SJR 0001	Committee on Assignments.....	137
HB 0064	Second Reading.....	136
HB 0123	Recalled – Amendment(s).....	43
HB 0123	Third Reading	96
HB 2096	Recalled – Amendment(s).....	97
HB 2096	Third Reading	104
HB 2174	Recalled – Amendment(s).....	105
HB 2174	Third Reading	114
HB 2455	Recalled – Amendment(s).....	115
HB 2455	Third Reading	135

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
 Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Maywood, Illinois, presiding.
 Silent prayer was observed.
 Senator Bennett led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Hunter moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Wednesday, May 20, 2020, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
 The motion prevailed.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

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. 2 to House Bill 123
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2096
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2174
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2238
 Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3597

ANNOUNCEMENT ON ATTENDANCE

Senator Cunningham announced for the record that Senators Collins, Martwick and McGuire are excused from attendance.

Senator Anderson asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Republican caucus.

Senator Hunter asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Democrat caucus.

At the hour of 1:10 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the First Special Session stands at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 4:59 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
 Senator Lightford, presiding.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
 Mr. Hollman, 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. 1857

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.
 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. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1857
 House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1857
 Passed the House, as amended, May 21, 2020.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

[May 21, 2020]

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1857

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1857, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Notary Public Act is amended by changing Section 1-105 as follows:

(5 ILCS 312/1-105)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020)

Sec. 1-105. Notarization Task Force on Best Practices and Verification Standards to Implement Electronic Notarization.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) As more and more citizens throughout the State of Illinois rely on electronic devices they also increasingly depend on electronic documentation. Any assertion that e-mails or word processing documents are necessarily "informal and not legally binding" has been dispelled by national legislation such as the federal "E-Sign" law in 2000 and the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, which has been virtually universally adopted throughout the United States. Increasingly, laws have bestowed upon electronic documents the same legal effect as paper instruments.

(2) Moreover, institutions, businesses, and commerce have gradually put more of their faith in electronic commerce and information technology in order to facilitate formal and informal interactions that are oftentimes mission-critical and sensitive. In order to meet the growing demand for electronic commerce that is both convenient and secure, understanding the processes and technology is critical and the need for an electronic or remote notarization - the process of notarizing a signature on an electronic document by electronic methods - is becoming a necessity.

(b) As used in this Section, "Task Force" means the Notarization Task Force on Best Practices and Verification Standards to Implement Electronic Notarization.

(c) There is created a Notarization Task Force on Best Practices and Verification Standards to Implement Electronic Notarization to review and report on national standards for best practices in relation to electronic notarization, including security concerns and fraud prevention. The goal of the Task Force is to investigate and provide recommendations on national and State initiatives to implement electronic notarization in such a manner that increases the availability to notary public services, protects consumers, and maintains the integrity of the notarization seal and signature.

(d) The Task Force's report shall include, but not be limited to, standards for an electronic signature, including encryption and decryption; the application process for electronic notarial commission; and the training of notaries on electronic notarization standards and best practices prior to the commission of an electronic notary's electronic signature. The report shall also evaluate and make a recommendation on fees for notary application and commission, on which documents and acts can be attested to by electronic notaries, and on security measures that will protect the integrity of the electronic notary's electronic signature, as well as standards that the Secretary of State may rely upon for revoking an electronic notarization. The report must make a recommendation on whether and to what extent this Act should be expanded and updated.

(e) The Task Force shall meet no less than 5 times between the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly and December 31, 2019. The Task Force shall prepare a report that summarizes its work and makes recommendations resulting from its review. The Task Force shall submit the report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than June 30, 2020.

(f) The Task Force shall consist of the following 17 members:

(1) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from the Index Department of the Office of the Secretary of State;

(2) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from the Department of Information Technology of the Office of the Secretary of State;

(3) one member appointed by the President of the Senate;

(4) one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(5) one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(6) one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(7) one member appointed by the Attorney General;

(8) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by the president of a statewide organization representing state's attorneys;

(9) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide organization representing attorneys;

[May 21, 2020]

- (10) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by an organization representing attorneys in a municipality of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants;
- (11) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide organization representing bankers;
- (12) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide organization representing community bankers;
- (13) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide organization representing credit unions;
- (14) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide organization representing corporate fiduciaries;
- (15) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by an organization representing realtors in a municipality of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants;
- (16) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide organization representing realtors; and
- (17) one member appointed by the Secretary of State from nominations made by a statewide chapter of a national organization representing elder law attorneys.

(g) The Secretary of State shall designate which member shall serve as chairperson and facilitate the Task Force. The members of the Task Force shall be appointed no later than 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly. Vacancies in the membership of the Task Force shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The members of the Task Force shall not receive compensation for serving as members of the Task Force.

(h) The Office of the Secretary of State shall provide the Task Force with administrative and other support.

(i) This Section is repealed on July 1, ~~2021~~ 2020.
(Source: P.A. 100-440, eff. 8-25-17.)

Section 10. The Illinois Lottery Law is amended by changing Section 21.13 as follows:
(20 ILCS 1605/21.13)

Sec. 21.13. ~~Scratch-off for Alzheimer's care, support, education, and awareness~~ ~~The End of Alzheimer's Begins With Me scratch-off game.~~

(a) The Department shall offer a special instant scratch-off game ~~for the benefit of Alzheimer's care, support, education, and awareness~~ with the title of "The End of Alzheimer's Begins With Me". The game shall commence on January 1, 2020 or as soon thereafter, at the discretion of the Director, as is reasonably practical, and shall be discontinued on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2021. The operation of the game shall be governed by this Act and any rules adopted by the Department. If any provision of this Section is inconsistent with any other provision of this Act, then this Section governs.

(b) The net revenue from the ~~Alzheimer's care, support, education, and awareness~~ "The End of Alzheimer's Begins With Me" scratch-off game shall be deposited into the Alzheimer's Awareness Fund.

Moneys received for the purposes of this Section, including, without limitation, net revenue from the special instant scratch-off game and from gifts, grants, and awards from any public or private entity, must be deposited into the Fund. Any interest earned on moneys in the Fund must be deposited into the Fund.

For the purposes of this subsection, "net revenue" means the total amount for which tickets have been sold less the sum of the amount paid out in the prizes and the actual administrative expenses of the Department solely related to the scratch-off game under this Section.

(c) During the time that tickets are sold for the ~~Alzheimer's care, support, education, and awareness~~ "The End of Alzheimer's Begins With Me" scratch-off game, the Department shall not unreasonably diminish the efforts devoted to marketing any other instant scratch-off lottery game.

(d) The Department may adopt any rules necessary to implement and administer the provisions of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-561, eff. 8-23-19.)

Section 15. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by changing Section 5.2 as follows:
(20 ILCS 2630/5.2)

Sec. 5.2. Expungement, sealing, and immediate sealing.

(a) General Provisions.

(1) Definitions. In this Act, words and phrases have the meanings set forth in this subsection, except when a particular context clearly requires a different meaning.

(A) The following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Unified Code of Corrections, 730 ILCS 5/5-1-2 through 5/5-1-22:

- (i) Business Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-2),
- (ii) Charge (730 ILCS 5/5-1-3),
- (iii) Court (730 ILCS 5/5-1-6),
- (iv) Defendant (730 ILCS 5/5-1-7),
- (v) Felony (730 ILCS 5/5-1-9),
- (vi) Imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-10),
- (vii) Judgment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-12),
- (viii) Misdemeanor (730 ILCS 5/5-1-14),
- (ix) Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-15),
- (x) Parole (730 ILCS 5/5-1-16),
- (xi) Petty Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-17),
- (xii) Probation (730 ILCS 5/5-1-18),
- (xiii) Sentence (730 ILCS 5/5-1-19),
- (xiv) Supervision (730 ILCS 5/5-1-21), and
- (xv) Victim (730 ILCS 5/5-1-22).

(B) As used in this Section, "charge not initiated by arrest" means a charge (as defined by 730 ILCS 5/5-1-3) brought against a defendant where the defendant is not arrested prior to or as a direct result of the charge.

(C) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or upon a verdict or finding of guilty of an offense, rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury. An order of supervision successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)) successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of supervision or an order of qualified probation that is terminated unsatisfactorily is a conviction, unless the unsatisfactory termination is reversed, vacated, or modified and the judgment of conviction, if any, is reversed or vacated.

(D) "Criminal offense" means a petty offense, business offense, misdemeanor, felony, or municipal ordinance violation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(H)). As used in this Section, a minor traffic offense (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)) shall not be considered a criminal offense.

(E) "Expunge" means to physically destroy the records or return them to the petitioner and to obliterate the petitioner's name from any official index or public record, or both. Nothing in this Act shall require the physical destruction of the circuit court file, but such records relating to arrests or charges, or both, ordered expunged shall be impounded as required by subsections (d)(9)(A)(ii) and (d)(9)(B)(ii).

(F) As used in this Section, "last sentence" means the sentence, order of supervision, or order of qualified probation (as defined by subsection (a)(1)(J)), for a criminal offense (as defined by subsection (a)(1)(D)) that terminates last in time in any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the petitioner has included the criminal offense for which the sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation was imposed in his or her petition. If multiple sentences, orders of supervision, or orders of qualified probation terminate on the same day and are last in time, they shall be collectively considered the "last sentence" regardless of whether they were ordered to run concurrently.

(G) "Minor traffic offense" means a petty offense, business offense, or Class C misdemeanor under the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a municipal or local ordinance.

(G-5) "Minor Cannabis Offense" means a violation of Section 4 or 5 of the Cannabis Control Act concerning not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis, provided the violation did not include a penalty enhancement under Section 7 of the Cannabis Control Act and is not associated with an arrest, conviction or other disposition for a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

(H) "Municipal ordinance violation" means an offense defined by a municipal or local ordinance that is criminal in nature and with which the petitioner was charged or for which the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.

(I) "Petitioner" means an adult or a minor prosecuted as an adult who has applied for relief under this Section.

(J) "Qualified probation" means an order of probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, Section 12-4.3(b)(1) and (2) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and

Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act. For the purpose of this Section, "successful completion" of an order of qualified probation under Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act and Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act means that the probation was terminated satisfactorily and the judgment of conviction was vacated.

(K) "Seal" means to physically and electronically maintain the records, unless the records would otherwise be destroyed due to age, but to make the records unavailable without a court order, subject to the exceptions in Sections 12 and 13 of this Act. The petitioner's name shall also be obliterated from the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order to seal shall not be affected.

(L) "Sexual offense committed against a minor" includes, but is not limited to, the offenses of indecent solicitation of a child or criminal sexual abuse when the victim of such offense is under 18 years of age.

(M) "Terminate" as it relates to a sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation includes either satisfactory or unsatisfactory termination of the sentence, unless otherwise specified in this Section. A sentence is terminated notwithstanding any outstanding financial legal obligation.

(2) Minor Traffic Offenses. Orders of supervision or convictions for minor traffic offenses shall not affect a petitioner's eligibility to expunge or seal records pursuant to this Section.

(2.5) Commencing 180 days after July 29, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-697), the law enforcement agency issuing the citation shall automatically expunge, on or before January 1 and July 1 of each year, the law enforcement records of a person found to have committed a civil law violation of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act or subsection (c) of Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act in the law enforcement agency's possession or control and which contains the final satisfactory disposition which pertain to the person issued a citation for that offense. The law enforcement agency shall provide by rule the process for access, review, and to confirm the automatic expungement by the law enforcement agency issuing the citation. Commencing 180 days after July 29, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-697), the clerk of the circuit court shall expunge, upon order of the court, or in the absence of a court order on or before January 1 and July 1 of each year, the court records of a person found in the circuit court to have committed a civil law violation of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act or subsection (c) of Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act in the clerk's possession or control and which contains the final satisfactory disposition which pertain to the person issued a citation for any of those offenses.

(3) Exclusions. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(8), (e), (e-5), and (e-6) of this Section, the court shall not order:

(A) the sealing or expungement of the records of arrests or charges not initiated by arrest that result in an order of supervision or conviction of: (i) any sexual offense committed against a minor; (ii) Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or (iii) Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, unless the arrest or charge is for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-503 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, that occurred prior to the offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender has no other conviction for violating Section 11-501 or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

(B) the sealing or expungement of records of minor traffic offenses (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)), unless the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.

(C) the sealing of the records of arrests or charges not initiated by arrest which result in an order of supervision or a conviction for the following offenses:

(i) offenses included in Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, except Section 11-14 and a misdemeanor violation of Section 11-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(ii) Section 11-1.50, 12-3.4, 12-15, 12-30, 26-5, or 48-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(iii) Sections 12-3.1 or 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 125 of the Stalking No Contact Order Act, or Section 219 of the Civil No Contact Order Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(iv) Class A misdemeanors or felony offenses under the Humane Care for Animals Act; or

(v) any offense or attempted offense that would subject a person to registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act.

(D) (blank).

(b) Expungement.

(1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not initiated by arrest when each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in: (i) acquittal, dismissal, or the petitioner's release without charging, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (ii) a conviction which was vacated or reversed, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (iii) an order of supervision and such supervision was successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B); or (iv) an order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)) and such probation was successfully completed by the petitioner.

(1.5) When a petitioner seeks to have a record of arrest expunged under this Section, and the offender has been convicted of a criminal offense, the State's Attorney may object to the expungement on the grounds that the records contain specific relevant information aside from the mere fact of the arrest.

(2) Time frame for filing a petition to expunge.

(A) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an acquittal, dismissal, the petitioner's release without charging, or the reversal or vacation of a conviction, there is no waiting period to petition for the expungement of such records.

(B) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of supervision, successfully completed by the petitioner, the following time frames will apply:

(i) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision under Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or under Section 11-1.50, 12-3.2, or 12-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall not be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.

(i-5) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, that occurred prior to the offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender has no other conviction for violating Section 11-501 or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance shall not be eligible for expungement until the petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.

(ii) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision for any other offenses shall not be eligible for expungement until 2 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.

(C) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of qualified probation, successfully completed by the petitioner, such records shall not be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the probation.

(3) Those records maintained by the Department for persons arrested prior to their 17th birthday shall be expunged as provided in Section 5-915 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(4) Whenever a person has been arrested for or convicted of any offense, in the name of a person whose identity he or she has stolen or otherwise come into possession of, the aggrieved person from whom the identity was stolen or otherwise obtained without authorization, upon learning of the person having been arrested using his or her identity, may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit wherein the arrest was made, have a court order entered nunc pro tunc by the Chief Judge to correct the arrest record, conviction record, if any, and all official records of the arresting authority, the Department, other criminal justice agencies, the prosecutor, and the trial court concerning such arrest, if any, by removing his or her name from all such records in connection with the arrest and conviction, if any, and by inserting in the records the name of the offender, if known or ascertainable, in lieu of the aggrieved's name. The records of the circuit court clerk shall be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the aggrieved person obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. Nothing in this Section shall limit the Department of State Police or other criminal justice agencies or prosecutors from listing under an offender's name the false names he or she has used.

(5) Whenever a person has been convicted of criminal sexual assault, aggravated

criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, the victim of that offense may request that the State's Attorney of the county in which the conviction occurred file a verified petition with the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial to have a court order entered to seal the records of the circuit court clerk in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning that offense. However, the records of the arresting authority and the Department of State Police concerning the offense shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown, shall make the records of the circuit court clerk in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning the offense available for public inspection.

(6) If a conviction has been set aside on direct review or on collateral attack and the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner was factually innocent of the charge, the court that finds the petitioner factually innocent of the charge shall enter an expungement order for the conviction for which the petitioner has been determined to be innocent as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(7) Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Department of State Police from maintaining all records of any person who is admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who fulfills those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act.

(8) If the petitioner has been granted a certificate of innocence under Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court that grants the certificate of innocence shall also enter an order expunging the conviction for which the petitioner has been determined to be innocent as provided in subsection (h) of Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(c) Sealing.

(1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, and cumulative with any rights to expungement of criminal records, this subsection authorizes the sealing of criminal records of adults and of minors prosecuted as adults. Subsection (g) of this Section provides for immediate sealing of certain records.

(2) Eligible Records. The following records may be sealed:

(A) All arrests resulting in release without charging;

(B) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the conviction was reversed or vacated, except as excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B);

(C) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in orders of supervision, including orders of supervision for municipal ordinance violations, successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3);

(D) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in convictions, including convictions on municipal ordinance violations, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3);

(E) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in orders of first offender probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or Section 5-6-3.3 of the Unified Code of Corrections; and

(F) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in felony convictions unless otherwise excluded by subsection (a) paragraph (3) of this Section.

(3) When Records Are Eligible to Be Sealed. Records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2) may be sealed as follows:

(A) Records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) may be sealed at any time.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (E) of this paragraph (3), records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed 2 years after the termination of petitioner's last sentence (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)).

(C) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (E) of this paragraph (3), records identified as eligible under subsections (c)(2)(D), (c)(2)(E), and (c)(2)(F) may be sealed 3 years after the termination of the petitioner's last sentence (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)). Convictions requiring public registration under the Arsonist Registration Act, the Sex Offender Registration Act, or the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act may not be sealed until the petitioner is no longer required to register under that relevant Act.

(D) Records identified in subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii) may be sealed after the

petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.

(E) Records identified as eligible under subsections (c)(2)(C), (c)(2)(D), (c)(2)(E), or (c)(2)(F) may be sealed upon termination of the petitioner's last sentence if the petitioner earned a high school diploma, associate's degree, career certificate, vocational technical certification, or bachelor's degree, or passed the high school level Test of General Educational Development, during the period of his or her sentence or mandatory supervised release. This subparagraph shall apply only to a petitioner who has not completed the same educational goal prior to the period of his or her sentence or mandatory supervised release. If a petition for sealing eligible records filed under this subparagraph is denied by the court, the time periods under subparagraph (B) or (C) shall apply to any subsequent petition for sealing filed by the petitioner.

(4) Subsequent felony convictions. A person may not have subsequent felony conviction records sealed as provided in this subsection (c) if he or she is convicted of any felony offense after the date of the sealing of prior felony convictions as provided in this subsection (c). The court may, upon conviction for a subsequent felony offense, order the unsealing of prior felony conviction records previously ordered sealed by the court.

(5) Notice of eligibility for sealing. Upon entry of a disposition for an eligible record under this subsection (c), the petitioner shall be informed by the court of the right to have the records sealed and the procedures for the sealing of the records.

(d) Procedure. The following procedures apply to expungement under subsections (b), (e), and (e-6) and sealing under subsections (c) and (e-5):

(1) Filing the petition. Upon becoming eligible to petition for the expungement or sealing of records under this Section, the petitioner shall file a petition requesting the expungement or sealing of records with the clerk of the court where the arrests occurred or the charges were brought, or both. If arrests occurred or charges were brought in multiple jurisdictions, a petition must be filed in each such jurisdiction. The petitioner shall pay the applicable fee, except no fee shall be required if the petitioner has obtained a court order waiving fees under Supreme Court Rule 298 or it is otherwise waived.

(1.5) County fee waiver pilot program. From August 9, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-306) through December 31, 2020, in a county of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, no fee shall be required to be paid by a petitioner if the records sought to be expunged or sealed were arrests resulting in release without charging or arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the conviction was reversed or vacated, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B). The provisions of this paragraph (1.5), other than this sentence, are inoperative on and after January 1, ~~2022~~ 2021.

(2) Contents of petition. The petition shall be verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address and, for each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be sealed or expunged, the case number, the date of arrest (if any), the identity of the arresting authority, and such other information as the court may require. During the pendency of the proceeding, the petitioner shall promptly notify the circuit court clerk of any change of his or her address. If the petitioner has received a certificate of eligibility for sealing from the Prisoner Review Board under paragraph (10) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the certificate shall be attached to the petition.

(3) Drug test. The petitioner must attach to the petition proof that the petitioner has passed a test taken within 30 days before the filing of the petition showing the absence within his or her body of all illegal substances as defined by the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, and the Cannabis Control Act if he or she is petitioning to:

(A) seal felony records under clause (c)(2)(E);

(B) seal felony records for a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Cannabis Control Act under clause (c)(2)(F);

(C) seal felony records under subsection (e-5); or

(D) expunge felony records of a qualified probation under clause (b)(1)(iv).

(4) Service of petition. The circuit court clerk shall promptly serve a copy of the petition and documentation to support the petition under subsection (e-5) or (e-6) on the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency and the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest.

(5) Objections.

(A) Any party entitled to notice of the petition may file an objection to the

petition. All objections shall be in writing, shall be filed with the circuit court clerk, and shall state with specificity the basis of the objection. Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expungement, an objection to the petition may not be filed.

(B) Objections to a petition to expunge or seal must be filed within 60 days of the date of service of the petition.

(6) Entry of order.

(A) The Chief Judge of the circuit wherein the charge was brought, any judge of that circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, if any, shall rule on the petition to expunge or seal as set forth in this subsection (d)(6).

(B) Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency, or the chief legal officer files an objection to the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days from the date of service of the petition, the court shall enter an order granting or denying the petition.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not deny a petition for sealing under this Section because the petitioner has not satisfied an outstanding legal financial obligation established, imposed, or originated by a court, law enforcement agency, or a municipal, State, county, or other unit of local government, including, but not limited to, any cost, assessment, fine, or fee. An outstanding legal financial obligation does not include any court ordered restitution to a victim under Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections, unless the restitution has been converted to a civil judgment. Nothing in this subparagraph (C) waives, rescinds, or abrogates a legal financial obligation or otherwise eliminates or affects the right of the holder of any financial obligation to pursue collection under applicable federal, State, or local law.

(7) Hearings. If an objection is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition of the hearing date at least 30 days prior to the hearing. Prior to the hearing, the State's Attorney shall consult with the Department as to the appropriateness of the relief sought in the petition to expunge or seal. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence on whether the petition should or should not be granted, and shall grant or deny the petition to expunge or seal the records based on the evidence presented at the hearing. The court may consider the following:

(A) the strength of the evidence supporting the defendant's conviction;

(B) the reasons for retention of the conviction records by the State;

(C) the petitioner's age, criminal record history, and employment history;

(D) the period of time between the petitioner's arrest on the charge resulting in the conviction and the filing of the petition under this Section; and

(E) the specific adverse consequences the petitioner may be subject to if the petition is denied.

(8) Service of order. After entering an order to expunge or seal records, the court must provide copies of the order to the Department, in a form and manner prescribed by the Department, to the petitioner, to the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, to the arresting agency, to the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest, and to such other criminal justice agencies as may be ordered by the court.

(9) Implementation of order.

(A) Upon entry of an order to expunge records pursuant to (b)(2)(A) or

(b)(2)(B)(ii), or both:

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency, the Department, and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order; and

(iii) in response to an inquiry for expunged records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry, shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(B) Upon entry of an order to expunge records pursuant to (b)(2)(B)(i) or (b)(2)(C),

or both:

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;

(iii) the records shall be impounded by the Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(iv) records impounded by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony, and to the Department of Corrections upon conviction for any offense; and

(v) in response to an inquiry for such records from anyone not authorized by law to access such records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(B-5) Upon entry of an order to expunge records under subsection (e-6):

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed under paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;

(iii) the records shall be impounded by the Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed under paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(iv) records impounded by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony, and to the Department of Corrections upon conviction for any offense; and

(v) in response to an inquiry for these records from anyone not authorized by law to access the records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving the inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(C) Upon entry of an order to seal records under subsection (c), the arresting agency, any other agency as ordered by the court, the Department, and the court shall seal the records (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(K)). In response to an inquiry for such records, from anyone not authorized by law to access such records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(D) The Department shall send written notice to the petitioner of its compliance with each order to expunge or seal records within 60 days of the date of service of that order or, if a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider is filed, within 60 days of service of the order resolving the motion, if that order requires the Department to expunge or seal records. In the event of an appeal from the circuit court order, the Department shall send written notice to the petitioner of its compliance with an Appellate Court or Supreme Court judgment to expunge or seal records within 60 days of the issuance of the court's mandate. The notice is not required while any motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider, or any appeal or petition for discretionary appellate review, is pending.

(E) Upon motion, the court may order that a sealed judgment or other court record necessary to demonstrate the amount of any legal financial obligation due and owing be made available for the limited purpose of collecting any legal financial obligations owed by the petitioner that were established, imposed, or originated in the criminal proceeding for which those records have been sealed. The records made available under this subparagraph (E) shall not be entered into the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts

Act and shall be immediately re-impounded upon the collection of the outstanding financial obligations.

(F) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a circuit court clerk may access a sealed record for the limited purpose of collecting payment for any legal financial obligations that were established, imposed, or originated in the criminal proceedings for which those records have been sealed.

(10) Fees. The Department may charge the petitioner a fee equivalent to the cost of processing any order to expunge or seal records. Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerks of Courts Act to the contrary, the circuit court clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records by the circuit court clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the petition to seal or expunge, the circuit court clerk shall deposit \$10 into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund, to be used to offset the costs incurred by the circuit court clerk in performing the additional duties required to serve the petition to seal or expunge on all parties. The circuit court clerk shall collect and forward the Department of State Police portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund. If the record brought under an expungement petition was previously sealed under this Section, the fee for the expungement petition for that same record shall be waived.

(11) Final Order. No court order issued under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.

(12) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. Under Section 2-1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the petitioner or any party entitled to notice may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order granting or denying the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days of service of the order. If filed more than 60 days after service of the order, a petition to vacate, modify, or reconsider shall comply with subsection (c) of Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Upon filing of a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider, notice of the motion shall be served upon the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.

(13) Effect of Order. An order granting a petition under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall not be considered void because it fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or because of any error asserted in a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider. The circuit court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the order is voidable and to vacate, modify, or reconsider its terms based on a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d).

(14) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Seal Records. Unless a court has entered a stay of an order granting a petition to seal, all parties entitled to notice of the petition must fully comply with the terms of the order within 60 days of service of the order even if a party is seeking relief from the order through a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d) or is appealing the order.

(15) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Expunge Records. While a party is seeking relief from the order granting the petition to expunge through a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d) or is appealing the order, and unless a court has entered a stay of that order, the parties entitled to notice of the petition must seal, but need not expunge, the records until there is a final order on the motion for relief or, in the case of an appeal, the issuance of that court's mandate.

(16) The changes to this subsection (d) made by Public Act 98-163 apply to all petitions pending on August 5, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-163) and to all orders ruling on a petition to expunge or seal on or after August 5, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-163).

(e) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expungement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial, have a court order entered expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been pardoned but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon

entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was pardoned.

(e-5) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a certificate of eligibility for sealing by the Prisoner Review Board which specifically authorizes sealing, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, have a court order entered sealing the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the petitioner obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been granted the certificate but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by this Act or to the arresting authority, a law enforcement agency, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of sealing, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was granted the certificate of eligibility for sealing.

(e-6) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a certificate of eligibility for expungement by the Prisoner Review Board which specifically authorizes expungement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, have a court order entered expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the petitioner obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been granted the certificate but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by this Act or to the arresting authority, a law enforcement agency, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all expunged records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was granted the certificate of eligibility for expungement.

(f) Subject to available funding, the Illinois Department of Corrections shall conduct a study of the impact of sealing, especially on employment and recidivism rates, utilizing a random sample of those who apply for the sealing of their criminal records under Public Act 93-211. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois Department of Employment Security shall be utilized as appropriate to assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a manner that would allow the identification of any particular individual or employing unit. The study shall be made available to the General Assembly no later than September 1, 2010.

(g) Immediate Sealing.

(1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, and cumulative with any rights to expungement or sealing of criminal records, this subsection authorizes the immediate sealing of criminal records of adults and of minors prosecuted as adults.

(2) Eligible Records. Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal or dismissal with prejudice, except as excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B), that occur on or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-282), may be sealed immediately if the petition is filed with the circuit court clerk on the same day and during the same hearing in which the case is disposed.

(3) When Records are Eligible to be Immediately Sealed. Eligible records under paragraph (2) of this subsection (g) may be sealed immediately after entry of the final disposition of a case, notwithstanding the disposition of other charges in the same case.

(4) Notice of Eligibility for Immediate Sealing. Upon entry of a disposition for an eligible record under this subsection (g), the defendant shall be informed by the court of his or her right to have eligible records immediately sealed and the procedure for the immediate sealing of these records.

(5) Procedure. The following procedures apply to immediate sealing under this subsection (g).

(A) Filing the Petition. Upon entry of the final disposition of the case, the defendant's attorney may immediately petition the court, on behalf of the defendant, for immediate sealing of eligible records under paragraph (2) of this subsection (g) that are entered on or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-282). The immediate sealing petition may be filed with the circuit court clerk during the hearing in which the final disposition of the case is entered. If the defendant's attorney does not file the petition for immediate sealing during the hearing, the defendant may file a petition for sealing at any time as authorized under subsection (c)(3)(A).

(B) Contents of Petition. The immediate sealing petition shall be verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address, and for each eligible record, the case number, the date of arrest if applicable, the identity of the arresting authority if applicable, and other information as the court may require.

(C) Drug Test. The petitioner shall not be required to attach proof that he or she has passed a drug test.

(D) Service of Petition. A copy of the petition shall be served on the State's Attorney in open court. The petitioner shall not be required to serve a copy of the petition on any other agency.

(E) Entry of Order. The presiding trial judge shall enter an order granting or denying the petition for immediate sealing during the hearing in which it is filed. Petitions for immediate sealing shall be ruled on in the same hearing in which the final disposition of the case is entered.

(F) Hearings. The court shall hear the petition for immediate sealing on the same day and during the same hearing in which the disposition is rendered.

(G) Service of Order. An order to immediately seal eligible records shall be served in conformance with subsection (d)(8).

(H) Implementation of Order. An order to immediately seal records shall be implemented in conformance with subsections (d)(9)(C) and (d)(9)(D).

(I) Fees. The fee imposed by the circuit court clerk and the Department of State Police shall comply with paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

(J) Final Order. No court order issued under this subsection (g) shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to service of the order in conformance with subsection (d)(8).

(K) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. Under Section 2-1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the petitioner, State's Attorney, or the Department of State Police may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order denying the petition to immediately seal within 60 days of service of the order. If filed more than 60 days after service of the order, a petition to vacate, modify, or reconsider shall comply with subsection (c) of Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(L) Effect of Order. An order granting an immediate sealing petition shall not be considered void because it fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or because of an error asserted in a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider. The circuit court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the order is voidable, and to vacate, modify, or reconsider its terms based on a motion filed under subparagraph (L) of this subsection (g).

(M) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Seal Records. Unless a court has entered a stay of an order granting a petition to immediately seal, all parties entitled to service of the order must fully comply with the terms of the order within 60 days of service of the order.

(h) Sealing; trafficking victims.

(1) A trafficking victim as defined by paragraph (10) of subsection (a) of Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be eligible to petition for immediate sealing of his or her criminal record upon the completion of his or her last sentence if his or her participation in the underlying offense was a direct result of human trafficking under Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

(2) A petitioner under this subsection (h), in addition to the requirements provided under paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section, shall include in his or her petition a clear and concise statement that: (A) he or she was a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense; and (B) that his or her participation in the offense was a direct result of human trafficking under Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

(3) If an objection is filed alleging that the petitioner is not entitled to immediate sealing under this subsection (h), the court shall conduct a hearing under paragraph (7) of subsection (d) of this Section and the court shall determine whether the petitioner is entitled to immediate sealing

under this subsection (h). A petitioner is eligible for immediate relief under this subsection (h) if he or she shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that: (A) he or she was a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense; and (B) that his or her participation in the offense was a direct result of human trafficking under Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

(i) Minor Cannabis Offenses under the Cannabis Control Act.

(1) Expungement of Arrest Records of Minor Cannabis Offenses.

(A) The Department of State Police and all law enforcement agencies within the State shall automatically expunge all criminal history records of an arrest, charge not initiated by arrest, order of supervision, or order of qualified probation for a Minor Cannabis Offense committed prior to June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) if:

(i) One year or more has elapsed since the date of the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records; and

(ii) No criminal charges were filed relating to the arrest or law enforcement interaction or criminal charges were filed and subsequently dismissed or vacated or the arrestee was acquitted.

(B) If the law enforcement agency is unable to verify satisfaction of condition (ii) in paragraph (A), records that satisfy condition (i) in paragraph (A) shall be automatically expunged.

(C) Records shall be expunged by the law enforcement agency under the following timelines:

(i) Records created prior to June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act

101-27), but on or after January 1, 2013, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2021;

(ii) Records created prior to January 1, 2013, but on or after January 1, 2000,

shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2023;

(iii) Records created prior to January 1, 2000 shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2025.

In response to an inquiry for expunged records, the law enforcement agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed; however, it shall provide a certificate of disposition or confirmation that the record was expunged to the individual whose record was expunged if such a record exists.

(D) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to restrict or modify an individual's right to have that individual's records expunged except as otherwise may be provided in this Act, or diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the individual.

(2) Pardons Authorizing Expungement of Minor Cannabis Offenses.

(A) Upon June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27), the Department of State Police shall review all criminal history record information and identify all records that meet all of the following criteria:

(i) one or more convictions for a Minor Cannabis Offense;

(ii) the conviction identified in paragraph (2)(A)(i) did not include a penalty enhancement under Section 7 of the Cannabis Control Act; and

(iii) the conviction identified in paragraph (2)(A)(i) is not associated with a conviction for a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

(B) Within 180 days after June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27),

the Department of State Police shall notify the Prisoner Review Board of all such records that meet the criteria established in paragraph (2)(A).

(i) The Prisoner Review Board shall notify the State's Attorney of the county of conviction of each record identified by State Police in paragraph (2)(A) that is classified as a Class 4 felony. The State's Attorney may provide a written objection to the Prisoner Review Board on the sole basis that the record identified does not meet the criteria established in paragraph (2)(A). Such an objection must be filed within 60 days or by such later date set by Prisoner Review Board in the notice after the State's Attorney received notice from the Prisoner Review Board.

(ii) In response to a written objection from a State's Attorney, the Prisoner

Review Board is authorized to conduct a non-public hearing to evaluate the information provided in the objection.

(iii) The Prisoner Review Board shall make a confidential and privileged

recommendation to the Governor as to whether to grant a pardon authorizing expungement for each of the records identified by the Department of State Police as described in paragraph (2)(A).

(C) If an individual has been granted a pardon authorizing expungement as described

in this Section, the Prisoner Review Board, through the Attorney General, shall file a petition for expungement with the Chief Judge of the circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge where the individual had been convicted. Such petition may include more than one individual. Whenever an individual who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor that specifically authorizes expungement, an objection to the petition may not be filed. Petitions to expunge under this subsection (i) may include more than one individual. Within 90 days of the filing of such a petition, the court shall enter an order expunging the records of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department of State Police be expunged and the name of the defendant obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which the individual had received a pardon but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly provide a copy of the order and a certificate of disposition to the individual who was pardoned to the individual's last known address or by electronic means (if available) or otherwise make it available to the individual upon request.

(D) Nothing in this Section is intended to diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the individual.

(3) Any individual may file a motion to vacate and expunge a conviction for a misdemeanor or Class 4 felony violation of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Cannabis Control Act. Motions to vacate and expunge under this subsection (i) may be filed with the circuit court, Chief Judge of a judicial circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge. The circuit court clerk shall promptly serve a copy of the motion to vacate and expunge, and any supporting documentation, on the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense. When considering such a motion to vacate and expunge, a court shall consider the following: the reasons to retain the records provided by law enforcement, the petitioner's age, the petitioner's age at the time of offense, the time since the conviction, and the specific adverse consequences if denied. An individual may file such a petition after the completion of any non-financial sentence or non-financial condition imposed by the conviction. Within 60 days of the filing of such motion, a State's Attorney may file an objection to such a petition along with supporting evidence. If a motion to vacate and expunge is granted, the records shall be expunged in accordance with subparagraphs (d)(8) and (d)(9)(A) of this Section. An agency providing civil legal aid, as defined by Section 15 of the Public Interest Attorney Assistance Act, assisting individuals seeking to file a motion to vacate and expunge under this subsection may file motions to vacate and expunge with the Chief Judge of a judicial circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, and the motion may include more than one individual. Motions filed by an agency providing civil legal aid concerning more than one individual may be prepared, presented, and signed electronically.

(4) Any State's Attorney may file a motion to vacate and expunge a conviction for a misdemeanor or Class 4 felony violation of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Cannabis Control Act. Motions to vacate and expunge under this subsection (i) may be filed with the circuit court, Chief Judge of a judicial circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, and may include more than one individual. Motions filed by a State's Attorney concerning more than one individual may be prepared, presented, and signed electronically. When considering such a motion to vacate and expunge, a court shall consider the following: the reasons to retain the records provided by law enforcement, the individual's age, the individual's age at the time of offense, the time since the conviction, and the specific adverse consequences if denied. Upon entry of an order granting a motion to vacate and expunge records pursuant to this Section, the State's Attorney shall notify the Prisoner Review Board within 30 days. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly provide a copy of the order and a certificate of disposition to the individual whose records will be expunged to the individual's last known address or by electronic means (if available) or otherwise make available to the individual upon request. If a motion to vacate and expunge is granted, the records shall be expunged in accordance with subparagraphs (d)(8) and (d)(9)(A) of this Section.

(5) In the public interest, the State's Attorney of a county has standing to file motions to vacate and expunge pursuant to this Section in the circuit court with jurisdiction over the underlying conviction.

(6) If a person is arrested for a Minor Cannabis Offense as defined in this Section before June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) and the person's case is still pending but a sentence has not been imposed, the person may petition the court in which the charges are pending for an order to summarily dismiss those charges against him or her, and expunge all official records of his

or her arrest, plea, trial, conviction, incarceration, supervision, or expungement. If the court determines, upon review, that: (A) the person was arrested before June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) for an offense that has been made eligible for expungement; (B) the case is pending at the time; and (C) the person has not been sentenced of the minor cannabis violation eligible for expungement under this subsection, the court shall consider the following: the reasons to retain the records provided by law enforcement, the petitioner's age, the petitioner's age at the time of offense, the time since the conviction, and the specific adverse consequences if denied. If a motion to dismiss and expunge is granted, the records shall be expunged in accordance with subparagraph (d)(9)(A) of this Section.

(7) A person imprisoned solely as a result of one or more convictions for Minor Cannabis Offenses under this subsection (i) shall be released from incarceration upon the issuance of an order under this subsection.

(8) The Department of State Police shall allow a person to use the access and review process, established in the Department of State Police, for verifying that his or her records relating to Minor Cannabis Offenses of the Cannabis Control Act eligible under this Section have been expunged.

(9) No conviction vacated pursuant to this Section shall serve as the basis for damages for time unjustly served as provided in the Court of Claims Act.

(10) Effect of Expungement. A person's right to expunge an expungeable offense shall not be limited under this Section. The effect of an order of expungement shall be to restore the person to the status he or she occupied before the arrest, charge, or conviction.

(11) Information. The Department of State Police shall post general information on its website about the expungement process described in this subsection (i).

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-282, eff. 1-1-18; 100-284, eff. 8-24-17; 100-287, eff. 8-24-17; 100-692, eff. 8-3-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-776, eff. 8-10-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-159, eff. 1-1-20; 101-306, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 20. The Criminal Diversion Racial Impact Data Collection Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2637/20)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 20. Repeal. This Act is repealed on December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-666, eff. 1-1-17.)

Section 23. The Illinois Holocaust and Genocide Commission Act is amended by changing Section 95 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5010/95)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 95. Repeal. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2022 ~~2021~~.

(Source: P.A. 96-1063, eff. 1-1-11.)

Section 25. The Language Access to Government Services Task Force Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5095/25)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020)

Sec. 25. Repeal. This Act is repealed on July 1, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 100-320, eff. 8-24-17; 100-1145, eff. 12-10-18.)

Section 30. The Protection of Individuals with Disabilities in the Criminal Justice System Task Force Act of 2019 is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5150/20)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 20. Report. The Task Force shall submit a report with its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Attorney General, and to the General Assembly on or before September 30, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 101-391, eff. 8-16-19.)

Section 35. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Sections 5.857 and 6z-100 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.857)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020)

Sec. 5.857. The Capital Development Board Revolving Fund. This Section is repealed July 1, 2021 ~~2020~~.

[May 21, 2020]

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/6z-100)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020)

Sec. 6z-100. Capital Development Board Revolving Fund; payments into and use. All monies received by the Capital Development Board for publications or copies issued by the Board, and all monies received for contract administration fees, charges, or reimbursements owing to the Board shall be deposited into a special fund known as the Capital Development Board Revolving Fund, which is hereby created in the State treasury. The monies in this Fund shall be used by the Capital Development Board, as appropriated, for expenditures for personal services, retirement, social security, contractual services, legal services, travel, commodities, printing, equipment, electronic data processing, or telecommunications. Unexpended moneys in the Fund shall not be transferred or allocated by the Comptroller or Treasurer to any other fund, nor shall the Governor authorize the transfer or allocation of those moneys to any other fund. This Section is repealed July 1, ~~2021~~ 2020.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

Section 40. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Section 1-15.93 as follows:

(30 ILCS 500/1-15.93)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 1-15.93. Single prime. "Single prime" means the design-bid-build procurement delivery method for a building construction project in which the Capital Development Board is the construction agency procuring 2 or more subdivisions of work enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a) of Section 30-30 of this Code under a single contract. This Section is repealed on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2021.

(Source: P.A. 101-369, eff. 12-15-19.)

Section 45. The State Property Control Act is amended by changing Section 7.4 as follows:

(30 ILCS 605/7.4)

Sec. 7.4. James R. Thompson Center.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law to the contrary, the administrator is authorized under this Section to dispose of the James R. Thompson Center located in Chicago, Illinois. The administrator may sell the property as provided in subsection (b), and, either as a condition of the sale or thereafter enter into a leaseback or other agreement that directly or indirectly gives the State a right to use, control, and possess the property.

(b) The administrator shall dispose of the property using a competitive sealed proposal process that includes, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Engagement Prior to Request for Proposal. The administrator may, prior to soliciting requests for proposals, enter into discussions with interested purchasers in order to assess existing market conditions, demands and likely development scenarios provided that no such interested purchasers shall have any role in drafting any request for proposals nor shall any request for proposal be provided to any interested purchaser prior to its general public distribution. The administrator may issue a request for qualifications that requests interested purchasers to provide such information as the administrator reasonably deems necessary in order to evaluate the qualifications of such interested purchasers including the ability of interested purchasers to acquire and develop the property, all as reasonably determined by the administrator.

(2) Request for proposals. Proposals to acquire and develop the property shall be solicited through a request for proposals. Such request for proposals shall include such requirements and factors as the administrator shall determine are necessary or advisable with respect to the disposition of the James R. Thompson Center, including soliciting proposals designating a portion of the property after the development or redevelopment thereof in honor of Governor James R. Thompson.

(3) Public notice. Public notice of any request for qualification or request for proposals shall be published in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the date by which such requests are due. The administrator may advertise the request in any other manner or publication which it reasonably determines may increase the scope and nature of responses to the request. In the event the administrator shall have already identified qualified purchasers pursuant to a request for qualification process as set forth above, notice of the request for proposals may be delivered only to such qualified purchasers.

(4) Opening of proposals. Proposals shall be opened publicly on the date, time and location designated in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin, but proposals shall be opened in a manner to avoid disclosure of contents to competing purchasers during the process of negotiation. A record of

proposals shall be prepared and shall be open for public inspection after contract award, but prior to contract execution.

(5) Evaluation factors. Proposals shall be submitted in 2 parts: (i) items except price, and (ii) covering price. The first part of all proposals shall be evaluated and ranked independently of the second part of all proposals.

(6) Discussion with interested purchasers and revisions of offers or proposals. After the opening of the proposals, and under such guidelines as the administrator may elect to establish in the request for proposals, the administrator and his or her designees may engage in discussions with interested purchasers who submitted offers or proposals that the administrator determines are reasonably susceptible of being selected for award for the purpose of clarifying and assuring full understanding of and responsiveness to the solicitation requirements. Those purchasers shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revision of proposals. Revisions may be permitted after submission and before award for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers. In conducting discussions there shall be no disclosure of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing purchasers. If information is disclosed to any purchaser, it shall be provided to all competing purchasers.

(7) Award. Awards shall be made to the interested purchaser whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the State, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals. The contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made.

(b-5) Any contract to dispose of the property is subject to the following conditions:

(1) A commitment from the purchaser to make any applicable payments to the City of Chicago with respect to additional zoning density;

(2) A commitment from the purchaser to enter into an agreement with the City of Chicago and the Chicago Transit Authority regarding the existing operation of the Chicago Transit Authority facility currently located on the property, substantially similar to the existing agreement between the City of Chicago, the Chicago Transit Authority, and the State of Illinois, and such agreement must be executed prior to assuming title to the property; and

(3) A commitment from the purchaser to designate a portion of the property after the development or redevelopment thereof in honor of Governor James R. Thompson.

(b-10) The administrator shall have authority to order such surveys, abstracts of title, or commitments for title insurance, environmental reports, property condition reports, or any other materials as the administrator may, in his or her reasonable discretion, be deemed necessary to demonstrate to prospective purchasers or bidders good and marketable title in and the existing conditions or characteristics of the property offered for sale under this Section. All conveyances of property made by the administrator under this Section shall be by quit claim deed.

(c) All moneys received from the sale of real property under this Section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund, provided that any obligations of the State to the purchaser acquiring the property, a contractor involved in the sale of the property, or a unit of local government may be remitted from the proceeds during the closing process and need not be deposited in the State treasury prior to closing.

(d) The administrator is authorized to enter into any agreements and execute any documents necessary to exercise the authority granted by this Section.

(e) Any agreement to dispose of the James R. Thompson Center located in Chicago, Illinois pursuant to the authority granted by this Section must be entered into no later than April 5, 2022 ~~2 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.~~

(f) The provisions of this Section are subject to the Freedom of Information Act, and nothing shall be construed to waive the ability of a public body to assert any applicable exemptions.

(Source: P.A. 100-1184, eff. 4-5-19.)

Section 50. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Section 218 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/218)

Sec. 218. Credit for student-assistance contributions.

(a) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2009 and on or before December 30, 2021 ~~2020~~, each taxpayer who, during the taxable year, makes a contribution (i) to a specified individual College Savings Pool Account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) to the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund in an amount matching a contribution made in the same taxable year by an employee of the taxpayer to that Account or Fund is entitled to a credit against the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 in an amount equal to 25% of that matching contribution, but not to exceed \$500 per contributing employee per taxable year.

[May 21, 2020]

(b) For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there is allowed a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) The credit 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 taxable years following the excess credit year. The tax credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits for more than one year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

(d) A taxpayer claiming the credit under this Section must maintain and record any information that the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, the Office of the State Treasurer, or the Department may require regarding the matching contribution for which the credit is claimed.

(Source: P.A. 96-198, eff. 8-10-09.)

Section 55. The Illinois Pension Code is amended by changing Section 16-118 as follows:

(40 ILCS 5/16-118) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 16-118)

Sec. 16-118. Retirement. "Retirement": Entry upon a retirement annuity or receipt of a single-sum retirement benefit granted under this Article after termination of active service as a teacher.

(a) An annuitant receiving a retirement annuity other than a disability retirement annuity may accept employment as a teacher from a school board or other employer specified in Section 16-106 without impairing retirement status, if that employment:

- (1) is not within the school year during which service was terminated; and
- (2) does not exceed the following:
 - (i) before July 1, 2001, 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in any school year;
 - (ii) during the period beginning July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2011, 120 paid days or 600 paid hours in each school year;
 - (iii) during the period beginning July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2018, 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in each school year;
 - (iv) beginning July 1, 2018 through June 30, ~~2021~~ 2020, 120 paid days or 600 paid hours in each school year, but not more than 100 paid days in the same classroom; and
 - (v) beginning July 1, ~~2021~~ 2020, 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in each school year.

Where such permitted employment is partly on a daily and partly on an hourly basis, a day shall be considered as 5 hours.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to an annuitant who returns to teaching under the program established in Section 16-150.1, for the duration of his or her participation in that program.

(Source: P.A. 100-596, eff. 7-1-18.)

Section 60. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Section 28.5 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/28.5)

Sec. 28.5. Clean Air Act rules; fast-track.

(a) This Section applies through December 31, ~~2021~~ 2019 and applies solely to the adoption of rules proposed by the Agency and required to be adopted by the State under the Clean Air Act as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA).

(b) For purposes of this Section, a "fast-track" rulemaking proceeding is a proceeding to promulgate a rule that the CAAA requires to be adopted. For the purposes of this Section, "requires to be adopted" refers only to those regulations or parts of regulations for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency is empowered to impose sanctions against the State for failure to adopt such rules. All fast-track rules must be adopted under procedures set forth in this Section, unless another provision of this Act specifies the method for adopting a specific rule.

(c) When the CAAA requires rules other than identical in substance rules to be adopted, upon request by the Agency, the Board must adopt rules under fast-track rulemaking requirements.

(d) The Agency must submit its fast-track rulemaking proposal in the following form:

(1) The Agency must file the rule in a form that meets the requirements of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) The cover sheet of the proposal shall prominently state that the rule is being proposed under this Section.

(3) The proposal shall clearly identify the provisions and portions of the federal statute, regulations, guidance, policy statement, or other documents upon which the rule is based.

(4) The supporting documentation for the rule shall summarize the basis of the rule.

(5) The Agency must describe in general the alternative selected and the basis for the alternative.

(6) The Agency must file a summary of economic and technical data upon which it relied in drafting the rule.

(7) The Agency must provide a list of any documents upon which it directly relied in drafting the rule or upon which it intends to rely at the hearings and must provide such documents to the Board. Additionally, the Agency must make such documents available at an appropriate location for inspection and copying at the expense of the interested party.

(8) The Agency must include in its submission a description of the geographical area to which the rule is intended to apply, a description of the process or processes affected, an identification by classes of the entities expected to be affected, and a list of sources expected to be affected by the rule to the extent known to the Agency.

(e) Within 14 days of receipt of the proposal, the Board must file the rule for first notice under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and must schedule all required hearings on the proposal and cause public notice to be given in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and the CAAA.

(f) The Board must set 3 hearings on the proposal, each of which shall be scheduled to continue from day to day, excluding weekends and State and federal holidays, until completed. The Board must require the written submission of all testimony at least 10 days before a hearing, with simultaneous service to all participants of record in the proceeding as of 15 days prior to hearing, unless a waiver is granted by the Board for good cause. In order to further expedite the hearings, presubmitted testimony shall be accepted into the record without the reading of the testimony at hearing, provided that the witness swears to the testimony and is available for questioning, and the Board must make every effort to conduct the proceedings expeditiously and avoid duplication and extraneous material.

(1) The first hearing shall be held within 55 days of receipt of the rule and shall be confined to testimony by and questions of the Agency's witnesses concerning the scope, applicability, and basis of the rule. Within 7 days after the first hearing, any person may request that the second hearing be held.

(A) If, after the first hearing, the Agency and affected entities are in agreement on the rule, the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not informed the Board of any unresolved objection to the rule, and no other interested party contests the rule or asks for the opportunity to present additional evidence, the Board may cancel the additional hearings. When the Board adopts the final order under these circumstances, it shall be based on the Agency's proposal as agreed to by the parties.

(B) If, after the first hearing, the Agency and affected entities are in agreement upon a portion of the rule, the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not informed the Board of any unresolved objections to that agreed portion of the rule, and no other interested party contests that agreed portion of the rule or asks for the opportunity to present additional evidence, the Board must proceed to the second hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of subsection (g) of this Section, but the hearing shall be limited in scope to the unresolved portion of the proposal. When the Board adopts the final order under these circumstances, it shall be based on such portion of the Agency's proposal as agreed to by the parties.

(2) The second hearing shall be scheduled to commence within 30 days of the first day of the first hearing and shall be devoted to presentation of testimony, documents, and comments by affected entities and all other interested parties.

(3) The third hearing shall be scheduled to commence within 14 days after the first day of the second hearing and shall be devoted solely to any Agency response to the material submitted at the second hearing and to any response by other parties. The third hearing shall be cancelled if the Agency indicates to the Board that it does not intend to introduce any additional material.

(g) In any fast-track rulemaking proceeding, the Board must accept evidence and comments on the economic impact of any provision of the rule and must consider the economic impact of the rule based on the record. The Board may order an economic impact study in a manner that will not prevent adoption of the rule within the time required by subsection (n) of this Section.

(h) In all fast-track rulemakings under this Section, the Board must take into account factors set forth in subsection (a) of Section 27 of this Act.

(i) The Board must adopt rules in the fast-track rulemaking docket under the requirements of this Section that the CAAA requires to be adopted, and may consider a non-required rule in a second docket that shall proceed under Title VII of this Act.

(j) The Board is directed to take whatever measures are available to it to complete fast-track rulemaking as expeditiously as possible consistent with the need for careful consideration. These measures shall include, but not be limited to, having hearings transcribed on an expedited basis.

(k) Following the hearings, the Board must close the record 14 days after the availability of the transcript.

(l) The Board must not revise or otherwise change an Agency fast-track rulemaking proposal without agreement of the Agency until after the end of the hearing and comment period. Any revisions to an Agency proposal shall be based on the record of the proceeding.

(m) All rules adopted by the Board under this Section shall be based solely on the record before it.

(n) The Board must complete a fast-track rulemaking by adopting a second notice order no later than 130 days after receipt of the proposal if no third hearing is held and no later than 150 days if the third hearing is held. If the order includes a rule, the Illinois Board must file the rule for second notice under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act within 5 days after adoption of the order.

(o) Upon receipt of a statement of no objection to the rule from the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, the Board must adopt the final order and submit the rule to the Secretary of State for publication and certification within 21 days.

(Source: P.A. 99-197, eff. 7-30-15.)

Section 65. The Clerks of Courts Act is amended by changing Sections 27.1b and 27.1c as follows:

(705 ILCS 105/27.1b)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 27.1b. Circuit court clerk fees. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all fees charged by the clerks of the circuit court for the services described in this Section shall be established, collected, and disbursed in accordance with this Section. Except as otherwise specified in this Section, all fees under this Section shall be paid in advance and disbursed by each clerk on a monthly basis. In a county with a population of over 3,000,000, units of local government and school districts shall not be required to pay fees under this Section in advance and the clerk shall instead send an itemized bill to the unit of local government or school district, within 30 days of the fee being incurred, and the unit of local government or school district shall be allowed at least 30 days from the date of the itemized bill to pay; these payments shall be disbursed by each clerk on a monthly basis. Unless otherwise specified in this Section, the amount of a fee shall be determined by ordinance or resolution of the county board and remitted to the county treasurer to be used for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county. In a county with population of over 3,000,000, any amount retained by the clerk of the circuit court or remitted to the county treasurer shall be subject to appropriation by the county board.

(a) Civil cases. The fee for filing a complaint, petition, or other pleading initiating a civil action shall be as set forth in the applicable schedule under this subsection in accordance with case categories established by the Supreme Court in schedules.

(1) SCHEDULE 1: not to exceed a total of \$366 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$316 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$190 through December 31, 2021 and \$184 on and after January 1, 2022. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed \$55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$45 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit up to \$21 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts, in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

(i) up to \$10, as specified by the Supreme Court in accordance with Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, into the Mandatory Arbitration Fund;

(ii) \$2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and

(iii) \$9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed \$290 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$250 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(2) SCHEDULE 2: not to exceed a total of \$357 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$266 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$190 through

[May 21, 2020]

December 31, 2021 and \$184 on and after January 1, 2022. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed \$55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$45 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit up to \$21 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts, in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

- (i) up to \$10, as specified by the Supreme Court in accordance with Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, into the Mandatory Arbitration Fund;
- (ii) \$2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and
- (iii) \$9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed \$281 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$200 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(3) SCHEDULE 3: not to exceed a total of \$265 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$89 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$190 through December 31, 2021 and \$184 on and after January 1, 2022. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed \$55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$22 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit \$11 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

- (i) \$2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and
- (ii) \$9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed \$199 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$56 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(4) SCHEDULE 4: \$0.

(b) Appearance. The fee for filing an appearance in a civil action, including a cannabis civil law action under the Cannabis Control Act, shall be as set forth in the applicable schedule under this subsection in accordance with case categories established by the Supreme Court in schedules.

(1) SCHEDULE 1: not to exceed a total of \$230 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$191 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$75. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed \$50 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$45 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit up to \$21 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts, in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

- (i) up to \$10, as specified by the Supreme Court in accordance with Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, into the Mandatory Arbitration Fund;
- (ii) \$2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and
- (iii) \$9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed \$159 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$125 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(2) SCHEDULE 2: not to exceed a total of \$130 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$109 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$75. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed \$50 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$10 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit \$9 to the State Treasurer, which the State Treasurer shall deposit into the Supreme Court Special Purpose Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed \$71 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed \$90 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(3) SCHEDULE 3: \$0.

(b-5) Kane County and Will County. In Kane County and Will County civil cases, there is an additional fee of up to \$30 as set by the county board under Section 5-1101.3 of the Counties Code to be paid by each party at the time of filing the first pleading, paper, or other appearance; provided that no additional fee shall be required if more than one party is represented in a single pleading, paper, or other appearance. Distribution of fees collected under this subsection (b-5) shall be as provided in Section 5-1101.3 of the Counties Code.

(c) Counterclaim or third party complaint. When any defendant files a counterclaim or third party complaint, as part of the defendant's answer or otherwise, the defendant shall pay a filing fee for each counterclaim or third party complaint in an amount equal to the filing fee the defendant would have had to pay had the defendant brought a separate action for the relief sought in the counterclaim or third party complaint, less the amount of the appearance fee, if any, that the defendant has already paid in the action in which the counterclaim or third party complaint is filed.

(d) Alias summons. The clerk shall collect a fee not to exceed \$6 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$5 in any other county for each alias summons or citation issued by the clerk, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$5 for each alias summons or citation issued by the clerk.

(e) Jury services. The clerk shall collect, in addition to other fees allowed by law, a sum not to exceed \$212.50, as a fee for the services of a jury in every civil action not quasi-criminal in its nature and not a proceeding for the exercise of the right of eminent domain and in every other action wherein the right of trial by jury is or may be given by law. The jury fee shall be paid by the party demanding a jury at the time of filing the jury demand. If the fee is not paid by either party, no jury shall be called in the action or proceeding, and the action or proceeding shall be tried by the court without a jury.

(f) Change of venue. In connection with a change of venue:

(1) The clerk of the jurisdiction from which the case is transferred may charge a fee, not to exceed \$40, for the preparation and certification of the record; and

(2) The clerk of the jurisdiction to which the case is transferred may charge the same filing fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit.

(g) Petition to vacate or modify.

(1) In a proceeding involving a petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order filed within 30 days after the judgment or order was entered, except for an eviction case, small claims case, petition to reopen an estate, petition to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support, or petition to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, the fee shall not exceed \$60 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed \$50 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$50.

(2) In a proceeding involving a petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order filed more than 30 days after the judgment or order was entered, except for a petition to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support, or petition to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, the fee shall not exceed \$75.

(3) In a proceeding involving a motion to vacate or amend a final order, motion to vacate an ex parte judgment, judgment of forfeiture, or "failure to appear" or "failure to comply" notices sent to the Secretary of State, the fee shall equal \$40.

(h) Appeals preparation. The fee for preparation of a record on appeal shall be based on the number of pages, as follows:

(1) if the record contains no more than 100 pages, the fee shall not exceed \$70 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed \$50 in any other county;

(2) if the record contains between 100 and 200 pages, the fee shall not exceed \$100; and

(3) if the record contains 200 or more pages, the clerk may collect an additional fee

not to exceed 25 cents per page.

(i) Remands. In any cases remanded to the circuit court from the Supreme Court or the appellate court for a new trial, the clerk shall reinstate the case with either its original number or a new number. The clerk shall not charge any new or additional fee for the reinstatement. Upon reinstatement, the clerk shall advise the parties of the reinstatement. Parties shall have the same right to a jury trial on remand and reinstatement that they had before the appeal, and no additional or new fee or charge shall be made for a jury trial after remand.

(j) Garnishment, wage deduction, and citation. In garnishment affidavit, wage deduction affidavit, and citation petition proceedings:

(1) if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is not more than \$1,000, the fee may not exceed \$35 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and may not exceed \$15 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$15;

(2) if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000, the fee may not exceed \$45 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and may not exceed \$30 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$30; and

(3) if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than \$5,000, the fee may not exceed \$65 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and may not exceed \$50 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$50.

(j-5) Debt collection. In any proceeding to collect a debt subject to the exception in item (ii) of subparagraph (A-5) of paragraph (1) of subsection (z) of this Section, the circuit court shall order and the clerk shall collect from each judgment debtor a fee of:

(1) \$35 if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is not more than \$1,000;

(2) \$45 if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000; and

(3) \$65 if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than \$5,000.

(k) Collections.

(1) For all collections made of others, except the State and county and except in maintenance or child support cases, the clerk may collect a fee of up to 2.5% of the amount collected and turned over.

(2) In child support and maintenance cases, the clerk may collect an annual fee of up to \$36 from the person making payment for maintaining child support records and the processing of support orders to the State of Illinois KIDS system and the recording of payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. This fee is in addition to and separate from amounts ordered to be paid as maintenance or child support and shall be deposited into a Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund, of which the clerk shall be the custodian, ex officio, to be used by the clerk to maintain child support orders and record all payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. The clerk may recover from the person making the maintenance or child support payment any additional cost incurred in the collection of this annual fee.

(3) The clerk may collect a fee of \$5 for certifications made to the Secretary of State as provided in Section 7-703 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and this fee shall be deposited into the Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund.

(4) In proceedings to foreclose the lien of delinquent real estate taxes, State's Attorneys shall receive a fee of 10% of the total amount realized from the sale of real estate sold in the proceedings. The clerk shall collect the fee from the total amount realized from the sale of the real estate sold in the proceedings and remit to the County Treasurer to be credited to the earnings of the Office of the State's Attorney.

(l) Mailing. The fee for the clerk mailing documents shall not exceed \$10 plus the cost of postage.

(m) Certified copies. The fee for each certified copy of a judgment, after the first copy, shall not exceed \$10.

(n) Certification, authentication, and reproduction.

(1) The fee for each certification or authentication for taking the acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument in writing with the seal of office shall not exceed \$6.

(2) The fee for reproduction of any document contained in the clerk's files shall not exceed:

(A) \$2 for the first page;

(B) 50 cents per page for the next 19 pages; and

(C) 25 cents per page for all additional pages.

(o) Record search. For each record search, within a division or municipal district, the clerk may collect a search fee not to exceed \$6 for each year searched.

(p) Hard copy. For each page of hard copy print output, when case records are maintained on an automated medium, the clerk may collect a fee not to exceed \$10 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed \$6 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed \$6.

(q) Index inquiry and other records. No fee shall be charged for a single plaintiff and defendant index inquiry or single case record inquiry when this request is made in person and the records are maintained in a current automated medium, and when no hard copy print output is requested. The fees to be charged for management records, multiple case records, and multiple journal records may be specified by the Chief Judge pursuant to the guidelines for access and dissemination of information approved by the Supreme Court.

(r) Performing a marriage. There shall be a \$10 fee for performing a marriage in court.

(s) Voluntary assignment. For filing each deed of voluntary assignment, the clerk shall collect a fee not to exceed \$20. For recording a deed of voluntary assignment, the clerk shall collect a fee not to exceed 50 cents for each 100 words. Exceptions filed to claims presented to an assignee of a debtor who has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be considered and treated, for the purpose of taxing costs therein, as actions in which the party or parties filing the exceptions shall be considered as party or parties plaintiff, and the claimant or claimants as party or parties defendant, and those parties respectively shall pay to the clerk the same fees as provided by this Section to be paid in other actions.

(t) Expungement petition. The clerk may collect a fee not to exceed \$60 for each expungement petition filed and an additional fee not to exceed \$4 for each certified copy of an order to expunge arrest records.

(u) Transcripts of judgment. For the filing of a transcript of judgment, the clerk may collect the same fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit.

(v) Probate filings.

(1) For each account (other than one final account) filed in the estate of a decedent, or ward, the fee shall not exceed \$25.

(2) For filing a claim in an estate when the amount claimed is greater than \$150 and not more than \$500, the fee shall not exceed \$40 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed \$25 in any other county; when the amount claimed is greater than \$500 and not more than \$10,000, the fee shall not exceed \$55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed \$40 in any other county; and when the amount claimed is more than \$10,000, the fee shall not exceed \$75 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed \$60 in any other county; except the court in allowing a claim may add to the amount allowed the filing fee paid by the claimant.

(3) For filing in an estate a claim, petition, or supplemental proceeding based upon an action seeking equitable relief including the construction or contest of a will, enforcement of a contract to make a will, and proceedings involving testamentary trusts or the appointment of testamentary trustees, the fee shall not exceed \$60.

(4) There shall be no fee for filing in an estate: (i) the appearance of any person for the purpose of consent; or (ii) the appearance of an executor, administrator, administrator to collect, guardian, guardian ad litem, or special administrator.

(5) For each jury demand, the fee shall not exceed \$137.50.

(6) For each certified copy of letters of office, of court order, or other certification, the fee shall not exceed \$2 per page.

(7) For each exemplification, the fee shall not exceed \$2, plus the fee for certification.

(8) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay the cost of publication by the clerk directly to the newspaper.

(9) The person on whose behalf a charge is incurred for witness, court reporter, appraiser, or other miscellaneous fees shall pay the same directly to the person entitled thereto.

(10) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay to the clerk all postage charges incurred by the clerk in mailing petitions, orders, notices, or other documents pursuant to the provisions of the Probate Act of 1975.

(w) Corrections of numbers. For correction of the case number, case title, or attorney computer identification number, if required by rule of court, on any document filed in the clerk's office, to be charged against the party that filed the document, the fee shall not exceed \$25.

(x) Miscellaneous.

(1) Interest earned on any fees collected by the clerk shall be turned over to the county general fund as an earning of the office.

(2) For any check, draft, or other bank instrument returned to the clerk for non-sufficient funds, account closed, or payment stopped, the clerk shall collect a fee of \$25.

(y) Other fees. Any fees not covered in this Section shall be set by rule or administrative order of the circuit court with the approval of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The clerk of the circuit court may provide services in connection with the operation of the clerk's office, other than those services mentioned in this Section, as may be requested by the public and agreed to by the clerk and approved by the Chief Judge. Any charges for additional services shall be as agreed to between the clerk and the party making the request and approved by the Chief Judge. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any clerk to provide any service not otherwise required by law.

(y-5) Unpaid fees. Unless a court ordered payment schedule is implemented or the fee requirements of this Section are waived under a court order, the clerk of the circuit court may add to any unpaid fees and costs under this Section a delinquency amount equal to 5% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 30 days, 10% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 60 days, and 15% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 90 days. Notice to those parties may be made by signage posting or publication. The additional delinquency amounts collected under this Section shall be deposited into the Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administration Fund and used to defray additional administrative costs incurred by the clerk of the circuit court in collecting unpaid fees and costs.

(z) Exceptions.

(1) No fee authorized by this Section shall apply to:

(A) police departments or other law enforcement agencies. In this Section, "law enforcement agency" means: an agency of the State or agency of a unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances; the Attorney General; or any State's Attorney;

(A-5) any unit of local government or school district, except in counties having a population of 500,000 or more the county board may by resolution set fees for units of local government or school districts no greater than the minimum fees applicable in counties with a population less than 3,000,000; provided however, no fee may be charged to any unit of local government or school district in connection with any action which, in whole or in part, is: (i) to enforce an ordinance; (ii) to collect a debt; or (iii) under the Administrative Review Law;

(B) any action instituted by the corporate authority of a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants under Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code and any action instituted under subsection (b) of Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code by a private owner or tenant of real property within 1,200 feet of a dangerous or unsafe building seeking an order compelling the owner or owners of the building to take any of the actions authorized under that subsection;

(C) any commitment petition or petition for an order authorizing the administration of psychotropic medication or electroconvulsive therapy under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code;

(D) a petitioner in any order of protection proceeding, including, but not limited to, fees for filing, modifying, withdrawing, certifying, or photocopying petitions for orders of protection, issuing alias summons, any related filing service, or certifying, modifying, vacating, or photocopying any orders of protection; or

(E) proceedings for the appointment of a confidential intermediary under the Adoption Act.

(2) No fee other than the filing fee contained in the applicable schedule in subsection (a) shall be charged to any person in connection with an adoption proceeding.

(3) Upon good cause shown, the court may waive any fees associated with a special needs adoption. The term "special needs adoption" has the meaning provided by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

(aa) This Section is repealed on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2021.

(Source: P.A. 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; 100-994, eff. 7-1-19; 100-1161, eff. 7-1-19.)

(705 ILCS 105/27.1c)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 27.1c. Assessment report.

(a) Not later than February 29, 2020, the clerk of the circuit court shall submit to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts a report for the period July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 containing,

[May 21, 2020]

with respect to each of the 4 categories of civil cases established by the Supreme Court pursuant to Section 27.1b of this Act:

- (1) the total number of cases that were filed;
 - (2) the amount of filing fees that were collected pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 27.1b;
 - (3) the amount of appearance fees that were collected pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 27.1b;
 - (4) the amount of fees collected pursuant to subsection (b-5) of Section 27.1b;
 - (5) the amount of filing fees collected for counterclaims or third party complaints pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 27.1b;
 - (6) the nature and amount of any fees collected pursuant to subsection (y) of Section 27.1b; and
 - (7) the number of cases for which, pursuant to Section 5-105 of the Code of Civil Procedure, there were waivers of fees, costs, and charges of 25%, 50%, 75%, or 100%, respectively, and the associated amount of fees, costs, and charges that were waived.
- (b) The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall publish the reports submitted under this Section on its website.
- (c) This Section is repealed on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2024.
(Source: P.A. 100-1161, eff. 7-1-19.)

Section 70. The Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act is amended by changing Section 20-5 as follows:
(705 ILCS 135/20-5)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)
Sec. 20-5. Repeal. This Act is repealed on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2024.
(Source: P.A. 100-987, eff. 7-1-19.)

Section 75. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Sections 106F-20 and 106F-25 as follows:
(725 ILCS 5/106F-20)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020)
Sec. 106F-20. Task Force; meetings; duties.
(a) The Task Force on Children of Incarcerated Parents shall meet at least 4 times beginning within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The first meeting shall be held no later than August 1, 2019.
(b) The Task Force shall review available research, best practices, and effective interventions to formulate recommendations.
(c) The Task Force shall produce a report detailing the Task Force's findings and recommendations and needed resources. The Task Force shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor by March 1, ~~2021~~ 2020.
(d) (Blank).
(Source: P.A. 101-480, eff. 8-23-19; 101-606, eff. 12-13-19.)
(725 ILCS 5/106F-25)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020)
Sec. 106F-25. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2022 ~~July 1, 2020~~.
(Source: P.A. 101-606, eff. 12-13-19.)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1857

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1857, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 2, on page 59, by replacing lines 6 through 17 with the following:

"Section 40. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Sections 1-15.93 and 30-30 as follows:

- (30 ILCS 500/1-15.93)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)
- Sec. 1-15.93. Single prime. "Single prime" means the design-bid-build procurement delivery method for a building construction project in which the Capital Development Board is the construction agency

procuring 2 or more subdivisions of work enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a) of Section 30-30 of this Code under a single contract. This Section is repealed on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2024.

(Source: P.A. 101-369, eff. 12-15-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/30-30)

Sec. 30-30. Design-bid-build construction.

(a) The provisions of this subsection are operative through December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

For building construction contracts in excess of \$250,000, separate specifications may be prepared for all equipment, labor, and materials in connection with the following 5 subdivisions of the work to be performed:

- (1) plumbing;
- (2) heating, piping, refrigeration, and automatic temperature control systems, including the testing and balancing of those systems;
- (3) ventilating and distribution systems for conditioned air, including the testing and balancing of those systems;
- (4) electric wiring; and
- (5) general contract work.

The specifications may be so drawn as to permit separate and independent bidding upon each of the 5 subdivisions of work. All contracts awarded for any part thereof may award the 5 subdivisions of work separately to responsible and reliable persons, firms, or corporations engaged in these classes of work. The contracts, at the discretion of the construction agency, may be assigned to the successful bidder on the general contract work or to the successful bidder on the subdivision of work designated by the construction agency before the bidding as the prime subdivision of work, provided that all payments will be made directly to the contractors for the 5 subdivisions of work upon compliance with the conditions of the contract.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly and through December 31, 2020, for single prime projects: (i) the bid of the successful low bidder shall identify the name of the subcontractor, if any, and the bid proposal costs for each of the 5 subdivisions of work set forth in this Section; (ii) the contract entered into with the successful bidder shall provide that no identified subcontractor may be terminated without the written consent of the Capital Development Board; (iii) the contract shall comply with the disadvantaged business practices of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act and the equal employment practices of Section 2-105 of the Illinois Human Rights Act; and (iv) the Capital Development Board shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly and Governor on the bidding, award, and performance of all single prime projects.

For building construction projects with a total construction cost valued at \$5,000,000 or less, the Capital Development Board shall not use the single prime procurement delivery method for more than 50% of the total number of projects bid for each fiscal year. Any project with a total construction cost valued greater than \$5,000,000 may be bid using single prime at the discretion of the Executive Director of the Capital Development Board.

(b) The provisions of this subsection are operative on and after January 1, ~~2022~~ 2024. For building construction contracts in excess of \$250,000, separate specifications shall be prepared for all equipment, labor, and materials in connection with the following 5 subdivisions of the work to be performed:

- (1) plumbing;
- (2) heating, piping, refrigeration, and automatic temperature control systems, including the testing and balancing of those systems;
- (3) ventilating and distribution systems for conditioned air, including the testing and balancing of those systems;
- (4) electric wiring; and
- (5) general contract work.

The specifications must be so drawn as to permit separate and independent bidding upon each of the 5 subdivisions of work. All contracts awarded for any part thereof shall award the 5 subdivisions of work separately to responsible and reliable persons, firms, or corporations engaged in these classes of work. The contracts, at the discretion of the construction agency, may be assigned to the successful bidder on the general contract work or to the successful bidder on the subdivision of work designated by the construction agency before the bidding as the prime subdivision of work, provided that all payments will be made directly to the contractors for the 5 subdivisions of work upon compliance with the conditions of the contract.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-369, eff. 12-15-19)."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1857**, with House Amendments numbered 2 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, 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. 2052

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

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. 2052

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 2052

Passed the House, as amended, May 21, 2020.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 2052

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 2052 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 11-74.4-3.5 as follows:
(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3.5)

Sec. 11-74.4-3.5. Completion dates for redevelopment projects.

(a) Unless otherwise stated in this Section, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 23rd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on or after January 15, 1981.

(a-5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 35th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted.

(a-7) A municipality may adopt tax increment financing for a redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area that also includes real property located within an existing redevelopment project area established prior to August 12, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-792). In such case: (i) the provisions of this Division shall apply with respect to the previously established redevelopment project area until the municipality adopts, as required in accordance with applicable provisions of this Division, an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for such redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of such redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area; and (ii) after the effective date of the ordinance described in (i), the provisions of this Division shall apply with respect to the subsequently established redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area.

(b) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 32nd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on September 9, 1999 by the Village of Downs.

The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 33rd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on May 20, 1985 by the Village of Wheeling.

[May 21, 2020]

The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 28th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on October 12, 1989 by the City of Lawrenceville.

(c) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 35th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted:

- (1) If the ordinance was adopted before January 15, 1981.
- (2) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1983, April 1984, July 1985, or December 1989.
- (3) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1987 and the redevelopment project is located within one mile of Midway Airport.
- (4) If the ordinance was adopted before January 1, 1987 by a municipality in Mason County.
- (5) If the municipality is subject to the Local Government Financial Planning and Supervision Act or the Financially Distressed City Law.
- (6) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1984 by the Village of Rosemont.
- (7) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality located in Clinton County for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality with a population in 1990 of less than 3,600 that is located in a county with a population in 1990 of less than 34,000 and for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997.
- (8) If the ordinance was adopted on October 5, 1982 by the City of Kankakee, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by East St. Louis.
- (9) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1991 by the Village of Sauget.
- (10) If the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1985 by the City of Rock Island.
- (11) If the ordinance was adopted before December 18, 1986 by the City of Moline.
- (12) If the ordinance was adopted in September 1988 by Sauk Village.
- (13) If the ordinance was adopted in October 1993 by Sauk Village.
- (14) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galva.
- (15) If the ordinance was adopted in March 1991 by the City of Centreville.
- (16) If the ordinance was adopted on January 23, 1991 by the City of East St. Louis.
- (17) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Aledo.
- (18) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1990 by the City of Clinton.
- (19) If the ordinance was adopted on September 6, 1994 by the City of Freeport.
- (20) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Tuscola.
- (21) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Sparta.
- (22) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Beardstown.
- (23) If the ordinance was adopted on April 27, 1981, October 21, 1985, or December 30, 1986 by the City of Belleville.
- (24) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Collinsville.
- (25) If the ordinance was adopted on September 14, 1994 by the City of Alton.
- (26) If the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1996 by the City of Lexington.
- (27) If the ordinance was adopted on November 5, 1984 by the City of LeRoy.
- (28) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1991 or June 3, 1992 by the City of Markham.
- (29) If the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1986 by the City of Pekin.
- (30) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1981 by the City of Champaign.
- (31) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1986 by the City of Urbana.
- (32) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1986 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (33) If the ordinance was adopted on February 24, 1992 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (34) If the ordinance was adopted on March 16, 1995 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (35) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the Town of Cicero.
- (36) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the City of Effingham.

- (37) If the ordinance was adopted on May 9, 1991 by the Village of Tilton.
- (38) If the ordinance was adopted on October 20, 1986 by the City of Elmhurst.
- (39) If the ordinance was adopted on January 19, 1988 by the City of Waukegan.
- (40) If the ordinance was adopted on September 21, 1998 by the City of Waukegan.
- (41) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the City of Sullivan.
- (42) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1991 by the City of Sullivan.
- (43) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the City of Oglesby.
- (44) If the ordinance was adopted on July 28, 1987 by the City of Marion.
- (45) If the ordinance was adopted on April 23, 1990 by the City of Marion.
- (46) If the ordinance was adopted on August 20, 1985 by the Village of Mount Prospect.
- (47) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1998 by the Village of Woodhull.
- (48) If the ordinance was adopted on April 20, 1993 by the Village of Princeville.
- (49) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 1986 by the City of Granite City.
- (50) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1989 by the Village of Lombard.
- (51) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the Village of Gardner.
- (52) If the ordinance was adopted on July 14, 1999 by the Village of Paw Paw.
- (53) If the ordinance was adopted on November 17, 1986 by the Village of Franklin Park.
- (54) If the ordinance was adopted on November 20, 1989 by the Village of South Holland.
- (55) If the ordinance was adopted on July 14, 1992 by the Village of Riverdale.
- (56) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galesburg.
- (57) If the ordinance was adopted on April 1, 1985 by the City of Galesburg.
- (58) If the ordinance was adopted on May 21, 1990 by the City of West Chicago.
- (59) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (60) If the ordinance was adopted in 1999 by the City of Villa Grove.
- (61) If the ordinance was adopted on January 13, 1987 by the Village of Mt. Zion.
- (62) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the Village of Manteno.
- (63) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1989 by the City of Chicago Heights.
- (64) If the ordinance was adopted on January 6, 1999 by the Village of Rosemont.
- (65) If the ordinance was adopted on December 19, 2000 by the Village of Stone Park.
- (66) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of DeKalb.
- (67) If the ordinance was adopted on December 2, 1986 by the City of Aurora.
- (68) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Milan.
- (69) If the ordinance was adopted on September 8, 1994 by the City of West Frankfort.
- (70) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the Village of Libertyville.
- (71) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the Village of Hoffman Estates.
- (72) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 1986 by the Village of Sherman.
- (73) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Macomb.
- (74) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the West Washington Street TIF.
- (75) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the Camp Street TIF.
- (76) If the ordinance was adopted on August 7, 2000 by the City of Des Plaines.
- (77) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Washington to create the Washington Square TIF #2.
- (78) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Morris.
- (79) If the ordinance was adopted on July 6, 1998 by the Village of Steeleville.
- (80) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF I (the Main St TIF).
- (81) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF II (the Interstate TIF).
- (82) If the ordinance was adopted on November 6, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Madden/Wells TIF District.
- (83) If the ordinance was adopted on November 4, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Roosevelt/Racine TIF District.
- (84) If the ordinance was adopted on June 10, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Stony Island Commercial/Burnside Industrial Corridors TIF District.
- (85) If the ordinance was adopted on November 29, 1989 by the City of Chicago to create the Englewood Mall TIF District.

- (86) If the ordinance was adopted on December 27, 1986 by the City of Mendota.
- (87) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Cahokia.
- (88) If the ordinance was adopted on September 20, 1999 by the City of Belleville.
- (89) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the Village of Bellevue to create the Bellevue TIF District 1.
- (90) If the ordinance was adopted on December 13, 1993 by the Village of Crete.
- (91) If the ordinance was adopted on February 12, 2001 by the Village of Crete.
- (92) If the ordinance was adopted on April 23, 2001 by the Village of Crete.
- (93) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Champaign.
- (94) If the ordinance was adopted on December 20, 1986 by the City of Charleston.
- (95) If the ordinance was adopted on June 6, 1989 by the Village of Romeoville.
- (96) If the ordinance was adopted on October 14, 1993 and amended on August 2, 2010 by the City of Venice.
- (97) If the ordinance was adopted on June 1, 1994 by the City of Markham.
- (98) If the ordinance was adopted on May 19, 1998 by the Village of Bensenville.
- (99) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1987 by the City of Dixon.
- (100) If the ordinance was adopted on December 20, 1988 by the Village of Lansing.
- (101) If the ordinance was adopted on October 27, 1998 by the City of Moline.
- (102) If the ordinance was adopted on May 21, 1991 by the Village of Glenwood.
- (103) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1992 by the City of East Peoria.
- (104) If the ordinance was adopted on December 14, 1998 by the City of Carlyle.
- (105) If the ordinance was adopted on May 17, 2000, as subsequently amended, by the City of Chicago to create the Midwest Redevelopment TIF District.
- (106) If the ordinance was adopted on September 13, 1989 by the City of Chicago to create the Michigan/Cermak Area TIF District.
- (107) If the ordinance was adopted on March 30, 1992 by the Village of Ohio.
- (108) If the ordinance was adopted on July 6, 1998 by the Village of Orangeville.
- (109) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1997 by the Village of Germantown.
- (110) If the ordinance was adopted on April 28, 2003 by Gibson City.
- (111) If the ordinance was adopted on May 17, 1990 by the Village of Washington Park, but only after the Village of Washington Park becomes compliant with the reporting requirements under subsection (d) of Section 11-74.4-5, and after the State Comptroller's certification of such compliance.
- (112) If the ordinance was adopted on February 28, 2000 by the City of Harvey.
- (113) If the ordinance was adopted on January 11, 1991 by the City of Chicago to create the Read/Dunning TIF District.
- (114) If the ordinance was adopted on July 24, 1991 by the City of Chicago to create the Sanitary and Ship Canal TIF District.
- (115) If the ordinance was adopted on December 4, 2007 by the City of Naperville.
- (116) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 2002 by the Village of Arlington Heights.
- (117) If the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1991 by the Village of Machesney Park.
- (118) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1993 by the City of Ottawa.
- (119) If the ordinance was adopted on June 4, 1991 by the Village of Lansing.
- (120) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 2004 by the Village of Fox Lake.
- (121) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1992 by the City of Fairfield.
- (122) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 1992 by the City of Mt. Sterling.
- (123) If the ordinance was adopted on March 15, 2004 by the City of Batavia.
- (124) If the ordinance was adopted on March 18, 2002 by the Village of Lake Zurich.
- (125) If the ordinance was adopted on September 23, 1997 by the City of Granite City.
- (126) If the ordinance was adopted on May 8, 2013 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Higgins Road/River Road TIF District No. 6.
- (127) If the ordinance was adopted on November 22, 1993 by the City of Arcola.
- (128) If the ordinance was adopted on September 7, 2004 by the City of Arcola.
- (129) If the ordinance was adopted on November 29, 1999 by the City of Paris.
- (130) If the ordinance was adopted on September 20, 1994 by the City of Ottawa to create the U.S. Route 6 East Ottawa TIF.
- (131) If the ordinance was adopted on May 2, 2002 by the Village of Crestwood.
- (132) If the ordinance was adopted on October 27, 1992 by the City of Blue Island.

- (133) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1993 by the City of Lacon.
- (134) If the ordinance was adopted on May 4, 1998 by the Village of Bradford.
- (135) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (136) If the ordinance was adopted on November 16, 1992 by the City of Pinckneyville.
- (137) If the ordinance was adopted on March 1, 2001 by the Village of South Jacksonville.
- (138) If the ordinance was adopted on February 26, 1992 by the City of Chicago to create the Stockyards Southeast Quadrant TIF District.
- (139) If the ordinance was adopted on January 25, 1993 by the City of LaSalle.
- (140) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1997 by the Village of Dieterich.
- (141) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 2016 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Balmoral/Pearl TIF No. 8 Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area.
- (142) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (143) If the ordinance was adopted on January 31, 1995 by the Village of Milledgeville.
- (144) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1996 by the Village of Pearl City.
- (145) If the ordinance was adopted on December 21, 1994 by the City of Calumet City.
- (146) If the ordinance was adopted on May 5, 2003 by the Town of Normal.
- (147) If the ordinance was adopted on June 2, 1998 by the City of Litchfield.
- (148) If the ordinance was adopted on October 23, 1995 by the City of Marion.
- (149) If the ordinance was adopted on May 24, 2001 by the Village of Hanover Park.
- (150) If the ordinance was adopted on May 30, 1995 by the Village of Zell.
- (151) If the ordinance was adopted on April 15, 1997 by the City of Edwardsville.
- (152) If the ordinance was adopted on September 5, 1995 by the City of Granite City.
- (153) If the ordinance was adopted on June 21, 1999 by the Village of Table Grove.
- (154) If the ordinance was adopted on February 23, 1995 by the City of Springfield.
- (155) If the ordinance was adopted on August 11, 1999 by the City of Monmouth.
- (156) If the ordinance was adopted on December 26, 1995 by the Village of Posen.
- (157) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 1995 by the Village of Caseyville.
- (158) If the ordinance was adopted on January 30, 1996 by the City of Madison.
- (159) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1996 by the Village of Hartford.
- (160) If the ordinance was adopted on July 2, 1996 by the Village of Manlius.
- (161) If the ordinance was adopted on March 21, 2000 by the City of Hoopeston.
- (162) If the ordinance was adopted on March 22, 2005 by the City of Hoopeston.
- (163) If the ordinance was adopted on July 10, 1996 by the City of Chicago to create the Goose Island TIF District.
- (164) If the ordinance was adopted on December 11, 1996 by the City of Chicago to create the Bryn Mawr/Broadway TIF District.
- (165) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1995 by the City of Chicago to create the 95th/Western TIF District.
- (166) If the ordinance was adopted on October 7, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the 71st and Stony Island TIF District.
- (167) If the ordinance was adopted on April 19, 1995 by the Village of North Utica.
- (168) If the ordinance was adopted on April 22, 1996 by the City of LaSalle.
- (169) If the ordinance was adopted on June 9, 2008 by the City of Country Club Hills.
- (170) If the ordinance was adopted on July 3, 1996 by the Village of Phoenix.
- (171) If the ordinance was adopted on May 19, 1997 by the Village of Swansea.
- (172) If the ordinance was adopted on August 13, 2001 by the Village of Saunemin.
- (173) If the ordinance was adopted on January 10, 2005 by the Village of Romeoville.
- (174) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1997 by the City of Berwyn for the South Berwyn Corridor Tax Increment Financing District.
- (175) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1997 by the City of Berwyn for the Roosevelt Road Tax Increment Financing District.
- (176) If the ordinance was adopted on May 3, 2001 by the Village of Hanover Park for the Village Center Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area (TIF # 3).
- (177) If the ordinance was adopted on January 1, 1996 by the City of Savanna.
- (178) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 2002 by the Village of Okawville.
- (179) If the ordinance was adopted on October 4, 1999 by the City of Vandalia.
- (180) If the ordinance was adopted on June 16, 2003 by the City of Rushville.

(181) If the ordinance was adopted on December 7, 1998 by the City of Quincy for the Central Business District West Tax Increment Redevelopment Project Area.

(182) If the ordinance was adopted on March 27, 1997 by the Village of Maywood approving the Roosevelt Road TIF District.

(183) If the ordinance was adopted on March 27, 1997 by the Village of Maywood approving the Madison Street/Fifth Avenue TIF District.

(184) If the ordinance was adopted on November 10, 1997 by the Village of Park Forest.

(185) If the ordinance was adopted on July 30, 1997 by the City of Chicago to create the Near North TIF district.

(d) For redevelopment project areas for which bonds were issued before July 29, 1991, or for which contracts were entered into before June 1, 1988, in connection with a redevelopment project in the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may be extended by municipal ordinance to December 31, 2013. The termination procedures of subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 are not required for these redevelopment project areas in 2009 but are required in 2013. The extension allowed by Public Act 87-1272 shall not apply to real property tax increment allocation financing under Section 11-74.4-8.

(e) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were adopted on or after December 16, 1986 and for which at least \$8 million worth of municipal bonds were authorized on or after December 19, 1989 but before January 1, 1990; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(f) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on or after December 1, 1981 but before January 1, 1982 and for which at least \$1,500,000 worth of tax increment revenue bonds were authorized on or after September 30, 1990 but before July 1, 1991; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(f-5) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 47 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on December 29, 1981 by the City of Springfield; provided that (i) the City of Springfield adopts an ordinance extending the life of the redevelopment project area to 47 years and (ii) the City of Springfield provides notice to the taxing bodies that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area not more than 30 and not less than 14 days prior to the adoption of that ordinance.

(g) In consolidating the material relating to completion dates from Sections 11-74.4-3 and 11-74.4-7 into this Section, it is not the intent of the General Assembly to make any substantive change in the law, except for the extension of the completion dates for the City of Aurora, the Village of Milan, the City of West Frankfort, the Village of Libertyville, and the Village of Hoffman Estates set forth under items (67), (68), (69), (70), and (71) of subsection (c) of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-214, eff. 8-18-17; 100-249, eff. 8-22-17; 100-510, eff. 9-15-17; 100-591, eff. 6-21-18; 100-609, eff. 7-17-18; 100-836, eff. 8-13-18; 100-853, eff. 8-14-18; 100-859, eff. 8-14-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-873, eff. 8-14-18; 100-899, eff. 8-17-18; 100-928, eff. 8-17-18; 100-967, eff. 8-19-18; 100-1031, eff. 8-22-18; 100-1032, eff. 8-22-18; 100-1164, eff. 12-27-18; 101-274, eff. 8-9-19; 101-618, eff. 12-20-19.)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 2052

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 2052 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 11-74.4-3.5 as follows:
(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3.5)

Sec. 11-74.4-3.5. Completion dates for redevelopment projects.

[May 21, 2020]

(a) Unless otherwise stated in this Section, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 23rd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on or after January 15, 1981.

(a-5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 35th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted.

(a-7) A municipality may adopt tax increment financing for a redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area that also includes real property located within an existing redevelopment project area established prior to August 12, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-792). In such case: (i) the provisions of this Division shall apply with respect to the previously established redevelopment project area until the municipality adopts, as required in accordance with applicable provisions of this Division, an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for such redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of such redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area; and (ii) after the effective date of the ordinance described in (i), the provisions of this Division shall apply with respect to the subsequently established redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area.

(b) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 32nd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on September 9, 1999 by the Village of Downs.

The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 33rd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on May 20, 1985 by the Village of Wheeling.

The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 28th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on October 12, 1989 by the City of Lawrenceville.

(c) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 35th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted:

- (1) If the ordinance was adopted before January 15, 1981.
- (2) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1983, April 1984, July 1985, or December 1989.
- (3) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1987 and the redevelopment project is located within one mile of Midway Airport.
- (4) If the ordinance was adopted before January 1, 1987 by a municipality in Mason County.
- (5) If the municipality is subject to the Local Government Financial Planning and Supervision Act or the Financially Distressed City Law.
- (6) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1984 by the Village of Rosemont.
- (7) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality located in

Clinton County for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality with a population in 1990 of less than 3,600 that is located in a county with a population in 1990 of less than 34,000 and for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997.

- (8) If the ordinance was adopted on October 5, 1982 by the City of Kankakee, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by East St. Louis.
- (9) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1991 by the Village of Sauget.
- (10) If the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1985 by the City of Rock Island.
- (11) If the ordinance was adopted before December 18, 1986 by the City of Moline.
- (12) If the ordinance was adopted in September 1988 by Sauk Village.
- (13) If the ordinance was adopted in October 1993 by Sauk Village.
- (14) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galva.
- (15) If the ordinance was adopted in March 1991 by the City of Centerville.
- (16) If the ordinance was adopted on January 23, 1991 by the City of East St. Louis.
- (17) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Aledo.
- (18) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1990 by the City of Clinton.
- (19) If the ordinance was adopted on September 6, 1994 by the City of Freeport.
- (20) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Tuscola.
- (21) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Sparta.
- (22) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Beardstown.
- (23) If the ordinance was adopted on April 27, 1981, October 21, 1985, or December 30, 1986 by the City of Belleville.
- (24) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Collinsville.
- (25) If the ordinance was adopted on September 14, 1994 by the City of Alton.
- (26) If the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1996 by the City of Lexington.
- (27) If the ordinance was adopted on November 5, 1984 by the City of LeRoy.
- (28) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1991 or June 3, 1992 by the City of Markham.
- (29) If the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1986 by the City of Pekin.
- (30) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1981 by the City of Champaign.
- (31) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1986 by the City of Urbana.
- (32) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1986 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (33) If the ordinance was adopted on February 24, 1992 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (34) If the ordinance was adopted on March 16, 1995 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (35) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the Town of Cicero.
- (36) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the City of Effingham.
- (37) If the ordinance was adopted on May 9, 1991 by the Village of Tilton.
- (38) If the ordinance was adopted on October 20, 1986 by the City of Elmhurst.
- (39) If the ordinance was adopted on January 19, 1988 by the City of Waukegan.
- (40) If the ordinance was adopted on September 21, 1998 by the City of Waukegan.
- (41) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the City of Sullivan.
- (42) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1991 by the City of Sullivan.
- (43) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the City of Oglesby.
- (44) If the ordinance was adopted on July 28, 1987 by the City of Marion.
- (45) If the ordinance was adopted on April 23, 1990 by the City of Marion.
- (46) If the ordinance was adopted on August 20, 1985 by the Village of Mount Prospect.
- (47) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1998 by the Village of Woodhull.
- (48) If the ordinance was adopted on April 20, 1993 by the Village of Princeville.
- (49) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 1986 by the City of Granite City.
- (50) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1989 by the Village of Lombard.
- (51) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the Village of Gardner.
- (52) If the ordinance was adopted on July 14, 1999 by the Village of Paw Paw.
- (53) If the ordinance was adopted on November 17, 1986 by the Village of Franklin Park.
- (54) If the ordinance was adopted on November 20, 1989 by the Village of South Holland.
- (55) If the ordinance was adopted on July 14, 1992 by the Village of Riverdale.
- (56) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galesburg.
- (57) If the ordinance was adopted on April 1, 1985 by the City of Galesburg.
- (58) If the ordinance was adopted on May 21, 1990 by the City of West Chicago.
- (59) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Oak Forest.

- (60) If the ordinance was adopted in 1999 by the City of Villa Grove.
- (61) If the ordinance was adopted on January 13, 1987 by the Village of Mt. Zion.
- (62) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the Village of Manteno.
- (63) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1989 by the City of Chicago Heights.
- (64) If the ordinance was adopted on January 6, 1999 by the Village of Rosemont.
- (65) If the ordinance was adopted on December 19, 2000 by the Village of Stone Park.
- (66) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of DeKalb.
- (67) If the ordinance was adopted on December 2, 1986 by the City of Aurora.
- (68) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Milan.
- (69) If the ordinance was adopted on September 8, 1994 by the City of West Frankfort.
- (70) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the Village of Libertyville.
- (71) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the Village of Hoffman Estates.
- (72) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 1986 by the Village of Sherman.
- (73) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Macomb.
- (74) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the West Washington Street TIF.
- (75) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the Camp Street TIF.
- (76) If the ordinance was adopted on August 7, 2000 by the City of Des Plaines.
- (77) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Washington to create the Washington Square TIF #2.
- (78) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Morris.
- (79) If the ordinance was adopted on July 6, 1998 by the Village of Steeleville.
- (80) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF I (the Main St TIF).
- (81) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF II (the Interstate TIF).
- (82) If the ordinance was adopted on November 6, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Madden/Wells TIF District.
- (83) If the ordinance was adopted on November 4, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Roosevelt/Racine TIF District.
- (84) If the ordinance was adopted on June 10, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Stony Island Commercial/Burnside Industrial Corridors TIF District.
- (85) If the ordinance was adopted on November 29, 1989 by the City of Chicago to create the Englewood Mall TIF District.
- (86) If the ordinance was adopted on December 27, 1986 by the City of Mendota.
- (87) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Cahokia.
- (88) If the ordinance was adopted on September 20, 1999 by the City of Belleville.
- (89) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the Village of Bellevue to create the Bellevue TIF District 1.
- (90) If the ordinance was adopted on December 13, 1993 by the Village of Crete.
- (91) If the ordinance was adopted on February 12, 2001 by the Village of Crete.
- (92) If the ordinance was adopted on April 23, 2001 by the Village of Crete.
- (93) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Champaign.
- (94) If the ordinance was adopted on December 20, 1986 by the City of Charleston.
- (95) If the ordinance was adopted on June 6, 1989 by the Village of Romeoville.
- (96) If the ordinance was adopted on October 14, 1993 and amended on August 2, 2010 by the City of Venice.
- (97) If the ordinance was adopted on June 1, 1994 by the City of Markham.
- (98) If the ordinance was adopted on May 19, 1998 by the Village of Bensenville.
- (99) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1987 by the City of Dixon.
- (100) If the ordinance was adopted on December 20, 1988 by the Village of Lansing.
- (101) If the ordinance was adopted on October 27, 1998 by the City of Moline.
- (102) If the ordinance was adopted on May 21, 1991 by the Village of Glenwood.
- (103) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1992 by the City of East Peoria.
- (104) If the ordinance was adopted on December 14, 1998 by the City of Carlyle.
- (105) If the ordinance was adopted on May 17, 2000, as subsequently amended, by the City of Chicago to create the Midwest Redevelopment TIF District.

- (106) If the ordinance was adopted on September 13, 1989 by the City of Chicago to create the Michigan/Cermak Area TIF District.
- (107) If the ordinance was adopted on March 30, 1992 by the Village of Ohio.
- (108) If the ordinance was adopted on July 6, 1998 by the Village of Orangeville.
- (109) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1997 by the Village of Germantown.
- (110) If the ordinance was adopted on April 28, 2003 by Gibson City.
- (111) If the ordinance was adopted on December 18, 1990 by the Village of Washington Park, but only after the Village of Washington Park becomes compliant with the reporting requirements under subsection (d) of Section 11-74.4-5, and after the State Comptroller's certification of such compliance.
- (112) If the ordinance was adopted on February 28, 2000 by the City of Harvey.
- (113) If the ordinance was adopted on January 11, 1991 by the City of Chicago to create the Read/Dunning TIF District.
- (114) If the ordinance was adopted on July 24, 1991 by the City of Chicago to create the Sanitary and Ship Canal TIF District.
- (115) If the ordinance was adopted on December 4, 2007 by the City of Naperville.
- (116) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 2002 by the Village of Arlington Heights.
- (117) If the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1991 by the Village of Machesney Park.
- (118) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1993 by the City of Ottawa.
- (119) If the ordinance was adopted on June 4, 1991 by the Village of Lansing.
- (120) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 2004 by the Village of Fox Lake.
- (121) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1992 by the City of Fairfield.
- (122) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 1992 by the City of Mt. Sterling.
- (123) If the ordinance was adopted on March 15, 2004 by the City of Batavia.
- (124) If the ordinance was adopted on March 18, 2002 by the Village of Lake Zurich.
- (125) If the ordinance was adopted on September 23, 1997 by the City of Granite City.
- (126) If the ordinance was adopted on May 8, 2013 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Higgins Road/River Road TIF District No. 6.
- (127) If the ordinance was adopted on November 22, 1993 by the City of Arcola.
- (128) If the ordinance was adopted on September 7, 2004 by the City of Arcola.
- (129) If the ordinance was adopted on November 29, 1999 by the City of Paris.
- (130) If the ordinance was adopted on September 20, 1994 by the City of Ottawa to create the U.S. Route 6 East Ottawa TIF.
- (131) If the ordinance was adopted on May 2, 2002 by the Village of Crestwood.
- (132) If the ordinance was adopted on October 27, 1992 by the City of Blue Island.
- (133) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1993 by the City of Lacon.
- (134) If the ordinance was adopted on May 4, 1998 by the Village of Bradford.
- (135) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (136) If the ordinance was adopted on November 16, 1992 by the City of Pinckneyville.
- (137) If the ordinance was adopted on March 1, 2001 by the Village of South Jacksonville.
- (138) If the ordinance was adopted on February 26, 1992 by the City of Chicago to create the Stockyards Southeast Quadrant TIF District.
- (139) If the ordinance was adopted on January 25, 1993 by the City of LaSalle.
- (140) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1997 by the Village of Dieterich.
- (141) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 2016 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Balmoral/Pearl TIF No. 8 Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area.
- (142) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (143) If the ordinance was adopted on January 31, 1995 by the Village of Milledgeville.
- (144) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1996 by the Village of Pearl City.
- (145) If the ordinance was adopted on December 21, 1994 by the City of Calumet City.
- (146) If the ordinance was adopted on May 5, 2003 by the Town of Normal.
- (147) If the ordinance was adopted on June 2, 1998 by the City of Litchfield.
- (148) If the ordinance was adopted on October 23, 1995 by the City of Marion.
- (149) If the ordinance was adopted on May 24, 2001 by the Village of Hanover Park.
- (150) If the ordinance was adopted on May 30, 1995 by the Village of Dalzell.
- (151) If the ordinance was adopted on April 15, 1997 by the City of Edwardsville.
- (152) If the ordinance was adopted on September 5, 1995 by the City of Granite City.

- (153) If the ordinance was adopted on June 21, 1999 by the Village of Table Grove.
- (154) If the ordinance was adopted on February 23, 1995 by the City of Springfield.
- (155) If the ordinance was adopted on August 11, 1999 by the City of Monmouth.
- (156) If the ordinance was adopted on December 26, 1995 by the Village of Posen.
- (157) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 1995 by the Village of Caseyville.
- (158) If the ordinance was adopted on January 30, 1996 by the City of Madison.
- (159) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1996 by the Village of Hartford.
- (160) If the ordinance was adopted on July 2, 1996 by the Village of Manlius.
- (161) If the ordinance was adopted on March 21, 2000 by the City of Hoopeston.
- (162) If the ordinance was adopted on March 22, 2005 by the City of Hoopeston.
- (163) If the ordinance was adopted on July 10, 1996 by the City of Chicago to create the Goose Island TIF District.
- (164) If the ordinance was adopted on December 11, 1996 by the City of Chicago to create the Bryn Mawr/Broadway TIF District.
- (165) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1995 by the City of Chicago to create the 95th/Western TIF District.
- (166) If the ordinance was adopted on October 7, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the 71st and Stony Island TIF District.
- (167) If the ordinance was adopted on April 19, 1995 by the Village of North Utica.
- (168) If the ordinance was adopted on April 22, 1996 by the City of LaSalle.
- (169) If the ordinance was adopted on June 9, 2008 by the City of Country Club Hills.
- (170) If the ordinance was adopted on July 3, 1996 by the Village of Phoenix.
- (171) If the ordinance was adopted on May 19, 1997 by the Village of Swansea.
- (172) If the ordinance was adopted on August 13, 2001 by the Village of Saunemin.
- (173) If the ordinance was adopted on January 10, 2005 by the Village of Romeoville.
- (174) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1997 by the City of Berwyn for the South Berwyn Corridor Tax Increment Financing District.
- (175) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1997 by the City of Berwyn for the Roosevelt Road Tax Increment Financing District.
- (176) If the ordinance was adopted on May 3, 2001 by the Village of Hanover Park for the Village Center Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area (TIF # 3).
- (177) If the ordinance was adopted on January 1, 1996 by the City of Savanna.
- (178) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 2002 by the Village of Okawville.
- (179) If the ordinance was adopted on October 4, 1999 by the City of Vandalia.
- (180) If the ordinance was adopted on June 16, 2003 by the City of Rushville.
- (181) If the ordinance was adopted on December 7, 1998 by the City of Quincy for the Central Business District West Tax Increment Redevelopment Project Area.
- (182) If the ordinance was adopted on March 27, 1997 by the Village of Maywood approving the Roosevelt Road TIF District.
- (183) If the ordinance was adopted on March 27, 1997 by the Village of Maywood approving the Madison Street/Fifth Avenue TIF District.
- (184) If the ordinance was adopted on November 10, 1997 by the Village of Park Forest.
- (185) If the ordinance was adopted on July 30, 1997 by the City of Chicago to create the Near North TIF district.
- (186) If the ordinance was adopted on December 1, 2000 by the Village of Mahomet.
- (187) If the ordinance was adopted on June 16, 1999 by the Village of Washburn.
- (188) If the ordinance was adopted on August 19, 1998 by the Village of New Berlin.
- (d) For redevelopment project areas for which bonds were issued before July 29, 1991, or for which contracts were entered into before June 1, 1988, in connection with a redevelopment project in the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may be extended by municipal ordinance to December 31, 2013. The termination procedures of subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 are not required for these redevelopment project areas in 2009 but are required in 2013. The extension allowed by Public Act 87-1272 shall not apply to real property tax increment allocation financing under Section 11-74.4-8.
- (e) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were adopted on or after December 16, 1986 and for which at least \$8 million worth of municipal bonds were authorized on or after December 19, 1989 but before January 1, 1990; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of

the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(f) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on or after December 1, 1981 but before January 1, 1982 and for which at least \$1,500,000 worth of tax increment revenue bonds were authorized on or after September 30, 1990 but before July 1, 1991; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(f-5) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 47 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on December 29, 1981 by the City of Springfield; provided that (i) the City of Springfield adopts an ordinance extending the life of the redevelopment project area to 47 years and (ii) the City of Springfield provides notice to the taxing bodies that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area not more than 30 and not less than 14 days prior to the adoption of that ordinance.

(g) In consolidating the material relating to completion dates from Sections 11-74.4-3 and 11-74.4-7 into this Section, it is not the intent of the General Assembly to make any substantive change in the law, except for the extension of the completion dates for the City of Aurora, the Village of Milan, the City of West Frankfort, the Village of Libertyville, and the Village of Hoffman Estates set forth under items (67), (68), (69), (70), and (71) of subsection (c) of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-214, eff. 8-18-17; 100-249, eff. 8-22-17; 100-510, eff. 9-15-17; 100-591, eff. 6-21-18; 100-609, eff. 7-17-18; 100-836, eff. 8-13-18; 100-853, eff. 8-14-18; 100-859, eff. 8-14-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-873, eff. 8-14-18; 100-899, eff. 8-17-18; 100-928, eff. 8-17-18; 100-967, eff. 8-19-18; 100-1031, eff. 8-22-18; 100-1032, eff. 8-22-18; 100-1164, eff. 12-27-18; 101-274, eff. 8-9-19; 101-618, eff. 12-20-19.)

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 2052**, with House Amendments numbered 3 and 4, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

At the hour of 5:00 o'clock p.m., Senator Martinez, presiding.

At the hour of 5:07 o'clock p.m., Senator Lightford, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 21, 2020 meeting, to which was referred **House Bill No. 64**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be placed on the order of second reading without recommendation to committee.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 21, 2020 meeting, to which was referred **House Bills Numbered 190 and 3427** on May 31, 2019, pursuant to Rule 3-9(a), reported that the Committee recommends that the bills be approved for consideration and returned to the calendar in their former position.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

And **House Bills Numbered 190 and 3427** were returned to the order of third reading.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 21, 2020 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 123

Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 2096

[May 21, 2020]

Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2174
Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2238
Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2455
Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3597

The foregoing floor amendments were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Steans, **House Bill No. 123** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Floor Amendment No. 2 was held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Steans offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 123

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 123, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995 is amended by changing Section 10-5 as follows:
 (35 ILCS 143/10-5)

Sec. 10-5. Definitions. For purposes of this Act:

"Business" means any trade, occupation, activity, or enterprise engaged in, at any location whatsoever, for the purpose of selling tobacco products.

"Cigarette" has the meaning ascribed to the term in Section 1 of the Cigarette Tax Act.

"Contraband little cigar" means:

(1) packages of little cigars containing 20 or 25 little cigars that do not bear a required tax stamp under this Act;

(2) packages of little cigars containing 20 or 25 little cigars that bear a fraudulent, imitation, or counterfeit tax stamp;

(3) packages of little cigars containing 20 or 25 little cigars that are improperly tax stamped, including packages of little cigars that bear only a tax stamp of another state or taxing jurisdiction; or

(4) packages of little cigars containing other than 20 or 25 little cigars in the possession of a distributor, retailer or wholesaler, unless the distributor, retailer, or wholesaler possesses, or produces within the time frame provided in Section 10-27 or 10-28 of this Act, an invoice from a stamping distributor, distributor, or wholesaler showing that the tax on the packages has been or will be paid.

"Correctional Industries program" means a program run by a State penal institution in which residents of the penal institution produce tobacco products for sale to persons incarcerated in penal institutions or resident patients of a State operated mental health facility.

"Department" means the Illinois Department of Revenue.

"Distributor" means any of the following:

(1) Any manufacturer or wholesaler in this State engaged in the business of selling tobacco products who sells, exchanges, or distributes tobacco products to retailers or consumers in this State.

(2) Any manufacturer or wholesaler engaged in the business of selling tobacco products from without this State who sells, exchanges, distributes, ships, or transports tobacco products to retailers or consumers located in this State, so long as that manufacturer or wholesaler has or maintains within this State, directly or by subsidiary, an office, sales house, or other place of business, or any agent or other representative operating within this State under the authority of the person or subsidiary, irrespective of whether the place of business or agent or other representative is located here permanently or temporarily.

(3) Any retailer who receives tobacco products on which the tax has not been or will not be paid by another distributor.

"Distributor" does not include any person, wherever resident or located, who makes, manufactures, or fabricates tobacco products as part of a Correctional Industries program for sale to residents incarcerated in penal institutions or resident patients of a State operated mental health facility.

"Electronic cigarette" means:

[May 21, 2020]

(1) any device that employs a battery or other mechanism to heat a solution or substance to produce a vapor or aerosol intended for inhalation;

(2) any cartridge or container of a solution or substance intended to be used with or in the device or to refill the device, except any cartridge or container of a solution or substance that contains cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act or the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law; or

(3) any solution or substance, whether or not it contains nicotine, intended for use in the device, except any solution or substance that contains cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act or the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law. The changes made to the definition of "electronic cigarette" by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly apply on and after June 28, 2019, but no claim for credit or refund is allowed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly for such taxes paid during the period beginning June 28, 2019 and the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

"Electronic cigarette" includes, but is not limited to, any electronic nicotine delivery system, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, electronic hookah, vape pen, or similar product or device, and any component or part that can be used to build the product or device. "Electronic cigarette" does not include: cigarettes, as defined in Section 1 of the Cigarette Tax Act; any product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes that is marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose; any asthma inhaler prescribed by a physician for that condition that is marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose; or any therapeutic product approved for use under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

"Little cigar" means and includes any roll, made wholly or in part of tobacco, where such roll has an integrated cellulose acetate filter and weighs less than 4 pounds per thousand and the wrapper or cover of which is made in whole or in part of tobacco.

"Manufacturer" means any person, wherever resident or located, who manufactures and sells tobacco products, except a person who makes, manufactures, or fabricates tobacco products as a part of a Correctional Industries program for sale to persons incarcerated in penal institutions or resident patients of a State operated mental health facility.

Beginning on January 1, 2013, "moist snuff" means any finely cut, ground, or powdered tobacco that is not intended to be smoked, but shall not include any finely cut, ground, or powdered tobacco that is intended to be placed in the nasal cavity.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint venture, limited liability company, or public or private corporation, however formed, or a receiver, executor, administrator, trustee, conservator, or other representative appointed by order of any court.

"Place of business" means and includes any place where tobacco products are sold or where tobacco products are manufactured, stored, or kept for the purpose of sale or consumption, including any vessel, vehicle, airplane, train, or vending machine.

"Retailer" means any person in this State engaged in the business of selling tobacco products to consumers in this State, regardless of quantity or number of sales.

"Sale" means any transfer, exchange, or barter in any manner or by any means whatsoever for a consideration and includes all sales made by persons.

"Stamp" or "stamps" mean the indicia required to be affixed on a package of little cigars that evidence payment of the tax on packages of little cigars containing 20 or 25 little cigars under Section 10-10 of this Act. These stamps shall be the same stamps used for cigarettes under the Cigarette Tax Act.

"Stamping distributor" means a distributor licensed under this Act and also licensed as a distributor under the Cigarette Tax Act or Cigarette Use Tax Act.

"Tobacco products" means any cigars, including little cigars; cheroots; stogies; periques; granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and other smoking tobacco; snuff (including moist snuff) or snuff flour; cavendish; plug and twist tobacco; fine-cut and other chewing tobaccos; shorts; refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweeping of tobacco; and other kinds and forms of tobacco, prepared in such manner as to be suitable for chewing or smoking in a pipe or otherwise, or both for chewing and smoking; but does not include cigarettes as defined in Section 1 of the Cigarette Tax Act or tobacco purchased for the manufacture of cigarettes by cigarette distributors and manufacturers defined in the Cigarette Tax Act and persons who make, manufacture, or fabricate cigarettes as a part of a Correctional Industries program for sale to residents incarcerated in penal institutions or resident patients of a State operated mental health facility.

Beginning on July 1, 2019, "tobacco products" also includes electronic cigarettes.

"Wholesale price" means the established list price for which a manufacturer sells tobacco products to a distributor, before the allowance of any discount, trade allowance, rebate, or other reduction. In the absence of such an established list price, the manufacturer's invoice price at which the manufacturer sells the tobacco product to unaffiliated distributors, before any discounts, trade allowances, rebates, or other reductions, shall be presumed to be the wholesale price.

"Wholesaler" means any person, wherever resident or located, engaged in the business of selling tobacco products to others for the purpose of resale. "Wholesaler", when used in this Act, does not include a person licensed as a distributor under Section 10-20 of this Act unless expressly stated in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 10. The Civic Center Code is amended by changing Section 245-12 as follows:
(70 ILCS 200/245-12)

Sec. 245-12. Use and occupation taxes.

(a) The Authority may adopt a resolution that authorizes a referendum on the question of whether the Authority shall be authorized to impose a retailers' occupation tax, a service occupation tax, and a use tax in one-quarter percent increments at a rate not to exceed 1%. The Authority shall certify the question to the proper election authorities who shall submit the question to the voters of the metropolitan area at the next regularly scheduled election in accordance with the general election law. The question shall be in substantially the following form:

"Shall the Salem Civic Center Authority be authorized to impose a retailers' occupation tax, a service occupation tax, and a use tax at the rate of (rate) for the sole purpose of obtaining funds for the support, construction, maintenance, or financing of a facility of the Authority?"

Votes shall be recorded as "yes" or "no".

If a majority of all votes cast on the proposition are in favor of the proposition, the Authority is authorized to impose the tax.

(b) The Authority shall impose the retailers' occupation tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in the metropolitan area, at the rate approved by referendum, on the gross receipts from the sales made in the course of such business within the metropolitan area. Beginning December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. If the Authority does not have an airport-related purpose to which it dedicates aviation fuel tax revenue, then aviation fuel is excluded from the tax. The Authority must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the Authority.

The tax imposed under this Section and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the Department of Revenue. The Department has full power to administer and enforce this Section; to collect all taxes and penalties so collected in the manner provided in this Section; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with, this Section, the Department and persons who are subject to this Section shall (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, (ii) be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms, and (iii) employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 1, 1a, 1a-1, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1i, 1j, 1k, 1m, 1n, 2, 2-5, 2-5.5, 2-10 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 2-12, 2-15 through 2-70, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected and provisions related to quarter monthly payments, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11a, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth in this subsection.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under this subsection may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State taxes that sellers are required to collect, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this subsection to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from

the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the tax fund referenced under paragraph (g) of this Section or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (b), a tax shall also be imposed at the same rate under subsections (c) and (d) of this Section.

For the purpose of determining whether a tax authorized under this Section is applicable, a retail sale, by a producer of coal or other mineral mined in Illinois, is a sale at retail at the place where the coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is extracted from the earth. This paragraph does not apply to coal or other mineral when it is delivered or shipped by the seller to the purchaser at a point outside Illinois so that the sale is exempt under the Federal Constitution as a sale in interstate or foreign commerce.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize the Authority to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

(c) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a service occupation tax shall also be imposed at the same rate upon all persons engaged, in the metropolitan area, in the business of making sales of service, who, as an incident to making those sales of service, transfer tangible personal property within the metropolitan area as an incident to a sale of service. The tax imposed under this subsection and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the Department of Revenue.

Beginning December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. If the Authority does not have an airport-related purpose to which it dedicates aviation fuel tax revenue, then aviation fuel is excluded from the tax. The Authority must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the Authority.

The Department has full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms, and (iii) employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 2 (except that the reference to State in the definition of supplier maintaining a place of business in this State shall mean the metropolitan area), 2a, 2b, 3 through 3-55 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the Authority), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the Authority), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the returned merchandise credit for this tax may not be taken against any State tax, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 11, 12 (except the reference therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13 (except that any reference to the State shall mean the Authority), 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this subsection may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this subsection to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the tax fund referenced under paragraph (g) of this Section or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the Authority to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

(d) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a use tax shall also be imposed at the same rate upon the privilege of using, in the metropolitan area, any item of tangible personal property that is purchased outside the metropolitan area at retail from a retailer, and that is titled or registered at a location within the

metropolitan area with an agency of this State's government. "Selling price" is defined as in the Use Tax Act. The tax shall be collected from persons whose Illinois address for titling or registration purposes is given as being in the metropolitan area. The tax shall be collected by the Department of Revenue for the Authority. The tax must be paid to the State, or an exemption determination must be obtained from the Department of Revenue, before the title or certificate of registration for the property may be issued. The tax or proof of exemption may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or the State officer with whom, the tangible personal property must be titled or registered if the Department and the State agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

The Department has full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes, penalties and interest due hereunder; to dispose of taxes, penalties and interest so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda or refunds arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax, penalty or interest hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with, this subsection, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms, and (iii) employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 2 (except the definition of "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State"), 3, 3-5, 3-10, 3-45, 3-55, 3-65, 3-70, 3-85, 3a, 4, 6, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the Authority), 9 (except provisions relating to quarter monthly payments), 10, 11, 12, 12a, 12b, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the Use Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, that are not inconsistent with this paragraph, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this subsection to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the tax fund referenced under paragraph (g) of this Section.

(e) A certificate of registration issued by the State Department of Revenue to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Service Occupation Tax Act shall permit the registrant to engage in a business that is taxed under the tax imposed under paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this Section and no additional registration shall be required. A certificate issued under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act shall be applicable with regard to any tax imposed under paragraph (c) of this Section.

(f) The results of any election authorizing a proposition to impose a tax under this Section or effecting a change in the rate of tax shall be certified by the proper election authorities and filed with the Illinois Department on or before the first day of April. In addition, an ordinance imposing, discontinuing, or effecting a change in the rate of tax under this Section shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of April. After proper receipt of such certifications, the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of July next following such adoption and filing.

(g) Except as otherwise provided, the Department of Revenue shall, upon collecting any taxes and penalties as provided in this Section, pay the taxes and penalties over to the State Treasurer as trustee for the Authority. The taxes and penalties shall be held in a trust fund outside the State Treasury. Taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, shall be immediately paid over by the Department to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, for deposit into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund under this Section for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District. On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department of Revenue shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller of the State of Illinois the amount to be paid to the Authority, which shall be the balance in the fund, less any amount determined by the Department to be necessary for the payment of refunds and not including taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the certification of the amount to be paid to the Authority, the Comptroller shall cause an order to be drawn for payment for the amount in accordance with the directions contained in the certification. Amounts received from the tax imposed under this Section shall be used only for the support, construction, maintenance, or financing of a facility of the Authority.

(h) When certifying the amount of a monthly disbursement to the Authority under this Section, the Department shall increase or decrease the amounts by an amount necessary to offset any miscalculation of previous disbursements. The offset amount shall be the amount erroneously disbursed within the previous 6 months from the time a miscalculation is discovered.

(i) This Section may be cited as the Salem Civic Center Use and Occupation Tax Law.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no tax may be imposed under this Section on the sale or use of cannabis, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

Section 15. The Flood Prevention District Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:
(70 ILCS 750/25)

Sec. 25. Flood prevention retailers' and service occupation taxes.

(a) If the Board of Commissioners of a flood prevention district determines that an emergency situation exists regarding levee repair or flood prevention, and upon an ordinance confirming the determination adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the county board of the county in which the district is situated, the county may impose a flood prevention retailers' occupation tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail within the territory of the district to provide revenue to pay the costs of providing emergency levee repair and flood prevention and to secure the payment of bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness issued under this Act for a period not to exceed 25 years or as required to repay the bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness issued under this Act. The tax rate shall be 0.25% of the gross receipts from all taxable sales made in the course of that business. Beginning December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. If the District does not have an airport-related purpose to which it dedicates aviation fuel tax revenue, then aviation fuel is excluded from the tax. The County must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. The tax imposed under this Section and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this Section; to collect all taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder.

For purposes of this Act, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

In the administration of and compliance with this subsection, the Department and persons who are subject to this subsection (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) are subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, and definitions of terms, and (iii) shall employ the same modes of procedure as are set forth in Sections 1 through 1o, 2 through 2-70 (in respect to all provisions contained in those Sections other than the State rate of tax), 2a through 2h, 3 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11a, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and all provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act as if those provisions were set forth in this subsection.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under this Section may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination in a single amount with State taxes that sellers are required to collect under the Use Tax Act, under any bracket schedules the Department may prescribe.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (a), a tax shall also be imposed under subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (a), a flood prevention service occupation tax shall also be imposed upon all persons engaged within the territory of the district in the business of making sales of service, who, as an incident to making the sales of service, transfer tangible personal property, either in the form of tangible personal property or in the form of real estate as an incident to a sale of service to provide revenue to pay the costs of providing emergency levee repair and flood prevention and to secure the payment of bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness issued under this Act for a period not to exceed 25 years or as required to repay the bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness. The tax rate shall be 0.25% of the selling price of all tangible personal property transferred. Beginning December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. If the District does not have an airport-related purpose to which it dedicates aviation fuel tax revenue, then aviation fuel is excluded from the tax. The County must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Act, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed

[May 21, 2020]

on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

The tax imposed under this subsection and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this subsection; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder.

In the administration of and compliance with this subsection, the Department and persons who are subject to this subsection shall (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, and definitions of terms, and (iii) employ the same modes of procedure as are set forth in Sections 2 (except that the reference to State in the definition of supplier maintaining a place of business in this State means the district), 2a through 2d, 3 through 3-50 (in respect to all provisions contained in those Sections other than the State rate of tax), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the district), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax is a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 is the district), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 10, 11, 12 (except the reference therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13 (except that any reference to the State means the district), Section 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act and all provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this subsection may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, that charge may be stated in combination in a single amount with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, under any bracket schedules the Department may prescribe.

(c) The taxes imposed in subsections (a) and (b) may not be imposed on personal property titled or registered with an agency of the State or on personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act.

(d) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize the district to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business that under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

(e) The certificate of registration that is issued by the Department to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or a serviceman under the Service Occupation Tax Act permits the retailer or serviceman to engage in a business that is taxable without registering separately with the Department under an ordinance or resolution under this Section.

(f) Except as otherwise provided, the Department shall immediately pay over to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, all taxes and penalties collected under this Section to be deposited into the Flood Prevention Occupation Tax Fund, which shall be an unappropriated trust fund held outside the State treasury. Taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, shall be immediately paid over by the Department to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, for deposit into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to the counties from which retailers or servicemen have paid taxes or penalties to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to each county is equal to the amount (not including credit memoranda and not including taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020) collected from the county under this Section during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, (i) less 2% of that amount (except the amount collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020), which shall be deposited into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund and shall be used by the Department in administering and enforcing the provisions of this Section on behalf of the county, (ii) plus an amount that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were erroneously paid to a different taxing body; (iii) less an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department on behalf of the county; and (iv) less any amount that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were payable to a different taxing body but were erroneously paid to the county. When certifying the amount of a monthly disbursement to a county under this Section, the Department shall

increase or decrease the amounts by an amount necessary to offset any miscalculation of previous disbursements within the previous 6 months from the time a miscalculation is discovered.

Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller from the Department of the disbursement certification to the counties provided for in this Section, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with directions contained in the certification.

If the Department determines that a refund should be made under this Section to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, then the Department shall notify the Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified and to the person named in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the Flood Prevention Occupation Tax Fund or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

(g) If a county imposes a tax under this Section, then the county board shall, by ordinance, discontinue the tax upon the payment of all indebtedness of the flood prevention district. The tax shall not be discontinued until all indebtedness of the District has been paid.

(h) Any ordinance imposing the tax under this Section, or any ordinance that discontinues the tax, must be certified by the county clerk and filed with the Illinois Department of Revenue either (i) on or before the first day of April, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce the tax or change in the rate as of the first day of July next following the filing; or (ii) on or before the first day of October, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce the tax or change in the rate as of the first day of January next following the filing.

(j) County Flood Prevention Occupation Tax Fund. All proceeds received by a county from a tax distribution under this Section must be maintained in a special fund known as the [name of county] flood prevention occupation tax fund. The county shall, at the direction of the flood prevention district, use moneys in the fund to pay the costs of providing emergency levee repair and flood prevention and to pay bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness issued under this Act.

(k) This Section may be cited as the Flood Prevention Occupation Tax Law.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no tax may be imposed under this Section on the sale or use of cannabis, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

Section 20. The Metro-East Park and Recreation District Act is amended by changing Section 30 as follows:

(70 ILCS 1605/30)

Sec. 30. Taxes.

(a) The board shall impose a tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property, other than personal property titled or registered with an agency of this State's government, at retail in the District on the gross receipts from the sales made in the course of business. This tax shall be imposed only at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent.

This additional tax may not be imposed on tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Beginning December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. If the District does not have an airport-related purpose to which it dedicates aviation fuel tax revenue, then aviation fuel shall be excluded from tax. The board must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Act, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District. The tax imposed by the Board under this Section and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident of the tax shall be collected and enforced by the Department of Revenue. The certificate of registration that is issued by the Department to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall permit the retailer to engage in a business that is taxable without registering separately with the Department under an ordinance or resolution under this Section. The Department has full power to administer and enforce this Section, to collect all taxes and penalties due under this Section, to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner provided in this Section, and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of a tax or penalty under this Section. In the administration of and compliance with this Section, the Department and persons who are subject to this Section shall (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, and definitions of terms, and (iii) employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 1, 1a, 1a-1, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1i, 1j, 1k, 1m, 1n, 2, 2-5, 2-5.5, 2-10 (in respect to all provisions contained in those Sections other than the State rate of tax), 2-12, 2-15 through 2-70, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3 (except provisions relating

[May 21, 2020]

to transaction returns and quarter monthly payments, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11a, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act as if those provisions were set forth in this Section.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this Section may reimburse themselves for their sellers' tax liability by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax which sellers are required to collect under the Use Tax Act, pursuant to such bracketed schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this Section to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified and to the person named in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the State Metro-East Park and Recreation District Fund or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

(b) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (a), a service occupation tax shall also be imposed at the same rate upon all persons engaged, in the District, in the business of making sales of service, who, as an incident to making those sales of service, transfer tangible personal property within the District as an incident to a sale of service. This tax may not be imposed on tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Service Occupation Tax Act. Beginning December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, this tax may not be imposed on sales of aviation fuel unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. If the District does not have an airport-related purpose to which it dedicates aviation fuel tax revenue, then aviation fuel shall be excluded from tax. The board must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Act, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District. The tax imposed under this subsection and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the Department of Revenue. The Department has full power to administer and enforce this subsection; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with this subsection, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms, and (iii) employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 2 (except that the reference to State in the definition of supplier maintaining a place of business in this State shall mean the District), 2a, 2b, 2c, 3 through 3-50 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the District), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the District), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 10, 11, 12 (except the reference therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13 (except that any reference to the State shall mean the District), Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this subsection may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this subsection to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the State Metro-East Park and Recreation District Fund or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the board to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the Department shall immediately pay over to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, all taxes and penalties collected under this Section to be deposited

into the State Metro-East Park and Recreation District Fund, which shall be an unappropriated trust fund held outside of the State treasury. Taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020, shall be immediately paid over by the Department to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, for deposit into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district. The Department shall make this certification only if the Metro East Park and Recreation District imposes a tax on real property as provided in the definition of "local sales taxes" under the Innovation Development and Economy Act.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money pursuant to Section 35 of this Act to the District from which retailers have paid taxes or penalties to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to the District shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda and not including taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020) collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month by the Department plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were erroneously paid to a different taxing body, and not including (i) an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department on behalf of the District, (ii) any amount that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were payable to a different taxing body but were erroneously paid to the District, (iii) any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, and (iv) 1.5% of the remainder, which the Department shall transfer into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. The Department, at the time of each monthly disbursement to the District, shall prepare and certify to the State Comptroller the amount to be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund under this subsection. Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the disbursement certification to the District and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund provided for in this Section to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with directions contained in the certification.

(d) For the purpose of determining whether a tax authorized under this Section is applicable, a retail sale by a producer of coal or another mineral mined in Illinois is a sale at retail at the place where the coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is extracted from the earth. This paragraph does not apply to coal or another mineral when it is delivered or shipped by the seller to the purchaser at a point outside Illinois so that the sale is exempt under the United States Constitution as a sale in interstate or foreign commerce.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize the board to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business that under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

(f) An ordinance imposing a tax under this Section or an ordinance extending the imposition of a tax to an additional county or counties shall be certified by the board and filed with the Department of Revenue either (i) on or before the first day of April, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce the tax as of the first day of July next following the filing; or (ii) on or before the first day of October, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce the tax as of the first day of January next following the filing.

(g) When certifying the amount of a monthly disbursement to the District under this Section, the Department shall increase or decrease the amounts by an amount necessary to offset any misallocation of previous disbursements. The offset amount shall be the amount erroneously disbursed within the previous 6 months from the time a misallocation is discovered.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no tax may be imposed under this Section on the sale or use of cannabis, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

Section 25. The Local Mass Transit District Act is amended by changing Section 5.01 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3610/5.01) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 355.01)
Sec. 5.01. Metro East Mass Transit District; use and occupation taxes.

[May 21, 2020]

(a) The Board of Trustees of any Metro East Mass Transit District may, by ordinance adopted with the concurrence of two-thirds of the then trustees, impose throughout the District any or all of the taxes and fees provided in this Section. Except as otherwise provided, all taxes and fees imposed under this Section shall be used only for public mass transportation systems, and the amount used to provide mass transit service to unserved areas of the District shall be in the same proportion to the total proceeds as the number of persons residing in the unserved areas is to the total population of the District. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, taxes imposed under this Section and civil penalties imposed incident thereto shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have the power to administer and enforce the taxes and to determine all rights for refunds for erroneous payments of the taxes.

(b) The Board may impose a Metro East Mass Transit District Retailers' Occupation Tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in the district at a rate of 1/4 of 1%, or as authorized under subsection (d-5) of this Section, of the gross receipts from the sales made in the course of such business within the district, except that the rate of tax imposed under this Section on sales of aviation fuel on or after December 1, 2019 shall be 0.25% in Madison County unless the Metro-East Mass Transit District in Madison County has an "airport-related purpose" and any additional amount authorized under subsection (d-5) is expended for airport-related purposes. If there is no airport-related purpose to which aviation fuel tax revenue is dedicated, then aviation fuel is excluded from any additional amount authorized under subsection (d-5). The rate in St. Clair County shall be 0.25% unless the Metro-East Mass Transit District in St. Clair County has an "airport-related purpose" and the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax on aviation fuel imposed in that County is expended for airport-related purposes. If there is no airport-related purpose to which aviation fuel tax revenue is dedicated, then aviation fuel is excluded from the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax.

The Board must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. This exclusion for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

The tax imposed under this Section and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this Section; to collect all taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with, this Section, the Department and persons who are subject to this Section shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 1, 1a, 1a-1, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1i, 1j, 2 through 2-65 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 2c, 3 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 4, 5, 5a, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the Section may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State taxes that sellers are required to collect under the Use Tax Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this Section to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Metro East Mass Transit District tax fund established under paragraph (h) of this Section or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (b), a tax shall also be imposed under subsections (c) and (d) of this Section.

For the purpose of determining whether a tax authorized under this Section is applicable, a retail sale, by a producer of coal or other mineral mined in Illinois, is a sale at retail at the place where the coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is extracted from the earth. This paragraph does not apply to coal or other mineral when it is delivered or shipped by the seller to the purchaser at a point outside Illinois so that the sale is exempt under the Federal Constitution as a sale in interstate or foreign commerce.

No tax shall be imposed or collected under this subsection on the sale of a motor vehicle in this State to a resident of another state if that motor vehicle will not be titled in this State.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize the Metro East Mass Transit District to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

(c) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a Metro East Mass Transit District Service Occupation Tax shall also be imposed upon all persons engaged, in the district, in the business of making sales of service, who, as an incident to making those sales of service, transfer tangible personal property within the District, either in the form of tangible personal property or in the form of real estate as an incident to a sale of service. The tax rate shall be 1/4%, or as authorized under subsection (d-5) of this Section, of the selling price of tangible personal property so transferred within the district, except that the rate of tax imposed in these Counties under this Section on sales of aviation fuel on or after December 1, 2019 shall be 0.25% in Madison County unless the Metro-East Mass Transit District in Madison County has an "airport-related purpose" and any additional amount authorized under subsection (d-5) is expended for airport-related purposes. If there is no airport-related purpose to which aviation fuel tax revenue is dedicated, then aviation fuel is excluded from any additional amount authorized under subsection (d-5). The rate in St. Clair County shall be 0.25% unless the Metro-East Mass Transit District in St. Clair County has an "airport-related purpose" and the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax on aviation fuel is expended for airport-related purposes. If there is no airport-related purpose to which aviation fuel tax revenue is dedicated, then aviation fuel is excluded from the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax.

The Board must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. This exclusion for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

The tax imposed under this paragraph and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 1a-1, 2 (except that the reference to State in the definition of supplier maintaining a place of business in this State shall mean the Authority), 2a, 3 through 3-50 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the Authority), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the District), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the returned merchandise credit for this tax may not be taken against any State tax, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 10, 11, 12 (except the reference therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13 (except that any reference to the State shall mean the District), the first paragraph of Section 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this paragraph may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Metro East Mass Transit District tax fund established under paragraph (h) of this Section or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the District to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

[May 21, 2020]

(d) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a Metro East Mass Transit District Use Tax shall also be imposed upon the privilege of using, in the district, any item of tangible personal property that is purchased outside the district at retail from a retailer, and that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's government, at a rate of 1/4%, or as authorized under subsection (d-5) of this Section, of the selling price of the tangible personal property within the District, as "selling price" is defined in the Use Tax Act. The tax shall be collected from persons whose Illinois address for titling or registration purposes is given as being in the District. The tax shall be collected by the Department of Revenue for the Metro East Mass Transit District. The tax must be paid to the State, or an exemption determination must be obtained from the Department of Revenue, before the title or certificate of registration for the property may be issued. The tax or proof of exemption may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or the State officer with whom, the tangible personal property must be titled or registered if the Department and the State agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes, penalties and interest due hereunder; to dispose of taxes, penalties and interest so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda or refunds arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax, penalty or interest hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with, this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 2 (except the definition of "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State"), 3 through 3-80 (except provisions pertaining to the State rate of tax, and except provisions concerning collection or refunding of the tax by retailers), 4, 11, 12, 12a, 14, 15, 19 (except the portions pertaining to claims by retailers and except the last paragraph concerning refunds), 20, 21 and 22 of the Use Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, that are not inconsistent with this paragraph, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Metro East Mass Transit District tax fund established under paragraph (h) of this Section.

(d-5) (A) The county board of any county participating in the Metro East Mass Transit District may authorize, by ordinance, a referendum on the question of whether the tax rates for the Metro East Mass Transit District Retailers' Occupation Tax, the Metro East Mass Transit District Service Occupation Tax, and the Metro East Mass Transit District Use Tax for the District should be increased from 0.25% to 0.75%. Upon adopting the ordinance, the county board shall certify the proposition to the proper election officials who shall submit the proposition to the voters of the District at the next election, in accordance with the general election law.

The proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the tax rates for the Metro East Mass Transit District Retailers' Occupation Tax, the Metro East Mass Transit District Service Occupation Tax, and the Metro East Mass Transit District Use Tax be increased from 0.25% to 0.75%?

(B) Two thousand five hundred electors of any Metro East Mass Transit District may petition the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, or any judge of that Circuit designated by the Chief Judge, in which that District is located to cause to be submitted to a vote of the electors the question whether the tax rates for the Metro East Mass Transit District Retailers' Occupation Tax, the Metro East Mass Transit District Service Occupation Tax, and the Metro East Mass Transit District Use Tax for the District should be increased from 0.25% to 0.75%.

Upon submission of such petition the court shall set a date not less than 10 nor more than 30 days thereafter for a hearing on the sufficiency thereof. Notice of the filing of such petition and of such date shall be given in writing to the District and the County Clerk at least 7 days before the date of such hearing.

If such petition is found sufficient, the court shall enter an order to submit that proposition at the next election, in accordance with general election law.

The form of the petition shall be in substantially the following form: To the Circuit Court of the County of (name of county):

We, the undersigned electors of the (name of transit district), respectfully petition your honor to submit to a vote of the electors of (name of transit district) the following proposition:

Shall the tax rates for the Metro East Mass Transit District Retailers' Occupation Tax,

the Metro East Mass Transit District Service Occupation Tax, and the Metro East Mass Transit District Use Tax be increased from 0.25% to 0.75%?

Name Address, with Street and Number.

.....

 (C) The votes shall be recorded as "YES" or "NO". If a majority of all votes cast on the proposition are for the increase in the tax rates, the Metro East Mass Transit District shall begin imposing the increased rates in the District, and the Department of Revenue shall begin collecting the increased amounts, as provided under this Section. An ordinance imposing or discontinuing a tax hereunder or effecting a change in the rate thereof shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of October, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of January next following the adoption and filing, or on or before the first day of April, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of July next following the adoption and filing.

(D) If the voters have approved a referendum under this subsection, before November 1, 1994, to increase the tax rate under this subsection, the Metro East Mass Transit District Board of Trustees may adopt by a majority vote an ordinance at any time before January 1, 1995 that excludes from the rate increase tangible personal property that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's government. The ordinance excluding titled or registered tangible personal property from the rate increase must be filed with the Department at least 15 days before its effective date. At any time after adopting an ordinance excluding from the rate increase tangible personal property that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's government, the Metro East Mass Transit District Board of Trustees may adopt an ordinance applying the rate increase to that tangible personal property. The ordinance shall be adopted, and a certified copy of that ordinance shall be filed with the Department, on or before October 1, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce the rate increase against tangible personal property titled or registered with an agency of this State's government as of the following January 1. After December 31, 1995, any reimposed rate increase in effect under this subsection shall no longer apply to tangible personal property titled or registered with an agency of this State's government. Beginning January 1, 1996, the Board of Trustees of any Metro East Mass Transit District may never reimpose a previously excluded tax rate increase on tangible personal property titled or registered with an agency of this State's government. After July 1, 2004, if the voters have approved a referendum under this subsection to increase the tax rate under this subsection, the Metro East Mass Transit District Board of Trustees may adopt by a majority vote an ordinance that excludes from the rate increase tangible personal property that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's government. The ordinance excluding titled or registered tangible personal property from the rate increase shall be adopted, and a certified copy of that ordinance shall be filed with the Department on or before October 1, whereupon the Department shall administer and enforce this exclusion from the rate increase as of the following January 1, or on or before April 1, whereupon the Department shall administer and enforce this exclusion from the rate increase as of the following July 1. The Board of Trustees of any Metro East Mass Transit District may never reimpose a previously excluded tax rate increase on tangible personal property titled or registered with an agency of this State's government.

(d-6) If the Board of Trustees of any Metro East Mass Transit District has imposed a rate increase under subsection (d-5) and filed an ordinance with the Department of Revenue excluding titled property from the higher rate, then that Board may, by ordinance adopted with the concurrence of two-thirds of the then trustees, impose throughout the District a fee. The fee on the excluded property shall not exceed \$20 per retail transaction or an amount equal to the amount of tax excluded, whichever is less, on tangible personal property that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's government. Beginning July 1, 2004, the fee shall apply only to titled property that is subject to either the Metro East Mass Transit District Retailers' Occupation Tax or the Metro East Mass Transit District Service Occupation Tax. No fee shall be imposed or collected under this subsection on the sale of a motor vehicle in this State to a resident of another state if that motor vehicle will not be titled in this State.

(d-7) Until June 30, 2004, if a fee has been imposed under subsection (d-6), a fee shall also be imposed upon the privilege of using, in the district, any item of tangible personal property that is titled or registered with any agency of this State's government, in an amount equal to the amount of the fee imposed under subsection (d-6).

(d-7.1) Beginning July 1, 2004, any fee imposed by the Board of Trustees of any Metro East Mass Transit District under subsection (d-6) and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident of the fees shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. Reference to "taxes" in this Section shall be construed to apply to the administration, payment, and remittance of all fees under this

[May 21, 2020]

Section. For purposes of any fee imposed under subsection (d-6), 4% of the fee, penalty, and interest received by the Department in the first 12 months that the fee is collected and enforced by the Department and 2% of the fee, penalty, and interest following the first 12 months (except the amount collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019) shall be deposited into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund and shall be used by the Department, subject to appropriation, to cover the costs of the Department. No retailers' discount shall apply to any fee imposed under subsection (d-6).

(d-8) No item of titled property shall be subject to both the higher rate approved by referendum, as authorized under subsection (d-5), and any fee imposed under subsection (d-6) or (d-7).

(d-9) (Blank).

(d-10) (Blank).

(e) A certificate of registration issued by the State Department of Revenue to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Service Occupation Tax Act shall permit the registrant to engage in a business that is taxed under the tax imposed under paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of this Section and no additional registration shall be required under the tax. A certificate issued under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act shall be applicable with regard to any tax imposed under paragraph (c) of this Section.

(f) (Blank).

(g) Any ordinance imposing or discontinuing any tax under this Section shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before June 1, whereupon the Department of Revenue shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section on behalf of the Metro East Mass Transit District as of September 1 next following such adoption and filing. Beginning January 1, 1992, an ordinance or resolution imposing or discontinuing the tax hereunder shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of July, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of October next following such adoption and filing. Beginning January 1, 1993, except as provided in subsection (d-5) of this Section, an ordinance or resolution imposing or discontinuing the tax hereunder shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of October, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of January next following such adoption and filing, or, beginning January 1, 2004, on or before the first day of April, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of July next following the adoption and filing.

(h) Except as provided in subsection (d-7.1), the State Department of Revenue shall, upon collecting any taxes as provided in this Section, pay the taxes over to the State Treasurer as trustee for the District. The taxes shall be held in a trust fund outside the State Treasury. If an airport-related purpose has been certified, taxes and penalties collected in St. Clair County on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 from the 0.50% of the 0.75% rate shall be immediately paid over by the Department to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, for deposit into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district. The Department shall make this certification only if the local mass transit district imposes a tax on real property as provided in the definition of "local sales taxes" under the Innovation Development and Economy Act.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the State Department of Revenue shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller of the State of Illinois the amount to be paid to the District, which shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda and not including taxes and penalties collected on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 that are deposited into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund) collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month by the Department plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were erroneously paid to a different taxing body, and not including any amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department on behalf of the District, and not including any amount that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were payable to a different taxing body but were erroneously paid to the District, and less any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, less 1.5% of the remainder, which the Department shall transfer into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. The Department, at the time of each monthly disbursement to the District, shall prepare and certify to the State Comptroller the

amount to be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund under this subsection. Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the certification of the amount to be paid to the District and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, the Comptroller shall cause an order to be drawn for payment for the amount in accordance with the direction in the certification.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no tax may be imposed under this Section on the sale or use of cannabis, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

Section 30. The Regional Transportation Authority Act is amended by changing Section 4.03 as follows: (70 ILCS 3615/4.03) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 704.03)

Sec. 4.03. Taxes.

(a) In order to carry out any of the powers or purposes of the Authority, the Board may by ordinance adopted with the concurrence of 12 of the then Directors, impose throughout the metropolitan region any or all of the taxes provided in this Section. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, taxes imposed under this Section and civil penalties imposed incident thereto shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have the power to administer and enforce the taxes and to determine all rights for refunds for erroneous payments of the taxes. Nothing in Public Act 95-708 is intended to invalidate any taxes currently imposed by the Authority. The increased vote requirements to impose a tax shall only apply to actions taken after January 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-708).

(b) The Board may impose a public transportation tax upon all persons engaged in the metropolitan region in the business of selling at retail motor fuel for operation of motor vehicles upon public highways. The tax shall be at a rate not to exceed 5% of the gross receipts from the sales of motor fuel in the course of the business. As used in this Act, the term "motor fuel" shall have the same meaning as in the Motor Fuel Tax Law. The Board may provide for details of the tax. The provisions of any tax shall conform, as closely as may be practicable, to the provisions of the Municipal Retailers Occupation Tax Act, including without limitation, conformity to penalties with respect to the tax imposed and as to the powers of the State Department of Revenue to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the tax imposed, except that reference in the Act to any municipality shall refer to the Authority and the tax shall be imposed only with regard to receipts from sales of motor fuel in the metropolitan region, at rates as limited by this Section.

(c) In connection with the tax imposed under paragraph (b) of this Section, the Board may impose a tax upon the privilege of using in the metropolitan region motor fuel for the operation of a motor vehicle upon public highways, the tax to be at a rate not in excess of the rate of tax imposed under paragraph (b) of this Section. The Board may provide for details of the tax.

(d) The Board may impose a motor vehicle parking tax upon the privilege of parking motor vehicles at off-street parking facilities in the metropolitan region at which a fee is charged, and may provide for reasonable classifications in and exemptions to the tax, for administration and enforcement thereof and for civil penalties and refunds thereunder and may provide criminal penalties thereunder, the maximum penalties not to exceed the maximum criminal penalties provided in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. The Authority may collect and enforce the tax itself or by contract with any unit of local government. The State Department of Revenue shall have no responsibility for the collection and enforcement unless the Department agrees with the Authority to undertake the collection and enforcement. As used in this paragraph, the term "parking facility" means a parking area or structure having parking spaces for more than 2 vehicles at which motor vehicles are permitted to park in return for an hourly, daily, or other periodic fee, whether publicly or privately owned, but does not include parking spaces on a public street, the use of which is regulated by parking meters.

(e) The Board may impose a Regional Transportation Authority Retailers' Occupation Tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in the metropolitan region. In Cook County, the tax rate shall be 1.25% of the gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and 1% of the gross receipts from other taxable sales made in the course of that business. In DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties, the tax rate shall be 0.75% of the gross receipts from all taxable sales made in the course of that business. The rate of tax imposed in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties under this Section on sales of aviation fuel on or after December 1, 2019 shall, however, be 0.25% unless the Regional Transportation Authority in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties has an "airport-related purpose" and the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax on aviation fuel is expended for airport-related purposes. If there is no airport-related purpose to which aviation fuel tax revenue is dedicated, then aviation fuel is excluded from the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax. The tax imposed under this Section and all civil penalties that may

[May 21, 2020]

be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this Section; to collect all taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with this Section, the Department and persons who are subject to this Section shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms, and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 1, 1a, 1a-1, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1i, 1j, 2 through 2-65 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 2c, 3 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

The Board and DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. This exclusion for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the Authority.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this Section may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination in a single amount with State taxes that sellers are required to collect under the Use Tax Act, under any bracket schedules the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this Section to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Regional Transportation Authority tax fund established under paragraph (n) of this Section or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (e), a tax shall also be imposed under subsections (f) and (g) of this Section.

For the purpose of determining whether a tax authorized under this Section is applicable, a retail sale by a producer of coal or other mineral mined in Illinois, is a sale at retail at the place where the coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is extracted from the earth. This paragraph does not apply to coal or other mineral when it is delivered or shipped by the seller to the purchaser at a point outside Illinois so that the sale is exempt under the Federal Constitution as a sale in interstate or foreign commerce.

No tax shall be imposed or collected under this subsection on the sale of a motor vehicle in this State to a resident of another state if that motor vehicle will not be titled in this State.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize the Regional Transportation Authority to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business that under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

(f) If a tax has been imposed under paragraph (e), a Regional Transportation Authority Service Occupation Tax shall also be imposed upon all persons engaged, in the metropolitan region in the business of making sales of service, who as an incident to making the sales of service, transfer tangible personal property within the metropolitan region, either in the form of tangible personal property or in the form of real estate as an incident to a sale of service. In Cook County, the tax rate shall be: (1) 1.25% of the serviceman's cost price of food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to the service occupation tax by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act that is located in the metropolitan region; (2) 1.25% of the selling price of tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Service Occupation Tax Act; and (3) 1% of the selling price from other taxable sales of tangible personal property transferred. In DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties, the rate shall be 0.75% of the selling price of all tangible personal property transferred. The rate of tax imposed in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties under this Section on sales of aviation fuel on or after December 1, 2019 shall, however, be 0.25% unless the Regional Transportation Authority in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties has an "airport-related purpose" and the additional 0.50% of the 0.75% tax on aviation fuel is expended for airport-related purposes. If there is no airport-related purpose to which aviation fuel tax revenue is dedicated, then aviation fuel is excluded from the additional 0.5% of the 0.75% tax.

The Board and DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties must comply with the certification requirements for airport-related purposes under Section 2-22 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. This exclusion for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the Authority.

The tax imposed under this paragraph and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of and compliance with this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms, and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 1a-1, 2, 2a, 3 through 3-50 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the Authority), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the Authority), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the returned merchandise credit for this tax may not be taken against any State tax, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel that are subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133), 10, 11, 12 (except the reference therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13 (except that any reference to the State shall mean the Authority), the first paragraph of Section 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this paragraph may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, that charge may be stated in combination in a single amount with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, under any bracket schedules the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Regional Transportation Authority tax fund established under paragraph (n) of this Section or the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund, as appropriate.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the Authority to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business that under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

(g) If a tax has been imposed under paragraph (e), a tax shall also be imposed upon the privilege of using in the metropolitan region, any item of tangible personal property that is purchased outside the metropolitan region at retail from a retailer, and that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's government. In Cook County, the tax rate shall be 1% of the selling price of the tangible personal property, as "selling price" is defined in the Use Tax Act. In DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties, the tax rate shall be 0.75% of the selling price of the tangible personal property, as "selling price" is defined in the Use Tax Act. The tax shall be collected from persons whose Illinois address for titling or registration purposes is given as being in the metropolitan region. The tax shall be collected by the Department of Revenue for the Regional Transportation Authority. The tax must be paid to the State, or an exemption determination must be obtained from the Department of Revenue, before the title or certificate of registration for the property may be issued. The tax or proof of exemption may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or the State officer with whom, the tangible personal property must be titled or registered if the Department and the State agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes, penalties, and interest due hereunder; to dispose of taxes, penalties, and interest collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda or refunds arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax, penalty, or interest hereunder. In the administration of and compliance with this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of

procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 2 (except the definition of "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State"), 3 through 3-80 (except provisions pertaining to the State rate of tax, and except provisions concerning collection or refunding of the tax by retailers), 4, 11, 12, 12a, 14, 15, 19 (except the portions pertaining to claims by retailers and except the last paragraph concerning refunds), 20, 21, and 22 of the Use Tax Act, and are not inconsistent with this paragraph, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Regional Transportation Authority tax fund established under paragraph (n) of this Section.

(h) The Authority may impose a replacement vehicle tax of \$50 on any passenger car as defined in Section 1-157 of the Illinois Vehicle Code purchased within the metropolitan region by or on behalf of an insurance company to replace a passenger car of an insured person in settlement of a total loss claim. The tax imposed may not become effective before the first day of the month following the passage of the ordinance imposing the tax and receipt of a certified copy of the ordinance by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue shall collect the tax for the Authority in accordance with Sections 3-2002 and 3-2003 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

The Department shall immediately pay over to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, all taxes collected hereunder.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to the Authority. The amount to be paid to the Authority shall be the amount collected hereunder during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, less any amount determined by the Department to be necessary for the payment of refunds, and less any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund. Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the disbursement certification to the Authority provided for in this Section to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for that amount in accordance with the directions contained in the certification.

(i) The Board may not impose any other taxes except as it may from time to time be authorized by law to impose.

(j) A certificate of registration issued by the State Department of Revenue to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Service Occupation Tax Act shall permit the registrant to engage in a business that is taxed under the tax imposed under paragraphs (b), (e), (f) or (g) of this Section and no additional registration shall be required under the tax. A certificate issued under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act shall be applicable with regard to any tax imposed under paragraph (c) of this Section.

(k) The provisions of any tax imposed under paragraph (c) of this Section shall conform as closely as may be practicable to the provisions of the Use Tax Act, including without limitation conformity as to penalties with respect to the tax imposed and as to the powers of the State Department of Revenue to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the tax imposed. The taxes shall be imposed only on use within the metropolitan region and at rates as provided in the paragraph.

(l) The Board in imposing any tax as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Section, shall, after seeking the advice of the State Department of Revenue, provide means for retailers, users or purchasers of motor fuel for purposes other than those with regard to which the taxes may be imposed as provided in those paragraphs to receive refunds of taxes improperly paid, which provisions may be at variance with the refund provisions as applicable under the Municipal Retailers Occupation Tax Act. The State Department of Revenue may provide for certificates of registration for users or purchasers of motor fuel for purposes other than those with regard to which taxes may be imposed as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Section to facilitate the reporting and nontaxability of the exempt sales or uses.

(m) Any ordinance imposing or discontinuing any tax under this Section shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before June 1, whereupon the Department of Revenue shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section on behalf of the Regional Transportation Authority as of

September 1 next following such adoption and filing. Beginning January 1, 1992, an ordinance or resolution imposing or discontinuing the tax hereunder shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of July, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of October next following such adoption and filing. Beginning January 1, 1993, an ordinance or resolution imposing, increasing, decreasing, or discontinuing the tax hereunder shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of the first month to occur not less than 60 days following such adoption and filing. Any ordinance or resolution of the Authority imposing a tax under this Section and in effect on August 1, 2007 shall remain in full force and effect and shall be administered by the Department of Revenue under the terms and conditions and rates of tax established by such ordinance or resolution until the Department begins administering and enforcing an increased tax under this Section as authorized by Public Act 95-708. The tax rates authorized by Public Act 95-708 are effective only if imposed by ordinance of the Authority.

(n) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (n), the State Department of Revenue shall, upon collecting any taxes as provided in this Section, pay the taxes over to the State Treasurer as trustee for the Authority. The taxes shall be held in a trust fund outside the State Treasury. If an airport-related purpose has been certified, taxes and penalties collected in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 from the 0.50% of the 0.75% rate shall be immediately paid over by the Department to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, for deposit into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the Authority. On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the State Department of Revenue shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller of the State of Illinois and to the Authority (i) the amount of taxes collected in each county other than Cook County in the metropolitan region, (not including, if an airport-related purpose has been certified, the taxes and penalties collected from the 0.50% of the 0.75% rate on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 that are deposited into the Local Government Aviation Trust Fund) (ii) the amount of taxes collected within the City of Chicago, and (iii) the amount collected in that portion of Cook County outside of Chicago, each amount less the amount necessary for the payment of refunds to taxpayers located in those areas described in items (i), (ii), and (iii), and less 1.5% of the remainder, which shall be transferred from the trust fund into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. The Department, at the time of each monthly disbursement to the Authority, shall prepare and certify to the State Comptroller the amount to be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund under this subsection. Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the certification of the amounts, the Comptroller shall cause an order to be drawn for the transfer of the amount certified into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund and the payment of two-thirds of the amounts certified in item (i) of this subsection to the Authority and one-third of the amounts certified in item (i) of this subsection to the respective counties other than Cook County and the amount certified in items (ii) and (iii) of this subsection to the Authority.

In addition to the disbursement required by the preceding paragraph, an allocation shall be made in July 1991 and each year thereafter to the Regional Transportation Authority. The allocation shall be made in an amount equal to the average monthly distribution during the preceding calendar year (excluding the 2 months of lowest receipts) and the allocation shall include the amount of average monthly distribution from the Regional Transportation Authority Occupation and Use Tax Replacement Fund. The distribution made in July 1992 and each year thereafter under this paragraph and the preceding paragraph shall be reduced by the amount allocated and disbursed under this paragraph in the preceding calendar year. The Department of Revenue shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller for disbursement the allocations made in accordance with this paragraph.

(o) Failure to adopt a budget ordinance or otherwise to comply with Section 4.01 of this Act or to adopt a Five-year Capital Program or otherwise to comply with paragraph (b) of Section 2.01 of this Act shall not affect the validity of any tax imposed by the Authority otherwise in conformity with law.

(p) At no time shall a public transportation tax or motor vehicle parking tax authorized under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this Section be in effect at the same time as any retailers' occupation, use or service occupation tax authorized under paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of this Section is in effect.

Any taxes imposed under the authority provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) shall remain in effect only until the time as any tax authorized by paragraph (e), (f), or (g) of this Section are imposed and becomes effective. Once any tax authorized by paragraph (e), (f), or (g) is imposed the Board may not reimpose taxes as authorized in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of the Section unless any tax authorized by paragraph (e), (f), or (g) of this Section becomes ineffective by means other than an ordinance of the Board.

(q) Any existing rights, remedies and obligations (including enforcement by the Regional Transportation Authority) arising under any tax imposed under paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this Section shall not be affected by the imposition of a tax under paragraph (e), (f), or (g) of this Section.

(r) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no tax may be imposed under this Section on the sale or use of cannabis, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

Section 35. The Water Commission Act of 1985 is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3720/4) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 254)

Sec. 4. Taxes.

(a) The board of commissioners of any county water commission may, by ordinance, impose throughout the territory of the commission any or all of the taxes provided in this Section for its corporate purposes. However, no county water commission may impose any such tax unless the commission certifies the proposition of imposing the tax to the proper election officials, who shall submit the proposition to the voters residing in the territory at an election in accordance with the general election law, and the proposition has been approved by a majority of those voting on the proposition.

The proposition shall be in the form provided in Section 5 or shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the (insert corporate name of county water commission)	YES
impose (state type of tax or taxes to be imposed) at the rate of 1/4%?	----- NO

Taxes imposed under this Section and civil penalties imposed incident thereto shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have the power to administer and enforce the taxes and to determine all rights for refunds for erroneous payments of the taxes.

(b) The board of commissioners may impose a County Water Commission Retailers' Occupation Tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in the territory of the commission at a rate of 1/4% of the gross receipts from the sales made in the course of such business within the territory. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

The tax imposed under this paragraph and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with, this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions and definitions of terms, and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 1, 1a, 1a-1, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1i, 1j, 2 through 2-65 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax except that tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall not be subject to tax hereunder), 2c, 3 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020), 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this paragraph may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State taxes that sellers are required to collect under the Use Tax Act and under subsection (e) of Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from

the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of a county water commission tax fund established under subsection (g) of this Section.

For the purpose of determining whether a tax authorized under this paragraph is applicable, a retail sale by a producer of coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is a sale at retail at the place where the coal or other mineral mined in Illinois is extracted from the earth. This paragraph does not apply to coal or other mineral when it is delivered or shipped by the seller to the purchaser at a point outside Illinois so that the sale is exempt under the Federal Constitution as a sale in interstate or foreign commerce.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (b), a tax shall also be imposed under subsections (c) and (d) of this Section.

No tax shall be imposed or collected under this subsection on the sale of a motor vehicle in this State to a resident of another state if that motor vehicle will not be titled in this State.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize a county water commission to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

(c) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a County Water Commission Service Occupation Tax shall also be imposed upon all persons engaged, in the territory of the commission, in the business of making sales of service, who, as an incident to making the sales of service, transfer tangible personal property within the territory. The tax rate shall be 1/4% of the selling price of tangible personal property so transferred within the territory. Beginning January 1, 2021, this tax is not imposed on sales of aviation fuel for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the District.

The tax imposed under this paragraph and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of, and compliance with, this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions and definitions of terms, and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 1a-1, 2 (except that the reference to State in the definition of supplier maintaining a place of business in this State shall mean the territory of the commission), 2a, 3 through 3-50 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax except that tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Service Occupation Tax Act shall not be subject to tax hereunder), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the territory of the commission), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the commission), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected and except that the returned merchandise credit for this tax may not be taken against any State tax, and except that the retailer's discount is not allowed for taxes paid on aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019 and through December 31, 2020), 10, 11, 12 (except the reference therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13 (except that any reference to the State shall mean the territory of the commission), the first paragraph of Section 15, 15.5, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this paragraph may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, and any tax for which servicemen may be liable under subsection (f) of Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of a county water commission tax fund established under subsection (g) of this Section.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize a county water commission to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

(d) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a tax shall also be imposed upon the privilege of using, in the territory of the commission, any item of tangible personal property that is purchased outside the territory at retail from a retailer, and that is titled or registered with an agency of this State's

government, at a rate of 1/4% of the selling price of the tangible personal property within the territory, as "selling price" is defined in the Use Tax Act. The tax shall be collected from persons whose Illinois address for titling or registration purposes is given as being in the territory. The tax shall be collected by the Department of Revenue for a county water commission. The tax must be paid to the State, or an exemption determination must be obtained from the Department of Revenue, before the title or certificate of registration for the property may be issued. The tax or proof of exemption may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or the State officer with whom, the tangible personal property must be titled or registered if the Department and the State agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this paragraph; to collect all taxes, penalties, and interest due hereunder; to dispose of taxes, penalties, and interest so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda or refunds arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax, penalty, or interest hereunder. In the administration of and compliance with this paragraph, the Department and persons who are subject to this paragraph shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 2 (except the definition of "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State"), 3 through 3-80 (except provisions pertaining to the State rate of tax, and except provisions concerning collection or refunding of the tax by retailers), 4, 11, 12, 12a, 14, 15, 19 (except the portions pertaining to claims by retailers and except the last paragraph concerning refunds), 20, 21, and 22 of the Use Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act that are not inconsistent with this paragraph, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this paragraph to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of a county water commission tax fund established under subsection (g) of this Section.

(e) A certificate of registration issued by the State Department of Revenue to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under the Service Occupation Tax Act shall permit the registrant to engage in a business that is taxed under the tax imposed under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this Section and no additional registration shall be required under the tax. A certificate issued under the Use Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act shall be applicable with regard to any tax imposed under subsection (c) of this Section.

(f) Any ordinance imposing or discontinuing any tax under this Section shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before June 1, whereupon the Department of Revenue shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section on behalf of the county water commission as of September 1 next following the adoption and filing. Beginning January 1, 1992, an ordinance or resolution imposing or discontinuing the tax hereunder shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of July, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of October next following such adoption and filing. Beginning January 1, 1993, an ordinance or resolution imposing or discontinuing the tax hereunder shall be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of October, whereupon the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section as of the first day of January next following such adoption and filing.

(g) The State Department of Revenue shall, upon collecting any taxes as provided in this Section, pay the taxes over to the State Treasurer as trustee for the commission. The taxes shall be held in a trust fund outside the State Treasury.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the State Department of Revenue shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller of the State of Illinois the amount to be paid to the commission, which shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected under this Section during the second preceding calendar month by the Department plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were erroneously paid to a different taxing body, and not including any amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department on behalf of the commission, and not including any amount

that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were payable to a different taxing body but were erroneously paid to the commission, and less any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, less 1.5% of the remainder, which shall be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. The Department, at the time of each monthly disbursement to the commission, shall prepare and certify to the State Comptroller the amount to be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund under this subsection. Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the certification of the amount to be paid to the commission and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, the Comptroller shall cause an order to be drawn for the payment for the amount in accordance with the direction in the certification.

(h) Beginning June 1, 2016, any tax imposed pursuant to this Section may no longer be imposed or collected, unless a continuation of the tax is approved by the voters at a referendum as set forth in this Section.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no tax may be imposed under this Section on the sale or use of cannabis, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

Section 40. The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act is amended by changing Sections 55, 60, 62, 70, 75, 100, and 145 as follows:

(410 ILCS 130/55)

Sec. 55. Registration of qualifying patients and designated caregivers.

(a) The Department of Public Health shall issue registry identification cards to qualifying patients and designated caregivers who submit a completed application, and at minimum, the following, in accordance with Department of Public Health rules:

(1) A written certification, on a form developed by the Department of Public Health consistent with Section 36 and issued by a certifying health care professional, within 90 days immediately preceding the date of an application and submitted by the qualifying patient or his or her designated caregiver;

(2) upon the execution of applicable privacy waivers, the patient's medical documentation related to his or her debilitating condition and any other information that may be reasonably required by the Department of Public Health to confirm that the certifying health care professional and patient have a bona fide health care professional-patient relationship, that the qualifying patient is in the certifying health care professional's care for his or her debilitating medical condition, and to substantiate the patient's diagnosis;

(3) the application or renewal fee as set by rule;

(4) the name, address, date of birth, and social security number of the qualifying patient, except that if the applicant is homeless no address is required;

(5) the name, address, and telephone number of the qualifying patient's certifying health care professional;

(6) the name, address, and date of birth of the designated caregiver, if any, chosen by the qualifying patient;

(7) ~~(blank) the name of the registered medical cannabis dispensing organization the qualifying patient designates;~~

(8) signed statements from the patient and designated caregiver asserting that they will not divert medical cannabis; and

(9) (blank).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a person provided a written certification for a debilitating medical condition who has submitted a completed online application to the Department of Public Health shall receive a provisional registration and be entitled to purchase medical cannabis from a ~~specified~~ licensed dispensing organization for a period of 90 days or until his or her application has been denied or he or she receives a registry identification card, whichever is earlier. However, a person may obtain an additional provisional registration after the expiration of 90 days after the date of application if the Department of Public Health does not provide the individual with a registry identification card or deny the individual's application within those 90 days.

The provisional registration may not be extended if the individual does not respond to the Department of Public Health's request for additional information or corrections to required application documentation.

In order for a person to receive medical cannabis under this subsection, a person must present his or her provisional registration along with a valid driver's license or State identification card to the licensed

dispensing organization ~~specified in his or her application~~. The dispensing organization shall verify the person's provisional registration through the Department of Public Health's online verification system.

Upon verification of the provided documents, the dispensing organization shall dispense no more than 2.5 ounces of medical cannabis during a 14-day period to the person for a period of 90 days, until his or her application has been denied, or until he or she receives a registry identification card from the Department of Public Health, whichever is earlier.

Persons with provisional registrations must keep their provisional registration in his or her possession at all times when transporting or engaging in the medical use of cannabis.

(c) No person or business shall charge a fee for assistance in the preparation, compilation, or submission of an application to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program or the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program. A violation of this subsection is a Class C misdemeanor, for which restitution to the applicant and a fine of up to \$1,500 may be imposed. All fines shall be deposited into the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund after restitution has been made to the applicant. The Department of Public Health shall refer individuals making complaints against a person or business under this Section to the Illinois State Police, who shall enforce violations of this provision. All application forms issued by the Department shall state that no person or business may charge a fee for assistance in the preparation, compilation, or submission of an application to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program or the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program.

(Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/60)

Sec. 60. Issuance of registry identification cards.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Department of Public Health shall:

(1) verify the information contained in an application or renewal for a registry identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application or renewal, within 90 days of receiving a completed application or renewal application and all supporting documentation specified in Section 55;

(2) issue registry identification cards to a qualifying patient and his or her designated caregiver, if any, within 15 business days of approving the application or renewal;

(3) ~~(blank) enter the registry identification number of the registered dispensing organization the patient designates into the verification system; and~~

(4) allow for an electronic application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Department of Public Health shall adopt rules for qualifying patients and applicants with life-long debilitating medical conditions, who may be charged annual renewal fees. The Department of Public Health shall not require patients and applicants with life-long debilitating medical conditions to apply to renew registry identification cards.

(b) The Department of Public Health may not issue a registry identification card to a qualifying patient who is under 18 years of age, unless that patient suffers from seizures, including those characteristic of epilepsy, or as provided by administrative rule. The Department of Public Health shall adopt rules for the issuance of a registry identification card for qualifying patients who are under 18 years of age and suffering from seizures, including those characteristic of epilepsy. The Department of Public Health may adopt rules to allow other individuals under 18 years of age to become registered qualifying patients under this Act with the consent of a parent or legal guardian. Registered qualifying patients under 18 years of age shall be prohibited from consuming forms of cannabis other than medical cannabis infused products and purchasing any usable cannabis.

(c) A veteran who has received treatment at a VA hospital is deemed to have a bona fide health care professional-patient relationship with a VA certifying health care professional if the patient has been seen for his or her debilitating medical condition at the VA hospital in accordance with VA hospital protocols. All reasonable inferences regarding the existence of a bona fide health care professional-patient relationship shall be drawn in favor of an applicant who is a veteran and has undergone treatment at a VA hospital.

(c-10) An individual who submits an application as someone who is terminally ill shall have all fees waived. The Department of Public Health shall within 30 days after this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly adopt emergency rules to expedite approval for terminally ill individuals. These rules shall include, but not be limited to, rules that provide that applications by individuals with terminal illnesses shall be approved or denied within 14 days of their submission.

(d) No later than 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall remove all existing notations on driving records that the person is a registered qualifying patient or his or her caregiver under this Act.

(e) Upon the approval of the registration and issuance of a registry card under this Section, the Department of Public Health shall electronically forward the registered qualifying patient's identification card information to the Prescription Monitoring Program established under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and certify that the individual is permitted to engage in the medical use of cannabis. For the purposes of patient care, the Prescription Monitoring Program shall make a notation on the person's prescription record stating that the person is a registered qualifying patient who is entitled to the lawful medical use of cannabis. If the person no longer holds a valid registry card, the Department of Public Health shall notify the Prescription Monitoring Program and Department of Human Services to remove the notation from the person's record. The Department of Human Services and the Prescription Monitoring Program shall establish a system by which the information may be shared electronically. This confidential list may not be combined or linked in any manner with any other list or database except as provided in this Section.

(f) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/62)

Sec. 62. Opioid Alternative Pilot Program.

(a) The Department of Public Health shall establish the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program. Licensed dispensing organizations shall allow persons with a written certification from a certifying health care professional under Section 36 to purchase medical cannabis upon enrollment in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program. The Department of Public Health shall adopt rules or establish procedures allowing qualified veterans to participate in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program. For a person to receive medical cannabis under this Section, the person must present the written certification along with a valid driver's license or state identification card to the licensed dispensing organization ~~specified in his or her application~~. The dispensing organization shall verify the person's status as an Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant through the Department of Public Health's online verification system.

(b) The Opioid Alternative Pilot Program shall be limited to participation by Illinois residents age 21 and older.

(c) The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation shall specify that all licensed dispensing organizations participating in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program use the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System. The Department of Public Health shall establish and maintain the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System. The Illinois Cannabis Tracking System shall be used to collect information about all persons participating in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program and shall be used to track the sale of medical cannabis for verification purposes.

Each dispensing organization shall retain a copy of the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program certification and other identifying information as required by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Public Health, and the Illinois State Police in the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System.

The Illinois Cannabis Tracking System shall be accessible to the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of Public Health, Department of Agriculture, and the Illinois State Police.

The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation in collaboration with the Department of Public Health shall specify the data requirements for the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program by licensed dispensing organizations; including, but not limited to, the participant's full legal name, address, and date of birth, date on which the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program certification was issued, length of the participation in the Program, including the start and end date to purchase medical cannabis, name of the issuing physician, copy of the participant's current driver's license or State identification card, and phone number.

The Illinois Cannabis Tracking System shall provide verification of a person's participation in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program for law enforcement at any time and on any day.

(d) The certification for Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant must be issued by a certifying health care professional who is licensed to practice in Illinois under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Nurse Practice Act, or the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987 and who is in good standing and holds a controlled substances license under Article III of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

The certification for an Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant shall be written within 90 days before the participant submits his or her certification to the dispensing organization.

The written certification uploaded to the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System shall be accessible to the Department of Public Health.

(e) Upon verification of the individual's valid certification and enrollment in the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System, the dispensing organization may dispense the medical cannabis, in amounts not

exceeding 2.5 ounces of medical cannabis per 14-day period to the participant at the participant's specified dispensary for no more than 90 days.

An Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant shall not be registered as a medical cannabis cardholder. The dispensing organization shall verify that the person is not an active registered qualifying patient prior to enrollment in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program and each time medical cannabis is dispensed.

Upon receipt of a written certification under the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program, the Department of Public Health shall electronically forward the patient's identification information to the Prescription Monitoring Program established under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and certify that the individual is permitted to engage in the medical use of cannabis. For the purposes of patient care, the Prescription Monitoring Program shall make a notation on the person's prescription record stating that the person has a written certification under the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program and is a patient who is entitled to the lawful medical use of cannabis. If the person is no longer authorized to engage in the medical use of cannabis, the Department of Public Health shall notify the Prescription Monitoring Program and Department of Human Services to remove the notation from the person's record. The Department of Human Services and the Prescription Monitoring Program shall establish a system by which the information may be shared electronically. This confidential list may not be combined or linked in any manner with any other list or database except as provided in this Section.

(f) An Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant shall not be considered a qualifying patient with a debilitating medical condition under this Act and shall be provided access to medical cannabis solely for the duration of the participant's certification. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit or prohibit an Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant who has a debilitating medical condition from applying to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program.

(g) A person with a provisional registration under Section 55 shall not be considered an Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant.

(h) The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation and the Department of Public Health shall submit emergency rulemaking to implement the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly by December 1, 2018. The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Illinois State Police shall utilize emergency purchase authority for 12 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly for the purpose of implementing the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(i) Dispensing organizations are not authorized to dispense medical cannabis to Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants until administrative rules are approved by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and go into effect.

(j) The provisions of this Section are inoperative on and after July 1, 2020.

(Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/70)

Sec. 70. Registry identification cards.

(a) A registered qualifying patient or designated caregiver must keep their registry identification card in his or her possession at all times when engaging in the medical use of cannabis.

(b) Registry identification cards shall contain the following:

- (1) the name of the cardholder;
- (2) a designation of whether the cardholder is a designated caregiver or qualifying patient;
- (3) the date of issuance and expiration date of the registry identification card;
- (4) a random alphanumeric identification number that is unique to the cardholder;
- (5) if the cardholder is a designated caregiver, the random alphanumeric identification number of the registered qualifying patient the designated caregiver is receiving the registry identification card to assist; and
- (6) a photograph of the cardholder, if required by Department of Public Health rules.

(c) To maintain a valid registration identification card, a registered qualifying patient and caregiver must annually resubmit, at least 45 days prior to the expiration date stated on the registry identification card, a completed renewal application, renewal fee, and accompanying documentation as described in Department of Public Health rules. The Department of Public Health shall send a notification to a registered qualifying patient or registered designated caregiver 90 days prior to the expiration of the registered qualifying patient's or registered designated caregiver's identification card. If the Department of Public Health fails to grant or deny a renewal application received in accordance with this Section, then the renewal is deemed granted and the registered qualifying patient or registered designated caregiver may continue to use the

expired identification card until the Department of Public Health denies the renewal or issues a new identification card.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the expiration date is 3 years after the date of issuance.

(e) The Department of Public Health may electronically store in the card any or all of the information listed in subsection (b), along with the address and date of birth of the cardholder ~~and the qualifying patient's designated dispensary organization~~, to allow it to be read by law enforcement agents.

(Source: P.A. 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 99-519, eff. 6-30-16.)

(410 ILCS 130/75)

Sec. 75. Notifications to Department of Public Health and responses; civil penalty.

(a) The following notifications and Department of Public Health responses are required:

(1) A registered qualifying patient shall notify the Department of Public Health of any change in his or her name or address, or if the registered qualifying patient ceases to have his or her debilitating medical condition, within 10 days of the change.

(2) A registered designated caregiver shall notify the Department of Public Health of any change in his or her name or address, or if the designated caregiver becomes aware the registered qualifying patient passed away, within 10 days of the change.

(3) Before a registered qualifying patient changes his or her designated caregiver, the qualifying patient must notify the Department of Public Health.

(4) If a cardholder loses his or her registry identification card, he or she shall notify the Department within 10 days of becoming aware the card has been lost.

(b) When a cardholder notifies the Department of Public Health of items listed in subsection (a), but remains eligible under this Act, the Department of Public Health shall issue the cardholder a new registry identification card with a new random alphanumeric identification number within 15 business days of receiving the updated information and a fee as specified in Department of Public Health rules. If the person notifying the Department of Public Health is a registered qualifying patient, the Department shall also issue his or her registered designated caregiver, if any, a new registry identification card within 15 business days of receiving the updated information.

(c) If a registered qualifying patient ceases to be a registered qualifying patient or changes his or her registered designated caregiver, the Department of Public Health shall promptly notify the designated caregiver. The registered designated caregiver's protections under this Act as to that qualifying patient shall expire 15 days after notification by the Department.

(d) A cardholder who fails to make a notification to the Department of Public Health that is required by this Section is subject to a civil infraction, punishable by a penalty of no more than \$150.

~~(e) (Blank) A registered qualifying patient shall notify the Department of Public Health of any change to his or her designated registered dispensing organization. The Department of Public Health shall provide for immediate changes of a registered qualifying patient's designated registered dispensing organization. Registered dispensing organizations must comply with all requirements of this Act.~~

(f) If the registered qualifying patient's certifying health care professional notifies the Department in writing that either the registered qualifying patient has ceased to suffer from a debilitating medical condition, that the bona fide health care professional-patient relationship has terminated, or that continued use of medical cannabis would result in contraindication with the patient's other medication, the card shall become null and void. However, the registered qualifying patient shall have 15 days to destroy his or her remaining medical cannabis and related paraphernalia.

(Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-9-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/100)

Sec. 100. Cultivation center agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) verify the information contained in an application or renewal for a cultivation center identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application or renewal, within 30 days of receiving a completed application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(2) issue a cultivation center agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the application or renewal;

(3) enter the registry identification number of the cultivation center where the agent works; and

(4) allow for an electronic application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted.

(b) A cultivation center agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cultivation center and during the transportation of medical cannabis to a registered dispensary organization.

(c) The cultivation center agent identification cards shall contain the following:

- (1) the name of the cardholder;
- (2) the date of issuance and expiration date of cultivation center agent identification cards;
- (3) a random 10 digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters; that is unique to the holder; and
- (4) a photograph of the cardholder.

(d) The cultivation center agent identification cards shall be immediately returned to the cultivation center upon termination of employment.

(e) Any card lost by a cultivation center agent shall be reported to the State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An applicant shall be denied a cultivation center agent identification card if he or she has been convicted of an excluded offense.

(g) An agent may begin employment at a cultivation center while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the cultivation center agent applicant. If denied, the cultivation center and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the cultivation center immediately.

(Source: P.A. 98-122, eff. 1-1-14.)

(410 ILCS 130/145)

Sec. 145. Confidentiality.

(a) The following information received and records kept by the Department of Public Health, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of Agriculture, or Department of State Police for purposes of administering this Act are subject to all applicable federal privacy laws, confidential, and exempt from the Freedom of Information Act, and not subject to disclosure to any individual or public or private entity, except as necessary for authorized employees of those authorized agencies to perform official duties under this Act and the following information received and records kept by Department of Public Health, Department of Agriculture, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, and Department of State Police, excluding any existing or non-existing Illinois or national criminal history record information as defined in subsection (d), may be disclosed to each other upon request:

(1) Applications and renewals, their contents, and supporting information submitted by qualifying patients and designated caregivers, including information regarding their designated caregivers and certifying health care professionals.

(2) Applications and renewals, their contents, and supporting information submitted by or on behalf of cultivation centers and dispensing organizations in compliance with this Act, including their physical addresses. This does not preclude the release of ownership information of cannabis business establishment licenses or information submitted with an application required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (c) or pursuant to the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(3) The individual names and other information identifying persons to whom the Department of Public Health has issued registry identification cards.

(4) Any dispensing information required to be kept under Section 135, Section 150, or Department of Public Health, Department of Agriculture, or Department of Financial and Professional Regulation rules shall identify cardholders and registered cultivation centers by their registry identification numbers and medical cannabis dispensing organizations by their registration number and not contain names or other personally identifying information.

(5) All medical records provided to the Department of Public Health in connection with an application for a registry card.

(b) Nothing in this Section precludes the following:

(1) Department of Agriculture, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, or Public Health employees may notify law enforcement about falsified or fraudulent information submitted to the Departments if the employee who suspects that falsified or fraudulent information has been submitted conferred with his or her supervisor and both agree that circumstances exist that warrant reporting.

(2) If the employee conferred with his or her supervisor and both agree that circumstances exist that warrant reporting, Department of Public Health employees may notify the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation if there is reasonable cause to believe a certifying health care professional:

(A) issued a written certification without a bona fide health care professional-patient relationship under this Act;

(B) issued a written certification to a person who was not under the certifying health care professional's care for the debilitating medical condition; or

(C) failed to abide by the acceptable and prevailing standard of care when evaluating a patient's medical condition.

(3) The Department of Public Health, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Financial and Professional Regulation may notify State or local law enforcement about apparent criminal violations of this Act if the employee who suspects the offense has conferred with his or her supervisor and both agree that circumstances exist that warrant reporting.

(4) Medical cannabis cultivation center agents and medical cannabis dispensing organizations may notify the Department of Public Health, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, or Department of Agriculture of a suspected violation or attempted violation of this Act or the rules issued under it.

(5) Each Department may verify registry identification cards under Section 150.

(6) The submission of the report to the General Assembly under Section 160.

(c) Each State department responsible for licensure under this Act shall publish on the department's website the ownership information and address of each cannabis business establishment licensed under the department's jurisdiction. The ownership information shall include, but is not limited to, the name of the person or entity holding each cannabis business establishment license and any person or entity exercising control of the cannabis business establishment. It is a Class B misdemeanor with a \$1,000 fine for any person, including an employee or official of the Department of Public Health, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, or Department of Agriculture or another State agency or local government, to breach the confidentiality of information obtained under this Act.

(d) The Department of Public Health, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State Police, and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation shall not share or disclose any existing or non-existing Illinois or national criminal history record information. For the purposes of this Section, "any existing or non-existing Illinois or national criminal history record information" means any Illinois or national criminal history record information, including but not limited to the lack of or non-existence of these records.

(Source: P.A. 101-363, eff. 8-9-19.)

Section 45. The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 1-10, 15-15, 15-40, 15-50, 20-35, 20-50, 25-35, 30-35, 35-30, 40-30, 55-20, 55-21, 55-28, 55-30, 55-35, 55-85, 60-10, and 65-10 and by adding Article 18 as follows:

(410 ILCS 705/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Definitions. In this Act:

"Adult Use Cultivation Center License" means a license issued by the Department of Agriculture that permits a person to act as a cultivation center under this Act and any administrative rule made in furtherance of this Act.

"Adult Use Dispensing Organization License" means a license issued by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation that permits a person to act as a dispensing organization under this Act and any administrative rule made in furtherance of this Act.

"Advertise" means to engage in promotional activities including, but not limited to: newspaper, radio, Internet and electronic media, and television advertising; the distribution of fliers and circulars; billboard advertising; and the display of window and interior signs. "Advertise" does not mean exterior signage displaying only the name of the licensed cannabis business establishment.

"BLS Region" means a region in Illinois used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to gather and categorize certain employment and wage data. The 17 such regions in Illinois are: Bloomington, Cape Girardeau, Carbondale-Marion, Champaign-Urbana, Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Danville, Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, Decatur, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, St. Louis, Springfield, Northwest Illinois nonmetropolitan area, West Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area, East Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area, and South Illinois nonmetropolitan area.

"Cannabis" means marijuana, hashish, and other substances that are identified as including any parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* and including derivatives or subspecies, such as *indica*, of all strains of cannabis, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or resin, including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and all other naturally produced cannabinol derivatives, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction; however, "cannabis" does not include the mature stalks of the plant,

[May 21, 2020]

fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted from it), fiber, oil or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination. "Cannabis" does not include industrial hemp as defined and authorized under the Industrial Hemp Act. "Cannabis" also means cannabis flower, concentrate, and cannabis-infused products.

"Cannabis business establishment" means a cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization, infuser organization, dispensing organization, or transporting organization.

"Cannabis concentrate" means a product derived from cannabis that is produced by extracting cannabinoids, including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), from the plant through the use of propylene glycol, glycerin, butter, olive oil or other typical cooking fats; water, ice, or dry ice; or butane, propane, CO₂, ethanol, or isopropanol and with the intended use of smoking or making a cannabis-infused product. The use of any other solvent is expressly prohibited unless and until it is approved by the Department of Agriculture.

"Cannabis container" means a sealed or resealable, traceable, container, or package used for the purpose of containment of cannabis or cannabis-infused product during transportation.

"Cannabis flower" means marijuana, hashish, and other substances that are identified as including any parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* and including derivatives or subspecies, such as *indica*, of all strains of cannabis; including raw kief, leaves, and buds, but not resin that has been extracted from any part of such plant; nor any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin.

"Cannabis-infused product" means a beverage, food, oil, ointment, tincture, topical formulation, or another product containing cannabis or cannabis concentrate that is not intended to be smoked.

"Cannabis paraphernalia" means equipment, products, or materials intended to be used for planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, ingesting, or otherwise introducing cannabis into the human body.

"Cannabis plant monitoring system" or "plant monitoring system" means a system that includes, but is not limited to, testing and data collection established and maintained by the cultivation center, craft grower, or processing organization and that is available to the Department of Revenue, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, and the Department of State Police for the purposes of documenting each cannabis plant and monitoring plant development throughout the life cycle of a cannabis plant cultivated for the intended use by a customer from seed planting to final packaging.

"Cannabis testing facility" means an entity registered by the Department of Agriculture to test cannabis for potency and contaminants.

"Clone" means a plant section from a female cannabis plant not yet rootbound, growing in a water solution or other propagation matrix, that is capable of developing into a new plant.

"Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant" means a person who is 21 years of age or older, licensed by the Department of Agriculture, and is employed or contracted by an Illinois community college to provide student instruction using cannabis plants at an Illinois Community College.

"Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant Agent Identification Card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant.

"Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License" means a license awarded to top-scoring applicants for an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License that reserves the right to an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License if the applicant meets certain conditions described in this Act, but does not entitle the recipient to begin purchasing or selling cannabis or cannabis-infused products.

"Conditional Adult Use Cultivation Center License" means a license awarded to top-scoring applicants for an Adult Use Cultivation Center License that reserves the right to an Adult Use Cultivation Center License if the applicant meets certain conditions as determined by the Department of Agriculture by rule, but does not entitle the recipient to begin growing, processing, or selling cannabis or cannabis-infused products.

"Craft grower" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to cultivate, dry, cure, and package cannabis and perform other necessary activities to make cannabis available for sale at a dispensing organization or use at a processing organization. A craft grower may contain up to 5,000 square feet of canopy space on its premises for plants in the flowering state. The Department of Agriculture may authorize an increase or decrease of flowering stage cultivation space in increments of 3,000 square feet by rule based on market need, craft grower

capacity, and the licensee's history of compliance or noncompliance, with a maximum space of 14,000 square feet for cultivating plants in the flowering stage, which must be cultivated in all stages of growth in an enclosed and secure area. A craft grower may share premises with a processing organization or a dispensing organization, or both, provided each licensee stores currency and cannabis or cannabis-infused products in a separate secured vault to which the other licensee does not have access or all licensees sharing a vault share more than 50% of the same ownership.

"Craft grower agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or other agent of a craft grower who is 21 years of age or older.

"Craft Grower Agent Identification Card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a craft grower agent.

"Cultivation center" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to cultivate, process, transport (unless otherwise limited by this Act), and perform other necessary activities to provide cannabis and cannabis-infused products to cannabis business establishments.

"Cultivation center agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or other agent of a cultivation center who is 21 years of age or older.

"Cultivation Center Agent Identification Card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a cultivation center agent.

"Currency" means currency and coin of the United States.

"Dispensary" means a facility operated by a dispensing organization at which activities licensed by this Act may occur.

"Dispensing organization" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to acquire cannabis from a cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization, or another dispensary for the purpose of selling or dispensing cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis seeds, paraphernalia, or related supplies under this Act to purchasers or to qualified registered medical cannabis patients and caregivers. As used in this Act, "dispensing organization" includes a registered medical cannabis organization as defined in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act or its successor Act that has obtained an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License.

"Dispensing organization agent" means a principal officer, employee, or agent of a dispensing organization who is 21 years of age or older.

"Dispensing organization agent identification card" means a document issued by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation that identifies a person as a dispensing organization agent.

"Disproportionately Impacted Area" means a census tract or comparable geographic area that satisfies the following criteria as determined by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, that:

(1) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(A) the area has a poverty rate of at least 20% according to the latest federal decennial census; or

(B) 75% or more of the children in the area participate in the federal free lunch program according to reported statistics from the State Board of Education; or

(C) at least 20% of the households in the area receive assistance under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; or

(D) the area has an average unemployment rate, as determined by the Illinois Department of Employment Security, that is more than 120% of the national unemployment average, as determined by the United States Department of Labor, for a period of at least 2 consecutive calendar years preceding the date of the application; and

(2) has high rates of arrest, conviction, and incarceration related to the sale,

possession, use, cultivation, manufacture, or transport of cannabis.

"Early Approval Adult Use Cultivation Center License" means a license that permits a medical cannabis cultivation center licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of this Act to begin cultivating, infusing, packaging, transporting (unless otherwise provided in this Act), processing and selling cannabis or cannabis-infused product to cannabis business establishments for resale to purchasers as permitted by this Act as of January 1, 2020.

"Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License" means a license that permits a medical cannabis dispensing organization licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of this Act to begin selling cannabis or cannabis-infused product to purchasers as permitted by this Act as of January 1, 2020.

"Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization at a secondary site" means a license that permits a medical cannabis dispensing organization licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis

Program Act as of the effective date of this Act to begin selling cannabis or cannabis-infused product to purchasers as permitted by this Act on January 1, 2020 at a different dispensary location from its existing registered medical dispensary location.

"Enclosed, locked facility" means a room, greenhouse, building, or other enclosed area equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by cannabis business establishment agents working for the licensed cannabis business establishment or acting pursuant to this Act to cultivate, process, store, or distribute cannabis.

"Enclosed, locked space" means a closet, room, greenhouse, building or other enclosed area equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by authorized individuals under this Act. "Enclosed, locked space" may include:

(1) a space within a residential building that (i) is the primary residence of the individual cultivating 5 or fewer cannabis plants that are more than 5 inches tall and (ii) includes sleeping quarters and indoor plumbing. The space must only be accessible by a key or code that is different from any key or code that can be used to access the residential building from the exterior; or

(2) a structure, such as a shed or greenhouse, that lies on the same plot of land as a residential building that (i) includes sleeping quarters and indoor plumbing and (ii) is used as a primary residence by the person cultivating 5 or fewer cannabis plants that are more than 5 inches tall, such as a shed or greenhouse. The structure must remain locked when it is unoccupied by people.

"Financial institution" has the same meaning as "financial organization" as defined in Section 1501 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, and also includes the holding companies, subsidiaries, and affiliates of such financial organizations.

"Flowering stage" means the stage of cultivation where and when a cannabis plant is cultivated to produce plant material for cannabis products. This includes mature plants as follows:

(1) if greater than 2 stigmas are visible at each internode of the plant; or

(2) if the cannabis plant is in an area that has been intentionally deprived of light for a period of time intended to produce flower buds and induce maturation, from the moment the light deprivation began through the remainder of the marijuana plant growth cycle.

"Individual" means a natural person.

"Infuser organization" or "infuser" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to directly incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis-infused product.

"Kief" means the resinous crystal-like trichomes that are found on cannabis and that are accumulated, resulting in a higher concentration of cannabinoids, untreated by heat or pressure, or extracted using a solvent.

"Labor peace agreement" means an agreement between a cannabis business establishment and any labor organization recognized under the National Labor Relations Act, referred to in this Act as a bona fide labor organization, that prohibits labor organizations and members from engaging in picketing, work stoppages, boycotts, and any other economic interference with the cannabis business establishment. This agreement means that the cannabis business establishment has agreed not to disrupt efforts by the bona fide labor organization to communicate with, and attempt to organize and represent, the cannabis business establishment's employees. The agreement shall provide a bona fide labor organization access at reasonable times to areas in which the cannabis business establishment's employees work, for the purpose of meeting with employees to discuss their right to representation, employment rights under State law, and terms and conditions of employment. This type of agreement shall not mandate a particular method of election or certification of the bona fide labor organization.

"Limited access area" means a room or other area under the control of a cannabis dispensing organization licensed under this Act and upon the licensed premises where cannabis sales occur with access limited to purchasers, dispensing organization owners and other dispensing organization agents, or service professionals conducting business with the dispensing organization, or, if sales to registered qualifying patients, caregivers, provisional patients, and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants licensed pursuant to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act are also permitted at the dispensary, registered qualifying patients, caregivers, provisional patients, and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants.

"Member of an impacted family" means an individual who has a parent, legal guardian, child, spouse, or dependent, or was a dependent of an individual who, prior to the effective date of this Act, was arrested for, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for any offense that is eligible for expungement under this Act.

"Mother plant" means a cannabis plant that is cultivated or maintained for the purpose of generating clones, and that will not be used to produce plant material for sale to an infuser or dispensing organization.

"Ordinary public view" means within the sight line with normal visual range of a person, unassisted by visual aids, from a public street or sidewalk adjacent to real property, or from within an adjacent property.

"Ownership and control" means ownership of at least 51% of the business, including corporate stock if a corporation, and control over the management and day-to-day operations of the business and an interest in the capital, assets, and profits and losses of the business proportionate to percentage of ownership.

"Person" means a natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint venture, public or private corporation, limited liability company, or a receiver, executor, trustee, guardian, or other representative appointed by order of any court.

"Possession limit" means the amount of cannabis under Section 10-10 that may be possessed at any one time by a person 21 years of age or older or who is a registered qualifying medical cannabis patient or caregiver under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

"Principal officer" includes a cannabis business establishment applicant or licensed cannabis business establishment's board member, owner with more than 1% interest of the total cannabis business establishment or more than 5% interest of the total cannabis business establishment of a publicly traded company, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, partner, officer, member, manager member, or person with a profit sharing, financial interest, or revenue sharing arrangement. The definition includes a person with authority to control the cannabis business establishment, a person who assumes responsibility for the debts of the cannabis business establishment and who is further defined in this Act.

"Primary residence" means a dwelling where a person usually stays or stays more often than other locations. It may be determined by, without limitation, presence, tax filings; address on an Illinois driver's license, an Illinois Identification Card, or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card; or voter registration. No person may have more than one primary residence.

"Processing organization" or "processor" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to either extract constituent chemicals or compounds to produce cannabis concentrate or incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis product.

"Processing organization agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or agent of a processing organization.

"Processing organization agent identification card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a processing organization agent.

"Purchaser" means a person 21 years of age or older who acquires cannabis for a valuable consideration. "Purchaser" does not include a cardholder under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

"Qualified Social Equity Applicant" means a Social Equity Applicant who has been awarded a conditional license under this Act to operate a cannabis business establishment.

"Resided" means an individual's primary residence was located within the relevant geographic area as established by 2 of the following:

- (1) a signed lease agreement that includes the applicant's name;
- (2) a property deed that includes the applicant's name;
- (3) school records;
- (4) a voter registration card;
- (5) an Illinois driver's license, an Illinois Identification Card, or an Illinois

Person with a Disability Identification Card;

- (6) a paycheck stub;
- (7) a utility bill;
- (8) tax records; or
- (9) any other proof of residency or other information necessary to establish residence

as provided by rule.

"Smoking" means the inhalation of smoke caused by the combustion of cannabis.

"Social Equity Applicant" means an applicant that is an Illinois resident that meets one of the following criteria:

- (1) an applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by one or more individuals who have resided for at least 5 of the preceding 10 years in a Disproportionately Impacted Area;
- (2) an applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by one or more individuals who:
 - (i) have been arrested for, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for any offense that is eligible for expungement under this Act; or
 - (ii) is a member of an impacted family;
- (3) for applicants with a minimum of 10 full-time employees, an applicant with at least 51% of current employees who:

(i) currently reside in a Disproportionately Impacted Area; or

(ii) have been arrested for, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for any offense that is eligible for expungement under this Act or member of an impacted family.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preempt or limit the duties of any employer under the Job Opportunities for Qualified Applicants Act. Nothing in this Act shall permit an employer to require an employee to disclose sealed or expunged offenses, unless otherwise required by law.

"Special district" means a unit of local government other than a county, municipality, or school district.

"Tincture" means a cannabis-infused solution, typically comprised of alcohol, glycerin, or vegetable oils, derived either directly from the cannabis plant or from a processed cannabis extract. A tincture is not an alcoholic liquor as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934. A tincture shall include a calibrated dropper or other similar device capable of accurately measuring servings.

"Transporting organization" or "transporter" means an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to transport cannabis or cannabis-infused product on behalf of a cannabis business establishment or a community college licensed under the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program.

"Transporting organization agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or agent of a transporting organization.

"Transporting organization agent identification card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a transporting organization agent.

"Unit of local government" means any county, city, village, or incorporated town.

"Vegetative stage" means the stage of cultivation in which a cannabis plant is propagated to produce additional cannabis plants or reach a sufficient size for production. This includes seedlings, clones, mothers, and other immature cannabis plants as follows:

(1) if the cannabis plant is in an area that has not been intentionally deprived of light for a period of time intended to produce flower buds and induce maturation, it has no more than 2 stigmas visible at each internode of the cannabis plant; or

(2) any cannabis plant that is cultivated solely for the purpose of propagating clones and is never used to produce cannabis.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/15-15)

Sec. 15-15. Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License.

(a) Any medical cannabis dispensing organization holding a valid registration under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of this Act may, within 60 days of the effective date of this Act, apply to the Department for an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License to serve purchasers at any medical cannabis dispensing location in operation on the effective date of this Act, pursuant to this Section.

(b) A medical cannabis dispensing organization seeking issuance of an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License to serve purchasers at any medical cannabis dispensing location in operation as of the effective date of this Act shall submit an application on forms provided by the Department. The application must be submitted by the same person or entity that holds the medical cannabis dispensing organization registration and include the following:

(1) Payment of a nonrefundable fee of \$30,000 to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund;

(2) Proof of registration as a medical cannabis dispensing organization that is in good standing;

(3) Certification that the applicant will comply with the requirements contained in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act except as provided in this Act;

(4) The legal name of the dispensing organization;

(5) The physical address of the dispensing organization;

(6) The name, address, social security number, and date of birth of each principal officer and board member of the dispensing organization, each of whom must be at least 21 years of age;

(7) A nonrefundable Cannabis Business Development Fee equal to 3% of the dispensing organization's total sales between June 1, 2018 to June 1, 2019, or \$100,000, whichever is less, to be deposited into the Cannabis Business Development Fund; and

(8) Identification of one of the following Social Equity Inclusion Plans to be completed by March 31, 2021:

(A) Make a contribution of 3% of total sales from June 1, 2018 to June 1, 2019, or

\$100,000, whichever is less, to the Cannabis Business Development Fund. This is in addition to the fee required by item (7) of this subsection (b);

(B) Make a grant of 3% of total sales from June 1, 2018 to June 1, 2019, or \$100,000, whichever is less, to a cannabis industry training or education program at an Illinois community college as defined in the Public Community College Act;

(C) Make a donation of \$100,000 or more to a program that provides job training services to persons recently incarcerated or that operates in a Disproportionately Impacted Area;

(D) Participate as a host in a cannabis business establishment incubator program approved by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and in which an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder agrees to provide a loan of at least \$100,000 and mentorship to incubate, for at least a year, a Social Equity Applicant intending to seek a license or a licensee that qualifies as a Social Equity Applicant. As used in this Section, "incubate" means providing direct financial assistance and training necessary to engage in licensed cannabis industry activity similar to that of the host licensee. The Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder or the same entity holding any other licenses issued pursuant to this Act shall not take an ownership stake of greater than 10% in any business receiving incubation services to comply with this subsection. If an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder fails to find a business to incubate to comply with this subsection before its Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License expires, it may opt to meet the requirement of this subsection by completing another item from this subsection; or

(E) Participate in a sponsorship program for at least 2 years approved by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity in which an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder agrees to provide an interest-free loan of at least \$200,000 to a Social Equity Applicant. The sponsor shall not take an ownership stake in any cannabis business establishment receiving sponsorship services to comply with this subsection.

(c) The license fee required by paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section shall be in addition to any license fee required for the renewal of a registered medical cannabis dispensing organization license.

(d) Applicants must submit all required information, including the requirements in subsection (b) of this Section, to the Department. Failure by an applicant to submit all required information may result in the application being disqualified.

(e) If the Department receives an application that fails to provide the required elements contained in subsection (b), the Department shall issue a deficiency notice to the applicant. The applicant shall have 10 calendar days from the date of the deficiency notice to submit complete information. Applications that are still incomplete after this opportunity to cure may be disqualified.

(f) If an applicant meets all the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section, the Department shall issue the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License within 14 days of receiving a completed application unless:

(1) The licensee or a principal officer is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois;

(2) The Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation determines there is reason, based on documented compliance violations, the licensee is not entitled to an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License; or

(3) Any principal officer fails to register and remain in compliance with this Act or the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(g) A registered medical cannabis dispensing organization that obtains an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License may begin selling cannabis, cannabis-infused products, paraphernalia, and related items to purchasers under the rules of this Act no sooner than January 1, 2020.

(h) A dispensing organization holding a medical cannabis dispensing organization license issued under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act must maintain an adequate supply of cannabis and cannabis-infused products for purchase by qualifying patients, caregivers, provisional patients, and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants. For the purposes of this subsection, "adequate supply" means a monthly inventory level that is comparable in type and quantity to those medical cannabis products provided to patients and caregivers on an average monthly basis for the 6 months before the effective date of this Act.

(i) If there is a shortage of cannabis or cannabis-infused products, a dispensing organization holding both a dispensing organization license under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and this Act shall prioritize serving qualifying patients, caregivers, provisional patients, and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants before serving purchasers.

(j) Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, a person that holds a medical cannabis dispensing organization license issued under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License may permit purchasers into a limited access area as that term is defined in administrative rules made under the authority in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(k) An Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License is valid until March 31, 2021. A dispensing organization that obtains an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License shall receive written or electronic notice 90 days before the expiration of the license that the license will expire, and that informs the license holder that it may apply to renew its Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License on forms provided by the Department. The Department shall renew the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License within 60 days of the renewal application being deemed complete if:

(1) the dispensing organization submits an application and the required nonrefundable renewal fee of \$30,000, to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund;

(2) the Department has not suspended or permanently revoked the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License or a medical cannabis dispensing organization license on the same premises for violations of this Act, the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act, or rules adopted pursuant to those Acts;

(3) the dispensing organization has completed a Social Equity Inclusion Plan as provided by parts (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (8) of subsection (b) of this Section or has made substantial progress toward completing a Social Equity Inclusion Plan as provided by parts (D) and (E) of paragraph (8) of subsection (b) of this Section; and

(4) the dispensing organization is in compliance with this Act and rules.

(l) The Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License renewed pursuant to subsection (k) of this Section shall expire March 31, 2022. The Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licensee shall receive written or electronic notice 90 days before the expiration of the license that the license will expire, and that informs the license holder that it may apply for an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License on forms provided by the Department. The Department shall grant an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License within 60 days of an application being deemed complete if the applicant has met all of the criteria in Section 15-36.

(m) If a dispensing organization fails to submit an application for renewal of an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License or for an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License before the expiration dates provided in subsections (k) and (l) of this Section, the dispensing organization shall cease serving purchasers and cease all operations until it receives a renewal or an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License, as the case may be.

(n) A dispensing organization agent who holds a valid dispensing organization agent identification card issued under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and is an officer, director, manager, or employee of the dispensing organization licensed under this Section may engage in all activities authorized by this Article to be performed by a dispensing organization agent.

(o) If the Department suspends, permanently revokes, or otherwise disciplines the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License of a dispensing organization that also holds a medical cannabis dispensing organization license issued under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act, the Department may consider the suspension, permanent revocation, or other discipline of the medical cannabis dispensing organization license.

(p) All fees collected pursuant to this Section shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund, unless otherwise specified.

(q) Notwithstanding any limitation set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, any medical cannabis dispensing organization holding a valid registration on June 25, 2019 under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act that has been awarded an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License may apply to the Department to change its location. The new location must be located within the same medical district and BLS Region as the location of the existing registered medical cannabis dispensary associated with the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License. The Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization may only apply to relocate under this subsection (q) if one of the following conditions applies:

(1) The registered medical cannabis dispensing organization is located in a unit of local government that has restricted the sale of adult use cannabis pursuant to paragraph (5) of Section 55-25 or Section 55-28.

(2) The unit of local government in which the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization is located requests, pursuant to local zoning approval and local authority, that the State allow the Early

Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization to move to a different location within the same unit of local government due to local zoning concerns or the inability of the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization to service both medical cannabis patients and adult use customers in an orderly and safe manner.

(r) A holder of an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License applying to change locations under subsection (q) of this Section shall submit the following to the Department:

(1) A copy of the unit of local government's ordinance, resolution, or other official document demonstrating that the Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization meets the requirements of either paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (q).

(2) Proof of registration as a medical cannabis dispensing organization that is in good standing.

(3) Submission of the application by the same person or entity that holds the medical cannabis dispensing organization registration.

(4) The legal name of the medical cannabis dispensing organization.

(5) The physical address of the medical cannabis dispensing organization and the proposed physical address of the proposed new site.

(6) A copy of the current local zoning ordinance provisions relevant to dispensary operations and documentation of the approval or the conditional approval of the status of a request for zoning approval from the local zoning office that the proposed dispensary location is in compliance with the local zoning rules.

(7) A plot plan of the dispensary drawn to scale. The applicant shall submit general specifications of the building exterior and interior layout.

(8) A statement that the medical cannabis dispensing organization agrees to respond to the Department's supplemental requests for information.

(9) For the building or land to be used as the proposed dispensary:

(A) if the property is not owned by the applicant, a written statement from the property owner and landlord, if any, certifying consent that the applicant may operate a dispensary on the premises; or

(B) if the property is owned by the applicant, confirmation of ownership and a copy of the proposed operating bylaws.

(10) A copy of the proposed business plan that complies with the requirements of this Act, including, at a minimum, the following:

(A) a description of services to be offered; and

(B) a description of the process of dispensing cannabis.

(11) A copy of the proposed security plan that complies with the requirements of this Article, including:

(A) a description of the delivery process by which cannabis will be received from a transporting organization, including receipt of manifests and protocols that will be used to avoid diversion, theft, or loss at the dispensary acceptance point;

(B) the process or controls that will be implemented to monitor the dispensary, secure the premises, agents, patients, and currency, and prevent the diversion, theft, or loss of cannabis; and

(C) the process to ensure that access to the restricted access areas is restricted to registered agents, service professionals, transporting organization agents, Department inspectors, and security personnel.

(12) A proposed inventory control plan that complies with this Section.

(13) The name, address, social security number, and date of birth of each principal officer and board member of the medical cannabis dispensing organization. Each of those individuals must be at least 21 years of age.

(s) The Department shall approve any application provided under subsection (q) of this Section upon receipt by the Department of the materials that meet the requirements outlined under subsection (r).

(t) An Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License that has been approved for relocation pursuant to subsection (q) of this Section may begin selling cannabis and cannabis-infused products to purchasers at the approved location and shall be subject to the renewal process under subsections (k) and (l) of this Section.

(u) Relocation of an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License under subsection (q) shall not occur prior to awarding the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses under Section 15-25.

(v) The new location of an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization relocated under subsection (q) shall comply with paragraph (5) of Section 55-25 and Section 55-28.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/15-40)

Sec. 15-40. Dispensing organization agent identification card; agent training.

[May 21, 2020]

- (a) The Department shall:
- (1) verify the information contained in an application or renewal for a dispensing organization agent identification card submitted under this Article, and approve or deny an application or renewal, within 30 days of receiving a completed application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;
 - (2) issue a dispensing organization agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the application or renewal;
 - (3) enter the registry identification number of the dispensing organization where the agent works;
 - (4) within one year from the effective date of this Act, allow for an electronic application process and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted; and
 - (5) collect a \$100 nonrefundable fee from the applicant to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund.
- (b) A dispensing organization agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when in the dispensary.
- (c) The dispensing organization agent identification cards shall contain the following:
- (1) the name of the cardholder;
 - (2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the dispensing organization agent identification cards;
 - (3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the cardholder; and
 - (4) a photograph of the cardholder.
- (d) The dispensing organization agent identification cards shall be immediately returned to the dispensing organization upon termination of employment.
- (e) The Department shall not issue an agent identification card if the applicant is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois.
- (f) Any card lost by a dispensing organization agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department immediately upon discovery of the loss.
- (g) An applicant shall be denied a dispensing organization agent identification card renewal if he or she fails to complete the training provided for in this Section.
- (h) A dispensing organization agent shall only be required to hold one card for the same employer regardless of what type of dispensing organization license the employer holds.
- (i) Cannabis retail sales training requirements.
- (1) Within 90 days of September 1, 2019, or 90 days of employment, whichever is later, all owners, managers, employees, and agents involved in the handling or sale of cannabis or cannabis-infused product employed by an adult use dispensing organization or medical cannabis dispensing organization as defined in Section 10 of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act shall attend and successfully complete a Responsible Vendor Program.
 - (2) Each owner, manager, employee, and agent of an adult use dispensing organization or medical cannabis dispensing organization shall successfully complete the program annually.
 - (3) Responsible Vendor Program Training modules shall include at least 2 hours of instruction time approved by the Department including:
 - (i) Health and safety concerns of cannabis use, including the responsible use of cannabis, its physical effects, onset of physiological effects, recognizing signs of impairment, and appropriate responses in the event of overconsumption.
 - (ii) Training on laws and regulations on driving while under the influence and operating a watercraft or snowmobile while under the influence.
 - (iii) Sales to minors prohibition. Training shall cover all relevant Illinois laws and rules.
 - (iv) Quantity limitations on sales to purchasers. Training shall cover all relevant Illinois laws and rules.
 - (v) Acceptable forms of identification. Training shall include:
 - (I) How to check identification; and
 - (II) Common mistakes made in verification;
 - (vi) Safe storage of cannabis;
 - (vii) Compliance with all inventory tracking system regulations;
 - (viii) Waste handling, management, and disposal;
 - (ix) Health and safety standards;

- (x) Maintenance of records;
- (xi) Security and surveillance requirements;
- (xii) Permitting inspections by State and local licensing and enforcement authorities;
- (xiii) Privacy issues;
- (xiv) Packaging and labeling requirement for sales to purchasers; and
- (xv) Other areas as determined by rule.

(j) Blank.

(k) Upon the successful completion of the Responsible Vendor Program, the provider shall deliver proof of completion either through mail or electronic communication to the dispensing organization, which shall retain a copy of the certificate.

(l) The license of a dispensing organization or medical cannabis dispensing organization whose owners, managers, employees, or agents fail to comply with this Section may be suspended or permanently revoked under Section 15-145 or may face other disciplinary action.

(m) The regulation of dispensing organization and medical cannabis dispensing employer and employee training is an exclusive function of the State, and regulation by a unit of local government, including a home rule unit, is prohibited. This subsection (m) is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(n) Persons seeking Department approval to offer the training required by paragraph (3) of subsection (i) may apply for such approval between August 1 and August 15 of each odd-numbered year in a manner prescribed by the Department.

(o) Persons seeking Department approval to offer the training required by paragraph (3) of subsection (i) shall submit a nonrefundable application fee of \$2,000 to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund or a fee as may be set by rule. Any changes made to the training module shall be approved by the Department.

(p) The Department shall not unreasonably deny approval of a training module that meets all the requirements of paragraph (3) of subsection (i). A denial of approval shall include a detailed description of the reasons for the denial.

(q) Any person approved to provide the training required by paragraph (3) of subsection (i) shall submit an application for re-approval between August 1 and August 15 of each odd-numbered year and include a nonrefundable application fee of \$2,000 to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund or a fee as may be set by rule.

(r) All persons applying to become or renewing their registrations to be agents, including agents-in-charge and principal officers, shall disclose any disciplinary action taken against them that may have occurred in Illinois, another state, or another country in relation to their employment at a cannabis business establishment or at any cannabis cultivation center, processor, infuser, dispensary, or other cannabis business establishment.

(s) An agent may begin employment at a dispensing organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the dispensing organization agent applicant. If denied, the dispensing organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the dispensing organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/15-50)

Sec. 15-50. Disclosure of ownership and control.

(a) Each dispensing organization applicant and licensee shall file and maintain a Table of Organization, Ownership and Control with the Department. The Table of Organization, Ownership and Control shall contain the information required by this Section in sufficient detail to identify all owners, directors, and principal officers, and the title of each principal officer or business entity that, through direct or indirect means, manages, owns, or controls the applicant or licensee.

(b) The Table of Organization, Ownership and Control shall identify the following information:

(1) The management structure, ownership, and control of the applicant or license holder including the name of each principal officer or business entity, the office or position held, and the percentage ownership interest, if any. If the business entity has a parent company, the name of each owner, board member, and officer of the parent company and his or her percentage ownership interest in the parent company and the dispensing organization.

(2) If the applicant or licensee is a business entity with publicly traded stock, the identification of ownership shall be provided as required in subsection (c).

(3) The identity, including the name and address, of every person or entity having a financial or voting interest of 5% or more in the dispensing organization for which the license is sought, whether the person or entity is a trust, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or sole proprietorship.

(c) If a business entity identified in subsection (b) is a publicly traded company, the following information shall be provided in the Table of Organization, Ownership and Control:

(1) The name and percentage of ownership interest of each individual or business entity with ownership of more than 5% of the voting shares of the entity, to the extent such information is known or contained in 13D or 13G Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

(2) To the extent known, the names and percentage of interest of ownership of persons who are relatives of one another and who together exercise control over or own more than 10% of the voting shares of the entity.

(d) A dispensing organization with a parent company or companies, or partially owned or controlled by another entity must disclose to the Department the relationship and all owners, board members, officers, or individuals with control or management of those entities. A dispensing organization shall not shield its ownership or control from the Department.

(e) All principal officers must submit a complete online application with the Department within 14 days of the dispensing organization being licensed by the Department or within 14 days of Department notice of approval as a new principal officer.

(f) A principal officer may not allow his or her registration to expire.

(g) A dispensing organization separating with a principal officer must do so under this Act. The principal officer must communicate the separation to the Department within 5 business days.

(h) A principal officer not in compliance with the requirements of this Act shall be removed from his or her position with the dispensing organization or shall otherwise terminate his or her affiliation. Failure to do so may subject the dispensing organization to discipline, suspension, or revocation of its license by the Department.

(i) It is the responsibility of the dispensing organization and its principal officers to promptly notify the Department of any change of the principal place of business address, hours of operation, change in ownership or control, or a change of the dispensing organization's primary or secondary contact information. Any changes must be made to the Department in writing.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/Art. 18 heading new)

Article 18.
Tied Applicants

(410 ILCS 705/18-1 new)

Sec. 18-1. Definitions. In this Article:

"Applicant" means the Proposed Dispensing Organization Name as stated on a license application for a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License issued under subsection (a) of Section 15-25.

"Application points" means the number of points an applicant receives at the conclusion of the scoring process.

"BLS Region" means a region in Illinois used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to gather and categorize certain employment and wage data. The regions in Illinois are: Bloomington, Cape Girardeau, Carbondale-Marion, Champaign-Urbana, Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Danville, Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, Decatur, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, St. Louis, Springfield, Northwest Illinois nonmetropolitan area, West Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area, East Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area, and South Illinois nonmetropolitan area.

"By lot" means a randomized method of choosing between 2 or more eligible applicants.

"Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

"Dispensing Organization License" means any Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License, Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License, or Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses.

"Eligible applicant" means a tied applicant that is eligible to participate in the process by which a remaining available license is distributed by lot.

"License" means a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses issued under subsection (a) of Section 15-25.

"Principal officer" includes a cannabis business establishment applicant or licensed cannabis business establishment's board member, an owner with more than 1% interest of the total cannabis business establishment or more than 5% interest of the total cannabis business establishment of a publicly traded company, a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, a partner, an officer, a member, a manager

member, or a person with a profit sharing, financial interest, or revenue sharing arrangement. "Principal officer" includes a person with authority to control the cannabis business establishment who assumes responsibility for the debts of the cannabis business establishment and who meets the definition of "principal officer" as that term is defined under Section 1-10.

"Remaining available license" means a license in a BLS Region that has not been awarded by the Department at the conclusion of the scoring process period. There may be more than one remaining available license in a BLS Region. For example, if 4 licenses are available in a BLS Region and the 5 highest-scoring applicants receive scores of 245, 240, 235, 235, and 235 points, the applicants receiving 245 and 240 application points will be awarded licenses and the 3 applicants receiving 235 points may become eligible applicants. Likewise, if one license is available in a BLS Region and there are 5 applicants with the highest score, all 5 applicants may become eligible applicants.

"Scoring process period" is the period of time between the conclusion of the submission period for a license application and when the Department publishes the following information:

(1) the names of applicants that have been awarded licenses based on their receiving the highest number of application points; and

(2) the names of tied applicants that may become eligible applicants.

"Tied applicant" means an applicant for a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License issued under subsection (a) of Section 15-25 that has received the same number of application points as one or more other applicants in the same BLS Region and would have been awarded a license but for the one or more other applicants that received the same number of application points.

(410 ILCS 705/18-5 new)

Sec. 18-5. Method of distribution of licenses; tied applicants in a BLS Region.

(a) A tied applicant may qualify as an eligible applicant, subject to the following:

(1) A tied applicant is prohibited from becoming an eligible applicant if a principal officer of the tied applicant is a principal officer of more tied applicants than the number of remaining available licenses. For example, if an individual is a principal officer of 4 tied applicants and there are 2 remaining available licenses, no more than 2 of those tied applicants may become eligible applicants.

(2) A tied applicant is prohibited from becoming an eligible applicant if a principal officer of a tied applicant resigns after the conclusion of the scoring process period.

(3) A tied applicant is prohibited from becoming an eligible applicant if, after the conclusion of the declination period identified pursuant to subsection (b), a principal officer of the applicant is a principal officer of more tied applicants than the number of remaining available licenses.

(b) A tied applicant may decline to become an eligible applicant by informing the Department within 5 business days of the conclusion of the scoring process. The declination must be submitted on forms approved by the Department.

(c) If at the conclusion of the scoring process period there are 2 or more eligible applicants, the Department may distribute the remaining available licenses by lot, subject to the following:

(1) The Department shall publish a list of eligible applicants at least 5 business days before the day the remaining available licenses are distributed.

(2) The drawing by lot for all remaining available licenses shall occur on the same day.

(3) For each BLS Region, the Department shall draw a number of eligible applicants equal to 5 times the number of remaining eligible applicants.

(4) Within each BLS Region, the first eligible applicant drawn shall have the first right to a remaining available license. The second eligible applicant drawn shall have the second right to a remaining available license. The same pattern shall continue for each subsequent eligible applicant drawn.

(5) The process for distributing remaining available licenses shall be recorded by the Department in a format at its discretion.

(6) If upon being selected for a remaining available license the eligible applicant has a principal officer that is a principal officer in more than 10 Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses, Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses at secondary sites, Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses, or Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses, the licensee and the eligible applicant listing principal officer must choose which license to abandon pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 15-36 and notify the Department in writing within 5 business days. If the eligible applicant or licensee do not notify the Department as required, the Department shall refuse to issue all remaining available licenses obtained by lot in all BLS Regions to the eligible applicant.

(7) All remaining available licenses that are abandoned shall be distributed to the next eligible applicant drawn by lot. If there are no additional eligible applicants, the license shall be awarded to the applicant receiving the next highest number of application points in the BLS Region.

(410 ILCS 705/20-35)

[May 21, 2020]

Sec. 20-35. Cultivation center agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the cultivation center where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of the cultivation center at which the agent is employed.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the cultivation center employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the cultivation center of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a cultivation center agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) The Department of Agriculture shall not issue an agent identification card if the applicant is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois.

(g) An agent may begin employment at a cultivation center while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the cultivation center agent applicant. If denied, the cultivation center and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the cultivation center immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/20-50)

Sec. 20-50. Cultivator taxes; returns.

(a) A tax is imposed upon the privilege of cultivating and processing adult use cannabis at the rate of 7% of the gross receipts from the sale of cannabis by a cultivator to a dispensing organization. The sale of any adult use product that contains any amount of cannabis or any derivative thereof is subject to the tax under this Section on the full selling price of the product. The proceeds from this tax shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund. This tax shall be paid by the cultivator who makes the first sale and is not the responsibility of a dispensing organization, qualifying patient, or purchaser.

(b) In the administration of and compliance with this Section, the Department of Revenue and persons who are subject to this Section: (i) have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, (ii) are subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, and definitions of terms, and (iii) shall employ the same modes of procedure as are set forth in the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act as if those provisions were set forth in this Section.

(c) The tax imposed under this Act shall be in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no special district may levy a tax upon the cultivation and processing of adult use cannabis.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/25-35)

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

Sec. 25-35. Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant agent identification card.

(a) The Department shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Article and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Article, and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the community college where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. Each Department may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and to provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when in the enclosed, locked facility, or facilities for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the community college employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the community college of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An agent may begin employment at a Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program participant agent applicant. If denied, the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program and the participant applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the cultivation center immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/30-35)

Sec. 30-35. Craft grower agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the craft grower where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cannabis business establishment, including the craft grower organization for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the craft grower organization employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the cannabis business establishment of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a craft grower agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An agent may begin employment at a craft grower organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the craft grower organization agent applicant. If denied, the craft grower organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the craft grower organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/35-30)

Sec. 35-30. Infuser agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the infuser where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cannabis business establishment including the cannabis business establishment for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the infuser organization employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the infuser organization of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a transporting agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An agent may begin employment at an infuser organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the infuser organization agent applicant. If denied, the infuser organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the infuser organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/40-30)

Sec. 40-30. Transporting agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the transporting organization where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cannabis business establishment, including the cannabis business establishment for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

- (1) the name of the cardholder;
- (2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;
- (3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;
- (4) a photograph of the cardholder; and
- (5) the legal name of the transporting organization employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the transporting organization of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a transporting agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An application for an agent identification card shall be denied if the applicant is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois.

(g) An agent may begin employment at a transporting organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the transporting agent applicant. If denied, the transporting organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the transporting organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/55-20)

Sec. 55-20. Advertising and promotions.

(a) No cannabis business establishment nor any other person or entity shall engage in advertising that contains any statement or illustration that:

- (1) is false or misleading;
- (2) promotes overconsumption of cannabis or cannabis products;
- (3) depicts the actual consumption of cannabis or cannabis products;
- (4) depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis;
- (5) makes any health, medicinal, or therapeutic claims about cannabis or cannabis-infused products;

(6) includes the image of a cannabis leaf or bud; or

(7) includes any image designed or likely to appeal to minors, including cartoons, toys, animals, or children, or any other likeness to images, characters, or phrases that is designed in any manner to be appealing to or encourage consumption by persons under 21 years of age.

(b) No cannabis business establishment nor any other person or entity shall place or maintain, or cause to be placed or maintained, an advertisement of cannabis or a cannabis-infused product in any form or through any medium:

(1) within 1,000 feet of the perimeter of school grounds, a playground, a recreation center or facility, a child care center, a public park or public library, or a game arcade to which admission is not restricted to persons 21 years of age or older;

(2) on or in a public transit vehicle or public transit shelter;

(3) on or in publicly owned or publicly operated property; or

(4) that contains information that:

(A) is false or misleading;

(B) promotes excessive consumption;

(C) depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis;

(D) includes the image of a cannabis leaf; or

(E) includes any image designed or likely to appeal to minors, including cartoons,

toys, animals, or children, or any other likeness to images, characters, or phrases that are popularly used to advertise to children, or any imitation of candy packaging or labeling, or that promotes consumption of cannabis.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to an educational message.

(d) Sales promotions. No cannabis business establishment nor any other person or entity may encourage the sale of cannabis or cannabis products by giving away cannabis or cannabis products, by conducting

games or competitions related to the consumption of cannabis or cannabis products, or by providing promotional materials or activities of a manner or type that would be appealing to children.

(b-5) Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b) do not apply if the cannabis business establishment is advertising via marketing directed toward an application on an Internet-capable electronic device, including, but not limited to, a cellular telephone, and the application:

(1) is limited to installation and use on an Internet-capable electronic device by an individual who is 21 years of age or older; and

(2) includes a permanent mechanism to opt out of using or installing the application, including, but not limited to, deleting the application.

(b-10) Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b) do not apply to a newspaper, as defined in Section 5 of the Notice by Publication Act. A cannabis business establishment shall not advertise in a newspaper if more than 30 percent of the newspaper's readership is reasonably expected to be under the age of 21.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/55-21)

Sec. 55-21. Cannabis product packaging and labeling.

(a) Each cannabis product produced for sale shall be registered with the Department of Agriculture on forms provided by the Department of Agriculture. Each product registration shall include a label and the required registration fee at the rate established by the Department of Agriculture for a comparable medical cannabis product, or as established by rule. The registration fee is for the name of the product offered for sale and one fee shall be sufficient for all package sizes.

(b) All harvested cannabis intended for distribution to a cannabis enterprise must be packaged in a sealed, labeled container.

(c) At point of sale, any Any product containing cannabis shall be packaged in a sealed or resealable, odor-proof, and child-resistant cannabis container consistent with current standards, including the Consumer Product Safety Commission standards referenced by the Poison Prevention Act.

(d) All cannabis-infused products shall be individually wrapped or packaged at the original point of preparation. The packaging of the cannabis-infused product shall conform to the labeling requirements of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this Section.

(e) Each cannabis product shall be labeled before sale and each label shall be securely affixed to the package and shall state in legible English and any languages required by the Department of Agriculture:

(1) the name and post office box of the registered cultivation center or craft grower where the item was manufactured;

(2) the common or usual name of the item and the registered name of the cannabis product that was registered with the Department of Agriculture under subsection (a);

(3) a unique serial number that will match the product with a cultivation center or craft grower batch and lot number to facilitate any warnings or recalls the Department of Agriculture, cultivation center, or craft grower deems appropriate;

(4) the date of final testing and packaging, if sampled, and the identification of the independent testing laboratory;

(5) the date of harvest and "use by" date;

(6) the quantity (in ounces or grams) of cannabis contained in the product;

(7) a pass/fail rating based on the laboratory's microbiological, mycotoxins, and pesticide and solvent residue analyses, if sampled;

(8) content list.

(A) A list of the following, including the minimum and maximum percentage content by weight for subdivisions (e)(8)(A)(i) through (iv):

(i) delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC);

(ii) tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA);

(iii) cannabidiol (CBD);

(iv) cannabidiolic acid (CBDA); and

(v) all other ingredients of the item, including any colors, artificial flavors, and preservatives, listed in descending order by predominance of weight shown with common or usual names.

(B) The acceptable tolerances for the minimum percentage printed on the label for any of subdivisions (e)(8)(A)(i) through (iv) shall not be below 85% or above 115% of the labeled amount.

(f) Packaging must not contain information that:

(1) is false or misleading;

(2) promotes excessive consumption;

(3) depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis;

(4) includes the image of a cannabis leaf;

(5) includes any image designed or likely to appeal to minors, including cartoons, toys, animals, or children, or any other likeness to images, characters, or phrases that are popularly used to advertise to children, or any packaging or labeling that bears reasonable resemblance to any product available for consumption as a commercially available candy, or that promotes consumption of cannabis;

(6) contains any seal, flag, crest, coat of arms, or other insignia likely to mislead the purchaser to believe that the product has been endorsed, made, or used by the State of Illinois or any of its representatives except where authorized by this Act.

(g) Cannabis products produced by concentrating or extracting ingredients from the cannabis plant shall contain the following information, where applicable:

(1) If solvents were used to create the concentrate or extract, a statement that discloses the type of extraction method, including any solvents or gases used to create the concentrate or extract; and

(2) Any other chemicals or compounds used to produce or were added to the concentrate or extract.

(h) All cannabis products must contain warning statements established for purchasers, of a size that is legible and readily visible to a consumer inspecting a package, which may not be covered or obscured in any way. The Department of Public Health shall define and update appropriate health warnings for packages including specific labeling or warning requirements for specific cannabis products.

(i) Unless modified by rule to strengthen or respond to new evidence and science, the following warnings shall apply to all cannabis products unless modified by rule: "This product contains cannabis and is intended for use by adults 21 and over. Its use can impair cognition and may be habit forming. This product should not be used by pregnant or breastfeeding women. It is unlawful to sell or provide this item to any individual, and it may not be transported outside the State of Illinois. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of cannabis. Possession or use of this product may carry significant legal penalties in some jurisdictions and under federal law."

(j) Warnings for each of the following product types must be present on labels when offered for sale to a purchaser:

(1) Cannabis that may be smoked must contain a statement that "Smoking is hazardous to your health."

(2) Cannabis-infused products (other than those intended for topical application) must contain a statement "CAUTION: This product contains cannabis, and intoxication following use may be delayed 2 or more hours. This product was produced in a facility that cultivates cannabis, and that may also process common food allergens."

(3) Cannabis-infused products intended for topical application must contain a statement "DO NOT EAT" in bold, capital letters.

(k) Each cannabis-infused product intended for consumption must be individually packaged, must include the total milligram content of THC and CBD, and may not include more than a total of 100 milligrams of THC per package. A package may contain multiple servings of 10 milligrams of THC, indicated by scoring, wrapping, or by other indicators designating individual serving sizes. The Department of Agriculture may change the total amount of THC allowed for each package, or the total amount of THC allowed for each serving size, by rule.

(l) No individual other than the purchaser may alter or destroy any labeling affixed to the primary packaging of cannabis or cannabis-infused products.

(m) For each commercial weighing and measuring device used at a facility, the cultivation center or craft grower must:

(1) Ensure that the commercial device is licensed under the Weights and Measures Act and the associated administrative rules (8 Ill. Adm. Code 600);

(2) Maintain documentation of the licensure of the commercial device; and

(3) Provide a copy of the license of the commercial device to the Department of Agriculture for review upon request.

(n) It is the responsibility of the Department to ensure that packaging and labeling requirements, including product warnings, are enforced at all times for products provided to purchasers. Product registration requirements and container requirements may be modified by rule by the Department of Agriculture.

(o) Labeling, including warning labels, may be modified by rule by the Department of Agriculture. (Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

[May 21, 2020]

(410 ILCS 705/55-28)

Sec. 55-28. Restricted cannabis zones.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Legal voter" means a person:

- (1) who is duly registered to vote in a municipality with a population of over 500,000;
- (2) whose name appears on a poll list compiled by the city board of election commissioners since the last preceding election, regardless of whether the election was a primary, general, or special election;
- (3) who, at the relevant time, is a resident of the address at which he or she is registered to vote; and
- (4) whose address, at the relevant time, is located in the precinct where such person seeks to file a notice of intent to initiate a petition process, circulate a petition, or sign a petition under this Section.

As used in the definition of "legal voter", "relevant time" means any time that:

- (i) a notice of intent is filed, pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section, to initiate the petition process under this Section;
- (ii) the petition is circulated for signature in the applicable precinct; or
- (iii) the petition is signed by registered voters in the applicable precinct.

"Petition" means the petition described in this Section.

"Precinct" means the smallest constituent territory within a municipality with a population of over 500,000 in which electors vote as a unit at the same polling place in any election governed by the Election Code.

"Restricted cannabis zone" means a precinct within which home cultivation, one or more types of cannabis business establishments, or both has been prohibited pursuant to an ordinance initiated by a petition under this Section.

(b) The legal voters of any precinct within a municipality with a population of over 500,000 may petition their local alderman, using a petition form made available online by the city clerk, to introduce an ordinance establishing the precinct as a restricted zone. Such petition shall specify whether it seeks an ordinance to prohibit, within the precinct: (i) home cultivation; (ii) one or more types of cannabis business establishments; or (iii) home cultivation and one or more types of cannabis business establishments.

Upon receiving a petition containing the signatures of at least 25% of the registered voters of the precinct, and concluding that the petition is legally sufficient following the posting and review process in subsection (c) of this Section, the city clerk shall notify the local alderman of the ward in which the precinct is located. Upon being notified, that alderman, following an assessment of relevant factors within the precinct, including but not limited to, its geography, density and character, the prevalence of residentially zoned property, current licensed cannabis business establishments in the precinct, the current amount of home cultivation in the precinct, and the prevailing viewpoint with regard to the issue raised in the petition, may introduce an ordinance to the municipality's governing body creating a restricted cannabis zone in that precinct.

(c) A person seeking to initiate the petition process described in this Section shall first submit to the city clerk notice of intent to do so, on a form made available online by the city clerk. That notice shall include a description of the potentially affected area and the scope of the restriction sought. The city clerk shall publicly post the submitted notice online.

To be legally sufficient, a petition must contain the requisite number of valid signatures and all such signatures must be obtained within 90 days of the date that the city clerk publicly posts the notice of intent. Upon receipt, the city clerk shall post the petition on the municipality's website for a 30-day comment period. The city clerk is authorized to take all necessary and appropriate steps to verify the legal sufficiency of a submitted petition. Following the petition review and comment period, the city clerk shall publicly post online the status of the petition as accepted or rejected, and if rejected, the reasons therefor. If the city clerk rejects a petition as legally insufficient, a minimum of 12 months must elapse from the time the city clerk posts the rejection notice before a new notice of intent for that same precinct may be submitted.

(c-5) Within 3 days after receiving an application for zoning approval to locate a cannabis business establishment within a municipality with a population of over 500,000, the municipality shall post a public notice of the filing on its website and notify the alderman of the ward in which the proposed cannabis business establishment is to be located of the filing. No action shall be taken on the zoning application for 7 business days following the notice of the filing for zoning approval.

If a notice of intent to initiate the petition process to prohibit the type of cannabis business establishment proposed in the precinct of the proposed cannabis business establishment is filed prior to the filing of the application or within the 7-day period after the filing of the application, the municipality shall not approve

the application for at least 90 days after the city clerk publicly posts the notice of intent to initiate the petition process. If a petition is filed within the 90-day petition-gathering period described in subsection (c), the municipality shall not approve the application for an additional 90 days after the city clerk's receipt of the petition; provided that if the city clerk rejects a petition as legally insufficient, the municipality may approve the application prior to the end of the 90 days. If a petition is not submitted within the 90-day petition-gathering period described in subsection (c), the municipality may approve the application unless the approval is otherwise stayed pursuant to this subsection by a separate notice of intent to initiate the petition process filed timely within the 7-day period.

If no legally sufficient petition is timely filed, a minimum of 12 months must elapse before a new notice of intent for that same precinct may be submitted.

(c-10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if, at the time the clerk posts the notice of intent or within the 90-day petition-gathering period under subsection (c), a disaster proclamation issued by the Governor under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act is in effect and the municipality is within the disaster area, the municipality may pass an ordinance suspending the petition-gathering period for the duration of the disaster proclamation. On the day after the expiration of the disaster proclamation, the petition-gathering period shall continue at the point at which it was suspended. Any such delay shall suspend action on the application under subsection (c).

(d) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the municipality may enact an ordinance creating a restricted cannabis zone. The ordinance shall:

(1) identify the applicable precinct boundaries as of the date of the petition;

(2) state whether the ordinance prohibits within the defined boundaries of the precinct,

and in what combination: (A) one or more types of cannabis business establishments; or (B) home cultivation;

(3) be in effect for 4 years, unless repealed earlier; and

(4) once in effect, be subject to renewal by ordinance at the expiration of the 4-year period without the need for another supporting petition.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/55-30)

Sec. 55-30. Confidentiality.

(a) Information provided by the cannabis business establishment licensees or applicants to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or other agency shall be limited to information necessary for the purposes of administering this Act. The information is subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the Freedom of Information Act and may be disclosed in accordance with Section 55-65.

(b) The following information received and records kept by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Health, the Department of State Police, and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation for purposes of administering this Article are subject to all applicable federal privacy laws, are confidential and exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, except as provided in this Act, and not subject to disclosure to any individual or public or private entity, except to the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of State Police as necessary to perform official duties under this Article and to the Attorney General as necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act. The following information received and kept by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or the Department of Agriculture may be disclosed to the Department of Public Health, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Revenue, the Department of State Police, or the Attorney General upon proper request:

(1) Applications and renewals, their contents, and supporting information submitted by or on behalf of dispensing organizations, cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, Community College Cannabis Vocational Program licensees, or transporters in compliance with this Article, including their physical addresses; however, this does not preclude the release of ownership information of cannabis business establishment licenses, or information submitted with an application required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (f);

(2) Any plans, procedures, policies, or other records relating to dispensing organization security; and

(3) Information otherwise exempt from disclosure by State or federal law.

Illinois or national criminal history record information, or the nonexistence or lack of such information, may not be disclosed by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or the Department of Agriculture, except as necessary to the Attorney General to enforce this Act.

(c) The name and address of a dispensing organization licensed under this Act shall be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. The name and cannabis business establishment address of the person or entity holding each cannabis business establishment license shall be subject to disclosure.

(d) All information collected by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation in the course of an examination, inspection, or investigation of a licensee or applicant, including, but not limited to, any complaint against a licensee or applicant filed with the Department and information collected to investigate any such complaint, shall be maintained for the confidential use of the Department and shall not be disclosed, except as otherwise provided in this Act. A formal complaint against a licensee by the Department or any disciplinary order issued by the Department against a licensee or applicant shall be a public record, except as otherwise provided by law. Complaints from consumers or members of the general public received regarding a specific, named licensee or complaints regarding conduct by unlicensed entities shall be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

(e) The Department of Agriculture, the Department of State Police, and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation shall not share or disclose any Illinois or national criminal history record information, or the nonexistence or lack of such information, to any person or entity not expressly authorized by this Act.

(f) Each Department responsible for licensure under this Act shall publish on the Department's website ~~a list of the ownership information and address of each cannabis business establishment licensee licensees~~ under the Department's jurisdiction. The ownership information published shall include current versions of the following documents submitted by cannabis business establishments that received a license under the Department's jurisdiction: (i) Tables of Organization, Ownership and Control as provided under Section 15-50; (ii) the identity of every person having a financial or voting interest of 5% or greater in a cultivation center operation as provided under paragraph (17) of subsection (a) of Section 20-15; (iii) the identity of every person having a financial or voting interest of 5% or greater in a craft grower operation as provided under paragraph (17) of subsection (a) of Section 30-10; and (iv) the identity of every person having a financial or voting interest of 5% or greater in an infuser operation as provided under paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 35-10. The list shall include, but is not limited to: the name of the person or entity holding each cannabis business establishment license; and the address at which the entity is operating under this Act. This list shall be published and updated monthly.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/55-35)

Sec. 55-35. Administrative rulemaking.

(a) No later than 180 days after the effective date of this Act, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State Police, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the Treasurer's Office shall adopt permanent rules in accordance with their responsibilities under this Act. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of State Police, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Revenue, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may adopt rules necessary to regulate personal cannabis use through the use of emergency rulemaking in accordance with subsection (gg) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The General Assembly finds that the adoption of rules to regulate cannabis use is deemed an emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(b) The Department of Agriculture rules may address, but are not limited to, the following matters related to cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, and transporting organizations with the goal of ensuring a fair and competitive marketplace and protecting against diversion and theft, without imposing an undue burden on the cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, or transporting organizations:

(1) oversight requirements for cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, and transporting organizations;

(2) recordkeeping requirements for cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, and transporting organizations;

(3) security requirements for cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, and transporting organizations, which shall include that each cultivation center, craft grower, infuser organization, and transporting organization location must be protected by a fully operational security alarm system;

(4) standards for enclosed, locked facilities under this Act;

(5) procedures for suspending or revoking the identification cards of agents of cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, and transporting organizations that commit violations of this Act or the rules adopted under this Section;

(6) rules concerning the intrastate transportation of cannabis from a cultivation center, craft grower, infuser organization, and transporting organization to a dispensing organization;

(7) standards concerning the testing, quality, cultivation, and processing of cannabis; ~~and~~

(8) any other matters under oversight by the Department of Agriculture as are necessary for the fair, impartial, stringent, and comprehensive administration of this Act; ~~and~~ -

(9) standards for distribution and sale to other licensed business establishments, including percentage requirements for distribution and sale to other business establishments with common ownership.

(c) The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation rules may address, but are not limited to, the following matters related to dispensing organizations, with the goal of ensuring a fair and competitive marketplace and protecting against diversion and theft, without imposing an undue burden on the dispensing organizations:

(1) oversight requirements for dispensing organizations;

(2) recordkeeping requirements for dispensing organizations;

(3) security requirements for dispensing organizations, which shall include that each dispensing organization location must be protected by a fully operational security alarm system;

(4) procedures for suspending or revoking the licenses of dispensing organization agents that commit violations of this Act or the rules adopted under this Act;

(5) any other matters under oversight by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation that are necessary for the fair, impartial, stringent, and comprehensive administration of this Act; -

(6) standards for distribution and sale to other cannabis business establishments, including percentage requirements for distribution and sale to other cannabis business establishments with common ownership.

(d) The Department of Revenue rules may address, but are not limited to, the following matters related to the payment of taxes by cannabis business establishments:

(1) recording of sales;

(2) documentation of taxable income and expenses;

(3) transfer of funds for the payment of taxes; or

(4) any other matter under the oversight of the Department of Revenue.

(e) The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity rules may address, but are not limited to, a loan program or grant program to assist Social Equity Applicants access the capital needed to start a cannabis business establishment. The names of recipients and the amounts of any moneys received through a loan program or grant program shall be a public record.

(f) The Department of State Police rules may address enforcement of its authority under this Act. The Department of State Police shall not make rules that infringe on the exclusive authority of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or the Department of Agriculture over licensees under this Act.

(g) The Department of Human Services shall develop and disseminate:

(1) educational information about the health risks associated with the use of cannabis;

and

(2) one or more public education campaigns in coordination with local health departments and community organizations, including one or more prevention campaigns directed at children, adolescents, parents, and pregnant or breastfeeding women, to inform them of the potential health risks associated with intentional or unintentional cannabis use.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/55-85)

Sec. 55-85. Medical cannabis.

(a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit any privileges or rights of a medical cannabis patient including minor patients, primary caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center, or medical cannabis dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act, and where there is conflict between this Act and the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as they relate to medical cannabis patients, the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act shall prevail. Where there is conflict between this Act and the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as they relate to cannabis business establishments, this Act shall prevail.

(b) Dispensary locations that obtain an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensary Organization License or an Adult Use Dispensary Organization License in accordance with this Act at the same location as a medical cannabis dispensing organization registered under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act shall maintain an inventory of medical cannabis and medical cannabis products on a monthly basis that is substantially similar in variety and quantity to the products offered at the dispensary during the 6-month period immediately before the effective date of this Act.

(c) Beginning June 30, 2020, the Department of Agriculture shall make a quarterly determination whether inventory requirements established for dispensaries in subsection (b) should be adjusted due to changing patient need.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/60-10)

Sec. 60-10. Tax imposed.

(a) Beginning September 1, 2019, a tax is imposed upon the privilege of cultivating cannabis at the rate of 7% of the gross receipts from the first sale of cannabis by a cultivator. The sale of any product that contains any amount of cannabis or any derivative thereof is subject to the tax under this Section on the full selling price of the product. The Department may determine the selling price of the cannabis when the seller and purchaser are affiliated persons, when the sale and purchase of cannabis is not an arm's length transaction, or when cannabis is transferred by a craft grower to the craft grower's dispensing organization or infuser or processing organization and a value is not established for the cannabis. The value determined by the Department shall be commensurate with the actual price received for products of like quality, character, and use in the area. If there are no sales of cannabis of like quality, character, and use in the same area, then the Department shall establish a reasonable value based on sales of products of like quality, character, and use in other areas of the State, taking into consideration any other relevant factors.

(b) The Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax imposed under this Article is solely the responsibility of the cultivator who makes the first sale and is not the responsibility of a subsequent purchaser, a dispensing organization, or an infuser. Persons subject to the tax imposed under this Article may, however, reimburse themselves for their tax liability hereunder by separately stating reimbursement for their tax liability as an additional charge.

(c) The tax imposed under this Article shall be in addition to all other occupation, privilege, or excise taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any unit of local government.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no special district may levy a tax upon the cultivation of cannabis.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/65-10)

Sec. 65-10. Tax imposed.

(a) Beginning January 1, 2020, a tax is imposed upon purchasers for the privilege of using cannabis at the following rates:

(1) Any cannabis, other than a cannabis-infused product, with an adjusted

delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol level at or below 35% shall be taxed at a rate of 10% of the purchase price;

(2) Any cannabis, other than a cannabis-infused product, with an adjusted

delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol level above 35% shall be taxed at a rate of 25% of the purchase price; and

(3) A cannabis-infused product shall be taxed at a rate of 20% of the purchase price.

(b) The purchase of any product that contains any amount of cannabis or any derivative thereof is subject to the tax under subsection (a) of this Section on the full purchase price of the product.

(c) The tax imposed under this Section is not imposed on cannabis that is subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. The tax imposed by this Section is not imposed with respect to any transaction in interstate commerce, to the extent the transaction may not, under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, be made the subject of taxation by this State.

(d) The tax imposed under this Article shall be in addition to all other occupation, privilege, or excise taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(e) The tax imposed under this Article shall not be imposed on any purchase by a purchaser if the cannabis retailer is prohibited by federal or State Constitution, treaty, convention, statute, or court decision from collecting the tax from the purchaser.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no special district may levy a tax upon purchasers for the use of cannabis.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 50. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 11-502.1 and 11-502.15 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/11-502.1)

Sec. 11-502.1. Possession of medical cannabis in a motor vehicle.

(a) No driver, who is a medical cannabis cardholder, may use medical cannabis within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State.

(b) No driver, who is a medical cannabis cardholder, a medical cannabis designated caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or dispensing organization agent may possess medical cannabis within

any area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(c) No passenger, who is a medical cannabis card holder, a medical cannabis designated caregiver, or medical cannabis dispensing organization agent may possess medical cannabis within any passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(d) Any person who violates subsections (a) through (c) of this Section:

(1) commits a Class A misdemeanor;

(2) shall be subject to revocation of his or her medical cannabis card for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed; and

(3) (4) shall be subject to revocation of his or her status as a medical cannabis caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or medical cannabis dispensing organization agent for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 8-6-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-502.15)

Sec. 11-502.15. Possession of adult use cannabis in a motor vehicle.

(a) No driver may use cannabis within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State.

(b) No driver may possess cannabis within any area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, child-resistant cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(c) No passenger may possess cannabis within any passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, child-resistant cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(d) Any person who knowingly violates subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this Section commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

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 Steans, **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 46; NAYS 10.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	DeWitte	Koehler	Peters
Aquino	Ellman	Landek	Sims
Barickman	Feigenholtz	Lightford	Stadelman
Belt	Fine	Link	Steans
Bennett	Gillespie	Manar	Syverson
Bertino-Tarrant	Glowiak Hilton	Martinez	Tracy
Brady	Harris	McClure	Van Pelt
Bush	Hastings	McConchie	Villanueva
Castro	Holmes	Morrison	Villivalam
Cullerton, T.	Hunter	Muñoz	Mr. President
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Murphy	
Curran	Joyce	Oberweis	

[May 21, 2020]

The following voted in the negative:

Crowe	Rezin	Schimpf	Wilcox
Fowler	Righter	Stewart	
Plummer	Rose	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 Amendment adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Murphy, **House Bill No. 2096** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Floor Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Murphy offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 2096

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 2096 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Township Code is amended by changing Sections 30-5 and 30-10 as follows:
(60 ILCS 1/30-5)

Sec. 30-5. Annual township meeting.

(a) The annual township meeting in the respective townships for the transaction of the business of the township shall be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year, after 6 p.m., at the place appointed for those meetings. Elections for township officers shall be held in accordance with the consolidated schedule of elections prescribed by the general election law.

(b) Whenever the date designated in subsection (a) conflicts with the celebration of Passover, the township board may postpone the annual township meeting to the first Tuesday following the last day of Passover.

(c) Whenever the consolidated election provided for in subsection (b) of Section 2A-1.1 of the Election Code is rescheduled to the second Tuesday in April under Section 2A-1.1a of the Election Code, the annual township meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in April at the time designated by the electors or the township board, whichever is appropriate.

(d) If the Governor declares a disaster under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act and the disaster declaration is effective during the dates designated for a township's annual meeting under subsection (a), (b), or (c), a township board may postpone the annual meeting if circumstances related to the disaster declaration prevent a township from holding its annual meeting. An annual township meeting postponed under this subsection shall be held on the third Tuesday, after 6 p.m., of the month following the expiration of the disaster declaration. If a subsequent disaster is declared under Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act prior to or one day after the expiration of the disaster declaration upon which the township board based its decision to postpone the annual meeting and the township board intends to proceed with the annual meeting during this subsequent disaster declaration, the township board must consult with and receive written approval from the county health department in order to proceed with the annual meeting during the course of the subsequent disaster declaration.

(Source: P.A. 88-62; incorporates 88-360; 88-670, eff. 12-2-94.)

(60 ILCS 1/30-10)

Sec. 30-10. Notice of meeting; agenda.

(a) Notice of the time and place of holding the annual and any special township meetings shall be given by the township clerk (or, in the clerk's absence, the supervisor, assessor, or collector) by posting written or printed notices in 3 of the most public places in the township at least 15 days before the meeting and, if there is an English language newspaper published in the township, by at least one publication in that newspaper before the meeting. The notice shall set forth the agenda for the meeting.

(b) Agenda. Not less than 15 days before the annual meeting, the township board shall adopt an agenda for the annual meeting. Any 15 or more registered voters in the township may request an agenda item for consideration by the electors at the annual meeting by giving written notice of a specific request to the

[May 21, 2020]

township clerk no later than March 1 prior to the annual meeting. The agenda published by the township board shall include any such request made by voters if the request is relevant to powers granted to electors under the Township Code.

(c) Additional agenda items. Any matter or proposal not set forth in the published agenda shall not be considered at the annual meeting other than advising that the matter may be considered at a special meeting of the electors at a later date.

(d) Notice and agenda requirements for an annual township meeting that has been postponed under subsection (d) of Section 30-5 shall be the same as provided in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 98-653, eff. 6-18-14.)

Section 10. Sections 20 and 25 of this Act may be referred to as the Cards for Kids Act.

Section 15. The Illinois Local Library Act is amended by changing Section 4-7 as follows:
(75 ILCS 5/4-7) (from Ch. 81, par. 4-7)

Sec. 4-7. Each board of library trustees of a city, incorporated town, village or township shall carry out the spirit and intent of this Act in establishing, supporting and maintaining a public library or libraries for providing library service and, in addition to but without limiting other powers conferred by this Act, shall have the following powers:

1. To make and adopt such bylaws, rules and regulations, for their own guidance and for the government of the library as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this Act;
2. To have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected for the library and deposited to the credit of the library fund;
3. To have the exclusive control of the construction of any library building and of the supervision, care and custody of the grounds, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose;
4. To purchase or lease real or personal property, and to construct an appropriate building or buildings for the use of a library established hereunder, using, at the board's option, contracts providing for all or part of the consideration to be paid through installments at stated intervals during a certain period not to exceed 20 years with interest on the unpaid balance at any lawful rate for municipal corporations in this State, except that contracts for installment purchases of real estate shall provide for not more than 75% of the total consideration to be repaid by installments, and to refund at any time any installment contract entered into pursuant to this paragraph by means of a refunding loan agreement, which may provide for installment payments of principal and interest to be made at stated intervals during a certain period not to exceed 20 years from the date of such refunding loan agreement, with interest on the unpaid principal balance at any lawful rate for municipal corporations in this State, except that no installment contract or refunding loan agreement for the same property or construction project may exceed an aggregate of 20 years;
5. To remodel or reconstruct a building erected or purchased by the board, when such building is not adapted to its purposes or needs;
6. To sell or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property that it deems no longer necessary or useful for library purposes, and to lease to others any real property not immediately useful but for which plans for ultimate use have been or will be adopted but the corporate authorities shall have the first right to purchase or lease except that in the case of the City of Chicago, this power shall be governed and limited by the Chicago Public Library Act;
7. To appoint and to fix the compensation of a qualified librarian, who shall have the authority to hire such other employees as may be necessary, to fix their compensation, and to remove such appointees, subject to the approval of the board, but these powers are subject to Division 1 of Article 10 of the Illinois Municipal Code in municipalities in which that Division is in force. The board may also retain counsel and professional consultants as needed;
8. To contract with any public or private corporation or entity for the purpose of providing or receiving library service or of performing any and all other acts necessary and proper to carry out the responsibilities, the spirit, and the provisions of this Act. This contractual power includes, but is not limited to, participating in interstate library compacts and library systems, contracting to supply library services, and expending of any federal or State funds made available to any county, municipality, township or to the State of Illinois for library purposes. However, if a contract is for the supply of library services for residents without a public library established under the provisions of this Act, the terms of that contract will recognize the principle of equity or cost of services to non-residents expressed in this Section of this Act, and will provide for the assumption by the contracting party

receiving the services of financial responsibility for the loss of or damage to any library materials provided to non-residents under the contract;

9. To join with the board or boards of any one or more libraries in this State in maintaining libraries, or for the maintenance of a common library or common library services for participants, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the boards;

10. To enter into contracts and to take title to any property acquired by it for library purposes by the name and style of "The Board of Library Trustees of the (city, village, incorporated town or township) of" and by that name to sue and be sued;

11. To exclude from the use of the library any person who willfully violates the rules prescribed by the board;

12. To extend the privileges and use of the library, including the borrowing of materials on an individual basis by persons residing outside of the city, incorporated town, village or township. If the board exercises this power, the privilege of library use shall be upon such terms and conditions as the board shall from time to time by its regulations prescribe, and for such privileges and use, the board shall charge a nonresident fee at least equal to the cost paid by residents of the city, incorporated town, village or township, with the cost to be determined according to the formula established by the Illinois State Library. A person residing outside of a public library service area must apply for a non-resident library card at the public library located closest to the person's principal residence. The nonresident cards shall allow for borrowing privileges at all participating public libraries in the regional library system. The nonresident fee shall not apply to ~~the~~ privilege and use provided under the terms of the library's membership in a library system operating under the provisions of the Illinois Library System Act, under the terms of any reciprocal agreement with a public or private corporation or entity providing a library service; ~~to~~ a nonresident who as an individual or as a partner, principal stockholder, or other joint owner owns or leases property that is taxed for library service or is a senior administrative officer of a firm, business, or other corporation owning taxable property within the city, incorporated town, village or township upon the presentation of the most recent tax bill upon that taxable property or a copy of the commercial lease of that taxable property ; or to a nonresident in an unincorporated area in Illinois who is a student whose household falls at or below the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Income Eligibility Guidelines. ~~Nothing in this item 12 requires any public library to participate in the non-resident card reciprocal borrowing program of a regional library system as provided for in this Section;~~

13. To exercise the power of eminent domain subject to the prior approval of the corporate authorities under Sections 5-1 and 5-2 of this Act;

14. To join the public library as a member and to join the library trustees as members in the Illinois Library Association and the American Library Association, non-profit, non-political, 501(c)(3) associations, as designated by the federal Internal Revenue Service, having the purpose of library development and librarianship; to provide for the payment of annual membership dues, fees and assessments and act by, through and in the name of such instrumentality by providing and disseminating information and research services, employing personnel and doing any and all other acts for the purpose of improving library development;

15. To invest funds pursuant to the Public Funds Investment Act; and

16. To accumulate and set apart as reserve funds portions of the unexpended balances of the proceeds received annually from taxes or other sources, for the purpose of providing self-insurance against liabilities relating to the public library.

(Source: P.A. 100-875, eff. 8-14-18.)

Section 20. The Public Library District Act of 1991 is amended by changing Section 30-55.60 as follows:

(75 ILCS 16/30-55.60)

Sec. 30-55.60. Use of library by nonresidents. The board may extend the privileges and use of the library, including the borrowing of materials on an individual basis by persons residing outside the district. If the board exercises this power, the privilege of library use shall be upon terms and conditions prescribed by the board in its regulations. The board shall charge a nonresident fee for the privileges and use of the library at least equal to the cost paid by residents of the district, with the cost to be determined according to the formula established by the Illinois State Library. A person residing outside of a public library service area must apply for a non-resident library card at the public library closest to the person's principal residence. The nonresident cards shall allow for borrowing privileges at all participating public libraries in the regional library system. The nonresident fee shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) Privileges and use provided (i) under the terms of the district's membership in a

library system operating under the provisions of the Illinois Library System Act or (ii) under the terms of any reciprocal agreement with a public or private corporation or entity providing a library service.

(2) Residents of an area in which the library is conducting a program for the purpose of encouraging the inclusion of the area in the library district.

(3) A nonresident who, as an individual or as a partner, principal stockholder, or other joint owner, owns or leases property that is taxed for library service or is a senior administrative officer of a firm, business, or other corporation owning taxable property within the district, upon presentation of the most recent tax bill upon that taxable property or a copy of the commercial lease of that taxable property.

(4) A nonresident in an unincorporated area in Illinois who is a student whose household falls at or below the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Income Eligibility Guidelines.

~~Nothing in this Section requires any public library to participate in the non-resident card reciprocal borrowing program of a regional library system as provided for in this Section.~~

(Source: P.A. 100-875, eff. 8-14-18.)

Section 25. The School Code is amended by changing Section 10-20.21 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.21)

Sec. 10-20.21. Contracts.

(a) To award all contracts for purchase of supplies and materials or work involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000 or a lower amount as required by board policy to the lowest responsible bidder, considering conformity with specifications, terms of delivery, quality and serviceability, after due advertisement, except the following: (i) contracts for the services of individuals possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual plays an important part; (ii) contracts for the printing of finance committee reports and departmental reports; (iii) contracts for the printing or engraving of bonds, tax warrants and other evidences of indebtedness; (iv) contracts for the purchase of perishable foods and perishable beverages; (v) contracts for materials and work which have been awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after due advertisement, but due to unforeseen revisions, not the fault of the contractor for materials and work, must be revised causing expenditures not in excess of 10% of the contract price; (vi) contracts for the maintenance or servicing of, or provision of repair parts for, equipment which are made with the manufacturer or authorized service agent of that equipment where the provision of parts, maintenance, or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent; (vii) purchases and contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications and interconnect equipment, software, and services; (viii) contracts for duplicating machines and supplies; (ix) contracts for the purchase of fuel, including diesel, gasoline, oil, aviation, natural gas, or propane, lubricants, or other petroleum products; (x) purchases of equipment previously owned by some entity other than the district itself; (xi) contracts for repair, maintenance, remodeling, renovation, or construction, or a single project involving an expenditure not to exceed \$50,000 and not involving a change or increase in the size, type, or extent of an existing facility; (xii) contracts for goods or services procured from another governmental agency; (xiii) contracts for goods or services which are economically procurable from only one source, such as for the purchase of magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets and reports, and for utility services such as water, light, heat, telephone or telegraph; (xiv) where funds are expended in an emergency and such emergency expenditure is approved by 3/4 of the members of the board; (xv) State master contracts authorized under Article 28A of this Code; and (xvi) contracts providing for the transportation of pupils, which contracts must be advertised in the same manner as competitive bids and awarded by first considering the bidder or bidders most able to provide safety and comfort for the pupils, stability of service, and any other factors set forth in the request for proposal regarding quality of service, and then price. However, at no time shall a cause of action lie against a school board for awarding a pupil transportation contract per the standards set forth in this subsection (a) unless the cause of action is based on fraudulent conduct.

All competitive bids for contracts involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000 or a lower amount as required by board policy must be sealed by the bidder and must be opened by a member or employee of the school board at a public bid opening at which the contents of the bids must be announced. Each bidder must receive at least 3 days' notice of the time and place of the bid opening. For purposes of this Section due advertisement includes, but is not limited to, at least one public notice at least 10 days before the bid date in a newspaper published in the district, or if no newspaper is published in the district, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the district. State master contracts and certified education purchasing contracts, as defined in Article 28A of this Code, are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

Under this Section, the acceptance of bids sealed by a bidder and the opening of these bids at a public bid opening may be permitted by an electronic process for communicating, accepting, and opening

[May 21, 2020]

competitive bids. ~~However, bids for construction purposes are prohibited from being communicated, accepted, or opened electronically.~~ An electronic bidding process must provide for, but is not limited to, the following safeguards:

(1) On the date and time certain of a bid opening, the primary person conducting the competitive, sealed, electronic bid process shall log onto a specified database using a unique username and password previously assigned to the bidder to allow access to the bidder's specific bid project number.

(2) The specified electronic database must be on a network that (i) is in a secure environment behind a firewall; (ii) has specific encryption tools; (iii) maintains specific intrusion detection systems; (iv) has redundant systems architecture with data storage back-up, whether by compact disc or tape; and (v) maintains a disaster recovery plan.

It is the legislative intent of Public Act 96-841 to maintain the integrity of the sealed bidding process provided for in this Section, to further limit any possibility of bid-rigging, to reduce administrative costs to school districts, and to effect efficiencies in communications with bidders.

(b) To require, as a condition of any contract for goods and services, that persons bidding for and awarded a contract and all affiliates of the person collect and remit Illinois Use Tax on all sales of tangible personal property into the State of Illinois in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Use Tax Act regardless of whether the person or affiliate is a "retailer maintaining a place of business within this State" as defined in Section 2 of the Use Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, the term "affiliate" means any entity that (1) directly, indirectly, or constructively controls another entity, (2) is directly, indirectly, or constructively controlled by another entity, or (3) is subject to the control of a common entity. For purposes of this subsection (b), an entity controls another entity if it owns, directly or individually, more than 10% of the voting securities of that entity. As used in this subsection (b), the term "voting security" means a security that (1) confers upon the holder the right to vote for the election of members of the board of directors or similar governing body of the business or (2) is convertible into, or entitles the holder to receive upon its exercise, a security that confers such a right to vote. A general partnership interest is a voting security.

To require that bids and contracts include a certification by the bidder or contractor that the bidder or contractor is not barred from bidding for or entering into a contract under this Section and that the bidder or contractor acknowledges that the school board may declare the contract void if the certification completed pursuant to this subsection (b) is false.

(b-5) To require all contracts and agreements that pertain to goods and services and that are intended to generate additional revenue and other remunerations for the school district in excess of \$1,000, including without limitation vending machine contracts, sports and other attire, class rings, and photographic services, to be approved by the school board. The school board shall file as an attachment to its annual budget a report, in a form as determined by the State Board of Education, indicating for the prior year the name of the vendor, the product or service provided, and the actual net revenue and non-monetary remuneration from each of the contracts or agreements. In addition, the report shall indicate for what purpose the revenue was used and how and to whom the non-monetary remuneration was distributed.

(b-10) To prohibit any contract to purchase food with a bidder or offeror if the bidder's or offeror's contract terms prohibit the school from donating food to food banks, including, but not limited to, homeless shelters, food pantries, and soup kitchens.

(c) If the State education purchasing entity creates a master contract as defined in Article 28A of this Code, then the State education purchasing entity shall notify school districts of the existence of the master contract.

(d) In purchasing supplies, materials, equipment, or services that are not subject to subsection (c) of this Section, before a school district solicits bids or awards a contract, the district may review and consider as a bid under subsection (a) of this Section certified education purchasing contracts that are already available through the State education purchasing entity.

(Source: P.A. 101-570, eff. 8-23-19.)

Section 30. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Sections 6-1.2, 6-2, and 6-10 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/6-1.2) (from Ch. 23, par. 6-1.2)

Sec. 6-1.2. Need. Income available to the person, when added to contributions in money, substance, or services from other sources, including contributions from legally responsible relatives, must be insufficient to equal the grant amount established by Department regulation (or by local governmental unit in units which do not receive State funds) for such a person.

In determining income to be taken into account:

[May 21, 2020]

(1) The first \$75 of earned income in income assistance units comprised exclusively of one adult person shall be disregarded, and for not more than 3 months in any 12 consecutive months that portion of earned income beyond the first \$75 that is the difference between the standard of assistance and the grant amount, shall be disregarded.

(2) For income assistance units not comprised exclusively of one adult person, when authorized by rules and regulations of the Illinois Department, a portion of earned income, not to exceed the first \$25 a month plus 50% of the next \$75, may be disregarded for the purpose of stimulating and aiding rehabilitative effort and self-support activity.

"Earned income" means money earned in self-employment or wages, salary, or commission for personal services performed as an employee. The eligibility of any applicant for or recipient of public aid under this Article is not affected by the payment of any grant under the "Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act", any refund or payment of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit, any rebate authorized under Section 2201(a) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) or under any other federal economic stimulus program created in response to the COVID-19 emergency, or any distributions or items of income described under subparagraph (X) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 203 of the Illinois Income Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(305 ILCS 5/6-2) (from Ch. 23, par. 6-2)

Sec. 6-2. Amount of aid. The amount and nature of General Assistance for basic maintenance requirements shall be determined in accordance with local budget standards for local governmental units which do not receive State funds. For local governmental units which do receive State funds, the amount and nature of General Assistance for basic maintenance requirements shall be determined in accordance with the standards, rules and regulations of the Illinois Department. However, the amount and nature of any financial aid is not affected by the payment of any grant under the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act, any rebate authorized under Section 2201(a) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) or under any other federal economic stimulus program created in response to the COVID-19 emergency, or any distributions or items of income described under subparagraph (X) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 203 of the Illinois Income Tax Act. Due regard shall be given to the requirements and the conditions existing in each case, and to the income, money contributions and other support and resources available, from whatever source. In local governmental units which do not receive State funds, the grant shall be sufficient when added to all other income, money contributions and support in excess of any excluded income or resources, to provide the person with a grant in the amount established for such a person by the local governmental unit based upon standards meeting basic maintenance requirements. In local governmental units which do receive State funds, the grant shall be sufficient when added to all other income, money contributions and support in excess of any excluded income or resources, to provide the person with a grant in the amount established for such a person by Department regulation based upon standards providing a livelihood compatible with health and well-being, as directed by Section 12-4.11 of this Code.

The Illinois Department may conduct special projects, which may be known as Grant Diversion Projects, under which recipients of financial aid under this Article are placed in jobs and their grants are diverted to the employer who in turn makes payments to the recipients in the form of salary or other employment benefits. The Illinois Department shall by rule specify the terms and conditions of such Grant Diversion Projects. Such projects shall take into consideration and be coordinated with the programs administered under the Illinois Emergency Employment Development Act.

The allowances provided under Article IX for recipients participating in the training and rehabilitation programs shall be in addition to such maximum payment.

Payments may also be made to provide persons receiving basic maintenance support with necessary treatment, care and supplies required because of illness or disability or with acute medical treatment, care, and supplies. Payments for necessary or acute medical care under this paragraph may be made to or in behalf of the person. Obligations incurred for such services but not paid for at the time of a recipient's death may be paid, subject to the rules and regulations of the Illinois Department, after the death of the recipient.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(305 ILCS 5/6-10) (from Ch. 23, par. 6-10)

Sec. 6-10. Emergency financial assistance. Except in a city, village or incorporated town of more than 500,000 population, when an applicant resides in the local governmental unit in which he makes application, emergency financial assistance to alleviate life-threatening circumstances or to assist the individual in attaining self-sufficiency may be given to or in behalf of the applicant. The emergency assistance so given shall be by vendor payment in an amount necessary to meet the need, up to the

maximum established by the local governmental unit. Emergency assistance shall not be granted under this Section more than once to any applicant during any 12 consecutive month period. Persons currently receiving financial assistance under this Article or under any other Article of this Code shall not be eligible for emergency financial assistance under this Section. However, the amount and nature of any emergency financial assistance is not affected by the payment of any rebate authorized under Section 2201(a) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) or under any other federal economic stimulus program created in response to the COVID-19 emergency. Persons receiving only medical assistance from the Illinois Department may, however, receive emergency financial assistance under this Section. Emergency financial assistance may be provided under this Section to persons who are applicants for public aid from the Illinois Department in order to cover time periods prior to receipt of public aid from the Illinois Department. A local governmental unit may use General Assistance moneys to provide emergency financial assistance under this Section but shall not use State funds to provide assistance under this Section. If a local governmental unit receives State funds to provide General Assistance under this Article, assistance provided by the local governmental unit under this Section shall not be considered in determining whether a local governmental unit has qualified to receive State funds under Article XII. A local governmental unit which provides assistance under this Section shall not, as a result of payment of such assistance, change the nature or amount of assistance provided to any other individual or family under this Article.
(Source: P.A. 88-412.)

Section 35. The Housing Authorities Act is amended by changing Sections 8.2, 14, and 24 as follows:
(310 ILCS 10/8.2) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 8.2)

Sec. 8.2. Projects; competitive bidding; arrangement with for-profit developer. An Authority has power to prepare, carry out and operate projects; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any project or any part thereof; to take over by purchase, lease, or otherwise any project undertaken by any government; to act as agent for the Federal government in connection with the acquisition, construction, operation, or management of a project or any part thereof; to arrange with any government within the area of operation for the furnishing, planning, replanning, opening or closing of streets, roads, roadways, alleys, parks, or other places of public facilities or for the acquisition by any government or any agency, instrumentality or subdivision thereof, of property, options or property rights or for the furnishing of property or services in connection with a project; to function as an agency of the city, village, incorporated town or county for which it is constituted an Authority and to act as an agent (when so designated) for any government, with respect to matters relating to housing and the purposes of this Act, including action for the elimination of unsafe and unsanitary dwellings, the provision of rental assistance, the clearing and redevelopment of blighted or slum areas, the assembly of improved and unimproved land for development or redevelopment purposes, the conservation and rehabilitation of existing housing, and the provision of decent, safe and sanitary and affordable housing accommodations, and to utilize any and all of its powers to assist governments in any manner which will tend to further the objectives of this Act; to assist through the exercise of the powers herein conferred any individual, association, corporation or organization which presents a plan for developing or redeveloping any property within the area of operation of the Authority which will tend to provide decent, safe and sanitary and affordable housing, or promote other uses essential to sound community growth.

In counties having a population of less than 1,000,000, any contract in which State funds are used for repair, improvement or rehabilitation of existing improvements that involves expenditures that meet the requirements applicable to either federal or State programs shall be let by free and competitive bidding to the lowest responsible bidder upon bond and subject to regulations as may be set by the Department and with the written approval of the Department. In the case of an emergency affecting the public health or safety declared by a majority vote of the commissioners of the Housing Authority, contracts may be let, to the extent necessary to resolve an emergency, without public advertisement or competitive bidding.

In addition to the powers conferred by this Act and other laws concerning housing authorities, a Housing Authority in any municipality or county having a population in excess of 1,000,000 shall be authorized to participate as a partner or member of a partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, or other form of a business arrangement with a for-profit developer or non-profit developer and shall have all powers deemed necessary and appropriate to engage in the rehabilitation and development or ownership, or both development and ownership, of low-income and mixed-income rental and for-sale housing as a partner or member of a partnership, limited liability company, or joint venture.

(Source: P.A. 95-887, eff. 8-22-08.)

(310 ILCS 10/14) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 14)

Sec. 14. Approval of projects by Department. Prior to the acquisition of title to any real property an Authority shall submit to the Department data as to the location and cost of the property, and prior to the undertaking of any construction or other initiation of a project an Authority shall submit to the Department the proposed plans, specifications and estimates of the costs and a statement of the proposed methods of financing and operating the project. An Authority shall not finally acquire title to any real estate nor undertake the construction or operation of a project without the approval of the Department; provided that, if the Department shall fail within thirty days after receipt thereof to state its disapproval of the proposals or such modifications thereof as it may deem desirable, the proposals shall be deemed to have been approved as submitted. No change involving an expenditure of more than twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) shall be made in any proposal approved by the Department without submission to the Department in the manner prescribed in this Section. The provisions of this Section shall not apply with reference to any project which is or is to be financed in whole or in part by the federal government or any agency or instrumentality thereof or undertaken pursuant to the additional powers conferred in Section 8.2 upon housing authorities in any municipality or county having a population in excess of 1,000,000 ~~pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.~~

(Source: P.A. 95-887, eff. 8-22-08.)

(310 ILCS 10/24) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 24)

Sec. 24. Management and operation of housing projects. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this State that each housing authority shall manage and operate its housing projects in an efficient manner so as to enable it to fix the rentals for dwellings at the lowest possible rates consistent with its providing decent, safe and sanitary and affordable dwellings, and that no Housing Authority shall construct or operate any project for profit, or as a source of revenue to a city, village, incorporated town or county. To this end an Authority shall fix the rentals for dwellings in its projects at no higher rates than it shall find to be necessary in order to produce revenues which (together with all other available moneys, revenues, income and receipts of the Authority from whatever sources derived) will be sufficient (a) to pay, as the same becomes due, the principal and interest on the bonds of the Authority; (b) to meet and provide for the cost of maintaining and operating the projects (including the cost of any insurance on the projects or bonds issued therefor) and the administrative expenses of the Authority; (c) to create (during not less than the ten years immediately succeeding its issuance of any bonds) a reserve sufficient to meet the large principal and interest payments which will be due on bonds in any 2 consecutive years thereafter, and to maintain a reserve; and (d) to create a reasonable reserve solely from any contributions or grants to the Authority from the federal government, the State, or any political subdivision of the State for the purpose of meeting the cost of maintaining and operating the project and of paying the principal and interest on its bonds. The management of low-rent public housing projects financed and developed under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as now or hereafter amended, shall be in accordance with the provisions of that Act. The provisions of this Section 24 shall not apply to any project undertaken pursuant to the additional powers conferred in Section 8.2 upon housing authorities in any municipality or county having a population in excess of 1,000,000 ~~pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.~~

(Source: P.A. 95-887, eff. 8-22-08.)

Section 90. The State Mandates Act is amended by adding Section 8.44 as follows:

(30 ILCS 805/8.44 new)

Sec. 8.44. Exempt mandate. Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by Section 4-7 of the Illinois Local Library Act or Section 30-55.60 of the Public Library District Act of 1991.

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 Murphy, **House Bill No. 2096** 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 21, 2020]

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:

Anderson	Ellman	Lightford	Schimpf
Aquino	Feigenholtz	Link	Sims
Barickman	Fine	Manar	Steans
Belt	Fowler	Martinez	Stewart
Bennett	Gillespie	McClure	Syverson
Bertino-Tarrant	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Tracy
Brady	Harris	Morrison	Van Pelt
Bush	Hastings	Muñoz	Villanueva
Castro	Holmes	Murphy	Villivalam
Crowe	Hunter	Oberweis	Weaver
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Peters	Wilcox
Cunningham	Joyce	Rezin	Mr. President
Curran	Koehler	Righter	
DeWitte	Landek	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.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator E. Jones III, **House Bill No. 2174** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Committee Amendment No. 1 was held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator E. Jones III offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 2174

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 2174 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by changing Section 4.32 as follows:

(5 ILCS 80/4.32)

Sec. 4.32. Acts repealed on January 1, 2022. The following Acts are repealed on January 1, 2022:

The Boxing and Full-contact Martial Arts Act.

The Cemetery Oversight Act.

The Collateral Recovery Act.

The Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Act.

The Crematory Regulation Act.

The Detection of Deception Examiners Act.

The Home Inspector License Act.

The Illinois Health Information Exchange and Technology Act.

The Medical Practice Act of 1987.

The Registered Interior Designers Act.

The Massage Licensing Act.

The Petroleum Equipment Contractors Licensing Act.

The Radiation Protection Act of 1990.

The Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.

The Water Well and Pump Installation Contractor's License Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-920, eff. 8-17-18; 101-316, eff. 8-9-19; 101-614, eff. 12-20-19.)

(5 ILCS 80/4.31 rep.)

[May 21, 2020]

Section 10. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by repealing Section 4.31.

Section 15. The Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Coal Resources Development Law of 1997 is amended by changing Section 6-7 as follows:

(20 ILCS 687/6-7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 6-7. Repeal. The provisions of this Law are repealed on December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-489, eff. 12-4-15.)

Section 20. The Illinois Power Agency Act is amended by changing Section 1-130 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3855/1-130)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 1-130. Home rule preemption.

(a) The authorization to impose any new taxes or fees specifically related to the generation of electricity by, the capacity to generate electricity by, or the emissions into the atmosphere by electric generating facilities after the effective date of this Act is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not levy any new taxes or fees specifically related to the generation of electricity by, the capacity to generate electricity by, or the emissions into the atmosphere by electric generating facilities after the effective date of this Act. This Section is a denial and limitation on home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(b) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022 ~~2021~~.

(Source: P.A. 100-1157, eff. 12-19-18.)

Section 25. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 3, 15.3, 15.3a, 15.6b, 30, and 99 as follows:

(50 ILCS 750/3) (from Ch. 134, par. 33)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 3. (a) By July 1, 2017, every local public agency shall be within the jurisdiction of a 9-1-1 system.

(b) By December 31, 2021 ~~July 1, 2020~~, every 9-1-1 system in Illinois shall provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or discourage in any way the formation of multijurisdictional or regional systems, and any system established pursuant to this Act may include the territory of more than one public agency or may include a segment of the territory of a public agency.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

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 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 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 of this Act, for regular service provisioned trunk lines, and 12 surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 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, 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, ~~2021~~ 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, ~~2022~~ 2024, 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) 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. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

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, 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, ~~2021~~ 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, ~~2022~~ 2021, 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; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.6b)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 15.6b. Next Generation 9-1-1 service.

(a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall develop and implement a plan for a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network. The Next Generation 9-1-1 network must be an Internet protocol-based platform that at a minimum provides:

- (1) improved 9-1-1 call delivery;
- (2) enhanced interoperability;
- (3) increased ease of communication between 9-1-1 service providers, allowing immediate transfer of 9-1-1 calls, caller information, photos, and other data statewide;
- (4) a hosted solution with redundancy built in; and
- (5) compliance with NENA Standards i3 Solution 08-003.

(b) By July 1, 2016, the Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall design and issue a competitive request for a proposal to secure the services of a consultant to complete a feasibility study on the implementation of a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network in Illinois. By July 1, 2017, the consultant shall complete the feasibility study and make recommendations as to the appropriate procurement approach for developing a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network.

(c) Within 12 months of the final report from the consultant under subsection (b) of this Section, the Department shall procure and finalize a contract with a vendor certified under Section 13-900 of the Public Utilities Act to establish a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network. By July 1, ~~2021~~ 2020, the vendor shall implement a Next Generation 9-1-1 network that allows 9-1-1 systems providing 9-1-1 service to Illinois residents to access the system utilizing their current infrastructure if it meets the standards adopted by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/30)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

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, 2021 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 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 and for NG9-1-1 expenses up to \$12.5 million per year in State fiscal years 2016 and 2017; up to \$20 million in State fiscal year 2018; up

to \$20.9 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) NG9-1-1 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; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/99)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

Section 30. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 13-1200, 21-401, and 21-1601 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/13-1200)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 13-1200. Repealer. This Article is repealed December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-401)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

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, ~~2024~~ ~~2023~~ 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 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. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1601)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

Sec. 21-1601. Repealer. Sections 21-101 through 21-1501 of this Article are repealed December 31, ~~2021~~ 2020.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

Section 35. The Mercury Thermostat Collection Act is amended by changing Section 55 as follows: (415 ILCS 98/55)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 55. Repealer. This Act is repealed on January 1, ~~2022~~ 2021.

(Source: P.A. 96-1295, eff. 7-26-10.)

Section 40. The Transportation Network Providers Act is amended by changing Section 34 as follows: (625 ILCS 57/34)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 1, 2020)

Sec. 34. Repeal. This Act is repealed on June 1, ~~2021~~ 2020.

(Source: P.A. 99-56, eff. 7-16-15.)

Section 45. The Mechanics Lien Act is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:

(770 ILCS 60/6) (from Ch. 82, par. 6)

Sec. 6. In no event shall it be necessary to fix or stipulate in any contract a time for the completion or a time for payment in order to obtain a lien under this Act, provided, that the work is done or material furnished within three years from the commencement of said work or the commencement of furnishing said material in the case of work done or material furnished as to residential property; and within 5 years from the commencement of said work or the commencement of furnishing said material in the case of work done or material furnished as to any other type of property. The changes made by Public Act 97-966 are operative from January 1, 2013 through December 31, ~~2021~~ 2020.

(Source: P.A. 99-852, eff. 8-19-16.)

Section 50. "An Act concerning employment", approved August 9, 2019 (Public Act 101-221), is amended by changing Section 99-99 as follows:

(P.A. 101-221, Sec. 99-99)

Sec. 99-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2020, except that: (i) Article 5 takes effect ~~March 1, 2021~~ July 1, 2020; and (ii) Article 6 and this Article take effect upon becoming law.

(Source: P.A. 101-221.)

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 E. Jones III, **House Bill No. 2174** 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.

[May 21, 2020]

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Ellman	Link	Schimpf
Aquino	Feigenholtz	Manar	Sims
Barickman	Fine	Martinez	Stadelman
Belt	Fowler	McClure	Steans
Bennett	Gillespie	McConchie	Stewart
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Morrison	Syverson
Brady	Hastings	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Holmes	Murphy	Van Pelt
Castro	Hunter	Oberweis	Villanueva
Crowe	Jones, E.	Peters	Villivalam
Cullerton, T.	Joyce	Plummer	Weaver
Cunningham	Koehler	Rezin	Wilcox
Curran	Landek	Righter	Mr. President
DeWitte	Lightford	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.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Holmes, **House Bill No. 2455** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Committee Amendment No. 1 was held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Holmes offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 2455

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 2455 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Works Jobs Program Act is amended by changing Section 20-25 as follows:
(30 ILCS 559/20-25)

Sec. 20-25. The Illinois Works Review Panel.

(a) The Illinois Works Review Panel is created and shall be comprised of 25 members, each serving 3-year terms. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate shall each appoint 5 members within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint 5 members within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her designee, shall serve as a member. The Governor shall appoint the following individuals to serve as members within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly: a representative from a contractor organization; a representative from a labor organization; and 2 members of the public with workforce development expertise, one of whom shall be a representative of a nonprofit organization that addresses workforce development.

(b) The members of the Illinois Works Review Panel shall make recommendations to the Department regarding identification and evaluation of community-based organizations.

(c) The Illinois Works Review Panel shall meet, at least quarterly, to review and evaluate (i) the Illinois Works Preapprenticeship Program and the Illinois Works Apprenticeship Initiative, (ii) ideas to diversify the trainee corps in the Illinois Works Preapprenticeship Program and the workforce in the construction industry in Illinois, (iii) ideas to increase diversity in active apprenticeship programs in Illinois, and (iv) workforce demographic data collected by the Illinois Department of Labor. The Illinois Works Review Panel shall hold its initial meeting no later than 45 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(d) All State contracts and grant agreements funding State contracts shall include a requirement that the contractor and subcontractor shall, upon reasonable notice, appear before and respond to requests for information from the Illinois Works Review Panel.

(e) By August 1, 2020, and every August 1 thereafter, the Illinois Works Review Panel shall report to the General Assembly on its evaluation of the Illinois Works Preapprenticeship Program and the Illinois Works Apprenticeship Initiative, including any recommended modifications.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-601, eff. 12-10-19.)

Section 10. The Illinois Pension Code is amended by changing Sections 5-144, 5-153, 6-140, and 6-150 as follows:

(40 ILCS 5/5-144) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 5-144)

Sec. 5-144. Death from injury in the performance of acts of duty; compensation annuity and supplemental annuity.

(a) Beginning January 1, 1986, and without regard to whether or not the annuity in question began before that date, if the annuity for the widow of a policeman whose death, on or after January 1, 1940, results from injury incurred in the performance of an act or acts of duty, is not equal to the sum hereinafter stated, "compensation annuity" equal to the difference between the annuity and an amount equal to 75% of the policeman's salary attached to the position he held by certification and appointment as a result of competitive civil service examination that would ordinarily have been paid to him as though he were in active discharge of his duties shall be payable to the widow until the policeman, had he lived, would have attained age 63. The total amount of the widow's annuity and children's awards payable to the family of such policeman shall not exceed the amounts stated in Section 5-152.

For the purposes of this Section only, the death of any policeman as a result of the exposure to and contraction of COVID-19, as evidenced by either (i) a confirmed positive laboratory test for COVID-19 or COVID-19 antibodies or (ii) a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 from a licensed medical professional, shall be rebuttably presumed to have been contracted while in the performance of an act or acts of duty and the policeman shall be rebuttably presumed to have been fatally injured while in active service. The presumption shall apply to any policeman who was exposed to and contracted COVID-19 on or after March 9, 2020 and on or before December 31, 2020; except that the presumption shall not apply if the policeman was on a leave of absence from his or her employment or otherwise not required to report for duty for a period of 14 or more consecutive days immediately prior to the date of contraction of COVID-19. For the purposes of determining when a policeman contracted COVID-19 under this paragraph, the date of contraction is either the date that the policeman was diagnosed with COVID-19 or was unable to work due to symptoms that were later diagnosed as COVID-19, whichever occurred first.

The provisions of this Section, as amended by Public Act 84-1104, including the reference to the date upon which the deceased policeman would have attained age 63, shall apply to all widows of policemen whose death occurs on or after January 1, 1940 due to injury incurred in the performance of an act of duty, regardless of whether such death occurred prior to September 17, 1969. For those widows of policemen that died prior to September 17, 1969, who became eligible for compensation annuity by the action of Public Act 84-1104, such compensation annuity shall begin and be calculated from January 1, 1986. The provisions of this amendatory Act of 1987 are intended to restate and clarify the intent of Public Act 84-1104, and do not make any substantive change.

(b) Upon termination of the compensation annuity, "supplemental annuity" shall become payable to the widow, equal to the difference between the annuity for the widow and an amount equal to 75% of the annual salary (including all salary increases and longevity raises) that the policeman would have been receiving when he attained age 63 if the policeman had continued in service at the same rank (whether career service or exempt) that he last held in the police department. The increase in supplemental annuity resulting from this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly applies without regard to whether the deceased policeman was in service on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act and is payable from July 1, 2002 or the date upon which the supplemental annuity begins, whichever is later.

(c) Neither compensation nor supplemental annuity shall be paid unless the death of the policeman was a direct result of the injury, or the injury was of such character as to prevent him from subsequently resuming service as a policeman; nor shall compensation or supplemental annuity be paid unless the widow was the wife of the policeman when the injury occurred.

(Source: P.A. 92-599, eff. 6-28-02.)

(40 ILCS 5/5-153) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 5-153)

Sec. 5-153. Death benefit.

(a) Effective January 1, 1962, an ordinary death benefit is payable on account of any policeman in service and in receipt of salary on or after such date, which benefit is in addition to all other annuities and benefits herein provided. This benefit is payable upon death of a policeman:

(1) occurring in active service while in receipt of salary;

(2) on an authorized and approved leave of absence, without salary, beginning on or after January 1, 1962, if the death occurs within 60 days from the date the employee was in receipt of salary; or otherwise in the service and not separated by resignation or discharge beginning January 1, 1962 if death occurs before his resignation or discharge from the service;

(3) receiving duty disability or ordinary disability benefit;

(4) occurring within 60 days from the date of termination of duty disability or ordinary disability benefit payments if re-entry into service had not occurred; or

(5) occurring on retirement and while in receipt of an age and service annuity, Tier 2 monthly retirement annuity, or prior service annuity; provided (a) retirement on such annuity occurred on or after January 1, 1962, and (b) such separation from service was effective on or after the policeman's attainment of age 50, and (c) application for such annuity was made within 60 days after separation from service.

(b) The ordinary death benefit is payable to such beneficiary or beneficiaries as the policeman has nominated by written direction duly signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed with the board. If no such written direction has been filed or if the designated beneficiaries do not survive the policeman, payment of the benefit shall be made to his estate.

(c) Until December 31, 1977, if death occurs prior to retirement on annuity and before the policeman's attainment of age 50, the amount of the benefit payable is \$6,000. If death occurs prior to retirement, at age 50 or over, the benefit of \$6,000 shall be reduced \$400 for each year (commencing on the policeman's attainment of age 50, and thereafter on each succeeding birthdate) that the policeman's age, at date of death, is more than age 50, but in no event below the amount of \$2,000. However, if death results from injury incurred in the performance of an act or acts of duty, prior to retirement on annuity, the amount of the benefit payable is \$6,000 notwithstanding the age attained.

Until December 31, 1977, if the policeman's death occurs while he is in receipt of an annuity, the benefit is \$2,000 if retirement was effective upon attainment of age 55 or greater. If the policeman retired at age 50 or over and before age 55, the benefit of \$2,000 shall be reduced \$100 for each year or fraction of a year that the policeman's age at retirement was less than age 55 to a minimum payment of \$1,500.

After December 31, 1977, and on or before January 1, 1986, if death occurs prior to retirement on annuity and before the policeman's attainment of age 50, the amount of the benefit payable is \$7,000. If death occurs prior to retirement, at age 50 or over, the benefit of \$7,000 shall be reduced \$400 for each year (commencing on the policeman's attainment of age 50, and thereafter on each succeeding birthdate) that the policeman's age, at date of death, is more than age 50, but in no event below the amount of \$3,000. However, if death results from injury incurred in the performance of an act or acts of duty, prior to retirement on annuity, the amount of the benefit payable is \$7,000 notwithstanding the age attained.

After December 31, 1977, and on or before January 1, 1986, if the policeman's death occurs while he is in receipt of an annuity, the benefit is \$2,250 if retirement was effective upon attainment of age 55 or greater. If the policeman retired at age 50 or over and before age 55, the benefit of \$2,250 shall be reduced \$100 for each year or fraction of a year that the policeman's age at retirement was less than age 55 to a minimum payment of \$1,750.

After January 1, 1986, if death occurs prior to retirement on annuity and before the policeman's attainment of age 50, the amount of benefit payable is \$12,000. If death occurs prior to retirement, at age 50 or over, the benefit of \$12,000 shall be reduced \$400 for each year (commencing on the policeman's attainment of age 50, and thereafter on each succeeding birthdate) that the policeman's age, at date of death, is more than age 50, but in no event below the amount of \$6,000. However, if death results from injury in the performance of an act or acts of duty, prior to retirement on annuity, the amount of benefit payable is \$12,000 notwithstanding the age attained.

After January 1, 1986, if the policeman's death occurs while he is in receipt of an annuity, the benefit is \$6,000.

(d) For the purposes of this Section only, the death of any policeman as a result of the exposure to and contraction of COVID-19, as evidenced by either (i) a confirmed positive laboratory test for COVID-19 or COVID-19 antibodies or (ii) a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 from a licensed medical professional, shall be rebuttably presumed to have been contracted while in the performance of an act or acts of duty and the policeman shall be rebuttably presumed to have been fatally injured while in active service. The presumption shall apply to any policeman who was exposed to and contracted COVID-19 on or after March 9, 2020 and on or before December 31, 2020; except that the presumption shall not apply if the

policeman was on a leave of absence from his or her employment or otherwise not required to report for duty for a period of 14 or more consecutive days immediately prior to the date of contraction of COVID-19. For the purposes of determining when a policeman contracted COVID-19 under this subsection, the date of contraction is either the date that the policeman was diagnosed with COVID-19 or was unable to work due to symptoms that were later diagnosed as COVID-19, whichever occurred first.

(Source: P.A. 99-905, eff. 11-29-16.)

(40 ILCS 5/6-140) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 6-140)

Sec. 6-140. Death in the line of duty.

(a) The annuity for the widow of a fireman whose death results from the performance of an act or acts of duty shall be an amount equal to 50% of the current annual salary attached to the classified position to which the fireman was certified at the time of his death and 75% thereof after December 31, 1972.

Unless the performance of an act or acts of duty results directly in the death of the fireman, or prevents him from subsequently resuming active service in the fire department, the annuity herein provided shall not be paid; nor shall such annuities be paid unless the widow was the wife of the fireman at the time of the act or acts of duty which resulted in his death.

For the purposes of this Section only, the death of any fireman as a result of the exposure to and contraction of COVID-19, as evidenced by either (i) a confirmed positive laboratory test for COVID-19 or COVID-19 antibodies or (ii) a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 from a licensed medical professional, shall be rebuttably presumed to have been contracted while in the performance of an act or acts of duty and the fireman shall be rebuttably presumed to have been fatally injured while in active service. The presumption shall apply to any fireman who was exposed to and contracted COVID-19 on or after March 9, 2020 and on or before December 31, 2020; except that the presumption shall not apply if the fireman was on a leave of absence from his or her employment or otherwise not required to report for duty for a period of 14 or more consecutive days immediately prior to the date of contraction of COVID-19. For the purposes of determining when a fireman contracted COVID-19 under this paragraph, the date of contraction is either the date that the fireman was diagnosed with COVID-19 or was unable to work due to symptoms that were later diagnosed as COVID-19, whichever occurred first.

(b) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly apply without regard to whether the deceased fireman was in service on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act. In the case of a widow receiving an annuity under this Section that has been reduced to 40% of current salary because the fireman, had he lived, would have attained the age prescribed for compulsory retirement, the annuity shall be restored to the amount provided in subsection (a), with the increase beginning to accrue on the later of January 1, 2001 or the day the annuity first became payable.

(Source: P.A. 92-50, eff. 7-12-01.)

(40 ILCS 5/6-150) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 6-150)

Sec. 6-150. Death benefit.

(a) Effective January 1, 1962, an ordinary death benefit shall be payable on account of any fireman in service and in receipt of salary on or after such date, which benefit shall be in addition to all other annuities and benefits herein provided. This benefit shall be payable upon death of a fireman:

(1) occurring in active service while in receipt of salary;

(2) on an authorized and approved leave of absence, without salary, beginning on or after January 1, 1962, if the death occurs within 60 days from the date the fireman was in receipt of salary;

(3) receiving duty, occupational disease, or ordinary disability benefit;

(4) occurring within 60 days from the date of termination of duty disability, occupational disease disability or ordinary disability benefit payments if re-entry into service had not occurred; or

(5) occurring on retirement and while in receipt of an age and service annuity, prior service annuity, Tier 2 monthly retirement annuity, or minimum annuity; provided (a) retirement on such annuity occurred on or after January 1, 1962, and (b) such separation from service was effective on or after the fireman's attainment of age 50, and (c) application for such annuity was made within 60 days after separation from service.

(b) The ordinary death benefit shall be payable to such beneficiary or beneficiaries as the fireman has nominated by written direction duly signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed with the board. If no such written direction has been filed or if the designated beneficiaries do not survive the fireman, payment of the benefit shall be made to his estate.

(c) Beginning July 1, 1983, if death occurs prior to retirement on annuity and before the fireman's attainment of age 50, the amount of the benefit payable shall be \$12,000. Beginning July 1, 1983, if death occurs prior to retirement, at age 50 or over, the benefit of \$12,000 shall be reduced \$400 for each year

(commencing on the fireman's attainment of age 50 and thereafter on each succeeding birth date) that the fireman's age, at date of death, is more than age 49, but in no event below the amount of \$6,000.

Beginning July 1, 1983, if the fireman's death occurs while he is in receipt of an annuity, the benefit shall be \$6,000.

(d) For the purposes of this Section only, the death of any fireman as a result of the exposure to and contraction of COVID-19, as evidenced by either (i) a confirmed positive laboratory test for COVID-19 or COVID-19 antibodies or (ii) a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 from a licensed medical professional, shall be rebuttably presumed to have been contracted while in the performance of an act or acts of duty and the fireman shall be rebuttably presumed to have been fatally injured while in active service. The presumption shall apply to any fireman who was exposed to and contracted COVID-19 on or after March 9, 2020 and on or before December 31, 2020; except that the presumption shall not apply if the fireman was on a leave of absence from his or her employment or otherwise not required to report for duty for a period of 14 or more consecutive days immediately prior to the date of contraction of COVID-19. For the purposes of determining when a fireman contracted COVID-19 under this subsection, the date of contraction is either the date that the fireman was diagnosed with COVID-19 or was unable to work due to symptoms that were later diagnosed as COVID-19, whichever occurred first.

(Source: P.A. 99-905, eff. 11-29-16.)

Section 15. The Workers' Occupational Diseases Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows: (820 ILCS 310/1) (from Ch. 48, par. 172.36)

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Workers' Occupational Diseases Act".

(a) The term "employer" as used in this Act shall be construed to be:

1. The State and each county, city, town, township, incorporated village, school district, body politic, or municipal corporation therein.

2. Every person, firm, public or private corporation, including hospitals, public service, eleemosynary, religious or charitable corporations or associations, who has any person in service or under any contract for hire, express or implied, oral or written.

3. Where an employer operating under and subject to the provisions of this Act loans an employee to another such employer and such loaned employee sustains a compensable occupational disease in the employment of such borrowing employer and where such borrowing employer does not provide or pay the benefits or payments due such employee, such loaning employer shall be liable to provide or pay all benefits or payments due such employee under this Act and as to such employee the liability of such loaning and borrowing employers shall be joint and several, provided that such loaning employer shall in the absence of agreement to the contrary be entitled to receive from such borrowing employer full reimbursement for all sums paid or incurred pursuant to this paragraph together with reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses in any hearings before the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission or in any action to secure such reimbursement. Where any benefit is provided or paid by such loaning employer, the employee shall have the duty of rendering reasonable co-operation in any hearings, trials or proceedings in the case, including such proceedings for reimbursement.

Where an employee files an Application for Adjustment of Claim with the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission alleging that his or her claim is covered by the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and joining both the alleged loaning and borrowing employers, they and each of them, upon written demand by the employee and within 7 days after receipt of such demand, shall have the duty of filing with the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission a written admission or denial of the allegation that the claim is covered by the provisions of the preceding paragraph and in default of such filing or if any such denial be ultimately determined not to have been bona fide then the provisions of Paragraph K of Section 19 of this Act shall apply.

An employer whose business or enterprise or a substantial part thereof consists of hiring, procuring or furnishing employees to or for other employers operating under and subject to the provisions of this Act for the performance of the work of such other employers and who pays such employees their salary or wage notwithstanding that they are doing the work of such other employers shall be deemed a loaning employer within the meaning and provisions of this Section.

(b) The term "employee" as used in this Act, shall be construed to mean:

1. Every person in the service of the State, county, city, town, township, incorporated village or school district, body politic or municipal corporation therein, whether by election, appointment or contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, including any official of the State, or of any county, city, town, township, incorporated village, school district, body politic or municipal corporation therein and except any duly appointed member of the fire department in any city whose population exceeds 500,000 according to the last Federal or State census, and except any member of a

fire insurance patrol maintained by a board of underwriters in this State. One employed by a contractor who has contracted with the State, or a county, city, town, township, incorporated village, school district, body politic or municipal corporation therein, through its representatives, shall not be considered as an employee of the State, county, city, town, township, incorporated village, school district, body politic or municipal corporation which made the contract.

2. Every person in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, who contracts an occupational disease while working in the State of Illinois, or who contracts an occupational disease while working outside of the State of Illinois but where the contract of hire is made within the State of Illinois, and any person whose employment is principally localized within the State of Illinois, regardless of the place where the disease was contracted or place where the contract of hire was made, including aliens, and minors who, for the purpose of this Act, except Section 3 hereof, shall be considered the same and have the same power to contract, receive payments and give quittances therefor, as adult employees. An employee or his or her dependents under this Act who shall have a cause of action by reason of an occupational disease, disablement or death arising out of and in the course of his or her employment may elect or pursue his or her remedy in the State where the disease was contracted, or in the State where the contract of hire is made, or in the State where the employment is principally localized.

(c) "Commission" means the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission created by the Workers' Compensation Act, approved July 9, 1951, as amended.

(d) In this Act the term "Occupational Disease" means a disease arising out of and in the course of the employment or which has become aggravated and rendered disabling as a result of the exposure of the employment. Such aggravation shall arise out of a risk peculiar to or increased by the employment and not common to the general public.

A disease shall be deemed to arise out of the employment if there is apparent to the rational mind, upon consideration of all the circumstances, a causal connection between the conditions under which the work is performed and the occupational disease. The disease need not to have been foreseen or expected but after its contraction it must appear to have had its origin or aggravation in a risk connected with the employment and to have flowed from that source as a rational consequence.

An employee shall be conclusively deemed to have been exposed to the hazards of an occupational disease when, for any length of time however short, he or she is employed in an occupation or process in which the hazard of the disease exists; provided however, that in a claim of exposure to atomic radiation, the fact of such exposure must be verified by the records of the central registry of radiation exposure maintained by the Department of Public Health or by some other recognized governmental agency maintaining records of such exposures whenever and to the extent that the records are on file with the Department of Public Health or the agency.

Any injury to or disease or death of an employee arising from the administration of a vaccine, including without limitation smallpox vaccine, to prepare for, or as a response to, a threatened or potential bioterrorist incident to the employee as part of a voluntary inoculation program in connection with the person's employment or in connection with any governmental program or recommendation for the inoculation of workers in the employee's occupation, geographical area, or other category that includes the employee is deemed to arise out of and in the course of the employment for all purposes under this Act. This paragraph added by Public Act 93-829 is declarative of existing law and is not a new enactment.

The employer liable for the compensation in this Act provided shall be the employer in whose employment the employee was last exposed to the hazard of the occupational disease claimed upon regardless of the length of time of such last exposure, except, in cases of silicosis or asbestosis, the only employer liable shall be the last employer in whose employment the employee was last exposed during a period of 60 days or more after the effective date of this Act, to the hazard of such occupational disease, and, in such cases, an exposure during a period of less than 60 days, after the effective date of this Act, shall not be deemed a last exposure. If a miner who is suffering or suffered from pneumoconiosis was employed for 10 years or more in one or more coal mines there shall, effective July 1, 1973 be a rebuttable presumption that his or her pneumoconiosis arose out of such employment.

If a deceased miner was employed for 10 years or more in one or more coal mines and died from a respirable disease there shall, effective July 1, 1973, be a rebuttable presumption that his or her death was due to pneumoconiosis.

Any condition or impairment of health of an employee employed as a firefighter, emergency medical technician (EMT), emergency medical technician-intermediate (EMT-I), advanced emergency medical technician (A-EMT), or paramedic which results directly or indirectly from any bloodborne pathogen, lung or respiratory disease or condition, heart or vascular disease or condition, hypertension, tuberculosis, or cancer resulting in any disability (temporary, permanent, total, or partial) to the employee shall be

rebuttably presumed to arise out of and in the course of the employee's firefighting, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or paramedic employment and, further, shall be rebuttably presumed to be causally connected to the hazards or exposures of the employment. This presumption shall also apply to any hernia or hearing loss suffered by an employee employed as a firefighter, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or paramedic. However, this presumption shall not apply to any employee who has been employed as a firefighter, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or paramedic for less than 5 years at the time he or she files an Application for Adjustment of Claim concerning this condition or impairment with the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission. The rebuttable presumption established under this subsection, however, does not apply to an emergency medical technician (EMT), emergency medical technician-intermediate (EMT-I), advanced emergency medical technician (A-EMT), or paramedic employed by a private employer if the employee spends the preponderance of his or her work time for that employer engaged in medical transfers between medical care facilities or non-emergency medical transfers to or from medical care facilities. The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly shall be narrowly construed. The Finding and Decision of the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission under only the rebuttable presumption provision of this paragraph shall not be admissible or be deemed res judicata in any disability claim under the Illinois Pension Code arising out of the same medical condition; however, this sentence makes no change to the law set forth in *Krohe v. City of Bloomington*, 204 Ill.2d 392.

The insurance carrier liable shall be the carrier whose policy was in effect covering the employer liable on the last day of the exposure rendering such employer liable in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) "Disablement" means an impairment or partial impairment, temporary or permanent, in the function of the body or any of the members of the body, or the event of becoming disabled from earning full wages at the work in which the employee was engaged when last exposed to the hazards of the occupational disease by the employer from whom he or she claims compensation, or equal wages in other suitable employment; and "disability" means the state of being so incapacitated.

(f) No compensation shall be payable for or on account of any occupational disease unless disablement, as herein defined, occurs within two years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of the disease, except in cases of occupational disease caused by berylliosis or by the inhalation of silica dust or asbestos dust and, in such cases, within 3 years after the last day of the last exposure to the hazards of such disease and except in the case of occupational disease caused by exposure to radiological materials or equipment, and in such case, within 25 years after the last day of last exposure to the hazards of such disease.

(g)(1) In any proceeding before the Commission in which the employee is a COVID-19 first responder or front-line worker as defined in this subsection, if the employee's injury or occupational disease resulted from exposure to and contraction of COVID-19, the exposure and contraction shall be rebuttably presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employee's first responder or front-line worker employment and the injury or occupational disease shall be rebuttably presumed to be causally connected to the hazards or exposures of the employee's first responder or front-line worker employment.

(2) The term "COVID-19 first responder or front-line worker" means: all individuals employed as police, fire personnel, emergency medical technicians, or paramedics; all individuals employed and considered as first responders; all workers for health care providers, including nursing homes and rehabilitation facilities and home care workers; corrections officers; and any individuals employed by essential businesses and operations as defined in Executive Order 2020-10 dated March 20, 2020, as long as individuals employed by essential businesses and operations are required by their employment to encounter members of the general public or to work in employment locations of more than 15 employees. For purposes of this subsection only, an employee's home or place of residence is not a place of employment, except for home care workers.

(3) The presumption created in this subsection may be rebutted by evidence, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) the employee was working from his or her home, on leave from his or her employment, or some combination thereof, for a period of 14 or more consecutive days immediately prior to the employee's injury, occupational disease, or period of incapacity resulted from exposure to COVID-19; or

(B) the employer was engaging in and applying to the fullest extent possible or enforcing to the best of its ability industry-specific workplace sanitation, social distancing, and health and safety practices based on updated guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or Illinois Department of Public Health or was using a combination of administrative controls, engineering controls, or personal protective equipment to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 to all employees for at least 14 consecutive days prior to the employee's injury, occupational disease, or period of incapacity resulting from exposure to COVID-19. For purposes of this subsection, "updated" means the guidance in effect at least 14 days

prior to the COVID-19 diagnosis. For purposes of this subsection, "personal protective equipment" means industry-specific equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause illnesses or serious injuries, which may result from contact with biological, chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards. "Personal protective equipment" includes, but is not limited to, items such as face coverings, gloves, safety glasses, safety face shields, barriers, shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, coveralls, vests, and full body suits; or

(C) the employee was exposed to COVID-19 by an alternate source.

(4) The rebuttable presumption created in this subsection applies to all cases tried after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly and in which the diagnosis of COVID-19 was made on or after March 9, 2020 and on or before December 31, 2020.

(5) Under no circumstances shall any COVID-19 case increase or affect any employer's workers' compensation insurance experience rating or modification, but COVID-19 costs may be included in determining overall State loss costs.

(6) In order for the presumption created in this subsection to apply at trial, for COVID-19 diagnoses occurring on or before June 15, 2020, an employee must provide a confirmed medical diagnosis by a licensed medical practitioner or a positive laboratory test for COVID-19 or for COVID-19 antibodies; for COVID-19 diagnoses occurring after June 15, 2020, an employee must provide a positive laboratory test for COVID-19 or for COVID-19 antibodies.

(7) The presumption created in this subsection does not apply if the employee's place of employment was solely the employee's home or residence for a period of 14 or more consecutive days immediately prior to the employee's injury, occupational disease, or period of incapacity resulted from exposure to COVID-19.

(8) The date of injury or the beginning of the employee's occupational disease or period of disability is either the date that the employee was unable to work due to contraction of COVID-19 or was unable to work due to symptoms that were later diagnosed as COVID-19, whichever came first.

(9) An employee who contracts COVID-19, but fails to establish the rebuttable presumption is not precluded from filing for compensation under this Act or under the Workers' Compensation Act.

(10) To qualify for temporary total disability benefits under the presumption created in this subsection, the employee must be certified for or recertified for temporary disability.

(11) An employer is entitled to a credit against any liability for temporary total disability due to an employee as a result of the employee contracting COVID-19 for (A) any sick leave benefits or extended salary benefits paid to the employee by the employer under Emergency Family Medical Leave Expansion Act, Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, or any other federal law, or (B) any other credit to which an employer is entitled under the Workers' Compensation Act.
(Source: P.A. 98-291, eff. 1-1-14; 98-973, eff. 8-15-14.)

Section 20. The Unemployment Insurance Act is amended by changing Sections 401, 409, 500, 612, 1505, and 1506.6 and by adding Section 1502.4 as follows:

(820 ILCS 405/401) (from Ch. 48, par. 401)

Sec. 401. Weekly Benefit Amount - Dependents' Allowances.

A. With respect to any week beginning in a benefit year beginning prior to January 4, 2004, an individual's weekly benefit amount shall be an amount equal to the weekly benefit amount as defined in the provisions of this Act as amended and in effect on November 18, 2011.

B. 1. With respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 4, 2004 and before January 6, 2008, an individual's weekly benefit amount shall be 48% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; provided, however, that the weekly benefit amount cannot exceed the maximum weekly benefit amount and cannot be less than \$51. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, with respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 6, 2008, an individual's weekly benefit amount shall be 47% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; provided, however, that the weekly benefit amount cannot exceed the maximum weekly benefit amount and cannot be less than \$51. With respect to any benefit year beginning in calendar year 2022, an individual's weekly benefit amount shall be ~~42.4%~~ 40.6% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; provided, however, that the weekly benefit amount cannot exceed the maximum weekly benefit amount and cannot be less than \$51.

2. For the purposes of this subsection:

An individual's "prior average weekly wage" means the total wages for insured work paid to that individual during the 2 calendar quarters of his base period in which such total wages were highest, divided by 26. If the quotient is not already a multiple of one dollar, it shall be rounded to the nearest dollar;

[May 21, 2020]

however if the quotient is equally near 2 multiples of one dollar, it shall be rounded to the higher multiple of one dollar.

"Determination date" means June 1 and December 1 of each calendar year except that, for the purposes of this Act only, there shall be no June 1 determination date in any year.

"Determination period" means, with respect to each June 1 determination date, the 12 consecutive calendar months ending on the immediately preceding December 31 and, with respect to each December 1 determination date, the 12 consecutive calendar months ending on the immediately preceding June 30.

"Benefit period" means the 12 consecutive calendar month period beginning on the first day of the first calendar month immediately following a determination date, except that, with respect to any calendar year in which there is a June 1 determination date, "benefit period" shall mean the 6 consecutive calendar month period beginning on the first day of the first calendar month immediately following the preceding December 1 determination date and the 6 consecutive calendar month period beginning on the first day of the first calendar month immediately following the June 1 determination date.

"Gross wages" means all the wages paid to individuals during the determination period immediately preceding a determination date for insured work, and reported to the Director by employers prior to the first day of the third calendar month preceding that date.

"Covered employment" for any calendar month means the total number of individuals, as determined by the Director, engaged in insured work at mid-month.

"Average monthly covered employment" means one-twelfth of the sum of the covered employment for the 12 months of a determination period.

"Statewide average annual wage" means the quotient, obtained by dividing gross wages by average monthly covered employment for the same determination period, rounded (if not already a multiple of one cent) to the nearest cent.

"Statewide average weekly wage" means the quotient, obtained by dividing the statewide average annual wage by 52, rounded (if not already a multiple of one cent) to the nearest cent. Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the statewide average weekly wage for any benefit period prior to calendar year 2012 shall be as determined by the provisions of this Act as amended and in effect on November 18, 2011. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Section to the contrary, the statewide average weekly wage for the benefit period of calendar year 2012 shall be \$856.55 and for each calendar year thereafter, the statewide average weekly wage shall be the statewide average weekly wage, as determined in accordance with this sentence, for the immediately preceding benefit period plus (or minus) an amount equal to the percentage change in the statewide average weekly wage, as computed in accordance with the first sentence of this paragraph, between the 2 immediately preceding benefit periods, multiplied by the statewide average weekly wage, as determined in accordance with this sentence, for the immediately preceding benefit period. However, for purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act, the statewide average weekly wage will be computed using June 1 and December 1 determination dates of each calendar year and such determination shall not be subject to the limitation of the statewide average weekly wage as computed in accordance with the preceding sentence of this paragraph.

With respect to any week beginning in a benefit year beginning prior to January 4, 2004, "maximum weekly benefit amount" with respect to each week beginning within a benefit period shall be as defined in the provisions of this Act as amended and in effect on November 18, 2011.

With respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 4, 2004 and before January 6, 2008, "maximum weekly benefit amount" with respect to each week beginning within a benefit period means 48% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, with respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 6, 2008, "maximum weekly benefit amount" with respect to each week beginning within a benefit period means 47% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

With respect to any benefit year beginning in calendar year 2022, "maximum weekly benefit amount" with respect to each week beginning within a benefit period means 42.4% ~~40.6%~~ of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

C. With respect to any week beginning in a benefit year beginning prior to January 4, 2004, an individual's eligibility for a dependent allowance with respect to a nonworking spouse or one or more dependent children shall be as defined by the provisions of this Act as amended and in effect on November 18, 2011.

With respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 4, 2004 and before January 6, 2008, an individual to whom benefits are payable with respect to any week shall, in addition to those benefits, be paid, with respect to such week, as follows: in the case of an individual with a nonworking spouse, 9% of

his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, provided, that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed 57% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; and in the case of an individual with a dependent child or dependent children, 17.2% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, provided that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed 65.2% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

With respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 6, 2008 and before January 1, 2010, an individual to whom benefits are payable with respect to any week shall, in addition to those benefits, be paid, with respect to such week, as follows: in the case of an individual with a nonworking spouse, 9% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, provided, that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed 56% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; and in the case of an individual with a dependent child or dependent children, 18.2% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, provided that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed 65.2% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

The additional amount paid pursuant to this subsection in the case of an individual with a dependent child or dependent children shall be referred to as the "dependent child allowance", and the percentage rate by which an individual's prior average weekly wage is multiplied pursuant to this subsection to calculate the dependent child allowance shall be referred to as the "dependent child allowance rate".

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, with respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 1, 2010, an individual to whom benefits are payable with respect to any week shall, in addition to those benefits, be paid, with respect to such week, as follows: in the case of an individual with a nonworking spouse, the greater of (i) 9% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, or (ii) \$15, provided that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed 56% of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; and in the case of an individual with a dependent child or dependent children, the greater of (i) the product of the dependent child allowance rate multiplied by his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, or (ii) the lesser of \$50 or 50% of his or her weekly benefit amount, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, provided that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed the product of the statewide average weekly wage multiplied by the sum of 47% plus the dependent child allowance rate, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

With respect to any benefit year beginning in calendar year 2022, an individual to whom benefits are payable with respect to any week shall, in addition to those benefits, be paid, with respect to such week, as follows: in the case of an individual with a nonworking spouse, the greater of (i) 9% of his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, or (ii) \$15, provided that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed 51.4% ~~49.6%~~ of the statewide average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar; and in the case of an individual with a dependent child or dependent children, the greater of (i) the product of the dependent child allowance rate multiplied by his or her prior average weekly wage, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, or (ii) the lesser of \$50 or 50% of his or her weekly benefit amount, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar, provided that the total amount payable to the individual with respect to a week shall not exceed the product of the statewide average weekly wage multiplied by the sum of 42.4% ~~40.6%~~ plus the dependent child allowance rate, rounded (if not already a multiple of one dollar) to the next higher dollar.

With respect to each benefit year beginning after calendar year 2012, the dependent child allowance rate shall be the sum of the allowance adjustment applicable pursuant to Section 1400.1 to the calendar year in which the benefit year begins, plus the dependent child allowance rate with respect to each benefit year beginning in the immediately preceding calendar year, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The dependent child allowance rate with respect to each benefit year beginning in calendar year 2010 shall be 17.9%. The dependent child allowance rate with respect to each benefit year beginning in calendar year 2011 shall be 17.4%. The dependent child allowance rate with respect to each benefit year beginning in calendar year 2012 shall be 17.0% and, with respect to each benefit year beginning after calendar year 2012, shall not be less than 17.0% or greater than 17.9%.

[May 21, 2020]

For the purposes of this subsection:

"Dependent" means a child or a nonworking spouse.

"Child" means a natural child, stepchild, or adopted child of an individual claiming benefits under this Act or a child who is in the custody of any such individual by court order, for whom the individual is supplying and, for at least 90 consecutive days (or for the duration of the parental relationship if it has existed for less than 90 days) immediately preceding any week with respect to which the individual has filed a claim, has supplied more than one-half the cost of support, or has supplied at least 1/4 of the cost of support if the individual and the other parent, together, are supplying and, during the aforesaid period, have supplied more than one-half the cost of support, and are, and were during the aforesaid period, members of the same household; and who, on the first day of such week (a) is under 18 years of age, or (b) is, and has been during the immediately preceding 90 days, unable to work because of illness or other disability: provided, that no person who has been determined to be a child of an individual who has been allowed benefits with respect to a week in the individual's benefit year shall be deemed to be a child of the other parent, and no other person shall be determined to be a child of such other parent, during the remainder of that benefit year.

"Nonworking spouse" means the lawful husband or wife of an individual claiming benefits under this Act, for whom more than one-half the cost of support has been supplied by the individual for at least 90 consecutive days (or for the duration of the marital relationship if it has existed for less than 90 days) immediately preceding any week with respect to which the individual has filed a claim, but only if the nonworking spouse is currently ineligible to receive benefits under this Act by reason of the provisions of Section 500E.

An individual who was obligated by law to provide for the support of a child or of a nonworking spouse for the aforesaid period of 90 consecutive days, but was prevented by illness or injury from doing so, shall be deemed to have provided more than one-half the cost of supporting the child or nonworking spouse for that period.

(Source: P.A. 100-568, eff. 12-15-17; 101-423, eff. 1-1-20.)

(820 ILCS 405/409) (from Ch. 48, par. 409)

Sec. 409. Extended Benefits.

A. For the purposes of this Section:

1. "Extended benefit period" means a period which begins with the third week after a week for which there is a State "on" indicator; and ends with either of the following weeks, whichever occurs later: (1) the third week after the first week for which there is a State "off" indicator, or (2) the thirteenth consecutive week of such period. No extended benefit period shall begin by reason of a State "on" indicator before the fourteenth week following the end of a prior extended benefit period.

2. There is a "State 'on' indicator" for a week if (a) the Director determines, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Secretary of Labor or other appropriate Federal agency, that for the period consisting of such week and the immediately preceding twelve weeks, the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in this State (1) equaled or exceeded 5% and equaled or exceeded 120% of the average of such rates for the corresponding 13-week period ending in each of the preceding 2 calendar years, or (2) equaled or exceeded 6 percent, or (b) the United States Secretary of Labor determines that (1) the average rate of total unemployment in this State (seasonally adjusted) for the period consisting of the most recent 3 months for which data for all states are published before the close of such week equals or exceeds 6.5%, and (2) the average rate of total unemployment in this State (seasonally adjusted) for the 3-month period referred to in (1) equals or exceeds 110% of such average rate for either (or both) of the corresponding 3-month periods ending in the 2 preceding calendar years. Clause (b) of this paragraph shall only apply to weeks beginning on or after February 22, 2009, through the end of the fourth week prior to the last week for which federal sharing is provided as authorized by Section 2005(a) of Public Law 111-5 without regard to Section 2005(c) of Public Law 111-5 and is inoperative as of the end of the last week for which federal sharing is provided as authorized by Section 2005(a) of Public Law 111-5 and to weeks beginning on or after March 15, 2020 through the end of the fourth week prior to the last week for which federal sharing is provided as authorized by Section 4105 of Public Law 116-127, or any amendments thereto, and is inoperative as of the end of the last week for which federal sharing is provided as authorized by Section 4105 of Public Law 116-127, or any amendments thereto.

2.1. With respect to benefits for weeks of unemployment beginning after December 17, 2010, and ending on or before the earlier of the latest date permitted under federal law or the end of the fourth week prior to the last week for which federal sharing is provided as authorized by Section 2005(a) of Public Law 111-5 without regard to Section 2005(c) of Public Law 111-5, the determination of whether there has been a State "on" indicator pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be made as if, in clause (a)

of paragraph 2, the phrase "2 calendar years" were "3 calendar years" and as if, in clause (b) of paragraph 2, the word "either" were "any", the word "both" were "all", and the phrase "2 preceding calendar years" were "3 preceding calendar years".

3. There is a "State 'off' indicator" for a week if there is not a State 'on' indicator for the week pursuant to paragraph 2.

4. "Rate of insured unemployment", for the purpose of paragraph 2, means the percentage derived by dividing (a) the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for "regular benefits" in this State for weeks of unemployment with respect to the most recent 13 consecutive week period, as determined by the Director on the basis of his reports to the United States Secretary of Labor or other appropriate Federal agency, by (b) the average monthly employment covered under this Act for the first four of the most recent six completed calendar quarters ending before the close of such 13-week period.

5. "Regular benefits" means benefits, other than extended benefits and additional benefits, payable to an individual (including dependents' allowances) under this Act or under any other State unemployment compensation law (including benefits payable to Federal civilian employees and ex-servicemen pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85).

6. "Extended benefits" means benefits (including benefits payable to Federal civilian employees and ex-servicemen pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85) payable to an individual under the provisions of this Section for weeks which begin in his eligibility period.

7. "Additional benefits" means benefits totally financed by a State and payable to exhaustees (as defined in subsection C) by reason of conditions of high unemployment or by reason of other specified factors. If an individual is eligible to receive extended benefits under the provisions of this Section and is eligible to receive additional benefits with respect to the same week under the law of another State, he may elect to claim either extended benefits or additional benefits with respect to the week.

8. "Eligibility period" means the period consisting of the weeks in an individual's benefit year which begin in an extended benefit period and, if his benefit year ends within such extended benefit period, any weeks thereafter which begin in such period. An individual's eligibility period shall also include such other weeks as federal law may allow.

9. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, no employer shall be liable for payments in lieu of contributions pursuant to Section 1404, by reason of the payment of extended benefits which are wholly reimbursed to this State by the Federal Government or would have been wholly reimbursed to this State by the Federal Government if the employer had paid all of the claimant's wages during the applicable base period. Extended benefits shall not become benefit charges under Section 1501.1 if they are wholly reimbursed to this State by the Federal Government or would have been wholly reimbursed to this State by the Federal Government if the employer had paid all of the claimant's wages during the applicable base period. For purposes of this paragraph, extended benefits will be considered to be wholly reimbursed by the Federal Government notwithstanding the operation of Section 204(a)(2)(D) of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970.

B. An individual shall be eligible to receive extended benefits pursuant to this Section for any week which begins in his eligibility period if, with respect to such week (1) he has been paid wages for insured work during his base period equal to at least 1 1/2 times the wages paid in that calendar quarter of his base period in which such wages were highest; (2) he has met the requirements of Section 500E of this Act; (3) he is an exhaustee; and (4) except when the result would be inconsistent with the provisions of this Section, he has satisfied the requirements of this Act for the receipt of regular benefits.

C. An individual is an exhaustee with respect to a week which begins in his eligibility period if:

1. Prior to such week (a) he has received, with respect to his current benefit year that includes such week, the maximum total amount of benefits to which he was entitled under the provisions of Section 403B, and all of the regular benefits (including dependents' allowances) to which he had entitlement (if any) on the basis of wages or employment under any other State unemployment compensation law; or (b) he has received all the regular benefits available to him with respect to his current benefit year that includes such week, under this Act and under any other State unemployment compensation law, after a cancellation of some or all of his wage credits or the partial or total reduction of his regular benefit rights; or (c) his benefit year terminated, and he cannot meet the qualifying wage requirements of Section 500E of this Act or the qualifying wage or employment requirements of any other State unemployment compensation law to establish a new benefit year which would include such week or, having established a new benefit year that includes such week, he is ineligible for regular benefits by reason of Section 607 of this Act or a like provision of any other State unemployment compensation law; and

2. For such week (a) he has no right to benefits or allowances, as the case may be,

under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, or such other Federal laws as are specified in regulations of the United States Secretary of Labor or other appropriate Federal agency; and (b) he has not received and is not seeking benefits under the unemployment compensation law of Canada, except that if he is seeking such benefits and the appropriate agency finally determines that he is not entitled to benefits under such law, this clause shall not apply.

3. For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed to have received, with respect to his current benefit year, the maximum total amount of benefits to which he was entitled or all of the regular benefits to which he had entitlement, or all of the regular benefits available to him, as the case may be, even though (a) as a result of a pending reconsideration or appeal with respect to the "finding" defined in Section 701, or of a pending appeal with respect to wages or employment or both under any other State unemployment compensation law, he may subsequently be determined to be entitled to more regular benefits; or (b) by reason of a seasonality provision in a State unemployment compensation law which establishes the weeks of the year for which regular benefits may be paid to individuals on the basis of wages in seasonal employment he may be entitled to regular benefits for future weeks but such benefits are not payable with respect to the week for which he is claiming extended benefits, provided that he is otherwise an exhaustee under the provisions of this subsection with respect to his rights to regular benefits, under such seasonality provision, during the portion of the year in which that week occurs; or (c) having established a benefit year, no regular benefits are payable to him with respect to such year because his wage credits were cancelled or his rights to regular benefits were totally reduced by reason of the application of a disqualification provision of a State unemployment compensation law.

D. 1. The provisions of Section 607 and the waiting period requirements of Section 500D shall not be applicable to any week with respect to which benefits are otherwise payable under this Section.

2. An individual shall not cease to be an exhaustee with respect to any week solely because he meets the qualifying wage requirements of Section 500E for a part of such week.

E. With respect to any week which begins in his eligibility period, an exhaustee's "weekly extended benefit amount" shall be the same as his weekly benefit amount during his benefit year which includes such week or, if such week is not in a benefit year, during his applicable benefit year, as defined in regulations issued by the United States Secretary of Labor or other appropriate Federal agency. If the exhaustee had more than one weekly benefit amount during his benefit year, his weekly extended benefit amount with respect to such week shall be the latest of such weekly benefit amounts.

F. 1. An eligible exhaustee shall be entitled, during any eligibility period, to a maximum total amount of extended benefits equal to the lesser of the following amounts, not including any Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation amounts provided for in Section 2104 of Public Law 116-136:

a. Fifty percent of the maximum total amount of benefits to which he was entitled under Section 403B during his applicable benefit year;

b. Thirteen times his weekly extended benefit amount as determined under subsection E; or

c. Thirty-nine times his or her average weekly extended benefit amount, reduced by the regular benefits (not including any dependents' allowances) paid to him or her during such benefit year.

2. An eligible exhaustee shall be entitled, during a "high unemployment period", to a maximum total amount of extended benefits equal to the lesser of the following amounts:

a. Eighty percent of the maximum total amount of benefits to which he or she was entitled under Section 403B during his or her applicable benefit year;

b. Twenty times his or her weekly extended benefit amount as determined under subsection E; or

c. Forty-six times his or her average weekly extended benefit amount, reduced by the regular benefits (not including any dependents' allowances) paid to him or her during such benefit year.

For purposes of this paragraph, the term "high unemployment period" means any period during which (i) clause (b) of paragraph (2) of subsection A is operative and (ii) an extended benefit period would be in effect if clause (b) of paragraph (2) of subsection A of this Section were applied by substituting "8%" for "6.5%".

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection F, and if the benefit year of an individual ends within an extended benefit period, the remaining balance of extended benefits that the individual would, but for this subsection F, be otherwise entitled to receive in that extended benefit period, for weeks of unemployment beginning after the end of the benefit year, shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the product of the number of weeks for which the individual received any amounts as trade readjustment

allowances as defined in the federal Trade Act of 1974 within that benefit year multiplied by his weekly benefit amount for extended benefits.

G. 1. A claims adjudicator shall examine the first claim filed by an individual with respect to his eligibility period and, on the basis of the information in his possession, shall make an "extended benefits finding". Such finding shall state whether or not the individual has met the requirement of subsection B(1), is an exhaustee and, if he is, his weekly extended benefit amount and the maximum total amount of extended benefits to which he is entitled. The claims adjudicator shall promptly notify the individual of his "extended benefits finding", and shall promptly notify the individual's most recent employing unit and the individual's last employer (referred to in Section 1502.1) that the individual has filed a claim for extended benefits. The claims adjudicator may reconsider his "extended benefits finding" at any time within one year after the close of the individual's eligibility period, and shall promptly notify the individual of such reconsidered finding. All of the provisions of this Act applicable to reviews from findings or reconsidered findings made pursuant to Sections 701 and 703 which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection shall be applicable to reviews from extended benefits findings and reconsidered extended benefits findings.

2. If, pursuant to the reconsideration or appeal with respect to a "finding", referred to in paragraph 3 of subsection C, an exhaustee is found to be entitled to more regular benefits and, by reason thereof, is entitled to more extended benefits, the claims adjudicator shall make a reconsidered extended benefits finding and shall promptly notify the exhaustee thereof.

H. Whenever an extended benefit period is to begin in this State because there is a State "on" indicator, or whenever an extended benefit period is to end in this State because there is a State "off" indicator, the Director shall make an appropriate public announcement.

I. Computations required by the provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection A shall be made by the Director in accordance with regulations prescribed by the United States Secretary of Labor, or other appropriate Federal agency.

J. 1. Interstate Benefit Payment Plan means the plan approved by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies under which benefits shall be payable to unemployed individuals absent from the state (or states) in which benefit credits have been accumulated.

2. An individual who commutes from his state of residence to work in another state and continues to reside in such state of residence while filing his claim for unemployment insurance under this Section of the Act shall not be considered filing a claim under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan so long as he files his claim in and continues to report to the employment office under the regulations applicable to intrastate claimants in the state in which he was so employed.

3. "State" when used in this subsection includes States of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. For purposes of this subsection, the term "state" shall also be construed to include Canada.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an individual shall be eligible for a maximum of 2 weeks of benefits payable under this Section after he files his initial claim for extended benefits in an extended benefit period, as defined in paragraph 1 of subsection A, under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan unless there also exists an extended benefit period, as defined in paragraph 1 of subsection A, in the state where such claim is filed. Such maximum eligibility shall continue as long as the individual continues to file his claim under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan, notwithstanding that the individual moves to another state where an extended benefit period exists and files for weeks prior to his initial Interstate claim in that state.

5. To assure full tax credit to the employers of this state against the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, the Director shall take any action or issue any regulations necessary in the administration of this subsection to insure that its provisions are so interpreted and applied as to meet the requirements of such Federal Act as interpreted by the United States Secretary of Labor or other appropriate Federal agency.

K. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, an individual shall be ineligible for the payment of extended benefits for any week of unemployment in his eligibility period if the Director finds that during such period:

- a. he failed to accept any offer of suitable work (as defined in paragraph 3 below) or failed to apply for any suitable work to which he was referred by the Director; or
- b. he failed to actively engage in seeking work as prescribed under paragraph 5 below.

2. Any individual who has been found ineligible for extended benefits by reason of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this subsection shall be denied benefits beginning with the first day of the week in which such failure has occurred and until he has been employed in each of 4 subsequent weeks

(whether or not consecutive) and has earned remuneration equal to at least 4 times his weekly benefit amount.

3. For purposes of this subsection only, the term "suitable work" means, with respect to any individual, any work which is within such individual's capabilities, provided, however, that the gross average weekly remuneration payable for the work:

a. must exceed the sum of (i) the individual's extended weekly benefit amount as determined under subsection E above plus (ii) the amount, if any, of supplemental unemployment benefits (as defined in Section 501(c)(17)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) payable to such individual for such week; and further,

b. is not less than the higher of --

(i) the minimum wage provided by Section 6 (a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, without regard to any exemption; or

(ii) the applicable state or local minimum wage;

c. provided, however, that no individual shall be denied extended benefits for failure to accept an offer of or apply for any job which meets the definition of suitability as described above if:

(i) the position was not offered to such individual in writing or was not listed with the employment service;

(ii) such failure could not result in a denial of benefits under the definition of suitable work for regular benefits claimants in Section 603 to the extent that the criteria of suitability in that Section are not inconsistent with the provisions of this paragraph 3;

(iii) the individual furnishes satisfactory evidence to the Director that his prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation within a reasonably short period are good. If such evidence is deemed satisfactory for this purpose, the determination of whether any work is suitable with respect to such individual shall be made in accordance with the definition of suitable work for regular benefits in Section 603 without regard to the definition specified by this paragraph.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 to the contrary, no work shall be deemed to be suitable work for an individual which does not accord with the labor standard provisions required by Section 3304(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and set forth herein under Section 603 of this Act.

5. For the purposes of subparagraph b of paragraph 1, an individual shall be treated as actively engaged in seeking work during any week if --

a. the individual has engaged in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during such week, and

b. the individual furnishes tangible evidence that he has engaged in such effort during such week.

6. The employment service shall refer any individual entitled to extended benefits under this Act to any suitable work which meets the criteria prescribed in paragraph 3.

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an individual shall not be eligible to receive extended benefits, otherwise payable under this Section, with respect to any week of unemployment in his eligibility period if such individual has been held ineligible for benefits under the provisions of Sections 601, 602 or 603 of this Act until such individual had requalified for such benefits by returning to employment and satisfying the monetary requalification provision by earning at least his weekly benefit amount.

8. In response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Director may prescribe such rules as allowed by federal law limiting the work search requirements under subsection K.

L. The Governor may, if federal law so allows, elect, in writing, to pay individuals, otherwise eligible for extended benefits pursuant to this Section, any other federally funded unemployment benefits, including but not limited to benefits payable pursuant to the federal Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, as amended, and Public Law 116-136, prior to paying them benefits under this Section.

M. The provisions of this Section, as revised by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, are retroactive to February 22, 2009. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly with regard to subsection L and paragraph 8 of subsection A clarify authority already provided.

N. The provisions of this Section, as revised by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, are retroactive to March 15, 2020.

(Source: P.A. 96-30, eff. 6-30-09; 97-1, eff. 3-31-11.)

(820 ILCS 405/500) (from Ch. 48, par. 420)

Sec. 500. Eligibility for benefits. An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the Director finds that:

A. He has registered for work at and thereafter has continued to report at an employment office in accordance with such regulations as the Director may prescribe, except that the Director may, by regulation, waive or alter either or both of the requirements of this subsection as to individuals attached to regular jobs, and as to such other types of cases or situations with respect to which he finds that compliance with such requirements would be oppressive or inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, provided that no such regulation shall conflict with Section 400 of this Act.

B. He has made a claim for benefits with respect to such week in accordance with such regulations as the Director may prescribe.

C. He is able to work, and is available for work; provided that during the period in question he was actively seeking work and he has certified such. Whenever requested to do so by the Director, the individual shall, in the manner the Director prescribes by regulation, inform the Department of the places at which he has sought work during the period in question. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the Director's approval of alternate methods of demonstrating an active search for work based on regular reporting to a trade union office.

1. If an otherwise eligible individual is unable to work or is unavailable for work on any normal workday of the week, he shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to such week reduced by one-fifth of his weekly benefit amount for each day of such inability to work or unavailability for work. For the purposes of this paragraph, an individual who reports on a day subsequent to his designated report day shall be deemed unavailable for work on his report day if his failure to report on that day is without good cause, and on each intervening day, if any, on which his failure to report is without good cause. As used in the preceding sentence, "report day" means the day which has been designated for the individual to report to file his claim for benefits with respect to any week. This paragraph shall not be construed so as to effect any change in the status of part-time workers as defined in Section 407.

2. An individual shall be considered to be unavailable for work on days listed as whole holidays in "An Act to revise the law in relation to promissory notes, bonds, due bills and other instruments in writing," approved March 18, 1874, as amended; on days which are holidays in his religion or faith, and on days which are holidays according to the custom of his trade or occupation, if his failure to work on such day is a result of the holiday. In determining the claimant's eligibility for benefits and the amount to be paid him, with respect to the week in which such holiday occurs, he shall have attributed to him as additional earnings for that week an amount equal to one-fifth of his weekly benefit amount for each normal work day on which he does not work because of a holiday of the type above enumerated.

3. An individual shall be deemed unavailable for work if, after his separation from his most recent employing unit, he has removed himself to and remains in a locality where opportunities for work are substantially less favorable than those in the locality he has left.

4. An individual shall be deemed unavailable for work with respect to any week which occurs in a period when his principal occupation is that of a student in attendance at, or on vacation from, a public or private school.

5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, an individual shall not be deemed unavailable for work or to have failed actively to seek work, nor shall he be ineligible for benefits by reason of the application of the provisions of Section 603, with respect to any week, because he is enrolled in and is in regular attendance at a training course approved for him by the Director:

(a) but only if, with respect to that week, the individual presents, upon request, to the claims adjudicator referred to in Section 702 a statement executed by a responsible person connected with the training course, certifying that the individual was in full-time attendance at such course during the week. The Director may approve such course for an individual only if he finds that (1) reasonable work opportunities for which the individual is fitted by training and experience do not exist in his locality; (2) the training course relates to an occupation or skill for which there are, or are expected to be in the immediate future, reasonable work opportunities in his locality; (3) the training course is offered by a competent and reliable agency, educational institution, or employing unit; (4) the individual has the required qualifications and aptitudes to complete the course successfully; and (5) the individual is not receiving and is not eligible (other than because he has claimed benefits under this Act) for subsistence payments or similar assistance under any public or private retraining program: Provided, that the Director shall not disapprove such course solely by reason of clause (5) if the subsistence payment or similar assistance is subject

to reduction by an amount equal to any benefits payable to the individual under this Act in the absence of the clause. In the event that an individual's weekly unemployment compensation benefit is less than his certified training allowance, that person shall be eligible to receive his entire unemployment compensation benefits, plus such supplemental training allowances that would make an applicant's total weekly benefit identical to the original certified training allowance.

(b) The Director shall have the authority to grant approval pursuant to subparagraph (a) above prior to an individual's formal admission into a training course. Requests for approval shall not be made more than 30 days prior to the actual starting date of such course. Requests shall be made at the appropriate unemployment office.

(c) The Director shall for purposes of paragraph C have the authority to issue a blanket approval of training programs implemented pursuant to the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act if both the training program and the criteria for an individual's participation in such training meet the requirements of this paragraph C.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of subparagraph (a), the Director shall have the authority to issue blanket approval of training programs implemented under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

6. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, an individual shall not be deemed unavailable for work or to have failed actively to seek work, nor shall he be ineligible for benefits, by reason of the application of the provisions of Section 603 with respect to any week because he is in training approved under Section 236 (a)(1) of the federal Trade Act of 1974, nor shall an individual be ineligible for benefits under the provisions of Section 601 by reason of leaving work voluntarily to enter such training if the work left is not of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the individual's past adversely affected employment as defined under the federal Trade Act of 1974 and the wages for such work are less than 80% of his average weekly wage as determined under the federal Trade Act of 1974.

D. If his benefit year begins prior to July 6, 1975 or subsequent to January 2, 1982, he has been unemployed for a waiting period of 1 week during such benefit year. If his benefit year begins on or after July 6, 1975, but prior to January 3, 1982, and his unemployment continues for more than three weeks during such benefit year, he shall be eligible for benefits with respect to each week of such unemployment, including the first week thereof. An individual shall be deemed to be unemployed within the meaning of this subsection while receiving public assistance as remuneration for services performed on work projects financed from funds made available to governmental agencies for such purpose. No week shall be counted as a week of unemployment for the purposes of this subsection:

1. Unless it occurs within the benefit year which includes the week with respect to which he claims payment of benefits, provided that, for benefit years beginning prior to January 3, 1982, this requirement shall not interrupt the payment of benefits for consecutive weeks of unemployment; and provided further that the week immediately preceding a benefit year, if part of one uninterrupted period of unemployment which continues into such benefit year, shall be deemed (for the purpose of this subsection only and with respect to benefit years beginning prior to January 3, 1982, only) to be within such benefit year, as well as within the preceding benefit year, if the unemployed individual would, except for the provisions of the first paragraph and paragraph 1 of this subsection and of Section 605, be eligible for and entitled to benefits for such week.

2. If benefits have been paid with respect thereto.

3. Unless the individual was eligible for benefits with respect thereto except for the requirements of this subsection and of Section 605.

D-5. Notwithstanding subsection D, if the individual's benefit year begins on or after March 8, 2020, but prior to the week following the later of (a) the last week of a disaster period established by the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation in response to COVID-19, dated March 9, 2020, and any subsequent Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation in response to COVID-19 or (b) the last week for which federal sharing is provided as authorized by Section 2105 of Public Law 116-136 or any amendment thereto, the individual is not subject to the requirement that the individual be unemployed for a waiting period of one week during such benefit year.

E. With respect to any benefit year beginning prior to January 3, 1982, he has been paid during his base period wages for insured work not less than the amount specified in Section 500E of this Act as amended and in effect on October 5, 1980. With respect to any benefit year beginning on or after January 3, 1982, he has been paid during his base period wages for insured work equal to not less than \$1,600, provided that he has been paid wages for insured work equal to at least \$440 during that part of his base period which does not include the calendar quarter in which the wages paid to him were highest.

F. During that week he has participated in reemployment services to which he has been referred, including but not limited to job search assistance services, pursuant to a profiling system established by the Director by rule in conformity with Section 303(j)(1) of the federal Social Security Act, unless the Director determines that:

1. the individual has completed such services; or
2. there is justifiable cause for the claimant's failure to participate in such services.

This subsection F is added by this amendatory Act of 1995 to clarify authority already provided under subsections A and C in connection with the unemployment insurance claimant profiling system required under subsections (a)(10) and (j)(1) of Section 303 of the federal Social Security Act as a condition of federal funding for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-477, eff. 9-8-17.)

(820 ILCS 405/612) (from Ch. 48, par. 442)

Sec. 612. Academic Personnel - Ineligibility between academic years or terms.

A. Benefits based on wages for services which are employment under the provisions of Sections 211.1, 211.2, and 302C shall be payable in the same amount, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as benefits payable on the basis of wages for other services which are employment under this Act; except that:

1. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits, on the basis of wages for employment in an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity performed for an institution of higher education, for any week which begins during the period between two successive academic years, or during a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual has a contract or contracts to perform services in any such capacity for any institution or institutions of higher education for both such academic years or both such terms.

This paragraph 1 shall apply with respect to any week which begins prior to January 1, 1978.

2. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits, on the basis of wages for service in employment in any capacity other than those referred to in paragraph 1, performed for an institution of higher learning, for any week which begins after September 30, 1983, during a period between two successive academic years or terms, if the individual performed such service in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such service in the second of such academic years or terms.

3. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits, on the basis of wages for service in employment in any capacity other than those referred to in paragraph 1, performed for an institution of higher education, for any week which begins after January 5, 1985, during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the individual performed such service in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such service in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

B. Benefits based on wages for services which are employment under the provisions of Sections 211.1 and 211.2 shall be payable in the same amount, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, as benefits payable on the basis of wages for other services which are employment under this Act, except that:

1. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits, on the basis of wages for service in employment in an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity performed for an educational institution, for any week which begins after December 31, 1977, during a period between two successive academic years, or during a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual performed such service in the first of such academic years (or terms) and if there is a contract or a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform service in any such capacity for any educational institution in the second of such academic years (or terms).

2. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits, on the basis of wages for service in employment in any capacity other than those referred to in paragraph 1, performed for an educational institution, for any week which begins after December 31, 1977, during a period between two successive academic years or terms, if the individual performed such service in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such service in the second of such academic years or terms.

3. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits, on the basis of wages for service in

employment in any capacity performed for an educational institution, for any week which begins after January 5, 1985, during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the individual performed such service in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such service in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

4. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits on the basis of wages for service in employment in any capacity performed in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency for any week which begins after January 5, 1985, (a) during a period between two successive academic years or terms, if the individual performed such service in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such service in the second of such academic years or terms; and (b) during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the individual performed such service in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such service in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess. The term "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or governmental entity which is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing such services to one or more educational institutions.

C. 1. If benefits are denied to any individual under the provisions of paragraph 2 of either subsection A or B of this Section for any week which begins on or after September 3, 1982 and such individual is not offered a bona fide opportunity to perform such services for the educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms, such individual shall be entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits as determined by the rules and regulations issued by the Director for the filing of claims for benefits, provided that such benefits were denied solely because of the provisions of paragraph 2 of either subsection A or B of this Section.

2. If benefits on the basis of wages for service in employment in other than an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity performed in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency are denied to any individual under the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 4 of subsection B and such individual is not offered a bona fide opportunity to perform such services in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency for the second of such academic years or terms, such individual shall be entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits as determined by the rules and regulations issued by the Director for the filing of claims for benefits, provided that such benefits were denied solely because of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 4 of subsection B of this Section.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section or paragraph 2 of subsection C of Section 500 to the contrary, with respect to a week of unemployment beginning on or after March 15, 2020, and before December 31, 2020, benefits shall be payable to an individual on the basis of wages for employment in other than an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity performed for an educational institution or an educational service agency under any of the circumstances described in this Section, to the extent permitted under Section 3304(a)(6) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, as long as the individual is otherwise eligible for benefits.

(Source: P.A. 87-1178.)

(820 ILCS 405/1502.4 new)

Sec. 1502.4. Benefit charges; COVID-19.

A. With respect to any benefits paid for a week of unemployment that begins on or after March 15, 2020, and before December 31, 2020, and is directly or indirectly attributable to COVID-19, notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary an employer that is subject to the payment of contributions shall not be chargeable for any benefit charges.

B. With respect to any regular benefits paid for a week of unemployment that begins on or after March 15, 2020, and before December 31, 2020, and is directly or indirectly attributable to COVID-19, notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary except subsection E, a nonprofit organization that is subject to making payments in lieu of contributions shall be chargeable for 50% of the benefits paid.

C. With respect to any benefits paid for a week of unemployment that begins on or after March 15, 2020, and before December 31, 2020, and is directly or indirectly attributable to COVID-19, notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary except subsection E, the State and any local government that is subject to making payments in lieu of contributions shall be chargeable for 50% of the benefits paid, irrespective of whether the State or local government paid the individual who received the benefits wages for insured work during the individual's base period.

D. Subsections A, B, and C shall only apply to the extent that the employer can show that the individual's unemployment for the week was directly or indirectly attributable to COVID-19.

E. No employer shall be chargeable for the week of benefits paid to an individual under the provisions of Section 500D-1.

(820 ILCS 405/1505) (from Ch. 48, par. 575)

Sec. 1505. Adjustment of state experience factor. The state experience factor shall be adjusted in accordance with the following provisions:

A. For calendar years prior to 1988, the state experience factor shall be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this Act as amended and in effect on November 18, 2011.

B. (Blank).

C. For calendar year 1988 and each calendar year thereafter, for which the state experience factor is being determined.

1. For every \$50,000,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the adjusted trust fund balance falls below the target balance set forth in this subsection, the state experience factor for the succeeding year shall be increased one percent absolute.

For every \$50,000,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the adjusted trust fund balance exceeds the target balance set forth in this subsection, the state experience factor for the succeeding year shall be decreased by one percent absolute.

The target balance in each calendar year prior to 2003 is \$750,000,000. The target balance in calendar year 2003 is \$920,000,000. The target balance in calendar year 2004 is \$960,000,000. The target balance in calendar year 2005 and each calendar year thereafter is \$1,000,000,000.

2. For the purposes of this subsection:

"Net trust fund balance" is the amount standing to the credit of this State's account in the unemployment trust fund as of June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the year for which a state experience factor is being determined.

"Adjusted trust fund balance" is the net trust fund balance minus the sum of the benefit reserves for fund building for July 1, 1987 through June 30 of the year prior to the year for which the state experience factor is being determined. The adjusted trust fund balance shall not be less than zero. If the preceding calculation results in a number which is less than zero, the amount by which it is less than zero shall reduce the sum of the benefit reserves for fund building for subsequent years.

For the purpose of determining the state experience factor for 1989 and for each calendar year thereafter, the following "benefit reserves for fund building" shall apply for each state experience factor calculation in which that 12 month period is applicable:

a. For the 12 month period ending on June 30, 1988, the "benefit reserve for fund building" shall be 8/104th of the total benefits paid from January 1, 1988 through June 30, 1988.

b. For the 12 month period ending on June 30, 1989, the "benefit reserve for fund building" shall be the sum of:

i. 8/104ths of the total benefits paid from July 1, 1988 through December 31, 1988, plus

ii. 4/108ths of the total benefits paid from January 1, 1989 through June 30, 1989.

c. For the 12 month period ending on June 30, 1990, the "benefit reserve for fund building" shall be 4/108ths of the total benefits paid from July 1, 1989 through December 31, 1989.

d. For 1992 and for each calendar year thereafter, the "benefit reserve for fund building" for the 12 month period ending on June 30, 1991 and for each subsequent 12 month period shall be zero.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, for calendar years 1988 through 2003, the state experience factor shall not be increased or decreased by more than 15 percent absolute.

D. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection C, the adjusted state experience factor:

1. Shall be 111 percent for calendar year 1988;

2. Shall not be less than 75 percent nor greater than 135 percent for calendar years 1989 through 2003; and shall not be less than 75% nor greater than 150% for calendar year 2004 and each calendar year thereafter, not counting any increase pursuant to subsection D-1, D-2, or D-3;

3. Shall not be decreased by more than 5 percent absolute for any calendar year, beginning in calendar year 1989 and through calendar year 1992, by more than 6% absolute for calendar years 1993 through 1995, by more than 10% absolute for calendar years 1999 through 2003 and by more than 12% absolute for calendar year 2004 and each calendar year thereafter, from the adjusted state experience factor of the calendar year preceding the calendar year for which the adjusted state experience factor is being determined;

4. Shall not be increased by more than 15% absolute for calendar year 1993, by more than 14% absolute for calendar years 1994 and 1995, by more than 10% absolute for calendar years 1999 through 2003 and by more than 16% absolute for calendar year 2004 and each calendar year thereafter, from the adjusted state experience factor for the calendar year preceding the calendar year for which the adjusted state experience factor is being determined;

5. Shall be 100% for calendar years 1996, 1997, and 1998.

D-1. The adjusted state experience factor for each of calendar years 2013 through 2015 shall be increased by 5% absolute above the adjusted state experience factor as calculated without regard to this subsection. The adjusted state experience factor for each of calendar years 2016 through 2018 shall be increased by 6% absolute above the adjusted state experience factor as calculated without regard to this subsection. The increase in the adjusted state experience factor for calendar year 2018 pursuant to this subsection shall not be counted for purposes of applying paragraph 3 or 4 of subsection D to the calculation of the adjusted state experience factor for calendar year 2019.

D-2. (Blank).

D-3. The adjusted state experience factor for calendar year 2022 shall be increased by ~~16%~~ 22% absolute above the adjusted state experience factor as calculated without regard to this subsection. The increase in the adjusted state experience factor for calendar year 2022 pursuant to this subsection shall not be counted for purposes of applying paragraph 3 or 4 of subsection D to the calculation of the adjusted state experience factor for calendar year 2023.

E. The amount standing to the credit of this State's account in the unemployment trust fund as of June 30 shall be deemed to include as part thereof (a) any amount receivable on that date from any Federal governmental agency, or as a payment in lieu of contributions under the provisions of Sections 1403 and 1405 B and paragraph 2 of Section 302C, in reimbursement of benefits paid to individuals, and (b) amounts credited by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to this State's account in the unemployment trust fund pursuant to Section 903 of the Federal Social Security Act, as amended, including any such amounts which have been appropriated by the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Section 2100 B for expenses of administration, except any amounts which have been obligated on or before that date pursuant to such appropriation.

(Source: P.A. 100-568, eff. 12-15-17; 101-423, eff. 1-1-20.)

(820 ILCS 405/1506.6)

Sec. 1506.6. Surcharge; specified period. For each employer whose contribution rate for calendar year 2022 is determined pursuant to Section 1500 or 1506.1, in addition to the contribution rate established pursuant to Section 1506.3, an additional surcharge of ~~0.325%~~ 0.425% shall be added to the contribution rate. The surcharge established by this Section shall be due at the same time as other contributions with respect to the quarter are due, as provided in Section 1400. Payments attributable to the surcharge established pursuant to this Section shall be contributions and deposited into the clearing account.

(Source: P.A. 100-568, eff. 12-15-17; 101-423, eff. 1-1-20.)

Section 90. The State Mandates Act is amended by adding Section 8.44 as follows:
(30 ILCS 805/8.44 new)

Sec. 8.44. Exempt mandate. Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

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 Holmes, **House Bill No. 2455** 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 21, 2020]

YEAS 50; NAYS 4.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	DeWitte	Landek	Rose
Aquino	Feigenholtz	Lightford	Schimpf
Barickman	Fine	Link	Sims
Belt	Fowler	Manar	Stadelman
Bennett	Gillespie	Martinez	Steans
Bertino-Tarrant	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Syverson
Brady	Harris	Morrison	Tracy
Bush	Hastings	Muñoz	Van Pelt
Castro	Holmes	Murphy	Villanueva
Crowe	Hunter	Oberweis	Villivalam
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Peters	Mr. President
Cunningham	Joyce	Rezin	
Curran	Koehler	Righter	

The following voted in the negative:

Plummer	Weaver
Stewart	Wilcox

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.

At the hour of 5:56 o'clock p.m., Senator Martinez, presiding.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 64** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bill 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 1857
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1857

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 21, 2020 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1857
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1857

The foregoing concurrence was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

At the hour of 6:34 o'clock p.m., Senator Hunter, presiding.

[May 21, 2020]

**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON
SECRETARY'S DESK**

On motion of Senator Martinez, **Senate Bill No. 1857**, with House Amendments numbered 2 and 3 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 amendments 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:

Aquino	Fine	Manar	Schimpf
Barickman	Fowler	Martinez	Sims
Belt	Gillespie	McClure	Stadelman
Bennett	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Steans
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Morrison	Stewart
Bush	Hastings	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Holmes	Murphy	Tracy
Crowe	Hunter	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Peters	Villanueva
Cunningham	Joyce	Plummer	Villivalam
Curran	Koehler	Rezin	Weaver
DeWitte	Lightford	Righter	Mr. President
Feigenholtz	Link	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 2 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 1857**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 6:58 o'clock p.m., Senator Martinez, presiding.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

Senator Harmon offered the following Senate Joint Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

WHEREAS, The 101st General Assembly of the State of Illinois has submitted Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 1, a proposition to amend the Illinois Constitution, to the voters of Illinois at the November 2020 general election; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Constitution Amendment Act requires the General Assembly to prepare a brief explanation of the proposed amendment, a brief argument in favor of the amendment, a brief argument against the amendment, and the form in which the amendment will appear on the ballot, and also requires the information to be published and distributed to the electorate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that the proposed form of Section 3 of Article IX shall be published as follows:

[May 21, 2020]

"ARTICLE IX
REVENUE

SECTION 3. LIMITATIONS ON INCOME TAXATION

(a) ~~The General Assembly shall provide by law for the rate or rates of any tax on or measured by income imposed by the State. A tax on or measured by income shall be at a non-graduated rate. At any one time there may be no more than one such tax imposed by the State for State purposes on individuals and one such tax so imposed on corporations. In any such tax imposed upon corporations the highest rate shall not exceed the highest rate imposed on individuals by more than a ratio of 8 to 5.~~

(b) Laws imposing taxes on or measured by income may adopt by reference provisions of the laws and regulations of the United States, as they then exist or thereafter may be changed, for the purpose of arriving at the amount of income upon which the tax is imposed."; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a brief explanation of the proposed amendment, a brief argument in favor of the amendment, a brief argument against the amendment, and the form in which the amendment will appear on the ballot shall be published and distributed as follows:

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO SECTION 3 OF ARTICLE IX
OF THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION**

**That will be submitted to the voters
November 3, 2020**

**This pamphlet includes
EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT
ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE AMENDMENT
ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT
FORM OF BALLOT**

To the Electors of the State of Illinois:

The Illinois Constitution establishes a structure for government and laws. There are three ways to initiate change to the Illinois Constitution: (1) a constitutional convention may propose changes to any part; (2) the General Assembly may propose changes to any part; or (3) a petition initiative may propose amendments limited to structural and procedural subjects contained in the Legislative Article. The people of Illinois must approve any changes to the Constitution before they become effective. The purpose of this document is to inform you of proposed changes to the Illinois Constitution and provide you with a brief explanation and a summary of the arguments in favor of and in opposition to the proposed amendment.

EXPLANATION

The proposed amendment grants the State authority to impose higher income tax rates on higher income levels, which is how the federal government and a majority of other states do it. The amendment would remove the portion of the Revenue Article of the Illinois Constitution that is sometimes referred to as the "flat tax," that requires all taxes on income to be at the same rate. The amendment does not itself change tax rates. It gives the State the ability to impose higher tax rates on those with higher income levels and lower tax rates on those with middle or lower income levels. You are asked to decide whether the proposed amendment should become a part of the Illinois Constitution.

Arguments in Favor of the Proposed Amendment

Illinois' current tax system unfairly benefits millionaires and billionaires and this amendment will set things right for middle-class and working people. Currently, it is unfair that billionaires pay the same tax rate as regular people.

Voting "yes" on the amendment means that the State will enact a new tax structure where only those making above \$250,000 a year will see their taxes go up.

This amendment is simply upgrading Illinois' old tax system to a graduated system which is how the federal government and the majority of other states do it.

[May 21, 2020]

This Amendment Would Make Illinois' Tax System Fair

Approval of this amendment would enact a fair system that allows the state to tax wealthy people at higher rates and lower income people at lower rates, replacing Illinois' current unfair tax system, in which wealthy people pay the exact same tax rate as lower and middle income people.

Illinois' current tax system unfairly benefits millionaires and billionaires, and approval of this amendment will set things right for the middle class and working people.

This amendment will help small business owners by creating a stable economic environment for their businesses to thrive.

While others try to mislead you, under the current tax system in Illinois, policymakers already have the authority to set any tax rate and to change tax rates at their will. The current system forces policymakers to charge the same tax rate to everyone, regardless of how much money they make. If this amendment passes, the State will have the ability to tax higher income earners at a different rate. In fact, upon passage of this Amendment, a new tax structure will go into effect where 97% of taxpayers will pay the same or less, while only those making more than \$250,000 a year will see a tax increase.

This amendment does not tax retirement income.

The Federal Government and Most States Use the Graduated Tax System Proposed in this Amendment, Not the Unfair System Currently Used in Illinois

Illinois is among a minority of states that do not utilize graduated tax rates because the Illinois Constitution requires a "flat tax" that penalizes middle-class and working people and benefits higher income individuals.

A majority of states and the federal government already use the kind of graduated income tax system proposed in this amendment to ensure that wealthy people pay their fair share of taxes.

Nearby states including Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin are among the majority of states that have graduated tax systems.

Illinois' Current Income Tax System Relies on Taxes from Middle and Lower Income Earners, While a Graduated System Would Lower that Burden and Fund Critical Programs such as Education and Human Services

While some states have fair tax rates in which the highest income earners pay the highest tax rate, Illinois' "flat tax" rate continues to rely unfairly on taxes from middle and lower income earners.

Under Illinois' "flat tax" structure, a nurse making \$50,000 per year pays the same tax rate as an executive making \$4 million per year. A graduated tax rate would have the executive pay more.

Because of the way our current tax system is set up, the bottom fifth of Illinois taxpayers (those making below \$21,800) contribute 14.4% of their income to state and local taxes, compared to 7.4% for the top 1 percent of Illinois taxpayers.

If this Amendment passes, the State has already enacted a new graduated tax structure where 97% of taxpayers will pay the same or less.

Under the new tax structure, only the top 3% of Illinois income earners would pay more in income taxes. Everyone who makes \$250,000 or less a year would pay the same or less.

Over 95% of small businesses earn \$250,000 or less a year in profits, and their owners will not see a tax increase under the new tax structure.

This change will generate additional revenue each year that can help address Illinois' budget deficit and fund critical programs, including the State's education system, public safety, and social services like mental health and substance abuse treatment and domestic violence shelters.

After the COVID-19 Pandemic, We Need to Do All We Can to Help the Economy and Middle-Class and Working People

Working people and essential workers like nurses, first responders, and grocery store clerks should not pay the same tax rate as the wealthy. Nurses making \$50,000 a year should not pay the same tax rate as an executive making \$4,000,000 a year.

Having wealthy people pay more would reduce the burden on working families. This is money that middle and lower income people need for housing, groceries, medicine, and essentials.

When the wealthiest people pay more, middle and lower income earners can pay less while the State funds critical services that our essential workers rely on.

Arguments Against the Proposed Amendment

1. The Amendment gives the Legislature power to increase taxes on any group of taxpayers with no limits and no accountability and without any requirement to use the additional revenue to fund essential needs such as healthcare, education, or public safety.

2. Taxes and spending are out of control. The Legislature should not be allowed to keep raising taxes until they get their spending under control.

3. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, now is the worst possible time for a massive tax increase.

The Amendment gives the Legislature power to increase taxes on any group of taxpayers with no limits and no accountability and without any requirement to use the additional revenue to fund essential needs such as healthcare, education, or public safety.

The proposed amendment would give the Legislature unlimited new authority to increase income tax rates on any group of taxpayers at will, including low-income and middle-income families and small business owners. There would be no limit on the number of tax brackets that could be created and no limit on how high tax rates could be increased on individual taxpayers. In addition, this proposed change will pave the way for a tax on retirement income.

Nothing in the amendment requires the Legislature to do anything to control spending. Nor does it require funds to be spent on essential needs such as healthcare, education, or public safety. It would simply give the Legislature a blank check to spend billions of dollars however they want, with no accountability.

Taxes and spending are out of control. The Legislature should not be allowed to keep raising taxes until they get their spending under control.

Illinois already has some of the highest property taxes and sales taxes in the nation. And the Legislature has increased Illinois income tax rates twice in the past decade to try to deal with the out-of-control spending in Springfield.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, our state had a huge and growing multi-billion-dollar budget deficit, and the unfunded pension liability skyrocketed to over \$137 billion. That's because the Legislature has continued to increase state spending instead of eliminating government waste, corruption, and abuse.

Because they refuse to control spending or pass major reforms, the Legislature will just continue to raise taxes on everyone in Illinois, and middle-class families will be their next target.

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, now is the worst possible time for a massive tax increase.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused layoffs, unemployment, bankruptcies, and closures. As small businesses and local employers struggle to rebuild, this is the worst possible time to impose huge new tax

[May 21, 2020]

increases. Even before the COVID 19 crisis, many residents and businesses were leaving the state because of the high tax burden. If the Amendment passes, it would be the last straw for thousands of small businesses, causing more jobs to leave the state, and making Illinois lose out on investments to rebuild our economy. This would mean fewer jobs and less opportunity for Illinois families.

FORM OF BALLOT

Proposed Amendment to the 1970 Illinois Constitution
Explanation of Amendment

The proposed amendment grants the State authority to impose higher income tax rates on higher income levels, which is how the federal government and a majority of other states do it. The amendment would remove the portion of the Revenue Article of the Illinois Constitution that is sometimes referred to as the "flat tax," that requires all taxes on income to be at the same rate. The amendment does not itself change tax rates. It gives the State the ability to impose higher tax rates on those with higher income levels and lower income tax rates on those with middle or lower income levels. You are asked to decide whether the proposed amendment should become a part of the Illinois Constitution.

 YES For the proposed amendment
 ----- of Section 3 of Article IX
 NO of the Illinois Constitution.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, 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. 1863

A bill for AN ACT concerning government.

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. 5 to SENATE BILL NO. 1863

House Amendment No. 6 to SENATE BILL NO. 1863

Passed the House, as amended, May 21, 2020.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO SENATE BILL 1863

AMENDMENT NO. 5. Amend Senate Bill 1863 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is amended by adding Section 5-45.1 as follows:
(5 ILCS 100/5-45.1 new)

Sec. 5-45.1. Emergency rulemaking; 2020 general election. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of Article 2B of the Election Code, emergency rules implementing Article 2B of the Election Code may be adopted in accordance with Section 5-45 by the State Board of Elections. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by Section 5-45 and this Section is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

This Section is repealed on January 1, 2021.

Section 10. The Election Code is amended by adding Article 2B as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 2B heading new)

ARTICLE 2B. CONDUCT OF THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION

(10 ILCS 5/2B-1 new)

Sec. 2B-1. Purpose. Whereas protecting the health and safety of Illinoisans is among the most important functions of State government, and whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has resulted in

[May 21, 2020]

declarations that COVID-19 presents a severe public health emergency by the World Health Organization, the United States government, and the Governor of Illinois, the General Assembly therefore declares it necessary and appropriate to make certain modifications to the administration and conduct of the elections for the November 2020 general election. The provisions of this Article are deemed necessary to protect the safety, health, and rights of the people of Illinois.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-5 new)

Sec. 2B-5. Application of Article.

(a) In addition to the provisions of this Code and notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the provisions in this Article shall govern the process and procedures for the 2020 general election. The provisions of this Code shall control any aspect of the administration or conduct of the 2020 general election that is not provided for in this Article, provided that in the event of conflict between this Article and any other provision of this Code or any other law, the provisions of this Article shall control.

(b) The provisions of this Article shall apply to all election authorities, including, but not limited to, those under the jurisdiction of a Board of Election Commissioners.

(c) The provisions of this Article shall apply for the administration and conduct of the 2020 general election only and the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall be in effect through January 1, 2021.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-10 new)

Sec. 2B-10. Election Day State holiday. Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 3, 2020 shall be a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State. November 3, 2020 shall be deemed a legal school holiday for purposes of the School Code, State Universities Civil Service Act, and any other law designating a holiday. All government offices, with the exception of election authorities, shall be closed unless authorized to be used as a location for election day services or as a polling place.

Any school closed pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly and Section 24-2 of the School Code shall be made available to an election authority as a polling place for 2020 General Election Day. The election authority and the school shall comply with all safety and health practices established by the Illinois Department of Public Health pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 2B-35. The election authority shall be eligible for reimbursement of such reasonable cleaning expenses incurred as a result of using a school as a polling place for 2020 General Election Day, subject to the receipt and availability of federal funds, pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 2B-55.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-15 new)

Sec. 2B-15. Changes to vote by mail application process for the 2020 general election.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, beginning on the effective date of this Amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, any elector may by personal delivery, mail, email, or electronically on the website of the appropriate election authority make application for an official ballot for the 2020 general election to be sent to the elector through mail. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the URL address at which an elector may electronically request a vote by mail ballot shall be fixed by each election authority no later than the effective date of this Amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. An election authority shall accept any application submitted by an elector, including, but not limited to, the application prepared by the State Board of Elections, the election authority, or any other application submitted in a form substantially similar to that required by Section 19-3, including any substantially similar production or reproduction generated by any source or the by the applicant.

(b) No later than August 1, 2020, every election authority shall mail or email an application for an official vote by mail ballot for the 2020 general election to any elector who applied to vote an official ballot, whether by mail or in person, for any of the following elections: (1) 2018 general election; (2) 2019 consolidated election; or (3) the 2020 general primary election. No later than August 1, 2020, every election authority shall mail or email an application for an official ballot for the 2020 general election to any elector who has registered to vote or changed his or her registration address after the 2020 general primary election through July 31, 2020.

(c) In addition to providing electors with the application, the election authority shall provide any notices required by law and the following: (1) notice the elector may complete the application and return it through personal delivery, mail, email, or visit the election authority's URL to request an official ballot; (2) notice that upon completion of the application, the elector will receive an official ballot no more than 40 days and no less than 30 days before the election; (3) an explanation that following submission of the application the elector will receive a ballot at his or her registered address or the mailing address requested by the elector, and such ballot must be completed and returned no later than election day; (4) a phone number or email address to contact the election authority if the elector does not receive an official ballot or if the

[May 21, 2020]

elector has questions; and (5) a website or phone number the elector can use to confirm receipt of his or her official ballot. A copy of the application and the notice shall be made available on the election authority's website.

(d) The application and notice required by this Section shall be mailed to the elector's registered address and any other mailing address the election authority may have on file, including a mailing address to which a prior vote by mail ballot was mailed.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-20 new)

Sec. 2B-20. Changes for vote by mail official ballot mailing and processing.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, an election authority shall mail official ballots to any elector requesting an official ballot no earlier than September 24, 2020. Any elector submitting an application on or before October 1, 2020 shall receive a ballot no later than October 6, 2020. An election authority shall mail official ballots to any elector requesting an official ballot after October 1, 2020 no later than 2 business days after receipt of the application.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any vote by mail ballot received by an election authority shall be presumed to meet the requirements of Articles 17, 18, and 19 and the voter shall be deemed otherwise qualified to cast a vote by mail ballot unless deemed invalid as provided in this Section.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, within 2 days after a vote by mail ballot is received, but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, the election authority shall appoint panels as needed of 3 election judges, of which no more than 2 shall be from the same political party, from the list of election judges submitted by the county parties for this specific purpose to compare the voter's signature on the certification envelope of the vote by mail ballot with the signature of the voter on file in the office of the election authority. The signature shall be presumed to match unless 3 out of 3 election judges determine that the 2 signatures do not match. A vote by mail ballot may only be rejected by a vote of 3 of 3 election judges and only for the following reasons: (1) the signature on the certification envelope and the signature used by the election authority for verification purposes do not match or the certification envelope contains no signature; (2) the ballot envelope was delivered opened; (3) the voter has already cast a ballot; (4) if the voter voted in person on election day; or (5) the voter is not a duly registered voter in the precinct. If 3 of 3 election judges determine the ballot should be rejected for any reasons stated in this subsection (c), the judges shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "rejected" and the date and names of the judges voting to reject the ballot.

(d) If a vote by mail ballot is rejected, the election authority shall notify the voter within 2 days after the rejection or within one day if the rejection occurs after election day and in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots. The voter shall be notified through mail or email, or both, and the notice shall inform the voter of the reason or reasons the ballot was rejected. If the ballot was rejected based on the signature or lack of a signature, the voter shall be permitted to submit a statement the voter cast the ballot, and upon receipt the ballot shall be determined valid and counted before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots. If the ballot was rejected because the envelope was delivered opened, the voter shall be permitted to vote in person or request to receive another vote by mail ballot, provided the voter submits an application and casts a new ballot prior to the close of polls on election day.

(e) Election authorities shall accept any vote by mail ballot returned, including ballots returned with insufficient or no postage, and may establish secure collection sites for the postage-free return of vote by mail ballots. Any election authority establishing such a collection site pursuant to this subsection (c) shall collect all ballots submitted each day at close of business and process them as required by this Code, including noting the day on which the ballot was submitted. Ballots submitted to such collection sites after close of business shall be dated as delivered the next day, with the exception of ballots delivered on election day, which shall be dated as received on election day. Election authorities shall permit electors to return vote by mail ballots on election day up until the close of the polls.

(f) In accordance with Section 19-7, within one day after receipt of a vote by mail ballot, the election authority shall transmit notification of receipt to the State Board of Elections. If a vote by mail ballot is rejected, the election authority must notify the State Board of Elections within one day. Upon request by a state or local political committee, within 2 days an election authority must electronically provide the names and addresses of any vote by mail ballots received and any vote by mail ballots marked rejected.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-25 new)

Sec. 2B-25. Changes for first time registrants or change of address registrations.

(a) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, any person completing a voter registration application or submitting a change of address shall be notified of the option to receive a vote by mail ballot. Upon request of the elector, the registration shall serve as an application

to receive an official vote by mail ballot and the individual need not complete an application. Upon processing the registration, the election authority shall provide the individual with an official ballot.

(b) Upon request of the registrant, an election authority shall accept a completed voter registration form as a valid application and mail the elector an official ballot.

(c) Any person whose registration is incomplete or pending may provide any required documentation online or in person to the election authority prior to applying to vote in order to complete his or her registration.

(d) This Section shall not apply to an individual registering to vote in person at an election authority or an early voting site if the elector has the option and chooses to exercise the option to vote in person at the time of registration or in his or her precinct on election day.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-30 new)

Sec. 2B-30. Public dissemination of information prior to the 2020 general election.

(a) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly through October 30, 2020, all election authorities shall include information about registering to vote and encouraging electors to vote by mail or during early voting with any pamphlet, brochure, flyer, or newsletter related to the 2020 General Election. Any such documents shall substantially include the following, "Due to COVID-19, all 2020 General Election voters are encouraged to cast a ballot prior to Election Day, either by mail or during early voting. Voting by mail is an easy option for voters and you can request a vote by mail ballot through email, mail, or in person. An application is available from your local election authority or at <https://elections.il.gov/electionoperations/VotingByMail.aspx>. To register to vote or check your registration status, visit <https://ova.elections.il.gov>."

(b) The Secretary of State shall include in any pamphlet or materials produced in accordance with the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act the following language, "Due to COVID-19, all 2020 General Election voters are encouraged to cast a ballot prior to Election Day, either by mail or during early voting. Voting by mail is an easy option for voters and you can request a vote by mail ballot through email, mail, or in person. An application is available from your local election authority or at <https://elections.il.gov/electionoperations/VotingByMail.aspx>. To register to vote or check your registration status, visit <https://ova.elections.il.gov>."

(c) No later than September 15, 2020, the Secretary of State shall send a notice to any elector who received an application but has not yet applied for a vote by mail ballot. The list of electors to receive the notification shall be provided by the State Board of Elections. The notice shall include, at a minimum: (1) notice that the elector previously received correspondence from the applicable election authority with information on how to apply for a vote by mail ballot, that the election authority has indicated the elector has not yet applied for a ballot, and the elector still has time to request a vote by mail ballot; and (2) a reference to a phone number, email address, and website the elector can visit to complete an application, return an application, or get additional information about vote by mail.

(d) No later than October 15, 2020, the Secretary of State shall send a notice to any elector who received the notice required in subsection (c) but has not yet applied for a vote by mail ballot. The notice shall include, at a minimum: (1) a statement that the elector has time to request a vote by mail ballot; and (2) a reference to a phone number, email address, and website the elector can visit to complete an application, return an application, or get additional information about vote by mail.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-35 new)

Sec. 2B-35. Early voting and election day requirements.

(a) Election authorities shall comply with any early voting and election day safety and health practices established in written guidance provided to the election authorities by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

(b) Election authorities may establish curb-side voting for individuals to cast a ballot during early voting or on election day. A curb-side voting program shall designate at least 2 election judges from opposite parties per vehicle and the individual must have the option to mark the ballot without interference from the election judges.

(c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, election authorities shall establish one location to be located at an office of the election authority or in the largest municipality within its jurisdiction where all voters in its jurisdiction are allowed to vote on election day during polling place hours, regardless of the precinct in which they are registered. An election authority establishing such a location pursuant to this subsection (c) shall identify the location, hours of operation, and health and safety requirements by the 40th day preceding 2020 General Election Day and certify such to the State Board of Election.

(d) In addition to the requirements of Section 19A-15, beginning the 15th day preceding 2020 General Election Day, all permanent polling places for early voting shall remain open during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Election

authorities may establish early voting hours in addition to those required by this subsection (d) to accommodate voters to whom COVID-19 presents increased health risks, including, but not limited to, the administration of a curb-side voting program established by the election authority pursuant to this Section.

(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a provisional ballot cast under item (7) of subsection (a) of Section 18A-5 shall be deemed valid and counted as a vote if the voter provides the election authority with the necessary documentation within 14 days of election day.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-40 new)

Sec. 2B-40. Judges of election.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any individual may be appointed to serve as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as judge, he or she:

(1) has attained the age of 16, is a U.S. Citizen, and has been a resident of Illinois for at least 30 days preceding the date at which he or she will serve as a judge of election;

(2) has satisfactorily completed the training course for judges of election described in Sections 13-2.1, 13-2.2, and 14-4.1 as applicable;

(3) is of good repute and character and not subject to the registration requirement of the Sex Offender Registration Act;

(4) is able to speak, read, and write in the English language;

(5) is skilled in the 4 fundamental rules of arithmetic;

(6) be of good understanding and capable; and

(7) is not a candidate for any office at the election or an elected committee person.

No more than one election judge qualifying under this subsection (a) may serve per political party per precinct. Prior to appointment, a judge qualifying under this subsection (a) must certify in writing to the election authority the political party the judge chooses to affiliate with.

(b) All public and private secondary schools, community colleges, and universities shall publish notification on their publicly accessible websites and notify their students of the opportunity to serve as an election judge for the 2020 general election and the qualifications provided in subsection (a).

(c) The Department of Employment Security shall publish notification on its publicly accessible website that anyone receiving unemployment insurance may apply to serve as an election judge for the 2020 general election and the qualifications provided in subsection (a).

(d) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, counties having a population of less than 250,000 pursuant to the 2010 U.S. Census, may appoint 3 judges of election to serve in lieu of the 5 judges of election required by this Code for the 2020 general election, unless such judges of election are appointed by election commissioners.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-45 new)

Sec. 2B-45. Electronic service of objections. Election authorities may authorize service of objections to candidate nominations through electronic mail in lieu of personal service if the election authority responsible for convening the electoral board:

(1) requires candidates to provide an electronic mail address where notices of objections and electoral board proceedings may be sent electronically in lieu of personal service;

(2) requires objectors to provide an electronic mail address where notices and electoral board proceedings may be sent electronically in lieu of personal service; and

(3) publishes notice of its decision to utilize this Section on its website within 5 business days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-50 new)

Sec. 2B-50. Additional duties of election authorities.

(a) Each election authority shall comply with the requirements of Section 2B-15. Each election authority shall provide the following to the State Board of Elections as it relates to Section 2B-15: (1) no later than August 2, 2020, each election authority shall provide to the State Board of Elections written confirmation that the election authority complied with subsections (b), (c), and (d) of Section 2B-15 and provide an electronic list of the names and addresses of every elector sent the required application and notice; (2) no later than September 2, 2020, each election authority shall provide the State Board of Elections with an electronic list of the names and addresses of every elector sent the required application and notice who has submitted the application and will receive an official ballot; and (3) no later than October 2, 2020, each election authority shall provide the State Board of Elections with an updated list of the names and addresses of every elector sent the required application and notice who has submitted the application and will receive an official ballot. Any list submitted to the State Board of Elections shall be accessible to State and local political candidates and committees.

(b) No later than 75 days prior to the 2020 general election, each election authority shall provide public notice of its services and equipment available to assist elderly voters and voters with disabilities. The

notice shall include, but is not limited to, the availability of vote by mail ballots in braille and large format, assistance in marking the ballot, procedures for voting by vote by mail ballot, and procedures for voting early by personal appearance.

(c) Each election authority shall comply with the requirements of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The State Board of Elections may withhold any reimbursements for election related costs if an election authority is found to have failed to comply with the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-55 new)

Sec. 2B-55. Additional duties of the State Board of Elections.

(a) No later than 2 business days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the State Board of Elections shall post on its official website an application for an official vote by mail ballot for the 2020 general election. The application shall be available at <https://elections.il.gov/electionoperations/VotingByMail.aspx>. Any applications received by the State Board of Elections shall be transmitted within 2 business days of receipt to the appropriate election authority.

(b) Within 5 business days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the State Board of Elections shall modify the online voter registration system to allow any new registrant to apply for a vote by mail ballot when completing online voter registration. Any new registrant that requests a vote by mail ballot when registering shall be eligible to request and receive a vote by mail ballot for the 2020 general election without submitting an additional application.

(c) Within 10 business days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the State Board of Elections shall provide notice to all election authorities of the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly and the actions each election authority must take to comply with this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. A copy of this notice shall be made available on the State Board of Election's official website.

(d) Subject to receipt and availability of federal funds, the State Board of Elections shall adopt emergency rules subject to the provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to establish a program to provide reimbursement to election authorities for expenses related to the 2020 general election incurred as a result of COVID-19 and the requirements of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly that are deemed necessary for the safety of the public and in response to COVID-19.

(e) The State Board of Elections shall transmit to the Secretary of State, in the format requested by the Secretary of State, a complete list of the names and addresses submitted to the State Board of Elections by the election authorities in accordance with subsection (a) of Section 2B-50. The first transmission shall be sent no later than September 5, 2020 and the second transmission no later than October 5, 2020. Upon request, the lists shall also be made available by the State Board of Elections to State and local political committees and candidates upon request.

(f) Except as provided in this Article, the State Board of Elections does not need to adopt rules to administer or enforce the duties and requirements set forth in this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly but may adopt such emergency rules if deemed necessary by the State Board of Elections. The absence of rules or emergency rules does not eliminate or reduce the rights, duties, or responsibilities set forth in this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-60 new)

Sec. 2B-60. 2020 county party conventions. In any instance where more than one person has filed with the State Board of Elections to become chair of a county central committee as of May 1, 2020, the county central committee shall reconvene and take a public vote to determine the chair of the county central committee, no later than July 1, 2020.

(10 ILCS 5/2B-90 new)

Sec. 2B-90. Repeal. This Article shall repeal on January 1, 2021.

Section 15. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Section 15-45 as follows:

(30 ILCS 500/15-45)

Sec. 15-45. Computation of days. The time within which any act provided in this Code is to be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is Saturday or Sunday or is a holiday, and then it shall also be excluded. If the day succeeding a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday is also a holiday, a Saturday, or a Sunday, then that succeeding day shall also be excluded. For the purposes of this Code, "holiday" means: New Year's Day; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday; Lincoln's Birthday; President's Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Columbus Day; Veterans' Day; Thanksgiving Day; Christmas Day; and any other day from time to time declared by the President of the

[May 21, 2020]

United States or the Governor of Illinois to be a day during which the agencies of the State of Illinois that are ordinarily open to do business with the public shall be closed for business.

Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 3, 2020 shall be a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 98-1076, eff. 1-1-15.)

Section 20. The School Code is amended by changing Section 24-2 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/24-2) (from Ch. 122, par. 24-2)

Sec. 24-2. Holidays.

(a) Teachers shall not be required to teach on Saturdays, nor, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, shall teachers or other school employees, other than noncertificated school employees whose presence is necessary because of an emergency or for the continued operation and maintenance of school facilities or property, be required to work on legal school holidays, which are January 1, New Year's Day; the third Monday in January, the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; February 12, the Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln; the first Monday in March (to be known as Casimir Pulaski's birthday); Good Friday; the day designated as Memorial Day by federal law; July 4, Independence Day; the first Monday in September, Labor Day; the second Monday in October, Columbus Day; November 11, Veterans' Day; the Thursday in November commonly called Thanksgiving Day; and December 25, Christmas Day. School boards may grant special holidays whenever in their judgment such action is advisable. No deduction shall be made from the time or compensation of a school employee on account of any legal or special holiday.

(b) A school board or other entity eligible to apply for waivers and modifications under Section 2-3.25g of this Code is authorized to hold school or schedule teachers' institutes, parent-teacher conferences, or staff development on the third Monday in January (the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.); February 12 (the Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln); the first Monday in March (known as Casimir Pulaski's birthday); the second Monday in October (Columbus Day); and November 11 (Veterans' Day), provided that:

(1) the person or persons honored by the holiday are recognized through instructional activities conducted on that day or, if the day is not used for student attendance, on the first school day preceding or following that day; and

(2) the entity that chooses to exercise this authority first holds a public hearing about the proposal. The entity shall provide notice preceding the public hearing to both educators and parents. The notice shall set forth the time, date, and place of the hearing, describe the proposal, and indicate that the entity will take testimony from educators and parents about the proposal.

(c) Commemorative holidays, which recognize specified patriotic, civic, cultural or historical persons, activities, or events, are regular school days. Commemorative holidays are: January 28 (to be known as Christa McAuliffe Day and observed as a commemoration of space exploration), February 15 (the birthday of Susan B. Anthony), March 29 (Viet Nam War Veterans' Day), September 11 (September 11th Day of Remembrance), the school day immediately preceding Veterans' Day (Korean War Veterans' Day), October 1 (Recycling Day), October 7 (Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Remembrance Day), December 7 (Pearl Harbor Veterans' Day), and any day so appointed by the President or Governor. School boards may establish commemorative holidays whenever in their judgment such action is advisable. School boards shall include instruction relative to commemorated persons, activities, or events on the commemorative holiday or at any other time during the school year and at any point in the curriculum when such instruction may be deemed appropriate. The State Board of Education shall prepare and make available to school boards instructional materials relative to commemorated persons, activities, or events which may be used by school boards in conjunction with any instruction provided pursuant to this paragraph.

(d) City of Chicago School District 299 shall observe March 4 of each year as a commemorative holiday. This holiday shall be known as Mayors' Day which shall be a day to commemorate and be reminded of the past Chief Executive Officers of the City of Chicago, and in particular the late Mayor Richard J. Daley and the late Mayor Harold Washington. If March 4 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, Mayors' Day shall be observed on the following Monday.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 3, 2020 shall be a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. All government offices, with the exception of election authorities, shall be closed unless authorized to be used as a location for election day services or as a polling place.

(Source: P.A. 98-156, eff. 8-2-13.)

Section 25. The State Universities Civil Service Act is amended by changing Section 45a as follows: (110 ILCS 70/45a) (from Ch. 24 1/2, par. 381.1)

Sec. 45a. Except as provided in the second sentence of this Section, all officers and employees subject to this Act, shall have the following days as holidays, for which they shall receive their usual compensation: New Year's Day, January 1, Memorial Day, as determined by the law of the State of Illinois, Independence Day, July 4, Labor Day, the first Monday in September, Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday of November, Christmas Day, December 25, and five holidays to be designated by each college, university, agency and community college subject to this Act. Craft and trade employees subject to this Act shall be paid for all paid holidays included in their area agreement, and will be paid for all five holidays designated by their employer pursuant to this section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of State law to the contrary, November 3, 2020 shall be a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day and shall be observed throughout the State pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. All government offices, with the exception of election authorities, shall be closed unless authorized to be used as a location for election day services or as a polling place.

(Source: P.A. 79-1186.)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO SENATE BILL 1863

AMENDMENT NO. 6. Amend Senate Bill 1863, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 5, on page 4, line 10, by replacing "subsection (d) of Section 2B-55" with "Section 2B-60"; and

on page 6, by replacing line 22 with "September 24, 2020. Except for electors applying under Article 20, any elector submitting an application for a vote by mail ballot on or"; and

on page 10, line 15, after "to", by inserting "an application processed pursuant Section 1A-16.1 or"; and

by replacing line 13 of page 14 through line 10 of page 15 with the following:

"(a) All laws and rules regarding the provisions of election judges shall be in effect for the 2020 general election, provided that notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any individual may be appointed to serve as an election judge if, as of the date of the election at which the person serves as judge, he or she has attained the age of 16."; and

on page 18, by deleting lines 2 through 7; and

on page 19, by deleting lines 13 through 21; and

on page 19, line 22, by replacing "(e)" with "(d)"; and

on page 20, line 6, by replacing "(f)" with "(e)"; and

on page 20, by replacing line 14 through 20 with the following:

"(10 ILCS 5/2B-60 new)

Sec. 2B-60. Reimbursement for 2020 general election expenses.

(a) Each election authority shall comply with the requirements of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The State Board of Elections may withhold any reimbursements for election related costs if an election authority is found to have failed to comply with the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(b) Subject to receipt and availability of federal funds, the State Board of Elections may adopt emergency rules subject to the provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to establish a program to provide reimbursement to election authorities for expenses related to the 2020 general election incurred as a result of COVID-19 and the requirements of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly that are deemed necessary for the safety of the public and in response to COVID-19."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1863**, with House Amendments numbered 5 and 6, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

[May 21, 2020]

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bill listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 5 to Senate Bill 1863
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 6 to Senate Bill 1863
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 2052
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 2052

Senator Rezin asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Republican caucus.

At the hour of 7:22 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 8:14 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
 Senator Lightford, presiding.

At the hour of 8:15 o'clock p.m., President Harmon, presiding.

At the hour of 8:21 o'clock p.m., Senator Lightford, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 21, 2020 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1

The foregoing resolution was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Harmon moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 1**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harmon moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 be adopted.

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

YEAS 36; NAYS 19.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Feigenholtz	Landek	Stadelman
Belt	Fine	Lightford	Stears
Bennett	Gillespie	Link	Van Pelt
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Manar	Villanueva
Bush	Hastings	Martinez	Villivalam
Castro	Holmes	Morrison	Mr. President

[May 21, 2020]

Crowe	Hunter	Muñoz
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Murphy
Cunningham	Joyce	Peters
Ellman	Koehler	Sims

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Rezin	Syverson
Barickman	McClure	Righter	Tracy
Brady	McConchie	Rose	Weaver
Curran	Oberweis	Schimpf	Wilcox
DeWitte	Plummer	Stewart	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

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

COMMUNICATION

DISCLOSURE TO THE SENATE

Date: 5/21/20

Legislative Measure(s): HB 2455

Venue:

 Committee on _____
X Full Senate

 Due to a potential conflict of interest (or the potential appearance thereof), I abstained from voting (or voted "present") on the above legislative measure(s).

X Notwithstanding a potential conflict of interest (or the potential appearance thereof), I voted in favor of or against the above legislative measure(s) because I believe doing so is in the best interests of the State.

s/Steve McClure
 Senator

At the hour of 8:54 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the First Special Session stands adjourned until Friday, May 22, 2020, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.