



SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

**ONE HUNDRED SECOND GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

119TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 2023

12:17 O'CLOCK P.M.

SENATE
Daily Journal Index
119th Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Senator Bill Cunningham, Chicago, Illinois, presiding.
Prayer by Father George Pyle, St. Anthony Greek Orthodox Church, Springfield, Illinois.
Senator Glowiak Hilton led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Hunter moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Wednesday, January 4, 2023, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
The motion prevailed.

REPORT RECEIVED

The Secretary placed before the Senate the following report:

FPIF Annual Diversity Report 2022, submitted by the Firefighters' Pension Investment Fund.

The foregoing report was ordered received and placed on file in the Secretary's Office.

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. 1 to House Bill 240
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 268
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 969
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4412
Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 5061

The following Committee amendment to the House Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 5069

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

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

160 N. LASALLE ST., STE. 720
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601
312-814-2075

January 5, 2023

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

Dear Secretary Anderson:

Pursuant to Senate Rules 3-1(d), 3-2(a) and 3-5(c), please be advised that I have made the following appointments, to be effective immediately, to the 102nd General Assembly Standing Committees:

[January 5, 2023]

STATE GOVERNMENT

Senator Stacy Bennett as a member to fill the vacancy of Senator Scott M. Bennett

If you have any questions, please contact my Chief of Staff Jake Butcher.

Sincerely,
s/Don Harmon
Don Harmon
Senate President

cc: Senate Republican Leader Dan McConchie

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINORITY LEADER

ILLINOIS STATE SENATE

DISTRICT OFFICE:
795 Ela Rd, Suite 208
Lake Zurich, IL 60047
(224) 662-4544

CAPITOL OFFICE:
110D State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
(217) 782-8010

Dan McConchie
SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER · 26TH DISTRICT

January 5, 2023

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Illinois State Senate
401 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Senate Rule 3-2(c), I do hereby appoint Senator Terri Bryant to temporarily replace Senator Jil Tracy as a member of the Senate Executive Committee. This appointment will automatically expire at the end of Committee on January 5, 2023.

Sincerely,
s/Dan McConchie
Dan McConchie
Senate Republican Leader
State Senator 26th District

Cc: Senate President Don Harmon
Senator Cristina Castro
Senator Steve McClure
Secretary of the Senate Tim Anderson
Assistant Secretary of the Senate Scott Kaiser
Ms. Jenna Mitchell
Ms. Nicole Besse
Ms. Reena Tandon
Mr. Jake Butcher

[January 5, 2023]

ILLINOIS STATE SENATE

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Dan McConchie
SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER · 26TH DISTRICT

January 5, 2023

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Illinois State Senate
401 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Senate Rule 3-2(c), I do hereby appoint Senator Steve McClure to temporarily replace Senator Jason Barickman as a member of the Senate Executive Committee. This appointment will automatically expire at the end of Committee on January 5, 2023.

Sincerely,
s/Dan McConchie
Dan McConchie
Senate Republican Leader
State Senator 26th District

Cc: Senate President Don Harmon
Senator Cristina Castro
Assistant Secretary of the Senate Scott Kaiser
Ms. Jenna Mitchell
Ms. Nicole Besse
Ms. Reena Tandon
Mr. Jake Butcher

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1377

Offered by Senator Sims and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Gloria D. Thomas Twine.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1378

Offered by Senator Sims and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Willie R. Snowden.

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

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Stadelman, Chair of the Committee on Local Government, to which was referred the Motion to Concur with House Amendment to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

[January 5, 2023]

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 1794

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

Senator Castro, Chair of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred **House Bills Numbered 2542 and 5107**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bills do pass.

Under the rules, the bills were ordered to a second reading.

Senator Castro, Chair of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred **House Bill No. 3878**, reported the same back with amendments having been adopted thereto, with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 4254. Introduced by Senator Sims, a bill for AN ACT concerning appropriations.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Pacione-Zayas, **House Bill No. 3878** having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time.

The following amendment was offered in the Committee on Executive, adopted and ordered printed:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 3878

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 3878 on page 31, line 5, by changing "March 31, 2022" to "September 30, 2023"; and

on page 31, line 19, by changing "March 31, 2023" to "September 30, 2024"; and

on page 31, by replacing lines 20 and 21 with the following:

"Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2023."

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

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

At the hour of 12:49 o'clock p.m., Senator Hunter, presiding.

On motion of Senator Cunningham, **House Bill No. 2542** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

At the hour of 12:49 o'clock p.m., Senator Cunningham, presiding.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 4255. Introduced by Senator Feigenholtz, a bill for AN ACT concerning education.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

[January 5, 2023]

**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL
ON SECRETARY'S DESK**

On motion of Senator Murphy, **Senate Bill No. 1794**, with House Amendment No. 4 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Murphy moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

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

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Loughran Cappel	Stewart
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Stoller
Bailey	Gillespie	Mattson	Syverson
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McClure	Tharp
Bennett	Hall	McConchie	Turner, D.
Bryant	Harris	Morrison	Turner, S.
Castro	Hastings	Murphy	Villa
Cervantes	Holmes	Pappas	Villanueva
Collins	Hunter	Peters	Villivalam
Cunningham	Johnson	Rezin	Wilcox
Curran	Jones, E.	Rose	Mr. President
DeWitte	Joyce	Simmons	
Ellman	Koehler	Sims	
Feigenholtz	Landek	Stadelman	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 4 to **Senate Bill No. 1794**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 1:22 o'clock p.m., Senator Holmes, presiding.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Cunningham, **House Bill No. 5542** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

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

YEAS 50; NAYS None; Present 2.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Martwick	Stadelman
Aquino	Fowler	Mattson	Stewart
Bailey	Gillespie	McClure	Stoller
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Syverson
Bennett	Hall	Morrison	Tharp
Bryant	Harris	Murphy	Turner, D.
Cervantes	Holmes	Pacione-Zayas	Turner, S.
Collins	Johnson	Pappas	Van Pelt

[January 5, 2023]

Cunningham	Jones, E.	Peters	Villa
Curran	Joyce	Rezin	Villanueva
DeWitte	Koehler	Rose	Villivalam
Ellman	Landek	Simmons	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Sims	

The following voted present:

Castro
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.

Senator Hunter asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect her intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 5542**.

At the hour of 1:29 o'clock p.m., Senator Cunningham, presiding.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Peters, **House Bill No. 5107** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

At the hour of 1:48 o'clock p.m., Senator Koehler, presiding.

At the hour of 1:53 o'clock p.m., Senator Cunningham, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committees of the Senate:

Executive: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3968; Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4245; Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 5061; Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 5069.**

Revenue: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 268.**

State Government: **Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2369.**

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, to which was referred **House Bills Numbered 5188 and 5285** on May 10, 2022, pursuant to Rule 3-9(b), 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 5188 and 5285** were returned to the order of third reading.

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, to which was referred **House Bill No. 45** on January 1, 2023, pursuant to Rule 3-9(b), reported that the Committee recommends that the bill be approved for consideration and returned to the calendar in its former position.

[January 5, 2023]

The report of the Committee was concurred in.
And **House Bill No. 45** was returned to the order of third reading.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE FILED

The following Floor amendment to the House Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 45

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measure has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Executive: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 45.**

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. 3 to House Bill 3878
Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 5061
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 5188
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 5285

POSTING NOTICE WAIVED

Senator Loughran Cappel moved to waive the six-day posting requirement on **House Bill No. 2369** so that the measure may be heard in the Committee on State Government that is scheduled to meet January 5, 2023.

The motion prevailed.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 3:00 o'clock p.m.:

State Government in Room 409

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 3:30 o'clock p.m.:

Executive in Room 212

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 4:30 o'clock p.m.:

Revenue in Room 400

At the hour of 2:07 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 8:07 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Cunningham, presiding.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Landek, Chair of the Committee on State Government, to which was referred **House Bill No. 2369**, reported the same back with amendments having been adopted thereto, with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Senator Castro, Chair of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendments, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 45
Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3968
Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4245
Senate Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 5061

Under the rules, the foregoing floor amendments are eligible for consideration on second reading.

Senator Hunter, Chair of the Committee on Revenue, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendment, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 268

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 4256. Introduced by Senator Fine, a bill for AN ACT concerning government.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Holmes, **House Bill No. 4245** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Holmes offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 4245

AMENDMENT NO. 1 . Amend House Bill 4245 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Plumbing License Law is amended by changing Sections 2.5 and 29.5 as follows:

(225 ILCS 320/2.5)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2024)

Sec. 2.5. Irrigation contractors; lawn sprinkler systems.

[January 5, 2023]

(a) Every irrigation contractor doing business in this State shall annually register with the Department. Every irrigation contractor shall provide to the Department his or her business name and address, telephone number, name of principal, FEIN number, and an original certificate of insurance documenting that the irrigation contractor carries general liability insurance with a minimum of \$100,000 per occurrence, bodily injury insurance with a minimum of \$300,000 per occurrence, property damage insurance with a minimum of \$50,000, and worker's compensation insurance with a minimum of \$500,000. No registration may be issued in the absence of the certificate of insurance. The certificate must be in force at all times for registration to remain valid.

On a form provided by the Department, every irrigation contractor must provide to the Department an indemnification bond in the amount of \$20,000 or an irrevocable letter of credit from a financial institution guaranteeing that funds shall be available only to the Department and shall be released upon written notification by the Department in the same amount for any work on lawn sprinkler systems performed by the registered irrigation contractor. The letter of credit shall be printed on the letterhead of the issuing financial institution, be signed by an officer of the same financial institution, name the Department as the sole beneficiary, and expire on February 28 of each year.

Every irrigation contractor doing business in this State shall also register with the Department each and every employee who installs or supervises the installation of lawn sprinkler systems. The registration shall include the employee's name, home address, and telephone number. The Department may provide by rule for the administration of registrations under this subsection. The annual registration fee shall be set by the Department pursuant to Section 30 of this Act. Each registered irrigation contractor must provide proof that he or she employs at least one irrigation employee who has completed and passed an approved class in the design and installation of lawn sprinkler systems.

(b) A licensed plumber or licensed apprentice plumber may install a lawn sprinkler system connected to any water source without registration under this Section.

(c) A licensed plumber shall inspect every sprinkler system installed by an irrigation contractor to ensure the provisions of this Section have been met and that the system works mechanically. The inspecting ~~A licensed plumber shall make the physical connection between a lawn sprinkler system and the backflow prevention device. The inspecting licensed plumber shall inspect every aspect of the sprinkler system, including all piping, fittings, and heads, to ensure the provisions of this Section have been met.~~

Upon the installation of every lawn sprinkler system in this State from the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly forward, a licensed plumber shall affix to the backflow prevention device a tag certifying that the installation of that system has been completed in compliance with the minimum code of plumbing standards promulgated under this Act. The Department shall provide by rule for the registration of every lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, including the means by which the Department shall be able to identify by registration number the identity of the responsible irrigation contractor and by license number the identity of the responsible licensed plumber. No lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly may be operated without the certification tag required under this Section.

The registered irrigation contractor and the licensed plumber whose identifying information is contained on the certification tag shall both be subject to the penalty provisions of this Act for violations for improper installation of a lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly.

(d) An irrigation contractor who has registered with the Department 7 or fewer persons who are authorized to install or supervise the installation of lawn sprinkler systems shall either employ or contract with at least one licensed plumber who shall install or be responsible for the installation of every lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. The licensed plumber shall inspect the risers and sprinkler heads before backfilling.

An irrigation contractor who has registered with the Department 8 to 12 persons who are authorized to install or supervise the installation of lawn sprinkler systems shall either employ or contract with at least 2 licensed plumbers who shall install or be responsible for the installation of every lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. A licensed plumber shall inspect the risers and sprinkler heads before backfilling.

An irrigation contractor who has registered with the Department 13 to 20 persons who are authorized to install or supervise the installation of lawn sprinkler systems shall either employ or contract with at least 3 licensed plumbers who shall install or be responsible for the installation of every lawn sprinkler system

installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. A licensed plumber shall inspect the risers and sprinkler heads before backfilling.

An irrigation contractor who has registered with the Department 21 to 28 persons who are authorized to install or supervise the installation of lawn sprinkler systems shall either employ or contract with at least 4 licensed plumbers who shall install or be responsible for the installation of every lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. A licensed plumber shall inspect the risers and sprinkler heads before backfilling.

An irrigation contractor who has registered with the Department 29 to 35 persons who are authorized to install or supervise the installation of lawn sprinkler systems shall either employ or contract with at least 5 licensed plumbers who shall install or be responsible for the installation of every lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. A licensed plumber shall inspect the risers and sprinkler heads before backfilling.

An irrigation contractor who has registered with the Department 36 or more persons who are authorized to install or supervise the installation of lawn sprinkler systems shall either employ or contract with at least 6 licensed plumbers who shall install or be responsible for the installation of every lawn sprinkler system installed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly. A licensed plumber shall inspect the risers and sprinkler heads before backfilling.

The Department may provide by rule for the temporary waiver process for registered irrigation contractors who are unable to comply with the requirements of this subsection. When a temporary waiver is granted, it shall not be for a duration of more than 3 consecutive months. Upon the expiration of a temporary waiver issued by the Department, the registered irrigation contractor shall demonstrate that justifiable reasons exist why he or she is still unable to comply with the requirements of this subsection, despite good faith efforts to comply with the requirements. In no case shall a temporary waiver be granted for an irrigation contractor for more than a total of 6 months in a 2-year ~~two-year~~ period. In no case shall an irrigation contractor be relieved of the requirement that a licensed plumber shall inspect every sprinkler system installed by an irrigation contractor to ensure the provisions of this Section have been met and that the system works mechanically and make the physical connection between a sprinkler system and the backflow prevention device.

(e) No person shall attach to a lawn sprinkler system any fixture intended to supply water for human consumption.

No person shall attach to a lawn sprinkler system any fixture other than the backflow prevention device, sprinkler heads, valves, and other parts integral to the operation of the system, unless the fixture is clearly marked as being for non-potable uses only.

(f) A college, university, trade school, vocational school, or association that has established a program providing a course of instruction in lawn sprinkler design and installation may submit a letter to the Department requesting approval of its program or course of instruction.

The request for approval shall include information on the curriculum offered by the program and the qualifications of the organization. The course shall consist of a minimum of 2 days of classroom education and an exam and shall include a provision for continuing education.

The Department shall evaluate the curriculum and organization before making a determination to approve or deny a request for approval.

In addition to providing to the Department the names of licensed plumbers who are employed by or contract with an irrigation contractor, an irrigation contractor must also provide to the Department the names of employees who have successfully completed an approved course on the installation of lawn sprinkler systems and proof that the course was successfully completed and that continuing education is also being completed.

(g) All automatically operated lawn sprinkler systems shall have furnished and installed technology that inhibits or interrupts operation of the landscape irrigation system during periods of sufficient moisture or rainfall. The technology must be adjustable either by the end user or the irrigation contractor.

This subsection (g) does not apply to systems operating on golf courses or agricultural lands.

The requirements of this subsection (g) apply to all landscape irrigation systems installed after January 1, 2009.

(Source: P.A. 94-101, eff. 1-1-08; 95-421, eff. 1-1-09.)

(225 ILCS 320/29.5)

Sec. 29.5. Unlicensed and unregistered practice; violation; civil penalties.

(a) A person who practices, offers to practice, attempts to practice, or holds himself or herself out to practice as a plumber or plumbing contractor without being licensed or registered under this Act, shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, pay a civil penalty to the Department in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for each offense as determined by the Department. The civil penalty shall be assessed by the Department after a hearing is held in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Act regarding the provision of a hearing for the discipline of a licensee or registrant.

(b) The Department has the authority and power to investigate any person who practices, offers to practice, attempts to practice, or holds himself or herself out to practice as a plumber or plumbing contractor without being licensed or registered under this Act, or as an irrigation contractor without being registered under this Act.

(c) The civil penalty shall be paid within 60 days after the effective date of the order imposing the civil penalty. The order shall constitute a judgment and may be filed and execution had on the judgment in the same manner as a judgment from a court of record. All fines and penalties collected by the Department under this Section of the Act and accrued interest shall be deposited into the Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund for use by the Department in performing activities relating to the administration and enforcement of this Act.

(d) A person who practices, offers to practice, or holds himself or herself out to practice as an irrigation contractor without being registered under this Act shall be subject to the following:

(1) For a first offense:

(A) Where no violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code are found, the person shall pay a civil penalty of \$1,000 and may be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(B) Where violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code are found, the person shall pay a civil penalty of \$3,000 (the amount of \$3,000 may be reduced to \$1,000 upon the condition that the unregistered person pays for a licensed plumber who is acceptable to the other party to the original contract or agreement to correct the violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code) and may be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(2) For a second offense:

(A) Where no violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code are found, the person shall pay a civil penalty of \$3,000 and may be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(B) Where violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code are found, the person shall pay a civil penalty of \$5,000 (the amount of \$5,000 may be reduced to \$3,000 upon the condition that the unregistered person pays for a licensed plumber who is acceptable to the other party to the original contract or agreement to correct the violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code) and may be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(3) For a third or subsequent offense, the person shall pay a civil penalty of \$5,000 and be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(e) A registered irrigation contractor, firm, corporation, partnership, or association that directs, authorizes, or allows a person to practice, offer to practice, attempt to practice, or hold himself or herself out to practice as an irrigation employee without being registered under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to the following:

(1) For a first offense, the registrant:

(A) shall pay a civil penalty of \$10,000 ~~\$5,000~~;

(B) shall be required to pay for a licensed plumber who is acceptable to the other party to the original contract or agreement to correct any violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code;

(C) shall have his, her, or its plumbing license suspended; and

(D) may be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(2) For a second offense, the registrant:

(A) shall pay a civil penalty of \$10,000 ~~\$5,000~~;

(B) shall be required to pay for a licensed plumber who is acceptable to the other party to the original contract or agreement to correct any violations of the Illinois Plumbing Code;

(C) shall have his, her, or its registration revoked; and

(D) shall be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(f) If the inspecting licensed plumber does not inspect every sprinkler system installed by an irrigation contractor to ensure the provisions of this Act have been met and that the system works mechanically or signs off on the installation without making the physical connection between a lawn sprinkler system and the backflow prevention device, the licensed plumber:

(1) shall pay a civil penalty of \$10,000;

(2) shall be required to pay for a licensed plumber who is acceptable to the other party to the original contract or agreement to correct any violations of the Act;

(3) shall have his, her, or its plumbing license suspended; and

(4) may be referred to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution under Section 29 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 94-101, eff. 1-1-08.)".

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. 4245** 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 49; NAYS 5; Present 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Lightford	Stoller
Aquino	Fowler	Loughran Cappel	Syverson
Belt	Gillespie	Martwick	Tharp
Bennett	Glowiak Hilton	Mattson	Turner, D.
Bryant	Hall	McConchie	Turner, S.
Castro	Harris	Morrison	Van Pelt
Cervantes	Hastings	Murphy	Villa
Collins	Holmes	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cunningham	Hunter	Pappas	Villivalam
Curran	Johnson	Peters	Mr. President
DeWitte	Jones, E.	Simmons	
Ellman	Joyce	Sims	
Feigenholtz	Koehler	Stadelman	

The following voted in the negative:

Bailey	Rose	Wilcox
Rezin	Stewart	

The following voted present:

Tracy

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

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

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Feigenholtz, **House Bill No. 268** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Feigenholtz offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 268

AMENDMENT NO. 1 . Amend House Bill 268 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Tourism Preservation and Sustainability District Act.

Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Benefit zone" means a zone (i) located within a district, (ii) established by the governing body of the district based upon the degree of benefit derived from the services to be provided within the zone, and (iii) in which the governing body may impose unique transaction charges based on the degree of benefit intended to be provided.

"Business owner" means a hotel owner or the hotel owner's representative.

"Clerk" means the clerk of a governing body or, if the governing body has no clerk, the individual designated as the clerk by the governing body.

"District" means a tourism preservation and sustainability district created under this Act.

"Governing body" means the legislative body of a governmental unit that establishes a district by resolution of intent and ordinance under this Act.

"Governmental unit" means a municipality, county, or township located in whole or part within the district.

"Hotel" means any building or buildings in which the public may, for consideration, obtain living quarters or sleeping or housekeeping accommodations that will benefit from a district's services or improvements. "Hotel" includes, but is not limited to, inns, motels, tourist homes or courts, lodging houses, rooming houses, retreat centers, conference centers, and hunting lodges. "Hotel" does not include a short-term rental.

"Improvement" means the acquisition, construction, installation, or maintenance of any tangible property that has an estimated useful life of 5 years or more and that is reasonably related to the enhancement of tourism.

"Local tourism and convention bureau" means either a unit of local government or a nonprofit corporation (i) that has as its sole purpose the promotion of tourism; (ii) that is operating with a paid, full-time staff; (iii) that receives local hotel or motel tax receipts from one or more municipalities or counties; (iv) that represents one or more municipalities or counties; and (v) that either is recognized by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity as a certified local tourism and convention bureau or has been in legal existence as a nonprofit corporation for a minimum of two years before contracting with a governmental unit to implement services and improvements in a district.

"Services" means marketing, promotions, sales efforts, events, and other activities that are reasonably related to the enhancement of tourism.

"Short-term rental" means a single-family dwelling or a residential dwelling unit in a multi-unit apartment structure, condominium, cooperative, timeshare, or similar joint property ownership arrangement that is rented for a fee for less than 30 consecutive days. "Short-term rental" includes a dwelling unit rented for business travel or recreation.

"Tourism" means travel by either State residents or out-of-state visitors traveling away from home overnight in paid accommodations or on day trips to places away from the resident's or visitor's home.

"Transaction charge" means a special charge that is imposed upon a hotel in a district that is either a fixed dollar or percentage rate per hotel room per night.

Section 10. Petition and resolution of intent to create a district.

(a) To initiate the process of creating a district, business owners must file a written petition with the clerk of a governmental unit in which the proposed district lies. The petition must include a summary of the district plan, which shall include all of the following:

- (1) the name of the district;
- (2) a map showing the boundaries of the district, which need not be contiguous but shall not encompass more than 6 counties;
- (3) the initial and maximum rates of the transaction charge for hotels within the boundaries of the district;
- (4) the length of the proposed term of the district, not to exceed 5 years upon formation or 10 additional years upon each renewal;
- (5) a brief description of the services and improvements proposed to be provided by the local tourism and convention bureau;
- (6) information specifying where the complete district plan can be obtained by the governing body; and
- (7) information specifying that the complete district plan shall be furnished to the governing body upon request.

The business owners that file the petition under subsection (a) must certify on the petition that they believe they will pay more than 50% of the transaction charges proposed to be levied by the district, as determined by the last 12 months of State hotel operators' occupation taxes paid preceding the date of the petition, for the proposed district.

Petitions may be filed with a county clerk only if more than 50% of the land within the county is included in the district.

(b) Within 60 days after the filing of the written petition under subsection (a), the governing body may adopt a resolution that expresses the intention to create the district proposed in the written petition. The resolution of intent shall include the following information:

- (1) the name of the district;
- (2) a description of the boundaries of the district, which need not be contiguous but shall not encompass more than 6 counties;
- (3) the initial and maximum rates of the transaction charge for hotels within the boundaries of the district;
- (4) the length of the proposed term of the district, not to exceed 5 years upon formation or up to 10 additional years upon each renewal;
- (5) a brief description of the services and improvements proposed to be provided by the district;
- (6) the time and place of a public hearing on the formation of the proposed district; and
- (7) a statement that any hotel proposed to be subject to a transaction charge has the opportunity to be heard at the public hearing regarding the district formation and an opportunity to file objections to the district formation with the clerk at any time prior to the conclusion of the public hearing.

Section 15. District plan. A district plan shall be prepared by the business owners who submitted the petition under Section 10 before the public hearing on the proposed district. The district plan shall include or identify the following:

- (1) the estimated annual budget of the district, which may include specific allocations to expedite the recovery of the tourism industry;
- (2) the initial and maximum rates of the transaction charge for each business that will be subject to the transaction charge, in sufficient detail for each of those business owners to estimate the amount of transaction charges for which each hotel would be responsible;
- (3) the method for calculating the transaction charge;
- (4) a statement that, after the first imposition of a transaction charge within the district, the transaction charge may continue to be imposed until the end of the district's term without the requirement of an additional public hearing if the transaction charge rate does not exceed the rate specified in the district plan;
- (5) the frequency and manner that the governmental unit shall collect the transaction charges;
- (6) the frequency and manner that the governmental unit shall remit the transaction charges to the local tourism and convention bureau;
- (7) the name of the district;
- (8) the manner by which a business owner may contest the calculation of the transaction charge;

(9) the amount or rate of penalties and interest applicable to delinquent payments, if any, and the method of collection of penalties and interest;

(10) a description of the proposed services and improvements to be provided;

(11) a map that depicts the district's proposed boundaries but need not depict every hotel;

(12) a map showing the district's benefit zones, if any;

(13) a statement that a hotel may pass a transaction charge onto customers and the specific title to be used when the transaction charge is passed on to the customer;

(14) the name and general structure of the local tourism and convention bureau proposed to receive and use the revenues of the transaction charges for the proposed services and improvements; and

(15) the term of the district, which shall not exceed 5 years upon formation or 10 additional years upon each renewal.

Section 20. Territory of other governmental units in a district.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if the proposed district's boundaries include territory of a governmental unit other than the governmental unit in which the petition was filed under Section 10, the governmental unit in which the petition was filed must enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the other governmental unit authorizing, on mutually agreed terms, the governmental unit in which the petition was filed to form or renew the district and to perform any action authorized under this Act.

(b) If a petition under Section 10 is filed with the clerk of a municipality and the proposed district boundaries do not extend beyond the boundaries of the municipality, the municipality may form or renew the district without an intergovernmental agreement with a county or township that has territory within the municipality.

If a petition under Section 10 is filed with the clerk of a township and the proposed district boundaries do not extend beyond the boundaries of the township, the township may form or renew the district without an intergovernmental agreement with the county in which the township lies, but the township must enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any municipality that has territory within the township.

If a petition under Section 10 is filed with the clerk of a county and the proposed district boundaries are solely within the county, the county may form or renew the district without an intergovernmental agreement with any municipalities or townships with territory within the county. If a petition under Section 10 is filed with the clerk of a county and the proposed district boundaries includes portions of another county, the county in which the petition was filed must only enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the county or counties in which the other territory is situated in order to form or renew a district.

Section 25. Public hearing.

(a) The governing body shall hold a public hearing on the proposed district at the day and time indicated in the resolution of intent. The governing body shall give notice of the public hearing by United States mail to each governmental unit within the district and each business owner that may be subjected to a transaction charge, based on the governmental unit's most recent records. The notice shall include the resolution of intent and the name, address, email address, and phone number of the clerk of the governing body, and it shall be mailed not less than 30 days before the public hearing.

(b) At the hearing, the governing body shall consider public testimony regarding the proposed district. Any business owner that may be subjected to a transaction charge may submit a written objection to the formation of the district to the clerk at any time before voting has begun on the formation ordinance. If written objections are received from hotels that would pay 50% or more of the proposed transaction charges in the proposed district, as determined by the last 12 months of State hotel operators' occupation taxes paid preceding the date of the petition, the hearing shall end and no further proceedings to form a district may be undertaken by the governmental unit for a period of one year from the date of the hearing.

The hearing may be adjourned to another date without further notice, other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the time and place the governing body will reconvene.

(c) At the public hearing, the governing body may remove territory or hotels from the district that will not benefit from the district's services or improvements, reduce a transaction charge rate, or make administrative clarifications to the district plan.

(d) If, at the conclusion of the public hearing, the clerk determines that the written objections submitted under subsection (b) do not represent hotels that would pay 50% or more of the proposed transaction charges, as determined by the last 12 months of State hotel operators' occupation taxes paid

preceding the date of the petition, then the governing body may adopt an ordinance forming the district under Section 30.

Section 30. Formation ordinance; management of funds.

(a) The formation ordinance shall contain:

- (1) the date the district is established;
- (2) a reference to the district plan, which shall be on file and available for inspection with the clerk;
- (3) a statement that the clerk determined that the total amount of written objections received from hotels that will be subjected to a transaction charge did not represent hotels that would pay 50% or more of the proposed transaction charges, as determined by the last 12 months of State hotel operators' occupation taxes paid preceding the date of the petition;
- (4) the name of the district;
- (5) the effective date of the transaction charge;
- (6) the term of the district, not to exceed 5 years upon formation or up to 10 additional years upon each renewal;
- (7) a description of the boundaries of the district, which need not be contiguous but shall not encompass more than 6 counties;
- (8) the name of the local tourism and convention bureau and authorization for the governmental unit to remit the collected transaction charges to the local tourism and convention bureau in exchange for the local tourism and convention bureau providing services and improvements; and
- (9) the amount, if any, that the governmental unit will retain of the total amount of transaction charges collected to defray (in whole or in part) the governmental unit's administrative costs related to the district, in an amount not more than 2% of the collected transaction charges.

(b) Before a tourism and convention bureau may receive transaction charges under this Act, the tourism and convention bureau must be organized as follows:

- (1) for a local tourism and convention bureau that is a unit of local government that does not have a nonprofit corporation existing on the date the formation ordinance is adopted, the local tourism and convention bureau must create a nonprofit corporation solely for purposes of this Act and that corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws must provide that the Board of Directors of the nonprofit corporation must be composed of the business owners subject to the transaction charge, or their designees, and the Board of Directors shall be responsible for managing funds raised by the district for the local tourism and convention bureau, which shall fulfill the obligations of the district plan; or
- (2) for a local tourism and convention bureau that is a nonprofit corporation, the local tourism and convention bureau must create a committee composed of the business owners subject to the transaction charge, or their designees, and the committee shall be responsible for managing funds raised by the district and fulfilling the obligations of the district plan.

Section 35. Baseline funding and services. The funds for services and improvements that are provided to a local tourism and convention bureau for purposes of this Act shall be considered supplemental funding and services and shall not supplant existing funding or services provided by the State or any unit of local government.

Section 40. Annual report.

(a) Each year, a local tourism and convention bureau that receives transaction charges shall submit to the governing body a report of the bureau's activities and expenditures. The report shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the anniversary of the date upon which the transaction charge is first imposed. The report shall include:

- (1) a summary of the activities provided in the previous year through use of the transaction charges;
- (2) a summary of the expenditures for the previous year showing the use of the transaction charges;
- (3) the amount of any revenue from transaction charges to be carried over from prior years;
- (4) a list of the directors and officers of the local tourism and convention bureau; and
- (5) a list of the accomplishments, improvements, and services attributable to the district.

(b) The governing body shall also submit to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, no later than 60 days after the anniversary of the date upon which the transaction charge is first imposed, the annual report provided by the local tourism and convention bureau and a report of the amount of total revenue received from the transaction charges and how much the governmental unit, if any, withheld for administrative costs related to the district under the district plan.

Section 45. Modification.

(a) Upon a written request from business owners whose hotels pay the majority of the transaction charges proposed to be levied by a district, as determined by the last 12 months of State and local taxes paid from the date of the written request, the governing body of the district shall, after providing notice, hold a public hearing as provided in Section 25 for modifications to the district for any one or more of the following purposes:

- (1) to increase, in any year other than the initial year, the rate of a transaction charge to an amount exceeding the maximum rate described in the district plan;
- (2) to change the boundaries of the district; or
- (3) for any other purpose that is agreed to by the governing body.

(b) Any modification shall be reflected in an updated district plan to be on file and available for inspection with the clerk.

(c) If the governmental unit is a county, the county may not modify the district boundaries to include less than 50% of the land within the county.

Section 50. Transaction charges; collection and remittance. Transaction charges paid by a hotel shall be collected by the governmental unit that passed the ordinance creating the district. The collected transaction charges shall be remitted on a prompt basis by the governmental unit that passed the ordinance creating the district to the local tourism and convention bureau in accordance with the district plan and the formation ordinance. During any period that the governmental unit that passed the ordinance creating the district may hold the collected transaction charges, the governmental unit shall at all times maintain the collected transaction charges in a specially designated fund segregated from all other funds.

Collected transaction charges held by the governmental unit that passed the ordinance creating the district may not be commingled with other funds of the governmental unit or units.

A transaction charge may not exceed 5% of the hotel room rate per occupied hotel room per night and may not be imposed upon any customer transactions at restaurants or for food, drinks, or merchandise. In addition, a transaction charge may not be charged for the rental of hotel rooms to a permanent occupant of a hotel. As used in this paragraph, "permanent occupant" means a person or company that occupies or has the right to occupy a hotel room for at least 30 consecutive days.

Section 55. Renewal. Before a district's term expires, the district may be renewed by following the petition process outlined in Section 10, creating a new district plan under Section 15, and adopting a new formation ordinance following the procedures detailed in Sections 25, 30, and 35 on or before the date the district's term expires. The governmental unit that passed the ordinance creating the district must enter into, amend, or extend all intergovernmental agreements, if applicable, as required by Section 20 before renewing a district.

If the district's term expires, any funds remaining from transaction charges shall be used in accordance with the district plan or refunded to the hotels in equal proportion to the amount of transaction charges paid by each hotel.

Section 60. Termination.

(a) The governing body of a district may initiate termination of the district by either of the following methods:

- (1) The governing body may hold a public hearing to determine if there has been a violation of law, malfeasance, or misappropriation of funds.
- (2) If written objections are filed with the clerk from the business owners that, in the most recently completed fiscal year, paid 50% or more of the transaction charges or if, in the case of a district that has not completed a fiscal year, written objections are received from business owners that paid 50% or more of the transaction charges following the initial imposition of the transaction charges would be expected to pay, as determined by the last 12 months of State hotel operators' occupation

taxes paid, then the governing body may hold a public hearing within 45 days after the anniversary of the district's formation to discuss the written objections. A written objection under this paragraph must be signed by the business owner and dated within 30 days before submission to the clerk and must contain a statement as to why the district should be terminated. Written objections under this paragraph may be submitted only during the 30 days before the anniversary of the district's formation.

(b) After holding a hearing under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) at which the governing body finds that there has been a violation of law, malfeasance, or misappropriation of funds, the governing body shall: (i) notify the local tourism and convention bureau to remedy the violation within 30 days; or (ii) either in the public meeting held under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) or a separate public meeting, approve a plan for the local tourism and convention bureau to remedy violations. If the local tourism and convention bureau does not remedy the violations within 30 days after notification or the violations are not remedied according to the governing body's plan to remedy the violation, the governing body may terminate the district by ordinance or resolution.

In a hearing under paragraph (2) of subsection (a), the governing body shall determine if the reasons for termination in the written objections justify termination of the district and, if the governing body finds that the reasons do justify termination, may terminate the district by ordinance or resolution.

(c) A public hearing held under this Section shall be held only after notice has been given to the business owners and the local tourism and convention bureau not less than 30 days before the hearing.

(d) Upon termination, any funds remaining shall be used by the local tourism and convention bureau in accordance with the district plan or refunded to the hotels in equal proportion to the amount of transaction charges paid by each hotel, as required by the governing body in the ordinance or resolution terminating the district.

Section 65. Contesting validity. The validity of a district created, district plan established, or transaction charge imposed under this Act may not be contested in any action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding is commenced within 30 days after the formation ordinance is adopted or, with respect to modifications to a district plan, within 30 days after a district plan has been modified. If a party appeals a final judgment, the party filing the appeal shall request discretionary acceleration under Supreme Court Rule 311(b).

Section 70. No limitation on home rule. The powers granted to a governmental unit in this Act are not a limitation on the powers of a home rule unit granted by Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

Section 75. Special service areas and business improvement districts. Nothing in this Act prevents a tourism preservation and sustainability district from sharing area with a special service area or a business improvement district.

Section 80. Hotel operator's occupation tax information. Upon request of a governmental unit for information relating to the amount of State hotel operators' occupation taxes paid by hotels within a proposed or existing tourism preservation and sustainability district, the Department of Revenue shall provide information or documents to the governmental unit so that the governmental unit may determine State hotel operators' occupation taxes paid as needed under this Act. The Department shall make available to the governmental unit information contained on transaction reporting returns required to be filed under Section 6 of the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act that report the amount of rental receipts received within the proposed or existing tourism preservation and sustainability district. The disclosure shall be made pursuant to a written agreement between the Department and the governmental unit, which is an official purpose within the meaning of Section 11 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. The written agreement between the Department and the governmental unit shall provide for reciprocity, limitations on access, disclosure, and procedures for requesting information. Information so provided shall be subject to all confidentiality provisions of Section 11 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

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.

[January 5, 2023]

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Feigenholtz, **House Bill No. 268** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

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

YEAS 48; NAYS 6.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Gillespie	Martwick	Tharp
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	Mattson	Turner, D.
Bryant	Hall	McConchie	Turner, S.
Castro	Harris	Morrison	Van Pelt
Cervantes	Hastings	Murphy	Villa
Collins	Holmes	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cunningham	Hunter	Pappas	Villivalam
Curran	Johnson	Peters	Wilcox
DeWitte	Jones, E.	Rezin	Mr. President
Ellman	Joyce	Simmons	
Feigenholtz	Koehler	Sims	
Fine	Lightford	Stadelman	
Fowler	Loughran Cappel	Syverson	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	McClure	Stewart
Bailey	Rose	Stoller

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

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Fine, **House Bill No. 9** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Fine offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 9

AMENDMENT NO. 1 . Amend House Bill 9, on page 9, lines 21 and 22, by replacing "This Act takes effect January 1, 2022" with "This Act takes effect July 1, 2023".

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 Fine, **House Bill No. 9** 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:

[January 5, 2023]

YEAS 36; NAYS 17.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Gillespie	Loughran Cappel	Stadelman
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	Martwick	Turner, D.
Bennett	Hall	Mattson	Villa
Castro	Hastings	Morrison	Villanueva
Cervantes	Holmes	Murphy	Villivalam
Collins	Hunter	Pacione-Zayas	Mr. President
Cunningham	Johnson	Pappas	
Ellman	Jones, E.	Peters	
Feigenholtz	Koehler	Simmons	
Fine	Lightford	Sims	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Joyce	Stewart	Turner, S.
Bailey	McClure	Stoller	Willcox
Bryant	McConchie	Syverson	
DeWitte	Rezin	Tharp	
Fowler	Rose	Tracy	

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

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 8:50 o'clock p.m., Senator Koehler, presiding.

At the hour of 8:57 o'clock p.m., Senator Cunningham, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Executive: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 240; Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 5188; Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 5285.**

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3878
Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 5061

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

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 10:00 o'clock p.m.:

[January 5, 2023]

Executive in Room 212

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Wilcox, **House Bill No. 2369** having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time.

The following amendment was offered in the Committee on State Government, adopted and ordered printed:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 2369

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 2369 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Counties Code is amended by changing Section 5-2006 as follows:
(55 ILCS 5/5-2006) (from Ch. 34, par. 5-2006)

Sec. 5-2006. Tax for Veterans Assistance Commission. The county board of each county having a population of less than 3 million in which there is a Veterans Assistance Commission as provided in Section 9 of the Military Veterans Assistance Act may levy a tax of not to exceed .03% of the assessed value annually on all taxable property of the county, for the purpose of providing assistance to military veterans and their families pursuant to such Act. Whenever not less than 10% of the electors of the county petition the county board to levy the tax at not to exceed .04% of the assessed value, the county board shall certify the proposition to the proper election officials who shall submit the proposition at the next general election in accordance with the general election law. If a majority of the electors vote in favor of the proposition, the county board may, annually, levy the tax as authorized. The proceeds of any tax so levied shall be used exclusively for the assistance purposes authorized thereunder, and a portion thereof may be expended for the salaries ~~or expenses~~ of any officers or employees of the Veterans Assistance Commission, for the authorized reimbursement of any officer or employee of the Veterans Assistance Commission, as provided in Section 10 of the Military Veterans Assistance Act, or for any other expenses incident to the administration of such assistance.

The tax shall be separate from all other taxes which the county is authorized to levy on the aggregate valuation of the property within the county and shall not be included in any tax limitation of the rate upon which taxes are required to be extended, but shall be excluded therefrom and in addition thereto. The tax shall be levied and collected in like manner as the general taxes of the county, and, when collected, shall be paid into a special fund in the county treasury and used only as herein authorized, or disbursed from the county treasury of a county in which a properly organized Veterans Assistance Commission is authorized under Section 3-11008 of this Code.

The limitations on tax rates herein provided may be increased or decreased under the referendum provisions of the General Revenue Law of Illinois.

If a county has levied the tax herein authorized or otherwise meets the conditions set out in Section 12-21.13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, to qualify for State funds to supplement local funds for public purposes under Articles III, IV, V, VI, and IX of that Code and otherwise meets the conditions set out in Article XII of that Code for receipt of State aid, the Illinois Department of Human Services shall allocate and pay to the county such additional sums as it determines to be necessary to meet the needs of assistance to military veterans and their families in the county and expenses incident to the administration of such assistance. In counties where a Veterans Assistance Commission has been properly created, those County Veterans Assistance Commissions shall be in charge of the administration of such assistance provided under the Illinois Public Aid Code for military veterans and their families.

(Source: P.A. 102-732, eff. 1-1-23.)

Section 10. The Military Veterans Assistance Act is amended by changing Sections 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 and by adding Sections 9.1, 9.2, and 12 as follows:

(330 ILCS 45/1) (from Ch. 23, par. 3081)

Sec. 1. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Veteran service organization" means a post, ship, camp, chapter, or detachment of a congressionally chartered or state chartered organization that (i) is formed by and for veterans, (ii) has a paid membership of at least 15 individuals, and (iii) provides responsible aid, assistance, or services to the veteran community.

"Administrator of military veterans assistance" means the commanders of the various veteran service organizations, the superintendent of a County Veterans Assistance Commission, or other persons whose duty it is, under the existing statutes, to care for, relieve or maintain, wholly or in part, any person who may be entitled to such assistance under the statutes of the State of Illinois. This Act shall not infringe upon the mandated powers and authorities vested in the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs.
(Source: P.A. 102-732, eff. 1-1-23.)

(330 ILCS 45/2) (from Ch. 23, par. 3082)

Sec. 2. ~~The purpose of this Act is, in part, to provide, in accordance with this Section, for the just and necessary, and needed assistance and services to of military veterans, who served in the Armed Forces of the United States and whose last discharge from the service was honorable or general under honorable conditions to be eligible for assistance, to their families, and to the families of deceased veterans with service as described in this Section who need such assistance and services. The following actions shall be taken in support of that purpose:~~

(1) The supervisor of general assistance or the county board shall provide such sums of money as may be just and necessary to be drawn by the commander, quartermaster or commandant of any veterans service organization, in the city or town, or the superintendent of any Veterans' Assistance Commission of the county, upon the recommendation of the assistance committee of that veterans service organization or Veterans' Assistance Commission.

(A) Funding for Veterans Assistance Commissions may be derived from 3 sources, if applicable:

(i) a tax levied under Section 5-2006 of the Counties Code and Section 12-21.13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code;

(ii) funds from the county general corporate fund; and

(iii) State funds from the Department of Human Services.

(B) The minimum amount to be provided annually to Veterans Assistance Commissions is provided in Section 12-21.13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, unless the delegates of the County Veterans Assistance Commission determine that a lesser amount covers the just and necessary sums.

(2) If any supervisor of general assistance or county board fails or refuses after such recommendation to provide just and necessary sums of money for such assistance, then the veteran service organization or the superintendent of any Veterans' Assistance Commission located in the district of such supervisor of general assistance or such county board shall apply to the circuit court of the district or county for relief by mandamus upon the supervisor of general assistance or county board requiring him, her or it to pay, or to appropriate and pay such sums of money, and upon proof made of the justice and necessity of the claim, the circuit court shall grant the sums so requested.

(3) Such sums of money shall be drawn in the manner now provided under Section 5-2006 of the Counties Code and Section 12-21.13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Orders of commanders, quartermasters, commandants, or superintendents of those veterans service organizations or those Veterans' Assistance Commissions shall be proper warrants for the expenditure of such sums of money.

(Source: P.A. 102-732, eff. 1-1-23.)

(330 ILCS 45/8) (from Ch. 23, par. 3088)

Sec. 8. The commander, quartermaster, or commandant of any veteran service organization or the superintendent of any county Veterans' Assistance Commission of Illinois shall annually report to the Governor, on or before the first day of January of each year, such portions of the transactions of the aforementioned veteran service organization or Veterans Assistance Commission relating thereto as the commander or superintendent may deem to be of interest to that organization and the people of the State. A copy of that report shall be provided to the president or chairperson of the county board and shall be made publicly available online.

(Source: P.A. 102-732, eff. 1-1-23.)

(330 ILCS 45/9) (from Ch. 23, par. 3089)

Sec. 9. Veterans Assistance Commission.

(a) In counties having 2 or more veteran service organizations as may be recognized by law, the veteran service organizations may come together to form a Veterans Assistance Commission of such county. The Veterans Assistance Commission of such county may act as the central service office for all veterans and their families and for the families of deceased veterans. The Commission shall be composed of delegates and alternates from a majority of such veteran service organizations selected annually as determined by each veteran service organization. When so organized a Commission shall be clothed with all the powers and may be charged with all the duties theretofore devolving upon the different veteran service organizations within the county as provided in Section 2.

(1) Every January 1, all Veterans Assistance Commissions shall publish a notice to each veteran service organization within their respective county calling on them to select delegates and alternates for that county's Veterans Assistance Commission by the methods provided in this subsection. The Veterans Assistance Commissions shall allow each veteran service organization until March 1 to respond, at which time those selected and duly appointed delegates and alternates shall begin their term of office with full voting rights. Once selected, delegates and alternates are bound by the Public Officer Prohibited Activities Act.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), veteran service organizations shall be permitted to select one delegate and one alternate.

(3) In counties with 5 or more of the same veteran service organizations, all the constituent veteran service organizations shall be permitted to select up to 5 delegates and 5 alternates ~~a single delegate and single alternate~~ to represent that veteran service organization instead of each constituent veteran service organization selecting one delegate and one alternate. For the purposes of meeting the majority requirement of this subsection, when the constituent groups of a veteran service organization choose to select those delegates and alternates, those selected and duly appointed delegates and alternates ~~a single delegate and single alternate, the single delegate and single alternate~~ shall represent the aggregate percentage of the constituent groups.

(4) If a veteran service organization serves more than one county, then it shall be permitted to select one delegate and one alternate for the Veterans Assistance Commission in each county in which at least 25% of its members reside.

(5) All undertakings of, or actions taken by, the Commission shall require a vote from a majority of the full commission membership. No committee or other subgroup of delegates and alternates formed by the Commission, whether selected or appointed, may be granted the power or authority to act in the place of or on behalf of the full body of the duly selected or appointed Commission membership.

(6) No superintendent or any other employee of the Veterans Assistance Commission may retain the position of delegate or alternate or any voting rights while employed by the Veterans Assistance Commission.

(7) No committee or other subgroup of delegates and alternates formed by the Commission, whether selected or appointed, may bar any other duly appointed Commission member from attending or otherwise being present during any closed meetings or sessions of that committee or group.

(8) The county may, at its discretion, appoint a representative to the Commission who may attend any public meeting of the Commission. That representative shall be a veteran, may not have voting rights, may not hold any office or title on the Commission, and may not be present during any nonpublic meeting of the Commission, except as authorized in this Act. For matters of executive session, the non-voting county appointee may attend meetings that are closed in accordance with paragraphs (1), (3), (5), (6), or (11) of subsection (c) of Section 2 of the Open Meetings Act for litigation matters not relating to litigation between the Commission and the County.

(b) The Commission and its selected or appointed superintendent shall have oversight of the distribution of all moneys and supplies appropriated for the benefit of military veterans and their families, subject to such rules, regulations, administrative procedures or audit reviews as are required by this Act and as are necessary as approved by the Commission to carry out the spirit and intent of this Act. No warrant authorized under this Act may be issued for the payment of money without the presentation of an itemized statement or claim, approved by the superintendent of the Commission.

(c) The superintendent of the Veterans Assistance Commission, selected, appointed, or hired by the Commission is an at-will employee who shall be answerable to, and shall report to, the Commission.

(d) The superintendent shall be evaluated annually and a written report shall be generated. A copy of the report from the evaluation shall be provided to the entire Commission membership.

(e) A superintendent may be removed from office if, after delegates from no less than 3 different veteran service organizations file a written request calling for the superintendent's removal, there is a vote from a majority of the full Commission membership in favor of such removal.

(f) Each Veterans Assistance Commission shall establish and maintain bylaws that outline the framework, policies, and procedures for conducting the business of the Commission and for the rules and regulations that apply to its members. Those bylaws shall reflect compliance with all relevant laws at the time they are established and shall be revised as necessary to remain in compliance with current law. The establishment of those bylaws, and any revisions thereafter, shall require a minimum two-thirds majority vote of approval from a majority of the full Commission membership.

(g) Each Veterans Assistance Commission shall, in writing, adopt all applicable policies already established and in place in its respective county, including, but not limited to, policies related to compensation, employee rights, ethics, procurement, and budget, and shall adapt those policies to fit its organizational structure. Those policies shall then be considered the policies of the Veterans Assistance Commission and they shall be implemented and adhered to, accordingly, by the superintendent and by the Commission. The Commission shall amend its adopted policies whenever a county board amends an applicable policy within 60 days of the county board amendment.

(h) No warrant authorized under this Act may be issued for the payment of money without the presentation of an itemized statement or claim, approved by the superintendent of the Commission and reported to the full Commission membership.

(i) Each Veterans Assistance Commission shall perform an annual audit in accordance with the Governmental Account Audit Act using either the auditing services provided by its respective county or the services of an independent auditor whose services shall be paid for by the Commission. A copy of that audit report shall be provided to the president or chairperson of the county board.

(j) Veterans Assistance Commissions and county boards subject to this Act shall cooperate fully with the boards, commissions, agencies, departments, and institutions of the State. The funds held and made available by the county, the State, or any other source shall be subject to financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Illinois State Auditing Act.

(k) ~~(e)~~ The Veterans Assistance Commission shall be in charge of the administration of any benefits provided under Articles VI and IX of the Illinois Public Aid Code for military veterans and their families.

(l) The Veterans Assistance Commission shall represent veterans in their application for or attempts to obtain benefits and services through State and federal agencies, including representing veterans in their appeals of adverse decisions.

(m) The superintendent of the Veterans Assistance Commission and its employees must comply with the procedures and regulations adopted by the Veterans Assistance Commission and the regulations of the Department of Human Services.

(n) To further the intent of this Act of assisting military veterans, this Act is to be construed so that the Veterans Assistance Commission shall provide needed services to eligible veterans.

(Source: P.A. 102-484, eff. 8-20-21; 102-732, eff. 1-1-23.)

(330 ILCS 45/9.1 new)

Sec. 9.1. Violations.

(a) If the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that there is or has been a violation of Section 8 or 9 or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 10, then the Attorney General may commence a civil action in the name of the People of the State to enforce the provisions of this Act in any appropriate circuit court. The court, in its discretion, may exercise all powers necessary, including, but not limited to: injunction; mandamus; revocation; forfeiture or suspension of any funding, rights, privileges, responsibilities, or support, as deemed necessary to ensure compliance; and any other action the court may deem appropriate.

(b) Prior to initiating a civil action, the Attorney General shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation is being or has been committed and whether the dispute can be resolved without litigation. In conducting this investigation, the Attorney General may:

(1) require the individual, group, or entity to file a statement or report in writing under oath or otherwise, as to all information the Attorney General may consider necessary;

(2) examine under oath any person alleged to have participated in or with knowledge of the alleged violation;

(3) issue subpoenas or conduct hearings in aid of any investigation; or

(4) examine any record, book, document, account, or paper as the Attorney General may consider necessary.

(c) Service by the Attorney General of any notice requiring a person to file a statement or report, or of a subpoena upon any person, shall be made:

(1) personally by delivery of a duly executed copy thereof to the person to be served or, if a person is not a natural person, in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure when a complaint is filed; or

(2) by mailing by certified mail a duly executed copy thereof to the person to be served at the person's last known abode or principal place of business within this State.

(d) Whenever any person fails to comply with any subpoena issued under this Section or whenever satisfactory copying or reproduction of any material requested in an investigation cannot be done and the person refuses to surrender the material, the Attorney General may file in any appropriate circuit court, and serve upon the person, a petition for a court order for the enforcement of the subpoena or other request.

Any person who has received a subpoena issued under subsection (b) may file in the appropriate circuit court, and serve upon the Attorney General, a petition for a court order to modify or set aside the subpoena or other request. The petition must be filed either: (1) within 20 days after the date of service of the subpoena or at any time before the return date specified in the subpoena, whichever date is earlier, or (2) within a longer period as may be prescribed in writing by the Attorney General.

The petition shall specify each ground upon which the petitioner relies in seeking relief under this subsection and may be based upon any failure of the subpoena to comply with the provisions of this Section or upon any constitutional or other legal right or privilege of the petitioner. During the pendency of the petition in the court, the court may stay, as it deems proper, the running of the time allowed for compliance with the subpoena or other request, in whole or in part, except that the petitioner shall comply with any portion of the subpoena or other request not sought to be modified or set aside.

(e) In the administration of this Act, the Attorney General may accept an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance with respect to any violation of the Act from any person or entity who has engaged in, is engaging in, or was about to engage in such violation. Evidence of a violation of an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this Act in any subsequent proceeding brought by the Attorney General against the alleged violator.

(330 ILCS 45/9.2 new)

Sec. 9.2. Remedies.

(a) Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that any person, group, or entity is violating, has violated, or is about to violate Section 8 or 9 or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 10, the Attorney General may bring an action in the name of the People of the State against the person, group, or entity to restrain by preliminary or permanent injunction the use of any practice that violates Section 8 or 9 or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 10. In such an action, the court may award restitution to recoup the loss of moneys set aside to provide services to veterans or any other relief that the court deems proper.

(b) In addition, the court may assess a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation of Section 8 or 9 or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 10.

(c) In any action brought under the provisions of Section 8 or 9 or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 10, the Attorney General is entitled to recover costs.

(d) If a court orders a party to make payments to the Attorney General and the payments are to be used for the operations of the Office of the Attorney General or a party agrees, in an out-of-court settlement, to make payment to the Attorney General for the operations of the Office of the Attorney General, then moneys shall be deposited into the Attorney General Court Ordered and Voluntary Compliance Payment Projects Fund. Moneys in the Fund shall be used, subject to appropriation, for the performance of any function pertaining to the exercise of the duties of the Attorney General, including, but not limited to, enforcement of any law of this State and conducting public education programs. However, any moneys in the Fund that are required by the court or by an agreement to be used for a particular purpose shall be used for that purpose.

(330 ILCS 45/10) (from Ch. 23, par. 3090)

Sec. 10. Superintendents and counties.

(a) The executive powers of the Commission shall be vested in a superintendent selected or appointed ~~elected~~ by a vote from a majority of the full Commission membership and who shall have received an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States.

(b) Superintendent vacancies shall be filled, whether long-term or temporarily, at the next regularly scheduled full Commission meeting or within 30 days at a specially convened meeting, whichever comes sooner, and shall be selected by a vote from a majority of the full Commission membership.

(c) Any individual who may be tasked with assuming the duties of or may be vested with the executive powers of a superintendent, whether as acting or interim superintendent, must be selected or appointed by a vote from a majority of the full Commission membership and must have received an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States.

(d) The designated superintendent of the Veterans Assistance Commission of the county shall, under the direction of the Commission, have charge of and maintain an office in the county building or a central location within the county, to be used solely by the Commission for providing the just, necessary, and needed services mandated by law.

(e) The county shall provide for the funding of the office and ~~provide~~ furnish all necessary furnishings, supplies, and services as passed by the county board in its annual appropriation, and the county shall provide or fund services, including, but not limited to, human resources and payroll support; information technology services and equipment; telephone services and equipment; printing services and equipment; postage costs; and liability insurance. Any litigation or legal settlement that has a financial impact to the county is subject to the approval of the county board. ~~telephone, printing, stationery, and postage therefor.~~

(f) The county shall also provide to the employees of the Commission all benefits available to county employees, including, but not limited to, benefits offered through the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund or any other applicable county retirement fund; health, life, and dental insurance; and workers compensation insurance. Employer contributions and costs for these benefits, services, and coverages may come from Commission funds. Counties not currently providing benefits to Commission employees must comply with this subsection within 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.

(g) The county board shall, in any county where a Veterans Assistance Commission is organized, in addition to sums appropriated for these just, necessary, and needed services as provided by law and approved by the Commission under this Act, appropriate such additional sums, upon recommendation of the Veterans Assistance Commission, to properly compensate, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (g) of Section 9 and subsection (e) of this Section, the officers and employees required to administer such assistance. The county board shall also provide funds to the Commission to reimburse the superintendent, officers, delegates and employees for certain expenses which are approved by the Commission. The superintendent and other employees shall be employees of the Veterans Assistance Commission, and no provision in this Section or elsewhere in this Act shall be construed to mean that they are employees of the county.

(h) Superintendents, subject to rules formulated by the Commission, shall select, as far as possible, Veteran Service Officers and other employees from among military veterans, including those who have served or may still be serving as members of the Illinois National Guard or a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, who did not receive a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge or other equivalent discharge thereof, or their spouses, surviving spouses, or children. Employees of the Commission shall be at-will employees.

(i) In a county with less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, the superintendent may, in conformance with subsection (f) of Section 3-9005 of the Counties Code, request ~~legal assistance~~ from the State's Attorney serving the county in which the Veterans Assistance Commission is located, an opinion upon any question of law relating to a matter in which the county Veterans Assistance Commission may be concerned. With regard to matters involving Section 8 or 9 or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 10, the State's Attorney shall confer with the Office of the Attorney General before rendering an opinion.

(j) Superintendents of all counties subject to this Act, when required by the Commission, shall give bond in the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

(k) All persons ~~elected or~~ selected or appointed to fill positions provided for in this Section shall be exempt from the operation and provisions of any civil service act or laws of this State, and the secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by the superintendent.

(Source: P.A. 102-56, eff. 7-9-21; 102-732, eff. 1-1-23.)

(330 ILCS 45/12 new)

Sec. 12. Home rule. A home rule unit may not operate, act, or fail to act in a manner that is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of

Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

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

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 45** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Harmon offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 45

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 45 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 19-4, 19-8, and 19-10 as follows:
(10 ILCS 5/19-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-4)

Sec. 19-4. Mailing or delivery of ballots; time. Immediately upon the receipt of such application either by mail or electronic means, not more than 90 days nor less than 5 days prior to such election, or by personal delivery not more than 90 days nor less than one day prior to such election, at the office of such election authority, it shall be the duty of such election authority to examine the records to ascertain whether or not such applicant is lawfully entitled to vote as requested, including a verification of the applicant's signature on file with the office of the election authority ~~by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card~~, and if found so to be entitled to vote, to post within one business day thereafter the name, street address, ward and precinct number or township and district number, as the case may be, of such applicant given on a list, the pages of which are to be numbered consecutively to be kept by such election authority for such purpose in a conspicuous, open and public place accessible to the public at the entrance of the office of such election authority, and in such a manner that such list may be viewed without necessity of requesting permission therefor. Within one day after posting the name and other information of an applicant for a vote by mail ballot, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections that name and other posted information to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and other information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. Within 2 business days after posting a name and other information on the list within its office, but no sooner than 40 days before an election, the election authority shall mail, postage prepaid, or deliver in person in such office, or deliver via electronic transmission pursuant to Section 19-2.6, an official ballot or ballots if more than one are to be voted at said election. Mail delivery of Temporarily Absent Student ballot applications pursuant to Section 19-12.3 shall be by nonforwardable mail. However, for the consolidated election, vote by mail ballots for certain precincts may be delivered to applicants not less than 25 days before the election if so much time is required to have prepared and printed the ballots containing the names of persons nominated for offices at the consolidated primary. The election authority shall enclose with each vote by mail ballot or application written instructions on how voting assistance shall be provided pursuant to Section 17-14 and a document, written and approved by the State Board of Elections, informing the vote by mail voter of the required postage for returning the application and ballot, and enumerating the circumstances under which a person is authorized to vote by vote by mail ballot pursuant to this Article; such document shall also include a statement informing the applicant that if he or she falsifies or is solicited by another to falsify his or her eligibility to cast a vote by mail ballot, such applicant or other is subject to penalties pursuant to Section 29-10 and Section 29-20 of the Election Code. Each election authority shall maintain a list of the name, street address, ward and precinct, or township and district number, as the case may be, of all applicants who have returned vote by mail ballots to such authority, and the name of such vote by mail voter shall be added to such list within one business day from receipt of such ballot. If the vote by mail ballot envelope indicates

that the voter was assisted in casting the ballot, the name of the person so assisting shall be included on the list. The list, the pages of which are to be numbered consecutively, shall be kept by each election authority in a conspicuous, open, and public place accessible to the public at the entrance of the office of the election authority and in a manner that the list may be viewed without necessity of requesting permission for viewing.

Each election authority shall maintain a list for each election of the voters to whom it has issued vote by mail ballots. The list shall be maintained for each precinct within the jurisdiction of the election authority. Prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the election authority shall deliver to the judges of election in each precinct the list of registered voters in that precinct to whom vote by mail ballots have been issued by mail.

Each election authority shall maintain a list for each election of voters to whom it has issued temporarily absent student ballots. The list shall be maintained for each election jurisdiction within which such voters temporarily abide. Immediately after the close of the period during which application may be made by mail or electronic means for vote by mail ballots, each election authority shall mail to each other election authority within the State a certified list of all such voters temporarily abiding within the jurisdiction of the other election authority.

In the event that the return address of an application for ballot by a physically incapacitated elector is that of a facility licensed or certified under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, within the jurisdiction of the election authority, and the applicant is a registered voter in the precinct in which such facility is located, the ballots shall be prepared and transmitted to a responsible judge of election no later than 9 a.m. on the Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday immediately preceding the election as designated by the election authority under Section 19-12.2. Such judge shall deliver in person on the designated day the ballot to the applicant on the premises of the facility from which application was made. The election authority shall by mail notify the applicant in such facility that the ballot will be delivered by a judge of election on the designated day.

All applications for vote by mail ballots shall be available at the office of the election authority for public inspection upon request from the time of receipt thereof by the election authority until 30 days after the election, except during the time such applications are kept in the office of the election authority pursuant to Section 19-7, and except during the time such applications are in the possession of the judges of election.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 30 of the Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, or Stalking Act, neither the name nor the address of a program participant under that Act shall be included in any list of registered voters available to the public, including the lists referenced in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 102-292, eff. 1-1-22; 102-819, eff. 5-13-22.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-8)

Sec. 19-8. Time and place of counting ballots.

(a) (Blank.)

(b) Each vote by mail voter's ballot returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by that election authority before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and may be processed by the election authority beginning on the day it is received by the election authority in the central ballot counting location of the election authority, but the results of the processing may not be counted until the day of the election after 7:00 p.m., except as provided in subsections (g) and (g-5).

(c) Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots.

Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark or a barcode usable with an intelligent mail barcode tracking system, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt, opened to inspect the date inserted on the certification, and, if the certification date is election day or earlier and the ballot is otherwise found to be valid under the requirements of this Section, counted at the central ballot counting

location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots. Absent a date on the certification, the ballot shall not be counted.

If an election authority is using an intelligent mail barcode tracking system, a ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark may be counted if the intelligent mail barcode tracking system verifies the envelope was mailed no later than election day.

(d) Special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by the election authority at any time before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same period provided for counting vote by mail voters' ballots under subsections (b), (g), and (g-5). Special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots that are mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that are received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the closing of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same periods provided for counting vote by mail voters' ballots under subsection (c).

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, vote by mail voters' ballots and special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots received by the election authority after the closing of the polls on an election day shall be endorsed by the election authority receiving them with the day and hour of receipt and shall be safely kept unopened by the election authority for the period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at the election, and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of that election.

(f) Counting required under this Section to begin on election day after the closing of the polls shall commence no later than 8:00 p.m. and shall be conducted by a panel or panels of election judges appointed in the manner provided by law. The counting shall continue until all vote by mail voters' ballots and special write-in vote by mail voter's blank ballots required to be counted on election day have been counted.

(g) The procedures set forth in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code shall apply to all ballots counted under this Section. In addition, 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 judge or official shall compare the voter's signature on the certification envelope of that vote by mail ballot with the voter's signature on the application verified in accordance with Section 19-4 or the signature of the voter on file in the office of the election authority. If the election judge or official determines that the 2 signatures match, and that the vote by mail voter is otherwise qualified to cast a vote by mail ballot, the election authority shall cast and count the ballot on election day or the day the ballot is determined to be valid, whichever is later, adding the results to the precinct in which the voter is registered. If the election judge or official determines that the signatures do not match, or that the vote by mail voter is not qualified to cast a vote by mail ballot, then without opening the certification envelope, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

In addition to the voter's signatures not matching, a vote by mail ballot may be rejected by the election judge or official:

- (1) if the ballot envelope is open or has been opened and resealed;
- (2) if the voter has already cast an early or grace period ballot;
- (3) if the voter voted in person on election day or the voter is not a duly registered voter in the precinct; or
- (4) on any other basis set forth in this Code.

If the election judge or official determines that any of these reasons apply, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

(g-5) If a vote by mail ballot is rejected by the election judge or official for any reason, the election authority shall, within 2 days after the rejection but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, notify the vote by mail voter that his or her ballot was rejected. The notice shall inform the voter of the reason or reasons the ballot was rejected and shall state that the voter may appear before the election authority, on or before the 14th day after the election, to show cause as to why the ballot should not be rejected. The voter may present evidence to the election authority supporting his or her contention that the ballot should be counted. The election authority shall appoint a panel of 3 election judges to review the contested ballot, application, and certification envelope, as well as any evidence submitted by the vote by mail voter. No more than 2 election judges on the reviewing panel shall be of the same political party. The

reviewing panel of election judges shall make a final determination as to the validity of the contested vote by mail ballot. The judges' determination shall not be reviewable either administratively or judicially.

A vote by mail ballot subject to this subsection that is determined to be valid shall be counted before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots.

(g-10) All vote by mail ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

(h) Each political party, candidate, and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-522, eff. 6-30-16.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-10)

Sec. 19-10. Pollwatchers may be appointed to observe early voting procedures and view all reasonably requested records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, at the office of the election authority as well as at municipal, township or road district clerks' offices where such early voting is conducted. Such pollwatchers shall qualify and be appointed in the same manner as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23, except each candidate, political party or organization of citizens may appoint only one pollwatcher for each location where early voting is conducted. Pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois and possess valid pollwatcher credentials.

Where ~~certain~~ vote by mail voters' ballots are processed or counted ~~on the day of the election~~ in the office of the election authority as provided in Section 19-8 of this Act, each political party, candidate and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned. Such pollwatchers shall be subject to the same provisions as are provided for pollwatchers in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code, and shall be permitted to observe the election judges making the signature comparison as provided in Section 19-8 ~~between that which is on the ballot envelope and that which is on the permanent voter registration record card taken from the master file.~~

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

Article 10.

Section 10-1. Legislative Intent.

(a) It is the intent of the General Assembly for this Article to make changes to the Judicial Circuits Districting Act of 2022 and the Circuit Courts Act to effectuate the intent of Public Act 102-693 by correcting drafting errors and making clarifications, while converting the remaining at-large judgeships in the 6th and 17th judicial circuits to resident judgeships similar to other circuits, including, but not limited to, the 3rd and 19th judicial circuits.

(b) This Article corrects a drafting error in Public Act 102-693 that included Lake County precincts in subcircuit 1 of the 22nd Circuit. Lake County is not in the 22nd Circuit. The inclusion of those precincts was inadvertent.

(c) This Article also clarifies that, in accordance with the Illinois Constitution of 1970, no change in the boundaries shall affect an incumbent judge's qualification for office or right to run for retention. Incumbent circuit judges have the right to run for retention in the circuit. Nothing in Public Act 102-693 or this Article is intended to affect the tenure of any circuit judge elected or appointed or limit retention elections to an area less than the whole circuit as provided for by the Constitution.

Section 10-5. The Judicial Circuits Districting Act of 2022 is amended by changing Section 45 as follows:

(705 ILCS 24/45)

Sec. 45. 22nd Judicial Circuit. On and after December 2, 2024, the 22nd Judicial Circuit is divided into 4 subcircuits as follows:

Judicial Subcircuit 1 consists of the following:

In McHenry

VOTING PRECINCTS:

Algonquin 2, Algonquin 3, Algonquin 4, Algonquin 5, Algonquin 7, Algonquin 8, Algonquin 10, Algonquin 11, Algonquin 12, Algonquin 13, Algonquin 15, Algonquin 19, Algonquin 20, Algonquin 21, Algonquin 22, Algonquin 23, Algonquin 24, Algonquin 25, Algonquin 26, Algonquin 27, Algonquin 28, Algonquin 29,

[January 5, 2023]

Algonquin 31, Algonquin 34, Algonquin 35, Algonquin 36, Algonquin 37, Algonquin 38, Algonquin 40, Algonquin 41, Algonquin 42, Algonquin 43, Algonquin 46, Algonquin 47, Algonquin 48, Algonquin 50, Algonquin 51, Algonquin 52, Algonquin 53, Algonquin 54, Algonquin 57, Algonquin 58, Algonquin 59, Algonquin 60, Algonquin 61, Algonquin 62, Algonquin 63, Algonquin 65, Algonquin 66, Algonquin 67, Algonquin 68, Grafton 8, Grafton 10, Grafton 30, Grafton 31, Nunda 2, Nunda 3, Nunda 5, Nunda 13

In Lake

VOTING PRECINCTS:

Avon 18, Avon 19, Avon 20, Avon 24, Avon 25, Avon 26, Avon 27, Avon 28, Avon 29, Avon 30, Avon 31, Avon 37, Avon 40, Avon 47, Grant 136, Grant 140, Grant 142, Lake Villa 164, Lake Villa 165

In Voting Precinct: Avon 21, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978612021053, 170978612021054, 170978612022015, 170978612022016, 170978612022019, 170978612022020, 170978612022021, 170978612022022, 170978612022025, 170978612022026, 170978612022027~~

In Voting Precinct: Avon 32, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978612012016, 170978612012017, 170978612014029, 170978614032000, 170978614041001, 170978614041002, 170978614041005, 170978614041006, 170978614041007, 170978614041008, 170978614041015, 170978614041016, 170978614041017, 170978614041018, 170978614041021, 170978614041022, 170978614041023, 170978614041024, 170978614041025, 170978614041026, 170978614041027, 170978614041028, 170978614041029, 170978614041030, 170978614042000, 170978614042001, 170978614042002, 170978614042003, 170978614042004, 170978614042005, 170978614042006, 170978614042007, 170978614043000, 170978614043001, 170978614043002, 170978614043003, 170978614043004, 170978614043005, 170978614043006, 170978614043007, 170978614043008, 170978614043009, 170978614044007~~

In Voting Precinct: Avon 38, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978614021044, 170978614022016, 170978614022017, 170978614022018, 170978614023000, 170978614023001, 170978614023002, 170978614023003, 170978614024027~~

In Voting Precinct: Avon 39, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978614022001, 170978614022002, 170978614022003, 170978614022004, 170978614022011, 170978614022012, 170978614022013, 170978614022014, 170978614022015, 170978614022019, 170978614022020, 170978614032013, 170978614032014, 170978614032015, 170978614032016, 170978614032017, 170978614032018, 170978614032019, 170978614042008, 170978614042009, 170978614042010, 170978614042011, 170978614042012, 170978614042013, 170978614042014, 170978614042015, 170978614042016, 170978614042017, 170978614044004, 170978614044005, 170978614044011, 170978614044012, 170978614044013, 170978614044014, 170978614044015, 170978614044016, 170978614044017~~

In Voting Precinct: Avon 41, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978614024000, 170978614024001, 170978614024002, 170978614024009, 170978614024030, 170978614024031, 170978614024032~~

In Voting Precinct: Avon 44, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978611052007, 170978611052008, 170978611052009, 170978611052010, 170978611052011, 170978611052012, 170978611052013, 170978611052014, 170978614024004, 170978614024005, 170978614024006, 170978614024007, 170978614024008, 170978614024033, 170978614024034, 170978614024035~~

In Voting Precinct: Fremont 106, in Lake

BLOCKS:

~~170978641091000, 170978641091001, 170978641091002, 170978641091003, 170978641091004, 170978641091005, 170978641091006, 170978641091007, 170978641091008, 170978641091009, 170978641091010, 170978641091025, 170978641091026, 170978641091027, 1709789, Algonquin 31, Algonquin 34, Algonquin 35, Algonquin 36, Algonquin 37, Algonquin 38, Algonquin 40, Algonquin 41, Algonquin 42, Algonquin 43, Algonquin 46, Algonquin 47, Algonquin 48, Algonquin 50, Algonquin 51, Algonquin 52, Algonquin 53, Algonquin 54, Algonquin 57, Algonquin 58, Algonquin 59, Algonquin 60, Algonquin 61, Algonquin 62, Algonquin 63, Algonquin 65, Algonquin 66, Algonquin 67, Algonquin 68, Grafton 8, Grafton 10, Grafton 30, Grafton 31, Nunda 2, Nunda 3, Nunda 5, Nunda 13~~

Judicial Subcircuit 2 consists of the following:

In County: McHenry

TOWNSHIPS:

Dorr township

In McHenry

VOTING PRECINCTS:

Grafton 2, Grafton 3, Grafton 5, Grafton 6, Grafton 7, Grafton 25, Greenwood 2, Greenwood 4, Grafton 11, Grafton 12, Grafton 13, Grafton 16, Grafton 18, Grafton 19, Grafton 20, Grafton 21, Grafton 23, Grafton 24, Grafton 28, Grafton 29, McHenry 34, Nunda 10, Nunda 11, Nunda 15, Nunda 17, Nunda 18, Nunda 19, Nunda 20, Nunda 29

In Voting Precinct: Greenwood 6, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118704021000, 171118704021001, 171118704021035, 171118704021037, 171118704041005, 171118704041006, 171118704041007, 171118704041008, 171118704041010, 171118704041011, 171118704041012, 171118704041014, 171118704041015, 171118704041021, 171118704041022, 171118704041023, 171118704041024, 171118704041025, 171118704041026, 171118704041027, 171118704041028, 171118704041029, 171118704041030, 171118704041031, 171118704041032, 171118704041033, 171118704041034, 171118704041035, 171118704041040

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 11, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118705011002, 171118705011013, 171118705011025, 171118705011026, 171118705011027, 171118705011028, 171118705011029, 171118705011030, 171118705011031, 171118705011032, 171118705011033, 171118705011034, 171118705011035, 171118705011036, 171118705011037, 171118705011038, 171118705011039, 171118705011048

In Voting Precinct: Nunda 21, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118708133005, 171118708133007, 171118708133012, 171118708133013, 171118708133014, 171118708133015, 171118708133016

In Voting Precinct: Nunda 27, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118708131020, 171118708131021, 171118708131022, 171118708131034, 171118708131035, 171118708131037, 171118708132000, 171118708132004, 171118708132005, 171118708132006, 171118708132007, 171118708132008, 171118708132009, 171118708132010, 171118708132011, 171118708132012, 171118708132013, 171118708132014, 171118708132015

Judicial Subcircuit 3 consists of the following:

In McHenry

VOTING PRECINCTS:

[January 5, 2023]

Algonquin 1, Algonquin 6, Algonquin 9, Algonquin 14, Algonquin 16, Algonquin 17, Algonquin 18, Algonquin 30, Algonquin 32, Algonquin 33, Algonquin 39, Algonquin 44, Algonquin 45, Algonquin 49, Algonquin 55, Algonquin 56, Algonquin 64, McHenry 2, McHenry 3, McHenry 4, McHenry 6, McHenry 7, McHenry 9, McHenry 12, McHenry 13, McHenry 14, McHenry 15, McHenry 16, McHenry 17, McHenry 18, McHenry 20, McHenry 21, McHenry 22, McHenry 23, McHenry 24, McHenry 25, McHenry 26, McHenry 27, McHenry 28, McHenry 30, McHenry 31, McHenry 32, Nunda 1, Nunda 4, Nunda 6, Nunda 7, Nunda 8, Nunda 9, Nunda 12, Nunda 14, Nunda 16, Nunda 22, Nunda 23, Nunda 24, Nunda 25, Nunda 26, Nunda 28

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 1, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118706042000, 171118706042001, 171118706042002, 171118706042003, 171118706042004,
 171118706042005, 171118706043000, 171118707032021, 171118707032022, 171118707032023,
 171118707032024, 171118707032034, 171118707032035, 171118707032036, 171118707032037,
 171118707032038, 171118707032039, 171118707032040, 171118707032043, 171118707032048,
 171118707032049, 171118707032050, 171118707032051, 171118707032052

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 11, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118706051000, 171118706051001, 171118706051002, 171118706051003, 171118706051004,
 171118706051005, 171118706051006, 171118706051007, 171118706051008, 171118706051009,
 171118706051010, 171118706051011, 171118706051012, 171118706051013, 171118706051014,
 171118706051015, 171118706054004, 171118706054005

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 29, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118705012048, 171118706031000, 171118706031001, 171118706031003, 171118706031004,
 171118706031005, 171118706031006, 171118706031007, 171118706031009, 171118706031010,
 171118706031014, 171118706031015, 171118706031043, 171118706031044, 171118706031049,
 171118706031050, 171118706031051, 171118706031052, 171118706031053, 171118706031054,
 171118706031055, 171118706031056, 171118706031057, 171118706031058, 171118706031059,
 171118706031060, 171118706031062, 171118706031063, 171118706031064, 171118706031065,
 171118706031066, 171118706031067, 171118706031068, 171118706031069, 171118706031076

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 35, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118707032025, 171118707032026, 171118707032027, 171118707032028, 171118707032029,
 171118707032032, 171118707034021, 171118707034032

In Voting Precinct: Nunda 21, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118708081000, 171118708093000, 171118708093001, 171118708093002, 171118708093003,
 171118708093004, 171118708093005, 171118708093006, 171118708093007, 171118708093008,
 171118708093009, 171118708093017, 171118708093018, 171118708093019, 171118708093020,
 171118708093021, 171118708093027, 171118708093028, 171118708093029, 171118708093030,
 171118708093031, 171118708093032, 171118708093033, 171118708094039, 171118708094040,
 171118708094041, 171118708132018, 171118708132019, 171118708132025, 171118708132026,
 171118708133000, 171118708133001, 171118708133002, 171118708133003, 171118708133004,
 171118708133023, 171118708133030

In Voting Precinct: Nunda 27, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118708094008, 171118708094009, 171118708094010, 171118708094011, 171118708094012,
 171118708094013, 171118708094014, 171118708094015, 171118708094016, 171118708094017,
 171118708094018, 171118708094019, 171118708094020, 171118708094021, 171118708094022,
 171118708094023, 171118708094024, 171118708094025, 171118708094026, 171118708094027,

171118708094028, 171118708094029, 171118708094030, 171118708094031, 171118708094032,
 171118708094033, 171118708094034, 171118708094035, 171118708094036, 171118708094037,
 171118708094038

Judicial Subcircuit 4 consists of the following:

In County: McHenry

TOWNSHIPS:

Alden township, Burton township, Chemung township, Coral township, Dunham township, Hartland township, Hebron township, Marengo township, Richmond township, Riley township, Seneca township

In McHenry

VOTING PRECINCTS:

Grafton 1, Grafton 4, Greenwood 1, Greenwood 3, Greenwood 5, Greenwood 7, Grafton 9, Grafton 14, Grafton 15, Grafton 17, Grafton 22, Grafton 26, Grafton 27, McHenry 5, McHenry 8, McHenry 10, McHenry 19, McHenry 33

In Voting Precinct: Greenwood 6, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118704031048, 171118704031049, 171118704031050

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 1, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118701042065, 171118707032002, 171118707032003, 171118707032004, 171118707032005,
 171118707032006, 171118707032007, 171118707032008, 171118707032009, 171118707032010,
 171118707032013, 171118707032014, 171118707032015, 171118707032016, 171118707032017,
 171118707032018, 171118707032019, 171118707032020, 171118707032030, 171118707032031,
 171118707032033

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 29, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118705012000, 171118705012001, 171118705012002, 171118705012003, 171118705012004,
 171118705012005, 171118705012006, 171118705012013, 171118705012014, 171118705012015,
 171118705012016, 171118705012023, 171118705012024, 171118705012025, 171118705012026,
 171118705012027, 171118705012074, 171118705012075, 171118705012076, 171118705012077

In Voting Precinct: McHenry 35, in McHenry

BLOCKS:

171118707032000, 171118707032001, 171118707034000, 171118707034001, 171118707034002,
 171118707034003, 171118707034004, 171118707034005, 171118707034006, 171118707034007,
 171118707034008, 171118707034009, 171118707034010, 171118707034011, 171118707034012,
 171118707034013, 171118707034014, 171118707034015, 171118707034016, 171118707034017,
 171118707034018, 171118707034019, 171118707034020

(Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

Section 10-10. The Circuit Courts Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 2f, 2f-2, 2f-4, 2f-5, 2f-6, 2f-9, 2f-13, 2f-14, 2f-15, 2f-18, and 37 as follows:

(705 ILCS 35/2) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.2)

Sec. 2. Circuit judges. Circuit judges shall be elected at the general elections and for terms as provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution. Ninety-four circuit judges shall be elected in the Circuit of Cook County, and 3 circuit judges shall be elected in each of the other circuits except as provided in this Section. In circuits other than Cook County containing a population of 230,000 or more inhabitants and in which there is included a county containing a population of 200,000 or more inhabitants, or in circuits other than Cook County containing a population of 270,000 or more inhabitants, according to the last preceding federal census and in the circuit where the seat of State government is situated at the time fixed by law for the nomination of judges of the Circuit Court in such circuit and in any circuit which meets the requirements

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set out in Section 2a of this Act, 4 circuit judges shall be elected in the manner provided by law. In circuits other than Cook County in which each county in the circuit has a population of 475,000 or more, 4 circuit judges shall be elected in addition to the 4 circuit judges provided for in this Section. In any circuit composed of 2 counties having a total population of 350,000 or more, one circuit judge shall be elected in addition to the 4 circuit judges provided for in this Section.

In the 3rd judicial circuit, there shall be no at-large circuit judgeships, and only resident circuit judges shall be elected as provided in Section 2f-13.

In the 6th judicial circuit, there shall be no at-large circuit judgeships, and only resident circuit judges shall be elected as provided in Section 2f-14.

In the 17th judicial circuit, there shall be no at-large circuit judgeships, and only resident circuit judges shall be elected as provided in Sections 2f-6 and 2q.

Any additional circuit judgeships in the 19th and 22nd judicial circuits resulting by operation of this Section shall be filled, if at all, at the general election in 2006 only as provided in Section 2f-1. Thereafter, however, this Section shall not apply to the determination of the number of circuit judgeships in the 19th and 22nd judicial circuits. The number of circuit judgeships in the 19th judicial circuit shall be determined thereafter in accordance with Section 2f-1 and Section 2f-2 and shall be reduced in accordance with those Sections. The number of circuit judgeships in the 22nd judicial circuit shall be determined thereafter in accordance with Section 2f-1 and Section 2f-5 and shall be reduced in accordance with those Sections. In the 19th judicial circuit, there shall be no at-large circuit judgeships, and only resident circuit judges shall be elected as provided in Sections 2f-2.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section or any other law, the number of at-large judgeships of the 12th judicial circuit may be reduced as provided in subsections (a-10) and (a-15) of Section 2f-4.

In the 23rd judicial circuit, there shall be no at-large circuit judgeships, and only resident circuit judges shall be elected as provided in Sections 2f-10 and 2f-11.

In the 24th judicial circuit, there shall be no at-large circuit judgeships, and only resident circuit judges shall be elected as provided in Section 2f-12.

The several judges of the circuit courts of this State, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of judge of.... court, according to the best of my ability."

One of the 3 additional circuit judgeships authorized by this amendatory Act in circuits other than Cook County in which each county in the circuit has a population of 475,000 or more may be filled when this Act becomes law. The 2 remaining circuit judgeships in such circuits shall not be filled until on or after July 1, 1977.

(Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.2f)

Sec. 2f. Circuit of Cook County.

(a) Until December 2, 2024, the Circuit of Cook County shall be divided into 15 units to be known as subcircuits. On and after December 2, 2024, the Circuit of Cook County is divided into 20 subcircuits as drawn by the General Assembly. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Beginning in 2031, the General Assembly shall, in the year following each federal decennial census, redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the most recent federal decennial census.

In accordance with subsection (d), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(b) The 165 resident judges to be elected from the Circuit of Cook County shall be determined under paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Judicial Vacancies Act.

(c) For resident judgeships to be filled by election on or before the 2022 general election ~~Until December 2, 2024,~~ the Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional resident judgeships provided by paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Judicial Vacancies Act and (ii) all vacancies in resident judgeships existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, with respect to the other resident judgeships of the Circuit of Cook County, for election from the various

subcircuits until there are 11 resident judges to be elected from each of the 15 subcircuits (for a total of 165). A resident judgeship authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 that became vacant and was filled by appointment by the Supreme Court before that effective date shall be filled by election at the general election in November of 1992 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County within Chicago or the unit of that Circuit outside Chicago, as the case may be, in which the vacancy occurred.

(d) As soon as practicable after the subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme Court shall determine by lot a numerical order for the 15 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. After the first round of assignments, the second and all later rounds shall be based on the same numerical order. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. No elected judge of the Circuit of Cook County serving on January 7, 2022 shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d-5) For resident judgeships to be filled by election on or after the 2024 general election, a vacancy of a resident judgeship to be elected from a subcircuit shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the subcircuit created under the Judicial Circuits Districting Act of 2022 that numerically corresponds to the subcircuit from which the resident judgeship was previously allotted. For any resident judgeship to be elected from a subcircuit that was not previously allotted to a subcircuit, vacancies shall be allotted in numerical order to subcircuits created under the Judicial Circuits Districting Act of 2022 which numerically correspond to subcircuits that had less than 11 resident judges on January 7, 2022 until there are 11 resident judges to be elected from each of the respective subcircuits. Any vacancies in formerly associate judgeships converted to resident circuit judgeships in the Circuit of Cook County occurring on or after June 1, 2023 shall be allotted in numerical order to Judicial Subcircuits 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 until there are 11 resident judges to be elected from each of those subcircuits (for a total of 55). The maximum number of formerly associate judgeships converted to resident circuit judgeships which may be allotted to Judicial Subcircuits 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in an election cycle shall be 2 judgeships per subcircuit. All vacancies in circuit judgeships in the Circuit of Cook County, which are not allotted to Judicial Subcircuits 1 through 15 pursuant to subsection (e) of this Section, existing on or occurring on or after June 1, 2022 shall be allotted in numerical order to Judicial Subcircuits 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 until there are 11 resident judges to be elected from each of those subcircuits (for a total of 55).

(e) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter. (Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21; 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-2)

Sec. 2f-2. 19th judicial circuit; subcircuits; additional judges.

(a) Prior to December 5, 2022, the 19th circuit shall be divided into 6 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 6 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. The 6 resident judgeships to be assigned that are not added by or converted from at-large judgeships as provided in this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be assigned to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th subcircuits, in that order. The 6 resident judgeships to be assigned that are added by or converted from at-large judgeships as provided in this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be assigned to the 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st subcircuits, in that order. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution.

(a-3) On and after December 5, 2022, the 19th circuit is divided into 12 subcircuits. Beginning in 2031, the General Assembly shall, in the year following each federal decennial census, redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the most recent federal decennial census. In 2022, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census and divide the 19th circuit into at least 10 subcircuits. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous,

and substantially equal in population. Once a judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit or an at-large judgeship is converted to a resident judgeship and assigned to a subcircuit, it shall be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by election by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit. When a vacancy occurs in a resident judgeship, the resident judgeship shall be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) and filled by election.

(a-5) Of the at-large judgeships of the 19th judicial circuit, the first 3 that are or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall become resident judgeships of the 19th judicial circuit to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) and filled by election, except that the Supreme Court may fill those judgeships by appointment for any remainder of a vacated term until the resident judgeships are filled initially by election. As used in this subsection, a vacancy does not include the expiration of a term of an at-large judge who seeks retention in that office at the next term.

(a-10) The 19th judicial circuit shall have 3 additional resident judgeships to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c). One of the additional resident judgeships shall be filled by election beginning at the 2010 general election. Two of the additional resident judgeships shall be filled by election beginning at the 2012 general election.

(a-15) On and after January 7, 2022, each at-large judgeship of the 19th judicial circuit existing on January 7, 2022 shall be converted to a resident judgeship as it is or becomes vacant and shall be allotted by the Supreme Court according to subsection (c) of this Section. It is the intent of the General Assembly not to create any additional judgeships in the 19th judicial circuit by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the conversion of at-large judgeships to resident judgeships under this subsection shall not entitle the 19th judicial circuit to any additional circuit judgeships elected at-large. ~~The 19th judicial circuit shall have additional resident judgeships as provided by subsection (a-3) to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c). The resident judgeships shall be allotted by the Supreme Court in numerical order as provided by the General Assembly upon the redrawing of boundaries and the division of subcircuits pursuant to subsection (a-3). Two additional resident judgeships allotted by the Supreme Court pursuant to this subsection, in numerical order as provided by the General Assembly, shall be filled by election beginning at the 2022 general election. The remainder of the additional resident judgeships shall be filled by election at the 2024 election.~~

(a-20) ~~Any~~ In addition to the 2 judgeships filled by election at the 2022 election as provided by subsection (a-15), any judgeship that became vacant after January 1, 2020 and on June 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 102-380) ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ is held by an individual appointed by the Supreme Court also shall be filled by election at the 2022 general election.

(b) Prior to December 5, 2022, the 19th circuit shall have a total of 12 resident judgeships (6 resident judgeships existing on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, 3 formerly at-large judgeships as provided in subsection (a-5), and 3 resident judgeships added by subsection (a-10)). The number of resident judgeships allotted to subcircuits of the 19th judicial circuit pursuant to this Section shall constitute all the resident judgeships of the 19th judicial circuit.

(c) Prior to January 7, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-693) ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~, the Supreme Court shall allot (i) all vacancies in resident judgeships of the 19th circuit existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and not filled at the 2004 general election, (ii) the resident judgeships of the 19th circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, (iii) the 3 formerly at-large judgeships described in subsection (a-5) as they become available, (iv) the 3 resident judgeships added by subsection (a-10), and (v) the additional resident judgeships provided for by subsection (a-3), for election from the various subcircuits until there are 2 resident judges to be elected from each subcircuit. On and after January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~, the Supreme Court shall allot all vacancies in the 15 resident judgeships of the 19th circuit (the 12 resident judgeships existing on January 7, 2022 and the 3 formerly at-large judgeships converted under subsection (a-15) ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~) for election from the various subcircuits created by Public Act 102-693 ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ in numerical order until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd subcircuits which shall have 2 resident judges each; provided that the first vacancy shall be allotted to the

12th subcircuit, that the second vacancy shall be allotted to the 3rd subcircuit, that the third vacancy shall be allotted to the 4th subcircuit, that the ~~fourth~~ ~~fourth~~ vacancy shall be allotted to the 2nd subcircuit, that the fifth vacancy shall be allotted to the 1st subcircuit, and the sixth vacancy shall be allotted to the 3rd subcircuit. Following these allotments, judicial vacancies shall be allotted in numerical order starting with the 5th subcircuit. No resident judge of the 19th circuit serving on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(c-5) If 2 or more judgeships in the same subcircuit are to be filled at the same election under this Section, the State Board of Elections shall designate those vacancies alphabetically.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at-large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 19th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-380, eff. 8-13-21; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21; 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-4)

Sec. 2f-4. 12th circuit; subcircuits; additional judges.

(a) The 12th circuit shall be divided into 5 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 5 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. The 5 resident judgeships to be assigned after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be assigned to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 1st, and 2nd subcircuits, in that order. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution.

(a-5) In 2022, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(a-10) The first vacancy in the 12th judicial circuit's 10 existing circuit judgeships (8 at large and 2 resident), but not in the additional judgeships described in subsections (b) and (b-5), that exists on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly shall not be filled, by appointment or election, and that judgeship is eliminated. Of the 12th judicial circuit's 10 existing circuit judgeships (8 at large and 2 resident), but not the additional judgeships described in subsections (b) and (b-5), the second to be vacant or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly shall be allotted as a 12th circuit resident judgeship under subsection (c).

(a-15) Of the at large judgeships of the 12th judicial circuit not affected by subsection (a-10), the first 2 that are or become vacant on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall become resident judgeships of the 12th judicial circuit to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) and filled by election, except that the Supreme Court may fill those judgeships by appointment for any remainder of a vacated term until the resident judgeships are filled initially by election.

(a-20) As used in subsections (a-10) and (a-15), a vacancy does not include the expiration of a term of an at large or resident judge who seeks retention in that office at the next term.

(b) The 12th circuit shall have 6 additional resident judgeships, as well as its existing resident judgeship as established in subsection (a-10), and existing at large judgeships, for a total of 15 judgeships available to be allotted under subsection (c) to the 10 subcircuit resident judgeships. The additional resident judgeship created by Public Act 93-541 shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2006. The 2 additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of 2004 shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2008. The additional resident judgeships created by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2010. After the

subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme Court may fill by appointment the additional resident judgeships created by Public Act 93-541, this amendatory Act of 2004, and this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly until the 2006, 2008, or 2010 general election, as the case may be.

(b-5) In addition to the number of circuit judges and resident judges otherwise authorized by law, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on April 1, 2006 there shall be one additional resident judge who is a resident of and elected from the fourth judicial subcircuit of the 12th judicial circuit. That additional resident judgeship may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court until filled by election at the general election in 2008, regardless of whether the judgeships for subcircuits 1, 2, and 3 have been filled.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional resident judgeships of the 12th circuit created by Public Act 93-541, this amendatory Act of 2004, and this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, (ii) the second vacancy in the at large and resident judgeships of the 12th circuit as provided in subsection (a-10), and (iii) the 2 formerly at large judgeships described in subsection (a-15) as they become available, for election from the various subcircuits until, with the additional judge of the fourth subcircuit described in subsection (b-5), there are 2 resident judges to be elected from each subcircuit. No at large or resident judge of the 12th circuit serving on August 18, 2003 shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as at large or resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 12th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this Section.
(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-5)

Sec. 2f-5. 22nd circuit; subcircuits; additional resident judgeship.

(a) The 22nd circuit shall be divided into 4 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 4 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution.

(a-5) In 2022, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at-large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(b) Other than the resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the 22nd circuit shall have one additional resident judgeship, as well as its 3 existing resident judgeships, for a total of 4 resident judgeships to be allotted to the 4 subcircuit resident judgeships. The additional resident judgeship created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2006 and shall not be filled by appointment before the general election in 2006. The number of resident judgeships allotted to subcircuits of the 22nd judicial circuit pursuant to this Section, and the resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, shall constitute all the resident judgeships of the 22nd judicial circuit.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) all eligible vacancies in resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit existing on or occurring on or after August 18, 2003 and not filled at the 2004 general election, (ii) the resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, and (iii) the additional resident judgeship of the 22nd circuit created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident judge of the 22nd circuit serving on August 18, 2003 shall be

required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-6)

Sec. 2f-6. 17th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) Until December 2, 2024, the 17th circuit shall be divided into 4 subcircuits. On and after December 2, 2024, the 17th circuit is divided into 2 subcircuits as drawn by the General Assembly. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Beginning in 2031, the General Assembly shall, in the year following each federal decennial census, redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the most recent federal decennial census. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at-large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution.

Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(a-10) Of the 17th circuit's 9 circuit judgeships existing on April 7, 2005 (6 at large and 3 resident), but not including the one resident judgeship added by Public Act 96-108 this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the 3 resident judgeships shall be allotted as 17th circuit resident judgeships under subsection (c) as those resident judgeships are or become vacant on or after that date the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly. Of the 17th circuit's associate judgeships, the first associate judgeship that is or becomes vacant on or after April 7, 2005 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall become a resident judgeship of the 17th circuit to be allotted by the Supreme Court under subsection (c) as a resident subcircuit judgeship; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at-large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. These resident judgeships, and the one resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, shall constitute all of the resident judgeships of the 17th circuit. As used in this subsection, a vacancy does not include the expiration of a term of a resident judge who seeks retention in that office at the next term. A vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of an associate judge's term if the associate judge is reappointed.

(b) The 17th circuit shall have a total of 4 judgeships (3 resident judgeships existing on April 7, 2005 and one associate judgeship), but not including the one resident judgeship added by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, available to be allotted to the 4 subcircuit resident judgeships. The One at-large judgeships judgeship existing on January 7, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-693) this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be converted to a resident judgeships judgeship as they are it is or become becomes vacant and shall be allotted by the Supreme Court according to subsection (c-5) of this Section.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the 3 resident judgeships of the 17th circuit existing on April 7, 2005 as they are or become vacant as provided in subsection (a-10) and (ii) the one associate judgeship converted into a resident judgeship of the 17th circuit as it is or becomes vacant as provided in subsection (a-10), for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident or associate judge of the 17th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention or reappointment in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(c-5) For vacancies to be filled beginning with the 2024 general election, the The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the 4 resident judgeships of the 17th circuit existing on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly as they become vacant after January 7, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-693) this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly and (ii) the at-large judgeships judgeship converted to a resident judgeships judgeship under subsection (b) as they become it becomes vacant after that date the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, to the subcircuits created

by Public Act 102-693 ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ in numerical order until there are ~~6 three~~ to be elected from the 1st subcircuit and ~~4 two~~ to be elected from the 2nd subcircuit.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 17th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21; 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-9)

Sec. 2f-9. 16th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) The 16th circuit shall be divided into 4 subcircuits. Subcircuits 1, 2, and 4 of the 16th circuit in existence on April 15, 2011 shall continue to use their established boundaries in the new 16th circuit as of December 3, 2012. Subcircuit 3 in existence on April 15, 2011 shall continue to use its established boundary until December 3, 2012. For a judge elected to subcircuit 3 as of April 15, 2011, the current boundaries in existence as of April 15, 2011 shall continue until the conclusion of the existing term of office, following the 2012 general election, and upon the conclusion of the existing term of office, the new boundary shall go into effect. The new boundary for subcircuit 3 shall contain and be made up of the following townships in the County of Kane, excluding the portions of the townships currently served by subcircuit 1, 2, or 4: Aurora, Blackberry, Big Rock, Burlington, Campton, Dundee, Elgin, Hampshire, Kaneville, Plato, Rutland, Sugar Grove, and Virgil. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 4 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at-large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution.

(a-5) In 2022, the General Assembly shall redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the 2020 federal decennial census. The General Assembly shall redraw the subcircuit boundaries after every federal decennial census. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. In accordance with subsection (a), a resident judgeship assigned to a subcircuit shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at-large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. Any vacancy in a resident judgeship existing on or occurring after the effective date of a law redrawing the boundaries of the subcircuits shall be filled by a resident of the redrawn subcircuit.

(b) (Blank).

(c) No resident judge of the 16th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section. No resident judge elected from a subcircuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in or to seek retention in office until the 2012 general election, or until the conclusion of the existing term.

(d) A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2008, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit after January 1, 2011, must retain residency as a registered voter in the subcircuit to run for retention from the circuit at large thereafter.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 16th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-477, eff. 6-1-20; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-13)

Sec. 2f-13. 3rd judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) The 3rd judicial circuit is divided into 4 subcircuits as drawn by the General Assembly. The 4th subcircuit shall contain and be made up of Bond County. The 3 remaining subcircuits shall be contained within Madison County and shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Beginning in 2031, the General Assembly shall, in the year following each federal decennial census, redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the most recent federal decennial census.

(b) ~~The at-large judgeships of the 3rd judicial circuit existing on January 7, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-693) this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be converted to resident judgeships and allotted to the subcircuits as provided in this subsection as those judgeships are or become vacant on or after that date the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. The resident judgeship from Bond County existing on January 7, 2022 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the 4th subcircuit as the judgeship is or becomes vacant on or after that date the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. Of the 3rd circuit's remaining 8 circuit judgeships existing on January 7, 2022 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, the Supreme Court shall allot: (i) the first 3 judgeships as they are or become vacant, including the vacancies to be filled by election at the 2022 general election, to the 1st subcircuit, (ii) the next 3 judgeships as they are or become vacant to the 2nd subcircuit, and (iii) the last 2 judgeships as they are or become vacant to the 3rd subcircuit. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. No elected judge of the 3rd judicial circuit serving on January 7, 2022 shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.~~

(c) If 2 or more judgeships in a subcircuit are to be filled at the same election under this Section, the State Board of Elections shall designate those vacancies alphabetically.

(d) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 3rd judicial circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(e) It is the intent of the General Assembly not to create any additional judgeships in the 3rd judicial circuit by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the conversion of at-large judgeships to resident judgeships under subsection (b) of this Section shall not entitle the 3rd judicial circuit to any additional circuit judgeships elected at-large.

(Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-14)

Sec. 2f-14. 6th judicial circuit; resident judgeships.

(a) ~~The at-large judgeships of the 6th judicial circuit existing on January 7, 2022 shall be converted to resident judgeships as provided in this subsection as those judgeships are or become vacant. The Of the at-large judgeships of the 6th judicial circuit, the first 3 that become vacant after January 7, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-693) this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be converted to resident judgeships elected from Champaign County. The remaining two at-large judgeships that become vacant shall be converted to resident judgeships elected from Macon County. Thereafter, persons elected to those resident judgeships shall be residents of the county which elects them Champaign County.~~

(b) It is the intent of the General Assembly not to create any additional judgeships in the 6th judicial circuit by Public Act 102-693 and this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the conversion of at-large judgeships to resident judgeships under subsection (a) of this Section shall not entitle the 6th judicial circuit to any additional circuit judgeships elected at-large.

(Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-15)

Sec. 2f-15. 7th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) On and after December 2, 2024, the 7th judicial circuit is divided into 7 subcircuits as drawn by the General Assembly. The 1st and 2nd subcircuits shall be contained within Sangamon County and shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The 3rd subcircuit shall contain and be made up of Macoupin County. The 4th subcircuit shall contain and be made up of Morgan County. The 5th subcircuit shall contain and be made up of Scott County. The 6th subcircuit shall contain and be made up of Greene County. The 7th subcircuit shall contain and be made up of Jersey County. Beginning in 2031, the General Assembly shall, in the year following each federal decennial census, redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the most recent federal decennial census.

(b) Of the 5 at-large judgeships of the 7th judicial circuit existing on January 7, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-693) ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~, 4 at-large judgeships shall

be converted to resident judgeships and allotted to the subcircuits as provided in this subsection as those judgeships are or become vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. The resident judgeship from Macoupin County existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the 3rd subcircuit as the judgeship is or becomes vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. The resident judgeship from Morgan County existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the 4th subcircuit as the judgeship is or becomes vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. The resident judgeship from Scott County existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the 5th subcircuit as the judgeship is or becomes vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. The resident judgeship from Greene County existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the 6th subcircuit as the judgeship is or becomes vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. The resident judgeship from Jersey County existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be allotted by the Supreme Court to the 7th subcircuit as the judgeship is or becomes vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. Of the 7th Circuit's remaining 6 resident judgeships (the 2 resident judgeships from Sangamon County existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ and the 4 at-large judgeships converted to resident judgeships), the Supreme Court shall allot (i) the first 3 judgeships as they are or become vacant to the 1st subcircuit and (ii) the next 3 judgeships as they are or become vacant to the 2nd subcircuit. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. No elected judge of the 7th judicial circuit serving on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention or reappointment in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section. A resident judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.

(c) If 2 or more judgeships in a subcircuit are to be filled at the same election under this Section, the State Board of Elections shall designate those vacancies alphabetically.

(d) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 7th judicial circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(e) It is the intent of the General Assembly not to create any additional judgeships in the 7th judicial circuit by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the conversion of at-large judgeships to resident judgeships under subsection (b) of this Section shall not entitle the 7th judicial circuit to any additional circuit judgeships elected at-large.

(Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-18)

Sec. 2f-18. 18th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) On and after December 2, 2024, the 18th judicial circuit is divided into 7 subcircuits as drawn by the General Assembly. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Beginning in 2031, the General Assembly shall, in the year following each federal decennial census, redraw the boundaries of the subcircuits to reflect the results of the most recent federal decennial census.

(b) The at-large judgeships of the 18th judicial circuit shall be converted to resident judgeships and allotted to the subcircuits as provided in this subsection as those judgeships ~~are or~~ become vacant on or after January 7, 2022 ~~(the effective date of Public Act 102-693) this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~. The Supreme Court shall allocate the circuit judgeships of the 18th judicial circuit existing on January 7, 2022 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ as those judgeships are or become vacant on or after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ to the subcircuits in numerical order until there are at least 2 resident judges for each subcircuit. Once a judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes; provided that a resident judge elected from a subcircuit seeking retention shall run for retention at large in the circuit in accordance with Article VI, Section 12(d) of the Illinois Constitution. A resident

judge elected from a subcircuit shall continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.

(c) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 18th judicial circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(d) It is the intent of the General Assembly not to create any additional judgeships in the 18th judicial circuit by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the conversion of at-large judgeships to resident judgeships under subsection (b) of this Section shall not entitle the 18th judicial circuit to any additional circuit judgeships elected at-large.

(Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

(705 ILCS 35/37)

Sec. 37. Currently serving circuit judges.

(a) Nothing in this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall affect the tenure of any circuit judge serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act. No circuit judge serving on August 13, 2021 (the effective date of Public Act 102-380) ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office. Any circuit judge elected to that office prior to August 13, 2021 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly~~ who files to run for retention after that date ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act~~ shall have the right to seek retention in the circuit the judge was elected from or to seek retention in the circuit created by Public Act 102-380 ~~this amendatory Act~~. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the judge's candidacy to the proper election officials.

(b) Nothing in Public Act 102-693 shall affect the tenure of any circuit judge serving on January 7, 2022. No elected circuit judge serving on January 7, 2022 shall be required to change his or her residency under Public Act 102-693 in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office. Any circuit judge elected to that office prior to January 7, 2022 who files to run for retention after the effective date of this amendatory Act shall have the right to seek retention in the circuit the judge was elected from.

(Source: P.A. 102-380, eff. 8-13-21.)

Section 10-15. The Judicial Vacancies Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(705 ILCS 40/2) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.42)

Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of this subsection (a), vacancies in the office of a resident circuit judge in any county or in any unit or subcircuit of any circuit shall not be filled.

(1) If in any county of less than 45,000 inhabitants there remains in office no other resident judge following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.

(2) If in any county of 45,000 or more but less than 60,000 inhabitants there remains in office only one resident judge following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.

(3) If in any county of 60,000 or more inhabitants, other than the County of Cook or as provided in paragraph (5), there remain in office no more than 2 resident judges following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.

(4) The County of Cook shall have 220 ~~165~~ resident judges on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990. Of those resident judgeships, (i) 56 shall be those authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County within Chicago, (ii) 27 shall be those authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County outside Chicago, (iii) 12 shall be additional resident judgeships first elected at the general election in November of 1992, (iv) 10 shall be additional resident judgeships first elected at the general election in November of 1994, and (v) 60 shall be additional resident judgeships to be authorized one each for each reduction upon vacancy in the office of associate judge in the Circuit of Cook County as those vacancies exist or occur on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 and as those vacancies are determined under subsection (b) of Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act until the total resident judgeships authorized under this item (v) is 60, and (vi) 55 shall be additional resident judgeships to be authorized one each for each reduction upon vacancy in the office of associate judge in the Circuit of Cook County as those vacancies occur on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 102nd General Assembly and as those vacancies are determined under subsection (b-5) of Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act until the total resident judgeships authorized under this item (vi) is 55. Seven of the 12 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iii) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during

the period beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1992; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1992. Five of the 12 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iii) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1991 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1992; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1992. Five of the 10 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iv) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1992 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1994; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1994. The remaining 5 of the 10 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iv) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1993 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1994; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December 1994. The additional resident judgeships created upon vacancy in the office of associate judge provided in item (v) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990; but no additional resident judgeships created upon vacancy in the office of associate judge provided in item (v) shall be filled during the 59 day period before the next primary election to nominate judges. The Circuit of Cook County shall be divided into units to be known as subcircuits as provided in Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act. A vacancy in the office of resident judge of the Circuit of Cook County existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, but before the date the subcircuits are created by law, shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court from the unit within Chicago or the unit outside Chicago, as the case may be, in which the vacancy occurs and filled by election from the subcircuit to which it is allotted under Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act. A vacancy in the office of resident judge of the Circuit of Cook County existing on or occurring on or after the date the subcircuits are created by law shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court and by election from the subcircuit to which it is allotted under Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (a), resident judges in the 12th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th judicial circuits are as provided in Sections 2f-1, 2f-2, 2f-4, 2f-5, 2f-6, 2f-9, 2f-10, and 2f-12 of the Circuit Courts Act.

(b) Nothing in paragraphs (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this Section shall be construed to require or permit in any county a greater number of resident judges than there were resident associate judges on January 1, 1967.

(c) Vacancies authorized to be filled by this Section 2 shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Constitution.

(d) A person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of circuit judge shall be, at the time of appointment, a resident of the subcircuit from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected if the vacancy occurred in a circuit divided into subcircuits. If a vacancy in the office of circuit judge occurred in a circuit not divided into subcircuits, a person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be, at the time of appointment, a resident of the circuit from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected. Except as provided in Sections 2f-1, 2f-2, 2f-4, 2f-5, 2f-6, and 2f-9 of the Circuit Courts Act, if a vacancy occurred in the office of a resident circuit judge, a person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be, at the time of appointment, a resident of the county from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected.

(Source: P.A. 102-380, eff. 8-13-21.)

Section 10-20. The Associate Judges Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:
(705 ILCS 45/2) (from Ch. 37, par. 160.2)

Sec. 2. (a) The maximum number of associate judges authorized for each circuit is the greater of the applicable minimum number specified in this Section or one for each 35,000 or fraction thereof in population as determined by the last preceding Federal census, except for circuits with a population of more than 3,000,000 where the maximum number of associate judges is one for each 29,000 or fraction thereof in population as determined by the last preceding federal census, reduced in circuits of less than 200,000 inhabitants by the number of resident circuit judges elected in the circuit in excess of one per county, except that the maximum number of associate judges authorized for the 24th circuit shall be 3. In addition, in circuits of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, there shall be one additional associate judge authorized for each municipal district of the circuit court. The number of associate judges to be appointed in each circuit, not to exceed the maximum authorized, shall be determined from time to time by the Circuit Court. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit consisting of a single county shall be 14, except that

the minimum in the 22nd circuit shall be 8, the minimum in the 19th circuit on and after December 4, 2006 shall be 20, and the maximum number of associate judges in the 20th circuit on and after December 5, 2022 shall be 12. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit consisting of 2 counties with a combined population of at least 275,000 but less than 300,000 shall be 10. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit with a population of at least 303,000 but not more than 309,000 shall be 10. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit with a population of at least 329,000, but not more than 349,999 shall be 11. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit with a population of at least 173,000 shall be 5. The number of associate judges authorized for a circuit shall not be reduced as a result of the 2020 federal decennial census. As used in this Section, the term "resident circuit judge" has the meaning given it in the Judicial Vacancies Act.

(b) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for a circuit with a population of more than 3,000,000 shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (b). For each vacancy that exists on or occurs on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, that maximum number shall be reduced by one until the total number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) is reduced by 60. A vacancy exists or occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed.

(b-5) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for a circuit with a population of more than 3,000,000 shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (b-5). Each associate judgeship vacancy that occurs on or after June 1, 2023 shall be converted to a resident circuit judgeship and allotted to a subcircuit pursuant to subsection (d-5) of Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act, and that maximum number shall be reduced by one until the total number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) is reduced by 55. The maximum number of formerly associate judgeships converted to resident circuit judgeships which may be allotted to subcircuits 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in an election cycle shall be 2 judgeships per subcircuit. A vacancy occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed.

(c) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for the 17th judicial circuit shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (c). Due to the vacancy that exists on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly in the associate judgeship that is converted into a resident judgeship under subsection (a-10) of Section 2f-6 of the Circuit Courts Act, the maximum number of judges authorized under subsection (a) of this Section shall be reduced by one. A vacancy exists or occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed.

(d) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for the 23rd judicial circuit shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (d). Due to the vacancy that exists on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in the associate judgeship that is converted into a resident judgeship under subsection (k) of Section 2f-10 of the Circuit Courts Act, the maximum number of judges authorized under subsection (a) of this Section shall be reduced by one. (Source: P.A. 102-693, eff. 1-7-22.)

Article 99. Effective Date

Section 99-99. 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 Harmon, **House Bill No. 45** 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.

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

YEAS 39; NAYS 16.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Gillespie	Koehler	Simmons
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	Lightford	Sims
Bennett	Hall	Loughran Cappel	Stadelman
Castro	Harris	Martwick	Tharp
Cervantes	Hastings	Mattson	Turner, D.
Collins	Holmes	Morrison	Villa
Cunningham	Hunter	Murphy	Villanueva
Ellman	Johnson	Pacione-Zayas	Villivalam
Feigenholtz	Jones, E.	Pappas	Mr. President
Fine	Joyce	Peters	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Stewart	Wilcox
Bailey	McClure	Stoller	
Bryant	McConchie	Syverson	
Curran	Rezin	Tracy	
DeWitte	Rose	Turner, S.	

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

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

Senator Simmons asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 45**.

POSTING NOTICE WAIVED

Senator Castro moved to waive the six-day posting requirement on **House Bill No. 1688** so that the measure may be heard in the Committee on Executive that is scheduled to meet January 5, 2023.

The motion prevailed.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Mattson, **House Bill No. 5061** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Mattson offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 5061

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 5061 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 11-135.5-15, 11-135.5-25, 11-135.5-35, and 11-135.5-40 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-15)

Sec. 11-135.5-15. Establishment of commission; members; initial costs and funding.

(a) Establishment of commission. Two or more municipalities, at least one of which is located in whole or in part in the county of Cook, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, or Will and has 140,000 or more

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inhabitants at the time of establishment of a regional water commission, excluding cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants, may acquire, either by purchase or construction, a waterworks system or a common source of supply of water, or both, and may operate jointly a waterworks system or a common source of supply of water, or both, and improve and extend the same, as provided in this Division. The municipality meeting the requirement to have 140,000 or more inhabitants as required by this paragraph must have attained that population as of December 16, 2021 (the effective date of Public Act 102-684) ~~this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.~~

The corporate authorities of the municipalities desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of this Division shall establish a regional water commission by adopting an ordinance determining and electing to acquire and operate jointly a waterworks system or a common source of supply of water, or both, as the case may be, and approving an intergovernmental agreement among the municipalities establishing the regional water commission. This agreement may be amended at any time upon the adoption, by the corporate authorities of all member municipalities, of concurring ordinances approving the amendment to the agreement by the corporate authorities of all member municipalities.

(b) Addition or withdrawal of members; dissolution. The agreement may provide for additional municipalities to join the commission upon adoption of an ordinance by the corporate authorities of the joining municipality and, upon such consents, conditions, and approvals of the board of commissioners and of existing member municipalities as shall be provided in the agreement. The agreement shall provide the manner and terms on which a municipality may withdraw from membership in the commission and on which the commission may terminate and dissolve in whole or in part.

(c) Filing of agreement. Promptly upon entering into the agreement or any amendment to it, a copy of such agreement or amendment shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Promptly upon the addition or withdrawal of a municipality, or, upon the dissolution of the commission, that fact shall be certified by an officer of the commission to the Secretary of State.

(d) Development costs. A municipality whose corporate authorities adopted an ordinance and approved an intergovernmental agreement to acquire and operate jointly a waterworks system or a common source of supply of water, or both, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Division, may from time to time pay, advance, or obligate itself to the commission to bear a proportionate share of the development costs, including principal and interest, of any project proposed by the commission, including plans, feasibility reports, and engineering, even if the project is never constructed or water is never supplied by the commission to such municipality.

Whenever the corporate authorities of a municipality determine that the municipality will pay, advance, or be obligated for its proportionate share of development costs as provided in this subsection, they shall adopt an ordinance declaring their intention that the municipality will do so, fix the maximum amount of the municipality's share of the cost the municipality proposes to pay or that the municipality will advance or to obligate the municipality for, and fix the period over which it is proposed to pay the obligation (not exceeding 10 years), ~~and the maximum amount to be paid annually,~~ if such obligation is to be paid in installments. The time of payment of any such installment obligation may be extended for a period not exceeding 10 years from the final maturity date of the original obligation. On and after the date such ordinance becomes effective, the municipality shall include an amount sufficient to pay the annual installments of its obligation each year in the next succeeding appropriation ordinances. The commission may require that if any such municipality whose corporate authorities determined to pay, to advance, or to obligate the municipality to the commission for development costs defaults in such payments, advances, or obligations, then the remaining municipalities whose corporate authorities have determined to pay, to advance, or to obligate the respective municipalities to the commission for development costs will be required to pay for all or a portion of the payments, advances by, or obligations of the defaulting municipality. No prior appropriation shall be required for the corporate authorities of a municipality to authorize the payments, advances, or obligations herein provided for.

Whenever the corporate authorities of a municipality have obligated the municipality for development costs as herein provided and after the effective date of the ordinance under which the municipality became obligated for a specific amount for development costs of a project and after approval of such obligation by the commission, the commission is authorized to borrow funds temporarily for payment of such development costs in advance of permanent financing. The commission may from time to time and pursuant to an appropriate ordinance or resolution borrow money and issue its interim notes to evidence borrowings for such purpose, including all necessary and incidental expenses in connection therewith.

An ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of such notes shall describe the project and the development costs to be undertaken and specify the principal amount, rate of interest as authorized under Section 2 of the Bond Authorization Act, and the maturity date, which shall coincide with the due date of the obligations or the installments thereof incurred by the respective municipalities pursuant to this Section not, however, to exceed 10 years from date.

Contemporaneously with the issuance of revenue bonds under Section 11-135.5-30, all outstanding interim notes issued for development costs of a project though they have not then matured shall be paid, both principal and interest to date of payment, from funds derived from the sale of revenue bonds for the permanent financing of any such project for which interim notes may have been issued and such interim notes shall be surrendered and cancelled, or, in the alternative, the commission may determine to pay such interim notes out of receipts from other sources available to the commission, including grants and loans.

Whenever a member municipality has incurred development costs for a project and has advanced funds or otherwise obligated itself for the payment of such costs, the commission is authorized to accept assignment of such debt instruments and the payment obligations thereunder and to thereafter make all necessary payments to meet such obligations out of receipts from other sources available to the commission, including grants and loans, or provide for credits against amounts otherwise due to the commission from the municipality, including interest on the amounts due.

As used in this subsection, "development costs" means the costs of development of a project, including debt incurred and principal and interest payments, whether incurred by the commission or a member municipality.

(e) Construction and operating costs. A municipality, the corporate authorities of which adopted an ordinance and approved an intergovernmental agreement to acquire and operate jointly a waterworks system or a common source of supply of water, or both, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Division, may from time to time pay, advance, or obligate itself to the commission to bear a proportionate share of the construction and operating costs of any project proposed by the commission.

Whenever the corporate authorities of a municipality determine that the municipality will pay, advance, or be obligated for its proportionate share of construction or operating costs as above provided, they shall adopt an ordinance declaring their intention to do so, fix the maximum amount of the municipality's share of the cost it proposes to pay, to advance, or to obligate itself for, and fix the period over which it is proposed to pay the obligation, ~~and state the maximum amount to be paid annually,~~ if such obligation is to be paid in installments. On and after the date such ordinance becomes effective, the municipality shall include an amount sufficient to pay the annual installments of its obligation each year in the next succeeding appropriation ordinances. The commission may require that if any such municipality whose corporate authorities determined that the municipality will pay, advance, or be obligated to the commission for construction or operating costs defaults in such payments, advances, or obligations, then the remaining municipalities whose corporate authorities have determined that the municipality will pay, advance, or be obligated to the commission for construction or operating costs will be required to pay for all or a portion of the payments, advances by, or obligations of the defaulting municipality. No prior appropriation shall be required for the corporate authorities of a municipality to authorize the payments, advances, or obligations herein provided for.

Whenever a municipality, through its corporate authorities, has paid, advanced, or obligated the municipality for development, construction, or operating costs as herein provided, the commission may contract with the municipality, on such terms as may be agreed, for the repayment to the municipality by the commission of any payment or advance made by the municipality to the commission and to charge, in addition to all other charges and rates authorized under this Division, such rates and charges for water sold by the commission as shall be necessary to provide for such repayment. In addition, any payment or advance of such costs made by a municipality pursuant to this Section may be repaid by the commission to the municipality: (i) from the proceeds of revenue bonds authorized to be issued by the commission pursuant to this Division; (ii) or, in the alternative, the commission may determine to pay all or part of such amounts out of receipts from other sources available to the commission, including grants and loans; or (iii) by the commission providing credits against amounts otherwise due to the commission from the municipality, including interest on the amounts due.

Whenever a member municipality has incurred construction and operating costs for a project and has advanced funds or otherwise obligated itself for the payment of such costs, the commission is authorized to accept assignment of such debt instruments and the payment obligations thereunder and to thereafter make all necessary payments to meet such obligations: (i) from the proceeds of revenue bonds authorized to be

issued by the commission pursuant to this Division; (ii) or, in the alternative, the commission may determine to pay all or part of such amounts out of receipts from other sources available to the commission, including grants and loans; or (iii) by the commission providing credits against amounts otherwise due to the commission from the municipality, including interest on the amounts due.

As used in this subsection, "construction and operating costs" means the costs of construction and operation of a project, including debt incurred and principal and interest payments, whether incurred by the commission or a member municipality.

(f) Commission facilities. A waterworks system or a common source of supply of water, or both, purchased or constructed by the commission: (1) may be located within or without the corporate limits of any member municipality; (2) may include, or may consist of, without limitation, facilities for receiving, storing, and transmitting water from any source for supplying water to member municipalities and other purchasers of water from the commission; and (3) may include, without limitation, facilities that are developed, acquired, constructed, extended, or improved by the commission that may at any time be owned by another unit of local government if such facilities will serve the waterworks system or provide a common source of supply of water for the commission.

(Source: P.A. 102-684, eff. 12-16-21.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-25)

Sec. 11-135.5-25. Board organization and powers.

(a) Organization of board. A commission shall organize by electing a chair from among its own members and shall elect persons, who need not be commissioners, to such other offices as shall be designated in the agreement. It shall adopt its own bylaws, rules, and regulations and provide for its meetings. The commission has full and complete supervision, management, and control of the waterworks system or the common source of supply of water, or both, as provided in the agreement and ordinances for acquiring and operating the same, and in their maintenance, operation, and extension. The board of commissioners shall determine the general policy of the commission, shall approve the annual budget, shall make all appropriations (which may include appropriations made at any time in addition to those made in any annual appropriation document), shall approve all contracts for the purchase or sale of water, shall adopt ordinances or resolutions providing for the issuance of bonds or notes by the commission, shall adopt its bylaws, rules, and regulations, and shall have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed in the agreement. Such agreement may further specify the voting and approval requirements for actions regarding the commission's powers and duties, including those powers and actions of the commission which shall be authorized only upon votes of greater than a majority of all commissioners or only upon consents of the corporate authorities of a certain number of member municipalities, or both.

The agreement may provide for the establishment of a technical advisory committee to consist of a municipal employee member from each member municipality as designated by ordinance or other official action, from time to time by the corporate authorities of the member municipality, and having the qualifications as prescribed in the agreement, and also may provide for such functions and duties of the committee as will support the efficient administration and operation of the commission.

The board of commissioners may establish other committees from time to time, consisting of either members of the board or members who are municipal employees from each member municipality, in order to support the efficient administration and operation of the commission.

(b) Water contracts to acquire water supply. A commission may contract to acquire a supply of water on such terms and conditions as it finds in the best interests of the commission for a period not exceeding 101 years. The term of the water supply contract may, at the end of the initial or extended term, be extended by an amendment, renewal, or revision beyond 101 years by further agreement of the parties. A commission may contract with any person, corporation, political subdivision, municipal corporation, or other governmental or non-governmental entity for a supply of water, and any such political subdivision, municipal corporation, or other governmental entity is authorized to enter into such a contract with the commission. A commission may accept from a municipality that is a member of the commission the assignment of a contract to acquire a supply of water and to accept and perform the duties and obligations and make all payments required pursuant to such assigned contract.

A contract made by or assigned to a commission for a supply of water may contain provisions whereby the commission is obligated to pay for such supply of water without setoff or counterclaim and irrespective of whether such supply of water is ever furnished, made available, or delivered to the commission or whether any project for the supply of water contemplated by the contract is completed,

operable, or operating and notwithstanding any suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the supply of water from such project.

No prior appropriation shall be required before entering into or accepting assignment of such contract, and no appropriation shall be required to authorize payments to be made under the terms of the contract, notwithstanding any provision of this Code to the contrary. The contract shall not be a debt within the meaning of any statutory or constitutional limitations.

(c) Water contracts to provide water supply to members. The commission is authorized to contract with the municipalities which established the commission, and with other municipalities that have become members pursuant to the process established in the intergovernmental agreement, for a supply of water to those municipalities, for a period not exceeding 101 years, and those municipalities are authorized to enter into such contracts with the commission. The term of the water supply contract may, at the end of the initial or extended term, be extended by an amendment, renewal, or revision beyond 101 years by further agreement of the parties.

Any such contract made by a commission and any such municipalities to supply water may contain provisions whereby the purchasing municipality is obligated to pay for such supply of water without setoff or counterclaim and irrespective of whether such supply of water is ever furnished, made available, or delivered to the purchasing municipality or whether any project for the supply of water contemplated by any such contract is completed, operable, or operating and notwithstanding any suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the supply of water from such project. Any such contract may provide that if one or more of the other purchasers' defaults in the payment of its obligations under the contract or similar contract made with the supplier of the water, the remaining purchasers party to such contract or such similar contract shall be required to pay for all or a portion of the obligations of the defaulting purchaser. Each municipality that enters into such a contract shall be obligated and have the duty to include an amount sufficient to pay the annual amount of its obligation each year in the next succeeding appropriation ordinances. No prior appropriation shall be required for a municipality to authorize the payments, advances, or obligations provided for in such contracts or this subsection.

(d) Water contracts to provide water supply to nonmembers and extend system. A commission may supply water to and contract with a person, corporation, political subdivision, municipal corporation, or other governmental or non-governmental entity, in addition to the municipalities which have formed the commission and other municipalities that have become members pursuant to the process established in the intergovernmental agreement, and to construct water transmission and distribution lines within a radius of 25 miles outside the corporate limits of member municipalities for the purpose of furnishing water to any additional entities which contract with the commission for a supply of water, upon such payment, terms, and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. Any such contract shall be a continuing, valid, and binding obligation of the purchaser for such period of years, not to exceed 40, as may be provided in such contract.

Any such contract entered into to supply water to a municipal corporation or political subdivision shall provide that the payments to be made thereunder shall be from the revenues to be derived by such municipality or political subdivision from the operation of the waterworks system or combined waterworks and sewer system of such municipality or political subdivision or from receipts from other sources available to the municipality or political subdivision, including grants and loans. Any such contract made by a commission and a purchaser that is such a municipal corporation or political subdivision to supply water may contain provisions whereby the purchaser is obligated to pay for such supply of water without setoff or counterclaim and irrespective of whether such supply of water is ever furnished, made available, or delivered to the purchaser or whether any project for the supply of water contemplated by any such contract is completed, operable, or operating and notwithstanding any suspension, interruption, interference, reduction, or curtailment of the supply of water from such project. The contract may provide that, if one or more of the other purchasers defaults in the payment of its obligations under such contract or similar contract made with the supplier of the water, the remaining purchasers party to such contract or such similar contract shall be required to pay for all or a portion of the obligations of the defaulting purchaser. Each municipal corporation or political subdivision that enters into such a contract shall be obligated and have the duty to include an amount sufficient to pay the annual amount of its obligation each year in the next succeeding appropriation ordinances. No prior appropriation shall be required for a municipality or political subdivision to authorize the payments, advances, or obligations provided for in such contracts or this subsection. Any such contract shall not be a debt within the meaning of any statutory or constitutional limitations.

(e) Additional powers. In addition to any other powers set forth in this Division and in the agreement, a commission has the following powers:

(1) The power to enter into intergovernmental police assistance agreements with any municipality or county.

(2) The power to enter into intergovernmental agreements with any unit of local government or other governmental entity in order to carry out the purposes for which the commission was formed.

(Source: P.A. 102-684, eff. 12-16-21.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-35)

Sec. 11-135.5-35. Revenues; rates; costs; construction contracts.

(a) Revenue fund. Whenever bonds are issued under this Division, the revenue received from the operation of the properties under the control of the commission shall be set aside as collected and deposited in a separate fund to be used only (1) in paying the cost of the operation and maintenance of those properties, (2) in providing an adequate depreciation fund, (3) in paying the principal of and interest upon the revenue bonds issued by the commission, as provided by this Division, (4) to comply with the covenants of the ordinance or resolution, or the master trust indenture or any applicable supplemental trust indenture or both, authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and (5) to carry out the corporate purposes and powers of the commission.

(b) Rates and charges for waterworks system. If the commission has charge of the operation of a complete waterworks system, including the distribution mains, the commission shall establish rates and charges for water and the use of commission waterworks system facilities, which shall be sufficient at all times to pay the cost of operation and maintenance, to provide an adequate depreciation fund, to pay the principal of and interest upon all revenue bonds issued as provided by this Division, to comply with the covenants of the ordinance or resolution, or the master trust indenture or any applicable supplemental trust indenture or both, authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and to carry out the corporate purposes and powers of the commission. Charges and rates shall be established, revised, and maintained by ordinance and become payable as the commission may determine by ordinance.

(c) Rates and charges for water source of supply. If the commission has charge of the operation of a common source of supply of water, the municipalities represented by the commission shall contract with the commission for water. These municipalities shall establish such charges and rates for water supplied by them to consumers as will be sufficient at all times (1) to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the respective waterworks systems (or combined waterworks and sewerage systems) of the municipalities, (2) to provide an adequate depreciation fund therefor, (3) to pay the principal of and interest on all revenue bonds of the municipalities payable from the revenues of the waterworks system (or combined waterworks and sewerage system), and (4) to pay the charges and rates established by the commission for the sale of water by the commission to, and the use of commission waterworks system facilities by, those municipalities. The commission shall establish such charges and rates for water supplied to those municipalities and the use of commission waterworks system facilities as will be sufficient at all times (1) to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the common source of supply of water, (2) to provide an adequate depreciation fund therefor, (3) to pay the principal of and interest on the revenue bonds issued by the commission, (4) to comply with the covenants of the ordinance or resolution, or the master trust indenture or any applicable supplemental trust indenture or both, authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and (5) to carry out the corporate purposes and powers of the commission, under the provisions of this Division. Contracts entered into between the commission and the specified municipalities shall include covenants for the establishment of rates and charges as provided in this Section.

(d) Pension costs. Contributions to a retirement fund or other pension alternative authorized by the Illinois Pension Code, including, without limitation, the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, by commissions created under this Division which have been included under the retirement fund or other pension alternative shall be considered a cost of operation and maintenance for the purposes of this Section.

(e) Enforcement of obligations. An owner, a holder of a bond or of any of its coupons issued under this Division, a trustee under a master trust indenture or supplemental trust indenture or both with respect to the bonds issued under this Division, or both the owner and trustee may, in a civil action, mandamus action, or other proceeding, may enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this Division to be performed by such a commission or by any of the municipalities, including the making of rates and charges, the collecting of sufficient revenue, and the application thereof, as provided in this Division.

(f) Construction contracts. All or any portion of a waterworks system or other public improvement of such a commission, when the expense thereof will exceed the greater of (i) \$25,000 or (ii) the amount of

expense above which a work or public improvement by a municipality must be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertising for bids under Section 8-9-1 of this Code, shall be constructed, maintained, or repaired either: (1) by a contract let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertising for bids, in the manner prescribed by the commission's bylaws, rules, and regulations and by the vote required as established in the intergovernmental agreement pursuant to Section 11-135.5-25; or (2) without advertising for bids, if authorized by a vote of greater than a majority of all the commissioners as established in the intergovernmental agreement pursuant to Section 11-135.5-25. The commission's bylaws, rules, and regulations shall provide for an alternative procedure for emergency procurement if an emergency makes it impracticable to follow the procedures in this subsection.

(g) Alternative project delivery. A commission may use alternative project delivery methods if the commission determines it to be in the commission's best interest for a particular project. An alternative project delivery method may include, without limitation, design-build or construction-manager-at-risk. All notices for the procurement of goods, services, or work to be provided pursuant to an alternate delivery method shall include all requirements for the goods, services, or work to be procured. All awards of contracts or agreements for the procurement of goods, services, or work to be provided pursuant to an alternate delivery method shall be made on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications and with due regard for the principles of competitive selection. As part of an alternate project delivery procurement process, prior to submission of proposals, the commission may conduct meetings and exchange confidential information with proposers to promote understanding of the request for proposals, review alternative design concepts, or discuss other issues related to the procurement.

As used in this subsection:

"Construction-manager-at-risk" means a delivery method in which the party proposing to be the construction manager commits to be responsible for performance of certain preconstruction services and, if the parties reach agreement on key terms, becomes responsible for construction of the project.

"Design-build" means a delivery method that provides responsibility within a single contract for furnishing the architectural, engineering, land-surveying, and related services for the project, as well as the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project.

(h) Procurement goals and requirements. A commission may establish goals or requirements for the procurement of goods and services and for construction contracts to promote and encourage the continuing economic development of (i) businesses that are owned and operated by minorities, women, persons with disabilities, or veterans; (ii) businesses that are located within the territory of one or more of the municipalities that are members of the commission; (iii) businesses that employ persons who reside in the territory of one or more of the municipalities that are members of the commission; (iv) businesses that are located within the territory of a municipality having more than 2,000,000 inhabitants in which a portion of the commission's waterworks system or other commission improvement is located; or (v) businesses that employ persons who reside in the territory of a municipality having more than 2,000,000 inhabitants in which a portion of the commission's waterworks system or other commission improvement is located.

A commission may also establish other goals or requirements that result in the award to a responsible bidder other than the lowest responsible bidder if the commission determines that the award is in the commission's best interests, notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (f). Goals or requirements that are set by a commission that result in a preference being applied to a bidder or proposer, who has met those goals or requirements, in a commission's process for awarding construction contracts and for the procurement of goods and services must comply with the constitutional standards applicable to the preferences.

(i) Contract assignment. A member municipality may enter into a contract for any portion of a waterworks system or other public improvement of a commission pursuant to a contracting method that is consistent with the requirements applicable to the municipality and generally consistent with the principles in subsection (f) or (g). The commission may accept assignment of such a contract and of payment obligations under that contract.

(j) ~~(g)~~ Project labor agreement. In connection with a contract by a commission for the construction of all or any portion of a waterworks system or other public improvement of the commission, the commission must enter into a project labor agreement with the applicable local building trades council prior to the commencement of any and all construction, building, renovation, demolition, or any material change to the structure or land.

(Source: P.A. 102-684, eff. 12-16-21.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-40)

Sec. 11-135.5-40. Property.

(a) Generally. A commission may (i) acquire, hold, sell, lease as lessor or lessee, transfer, or dispose of real or personal property, or interest therein, and (ii) acquire by gift, legacy, or grant any real estate or personal property, or rights therein, in all such instances as it deems appropriate in the exercise of its powers for its lawful purposes, whether the land or personal property is located within or outside the boundaries of the members of the commission. The commission also may accept any grant, subsidy, or contribution from the United States, the State of Illinois, a unit of local government, or any other governmental entity, or any combination thereof.

(b) Private property. Whenever a commission passes an ordinance for the construction or acquisition of any waterworks properties, or improvements or extension or mains, pumping stations, reservoirs, or other appurtenances thereto, which such commission is authorized to make, the making of which will require that private property be taken or damaged, such commission may cause compensation therefor to be ascertained and may condemn and acquire possession thereof in the same manner as nearly as may be, as provided for the exercise of the right of eminent domain under the Eminent Domain Act. However, proceedings to ascertain the compensation to be paid for taking or damaging private property shall be instituted in the circuit court of the county where the property sought to be taken or damaged is situated.

(c) Public property. When a commission created under this Division requires that public property be taken or damaged for the purposes specified in this Section, the commission may condemn and acquire possession of public property and cause compensation for such public property to be ascertained in the same manner provided for the exercise of the right of eminent domain under the Eminent Domain Act while the commission has the power to initiate action in the manner provided by Article 20 of the Eminent Domain Act.

(d) Schedule for Acquisition. If a commission created under this Division determines that negotiations for the acquisition of property or easements for making any improvement, which such commission is authorized to make, have proven unsuccessful and, the commission shall have, by resolution, adopted a schedule or plan of operation for the execution of the project and therein made a finding that it is necessary to take such property or easements immediately or at some specified later date in order to comply with the schedule, the commission may commence proceedings to acquire such property or easements in the same manner provided in Article 20 of the Eminent Domain Act (quick-take procedure), except that, if the property or easement is located in a municipality having more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, the commission may not commence such proceedings until the acquisition has been approved by ordinance of the corporate authorities of the municipality.

(e) Highways and public ground. A commission may construct, maintain, alter, and extend its water mains as a proper use of highways along, upon, under, and across any highway, street, alley, or public ground in the State, including highways within a municipality, but so as not to inconvenience the public use thereof, and the commission may construct, maintain, and operate any conduit or conduits, water pipe or pipes, wholly or partially buried or otherwise in, upon, and along any of the lands owned by the State and under any of the public waters therein. However, the right, permission, and authority hereby created shall be subject to all public rights of commerce and navigation and the authority of the United States in behalf of such public rights and also the laws of the State to regulate and control the same. Notice shall be given to the highway authorities of a municipality, county, township, road district, or township district in which such highway, street, or public way may be situated at least 60 days before any construction or installation work in such highway or street shall commence. All laws and ordinances pertaining to such work for the protection of the public and of public property shall be complied with, except that no fee may be charged such commission for the construction or installation of such facilities in such public places.

(f) ~~(e)~~ Surplus property. When, in the opinion of a commission, real estate owned by it, however acquired, is no longer necessary, appropriate, required for the use of, profitable to, or for best interest of the commission, such commission may, by resolution, lease such surplus real estate for a period not to exceed 99 years or sell such surplus real estate, in accordance with procedures established in the intergovernmental agreement or bylaws or adopted by resolution by such commission.

(g) ~~(f)~~ Tax exemption. All property, income, and receipts of or transactions by a commission shall be exempt from all taxation, the same as if it were the property, income, or receipts of or transaction by the member municipalities.

(h) ~~(g)~~ Agricultural impact mitigation agreement. For any private property that is used for agricultural purposes, as defined in Section 1-60 of the Property Tax Code, that is damaged or taken by a commission created under this Division, the commission shall enter into an agricultural impact mitigation agreement

with the Illinois Department of Agriculture to ensure any negative impacts to private property are properly mitigated.

(Source: P.A. 102-684, eff. 12-16-21.)

Section 10. The Eminent Domain Act is amended by adding Section 25-5-105 as follows:

(735 ILCS 30/25-5-105 new)

Sec. 25-5-105. Quick-take; regional water commissions. Quick-take proceedings under Article 20 may be used by a regional water commission for one period of 3 years after adoption of a schedule for acquisition of property or easements for the purposes of a regional water commission by a regional water commission established under Division 11-135.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code. This Section does not authorize more than one 3-year quick-take period for any one regional water commission.

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Senator Mattson offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 5061

AMENDMENT NO. 3 . Amend House Bill 5061, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 2, by replacing line 6 on page 1 as follows:

"11-135.5-40 and by adding Sections 11-135.5-7, 11-135.5-50, 11-135.5-55, 11-135.5-60, 11-135.5-65, 11-135.5-70, and 11-135.5-75 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-7 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-7. Definitions. As used in this Division:

"Design-build" means a delivery system that provides responsibility within a single contract for the furnishing of architecture, engineering, land surveying, and related services as required and the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project.

"Design-build contract" means a contract for a public project under this Division between a commission and a design-build entity to furnish: architecture, engineering, land surveying, public art or interpretive exhibits, and related services, as required; and the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project.

"Design-build entity" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, professional corporation, or other entity that proposes to design and construct any public project under this Division.

"Design professional" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, professional corporation, or other entity that offers services under the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989, the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989, the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989, or the Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989.

"Evaluation criteria" means the requirements for the separate phases of the selection process as defined in this Division and may include the specialized experience, technical qualifications and competence, capacity to perform, past performance, experience with similar projects, assignment of personnel to the project, and other appropriate factors.

"Proposal" means the offer to enter into a design-build contract as submitted by a design-build entity in accordance with this Division.

"Request for proposal" means the document used by the commission to solicit proposals for a design-build contract.

"Scope and performance criteria" means the requirements for the commission project, including, but not limited to, the intended usage, capacity, size, scope, quality and performance standards, life-cycle costs, and other programmatic criteria that are expressed in performance-oriented and quantifiable specifications and drawings that can be reasonably inferred and are suited to allow a design-build entity to develop a proposal."; and

on page 27, immediately below line 13, by inserting the following:

"(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-50 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-50. Solicitation of proposals.

(a) A commission may enter into design-build contracts. In addition to the requirements set forth in its local ordinances, when the commission elects to use the design-build delivery method, it must issue a notice of intent to receive proposals for the project at least 14 days before issuing the request for the proposal. The commission must publish the advance notice in the manner prescribed by ordinance, which shall include posting the advance notice online on its website. The commission may publish the notice in construction industry publications or post the notice on construction industry websites. A brief description of the proposed procurement must be included in the notice. The commission must provide a copy of the request for proposal to any party requesting a copy.

(b) The request for proposal shall be prepared for each project and must contain, without limitation, the following information:

(1) The name of the commission.

(2) A preliminary schedule for the completion of the contract.

(3) The proposed budget for the project, the source of funds, and the currently available funds at the time the request for proposal is submitted.

(4) Prequalification criteria for design-build entities wishing to submit proposals. The Commission shall include, at a minimum, its normal prequalification, licensing, registration, and other requirements; however, nothing precludes the use of additional prequalification criteria by the commission.

(5) Material requirements of the contract, including, but not limited to, the proposed terms and conditions, required performance and payment bonds, and insurance.

(6) The performance criteria.

(7) The evaluation criteria for each phase of the solicitation. Price may not be used as a factor in the evaluation of Phase I proposals.

(8) The number of entities that will be considered for the technical and cost evaluation phase.

(c) The commission may include any other relevant information that it chooses to supply. The design-build entity shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy of this documentation in the development of its proposal.

(d) The date that proposals are due must be at least 21 calendar days after the date of the issuance of the request for proposal. If the cost of the project is estimated to exceed \$12,000,000, then the proposal due date must be at least 28 calendar days after the date of the issuance of the request for proposal. The commission shall include in the request for proposal a minimum of 30 days to develop the Phase II submissions after the selection of entities from the Phase I evaluation is completed.

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-55 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-55. Development of scope and performance criteria.

(a) The commission shall develop, with the assistance of a licensed design professional or public art designer, a request for proposal, which shall include scope and performance criteria. The scope and performance criteria must be in sufficient detail and contain adequate information to reasonably apprise the qualified design-build entities of the commission's overall programmatic needs and goals, including criteria and preliminary design plans, general budget parameters, schedule, and delivery requirements.

(b) Each request for proposal shall also include a description of the level of design to be provided in the proposals. This description must include the scope and type of renderings, drawings, and specifications that, at a minimum, will be required by the commission to be produced by the design-build entities.

(c) The scope and performance criteria shall be prepared by a design professional or public art designer who is an employee of the commission, or the commission may contract with an independent design professional or public art designer selected under the Local Government Professional Services Selection Act to provide these services.

(d) The design professional or public art designer that prepares the scope and performance criteria is prohibited from participating in any design-build entity proposal for the project.

(e) The design-build contract may be conditioned upon subsequent refinements in scope and price and may allow the commission to make modifications in the project scope without invalidating the design-build contract.

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-60 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-60. Procedures for selection.

(a) The commission must use a two-phase procedure for the selection of the successful design-build entity. Phase I of the procedure will evaluate and shortlist the design-build entities based on qualifications, and Phase II will evaluate the technical and cost proposals.

(b) The commission shall include in the request for proposal the evaluating factors to be used in Phase I. These factors are in addition to any prequalification requirements of design-build entities that the commission has set forth. Each request for proposal shall establish the relative importance assigned to each evaluation factor and subfactor, including any weighting of criteria to be employed by the commission. The commission must maintain a record of the evaluation scoring to be disclosed in event of a protest regarding the solicitation.

The commission shall include the following criteria in every Phase I evaluation of design-build entities: (i) experience of personnel; (ii) successful experience with similar project types; (iii) financial capability; (iv) timeliness of past performance; (v) experience with similarly sized projects; (vi) successful reference checks of the firm; and (vii) commitment to assign personnel for the duration of the project and qualifications of the entity's consultants.

The commission may include any additional relevant criteria in Phase I that it deems necessary for a proper qualification review. The commission may not consider any design-build entity for evaluation or award if the entity has any pecuniary interest in the project or has other relationships or circumstances, including, but not limited to, long-term leasehold, mutual performance, or development contracts with the commission, that may give the design-build entity a financial or tangible advantage over other design-build entities in the preparation, evaluation, or performance of the design-build contract or that create the appearance of impropriety.

Upon completion of the qualifications evaluation, the commission shall create a shortlist of the most highly qualified design-build entities. The commission, in its discretion, is not required to shortlist the maximum number of entities as identified for Phase II evaluation, provided that no less than 2 design-build entities nor more than 6 are selected to submit Phase II proposals. The commission shall notify the entities selected for the shortlist in writing. This notification shall commence the period for the preparation of the Phase II technical and cost evaluations. The commission must allow sufficient time for the shortlist entities to prepare their Phase II submittals considering the scope and detail requested by the commission.

(c) The commission shall include in the request for proposal the evaluating factors to be used in the technical and cost submission components of Phase II. Each request for proposal shall establish, for both the technical and cost submission components of Phase II, the relative importance assigned to each evaluation factor and subfactor, including any weighting of criteria to be employed by the commission. The commission must maintain a record of the evaluation scoring to be disclosed in event of a protest regarding the solicitation.

The commission shall include the following criteria in every Phase II technical evaluation of design-build entities: (i) compliance with objectives of the project; (ii) compliance of proposed services to the request for proposal requirements; (iii) quality of products or materials proposed; (iv) quality of design parameters; (v) design concepts; (vi) innovation in meeting the scope and performance criteria; and (vii) constructability of the proposed project. The commission may include any additional relevant technical evaluation factors it deems necessary for proper selection.

The commission shall include the following criteria in every Phase II cost evaluation: the total project cost; the construction costs; and the time of completion. The commission may include any additional relevant technical evaluation factors it deems necessary for proper selection. The total project cost criteria weighting factor shall not exceed 30%.

The commission shall directly employ or retain a licensed design professional or a public art designer to evaluate the technical and cost submissions to determine if the technical submissions are in accordance with generally accepted industry standards.

Upon completion of the technical submissions and cost submissions evaluation, the commission may award the design-build contract to the highest overall ranked entity.

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-65 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-65. Small projects. In any case where the total overall cost of the project is estimated to be less than \$12,000,000, the commission may combine the two-phase procedure for selection described in

Section 11-135.5-60 into one combined step, provided that all the requirements of evaluation are performed in accordance with Section 11-135.5-60.

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-70 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-70. Submission of proposals. Proposals must be properly identified and sealed. Proposals may not be reviewed until after the deadline for submission has passed as set forth in the request for proposals. All design-build entities submitting proposals shall be disclosed after the deadline for submission, and all design-build entities who are selected for Phase II evaluation shall also be disclosed at the time of that determination.

Proposals shall include a bid bond in the form and security as designated in the request for proposals. Proposals shall also contain a separate sealed envelope with the cost information within the overall proposal submission. Proposals shall include a list of all design professionals, public art designers, and other entities to which any work may be subcontracted during the performance of the contract.

Proposals must meet all material requirements of the request for proposal or they may be rejected as non-responsive. The commission has the right to reject any and all proposals.

The drawings and specifications of the proposal may remain the property of the design-build entity.

The commission shall review the proposals for compliance with the performance criteria and evaluation factors.

Proposals may be withdrawn prior to evaluation for any cause. After evaluation begins by the commission, clear and convincing evidence of error is required for withdrawal.

(65 ILCS 5/11-135.5-75 new)

Sec. 11-135.5-75. Award; performance. The commission may award the contract to the highest overall ranked entity. Notice of award shall be made in writing. Unsuccessful entities shall also be notified in writing. The commission may not request a best and final offer after the receipt of proposals. The commission may negotiate with the selected design-build entity after award but prior to contract execution for the purpose of securing better terms than originally proposed, provided that the salient features of the request for proposal are not diminished.

A design-build entity and associated design professionals shall conduct themselves in accordance with the relevant laws of this State and the related provisions of the Illinois Administrative Code."

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 Mattson, **House Bill No. 5061** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

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

YEAS 54; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Loughran Cappel	Stadelman
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Stewart
Bailey	Gillespie	Mattson	Stoller
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McClure	Syverson
Bennett	Hall	McConchie	Tharp
Bryant	Harris	Morrison	Turner, D.
Castro	Hastings	Murphy	Turner, S.
Cervantes	Holmes	Pacione-Zayas	Villa
Collins	Hunter	Pappas	Villanueva

Cunningham	Johnson	Peters	Villivalam
Curran	Jones, E.	Rezin	Wilcox
DeWitte	Joyce	Rose	Mr. President
Ellman	Koehler	Simmons	
Feigenholtz	Lightford	Sims	

The following voted in the negative:

Tracy

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

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

Senator Tracy asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect her intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 5061**.

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. 1015

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1015

Passed the House, as amended, January 5, 2023.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1015

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1015 by replacing line 20 on page 1 through line 8 on page 2 with "county commissioners. In counties other than Champaign County operating under the county executive form of government under Division 2-5 of the Counties Code, when a vacancy occurs in an elected county office other than in the office of an elected member of the county board, the county executive shall declare that such vacancy exists and then notification of the vacancy shall be given to the county central committee of each established political party within 3 days of the occurrence of the vacancy, and the vacancy shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the county executive with the advice and consent of the county board. However, when a vacancy occurs in the office of an elected member of the county board in a county other than Champaign County that is operating under the county executive form of government under Division 2-5 of the Counties Code, the elected county board speaker or county board chair, as the case may be, shall declare that such vacancy exists and then notification shall be given to the appropriate county board district committee of each established political party within 3 days of the occurrence of the vacancy, and the vacancy shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the elected county board speaker or county board chair, as the case may be, with the advice and consent of the county board. In Champaign County while operating under the county"; and

on page 6, line 7, by replacing "and in" with "other than"; and

on page 7, line 8, by replacing "official" with "officer".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1015**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

[January 5, 2023]

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL NO. 1859

A bill for AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 1859

Concurred in by the House, January 5, 2023.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of 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 adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 4228

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 4228

Concurred in by the House, January 5, 2023.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of 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 adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 4285

A bill for AN ACT concerning finance.

Which amendments are as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 4285

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 4285

Concurred in by the House, January 5, 2023.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

At the hour of 9:25 o'clock p.m., Senator Koehler, presiding.

At the hour of 9:29 o'clock p.m., Senator Cunningham, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 5, 2023 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measure has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Executive: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4412.**

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Floor amendment to the House Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 240

[January 5, 2023]

The following Floor amendment to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1102

At the hour of 9:32 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands adjourned until Friday, January 6, 2023, at 8:00 o'clock a.m.