



SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

NINETY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

132ND LEGISLATIVE DAY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2016

12:26 O'CLOCK P.M.

SENATE
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132nd Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Maywood, Illinois, presiding.
Prayer by Interim Pastor Joe Eby, Third Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Illinois.
Senator Cunningham led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Hunter moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Tuesday, November 29, 2016, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
The motion prevailed.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 2458

Offered by Senator Haine and all Senators:
Mourns the death of John Dale Stobbs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 2459

Offered by Senator L. Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Philip Guentert.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 2460

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of John J. Spillane.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 2461

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Patricia Ann (Kellher) Gullo.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 2463

Offered by Senator Clayborne and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Alfonzy Williams.

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

Senator Manar offered the following Senate Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 2462

WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of Energy:

- (1) "Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies provide a key pathway to address the urgent U.S. and global need for affordable, secure, resilient, and reliable sources of clean energy";
- (2) "There is international consensus that CCUS will play a critical role as part of an economically sustainable route to the emissions cuts needed to limit global warming to 2°C";
- (3) "In addition to the critical role that CCUS plays in decarbonizing the electric power sector, deep decarbonization of key sources in the industrial sector will not be possible without CCUS";
- (4) "CCUS technology is necessary to meet climate change mitigation goals at the lowest possible cost to society";

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(5) "A combination of tax incentives, and research and development, demonstration, and deployment (RDD&D) will be critical in developing transformational carbon capture technologies and to drive down the cost of capture"; and

(6) "As the world now works towards the ... goal agreed upon at the 21st UNFCCC [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change] Conference of the Parties in Paris in December of 2015, CCUS in the industrial and power sectors will become increasingly important"; and

WHEREAS, According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC):

(1) Absent the broad deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS), fewer than half of the IPCC's climate models can achieve climate "stabilization" - an atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases of 450 parts-per-million - by the year 2100; and

(2) Of the fewer-than-half models able to achieve a level of 450 parts-per-million, the cost of achieving such a goal without CCS is 138% higher - more than double; and

WHEREAS, According to the 17-member Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, "While increased use of renewable energy, greater energy efficiency, and nuclear power all have important roles to play in the mitigation of greenhouse gases, carbon capture and storage (CCS) is the only viable option for addressing emissions from facilities that continue to burn fossil fuels. With the potential to reduce CO2 emissions from fossil fuels by up to 90%, CCS is a critical technology for reducing emissions to target levels in the required time frame"; and

WHEREAS, According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), "Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is projected to play a crucial role in a carbon-constrained world, as it is currently the only technology able to significantly reduce emissions from the use of fossil fuels"; and

WHEREAS, According to the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat, "Alongside energy efficiency, renewable energy and other non-fossil fuel sources, carbon dioxide capture, use and storage (CCUS) is another element of the transition to a low emissions future. Not only does CCUS offer the potential to capture emissions from the power sector but it could play a wider role in reducing the GHG emissions from industries with significant process emissions, such as chemicals, cement and steel production, and agricultural processing. In addition, CCUS can assist countries that currently heavily rely on fossil fuels to make the transition to low-emission fuel sources while limiting the disruption to the local economy and employment"; and

WHEREAS, The United States has abundant supplies of coal that provide important economic and energy security benefits to our nation; and

WHEREAS, Reliable and affordable electricity is vital to the economic growth of Illinois, jobs, and the overall welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, Illinois has the largest recoverable bituminous coal reserves in the United States, sufficient to meet all of America's electricity needs for 50 years; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois coal industry generates over \$2.5 billion in annual economic activity within the State, employing approximately 5,000 miners with an average annual salary of \$85,000, higher than both the United States and Illinois median household incomes; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has long been committed to and is a leader in the research and development of technologies that provide clean and safe power generation; and

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WHEREAS, A central element of a clean energy strategy for Illinois is continued research and development of carbon reduction strategies, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture, utilization, and storage through emerging technologies such as geological sequestration, mineral carbonation, and the beneficial use of captured CO₂, in order to maximize environmental benefits and economic opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Illinois institutions such as the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Illinois Eastern Community Colleges, Richland Community College, and others strive to address climate, health, education, and economic impacts, through collaborations on applied CO₂ research, practical applications, workforce development and public education; and

WHEREAS, Legislation pending in both the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate would enhance current federal tax incentives so as to sustain and promote such collaborations and encourage private industry in manufacturing, energy generation, and food production, to implement and support new technologies that increase CO₂ capture, utilization, and storage; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE NINETY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we call upon the United States Congress to pass, and the President to sign into law, legislation to extend and expand the current federal tax credit for carbon capture, utilization, and storage under Section 45Q of the Internal Revenue Code; and be it further

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 516

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 516

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 516

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 516 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 17-2, 17-2.2a, and 17-2.2c and by adding Section 17-2.2e as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/17-2) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2)

Sec. 17-2. Tax levies; purposes; rates. Except as otherwise provided in Articles 12 and 13 of this Act, and except as provided in Section 17-2.2e of this Act, the following maximum rates shall apply to all taxes levied after August 10, 1965, in districts having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants, including those districts organized under Article 11 of the School Code. The school board of any district having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants may levy a tax annually, at not to exceed the maximum rates and for the specified purposes, upon all the taxable property of the district at the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue as follows:

(1) districts maintaining only grades 1 through 8, .92% for educational purposes and .25% for operations and maintenance purposes;

(2) districts maintaining only grades 9 through 12, .92% for educational purposes and .25% for operations and maintenance purposes;

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(3) districts maintaining grades 1 through 12, 1.63% for the 1985-86 school year, 1.68% for the 1986-87 school year, 1.75% for the 1987-88 school year and 1.84% for the 1988-89 school year and thereafter for educational purposes and .405% for the 1989-90 school year, .435% for the 1990-91 school year, .465% for the 1991-92 school year, and .50% for the 1992-93 school year and thereafter for operations and maintenance purposes;

(4) all districts, 0.75% for capital improvement purposes (which is in addition to the levy for operations and maintenance purposes), which tax is to be levied, accumulated for not more than 6 years, and spent for capital improvement purposes (including but not limited to the construction of a new school building or buildings or the purchase of school grounds on which any new school building is to be constructed or located, or both) only in accordance with Section 17-2.3 of this Act;

(5) districts maintaining only grades 1 through 8, .12% for transportation purposes, provided that districts maintaining only grades kindergarten through 8 which have an enrollment of at least 2600 students may levy, subject to Section 17-2.2, at not to exceed a maximum rate of .20% for transportation purposes for any school year in which the number of students requiring transportation in the district exceeds by at least 2% the number of students requiring transportation in the district during the preceding school year, as verified in the district's claim for pupil transportation and reimbursement and as certified by the State Board of Education to the county clerk of the county in which such district is located not later than November 15 following the submission of such claim; districts maintaining only grades 9 through 12, .12% for transportation purposes; and districts maintaining grades 1 through 12, .14% for the 1985-86 school year, .16% for the 1986-87 school year, .18% for the 1987-88 school year and .20% for the 1988-89 school year and thereafter, for transportation purposes;

(6) districts providing summer classes, .15% for educational purposes, subject to Section 17-2.1 of this Act.

Whenever any special charter school district operating grades 1 through 12, has organized or shall organize under the general school law, the district so organized may continue to levy taxes at not to exceed the rate at which taxes were last actually extended by the special charter district, except that if such rate at which taxes were last actually extended by such special charter district was less than the maximum rate for districts maintaining grades 1 through 12 authorized under this Section, such special charter district nevertheless may levy taxes at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate for districts maintaining grades 1 through 12 authorized under this Section, and except that if any such district maintains only grades 1 through 8, the board may levy, for educational purposes, at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate for elementary districts authorized under this Section.

Maximum rates before or after established in excess of those prescribed shall not be affected by the amendatory Act of 1965.

(Source: P.A. 87-984; 87-1023; 88-45.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2.2a) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2.2a)

Sec. 17-2.2a. (a) Tax for special education programs.

(a) The school board of any district having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants may, by proper resolution, levy an annual tax upon the value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, for special education purposes, including the purposes authorized by Section 10-22.31b as follows:

(1) districts maintaining only grades kindergarten through 8, and prior to July 1, 1970,

districts maintaining only grades 1 through 8, .02%;

(2) districts maintaining only grades 9 through 12, .02%;

(3) districts maintaining only grades kindergarten through 12, and prior to July 1, 1970, districts maintaining only grades 1 through 12, .04%.

The revenue raised by such tax shall be used only for special education purposes, including the construction and maintenance of special education facilities.

Upon proper resolution of the school board, the school district may accumulate such funds for special education building purposes for a period of 8 years.

Buildings constructed under the provisions of this Section shall comply with the building code authorized under Section 2-3.12.

If it is no longer feasible or economical to utilize classroom facilities constructed with revenues raised and accumulated by the tax for special education building purposes, the district, or cooperative district by unanimous consent, may with the approval of the regional superintendent of schools and the State Superintendent of Education use such facilities for regular school purposes. The district or cooperative of districts shall make comparable facilities available for special education purposes at another attendance center which is in a more practical location due to the proximity of the students served.

(b) If the school board of any district that has levied the tax authorized by this Section determines that the accumulated funds from such tax and from the \$1,000 State reimbursement per professional worker

received under Section 14-13.02 are no longer required for special education building purposes, the board may by proper resolution transfer such funds to any other fund to be used for any special education purposes authorized by Article 14. Such transfer shall not be made until after the regional superintendent has certified to the State Superintendent of Education that adequate housing provisions have been made for all children with disabilities residing in the school district.

(c) The tax rate limits specified in this Section may be increased to .40% by districts maintaining only grades kindergarten through 8 or only grades 9 through 12, and to .80% by districts maintaining grades kindergarten through 12, upon the approval of a proposition to effect such increase by a majority of the electors voting on such proposition at a regular scheduled election. The proposition may be initiated by resolution of the school board and shall be certified by the secretary to the proper election authorities for submission in accordance with the general election law. If at such election a majority of the votes cast on the proposition is in favor thereof, the school board may thereafter until such authority is revoked in like manner levy annually the tax so authorized.

(d) The tax rate limits specified in this Section may also be increased as provided in Section 17-2.2e.
(Source: P.A. 89-397, eff. 8-20-95; 90-757, eff. 8-14-98; revised 11-7-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2.2c) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2.2c)

Sec. 17-2.2c. Tax for leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both, and for temporary relocation expense purposes. The school board of any district, by proper resolution, may levy an annual tax, in addition to any other taxes and not subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this Article, not to exceed .05% upon the value of the taxable property as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, for the purpose of leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both, and, in order to repay the State all moneys distributed to it for temporary relocation expenses of the district, may levy an annual tax not to exceed .05% upon the value of the taxable property as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue for a period not to exceed 7 years for the purpose of providing for the repayment of moneys distributed for temporary relocation expenses of the school district pursuant to Section 2-3.77.

The tax rate limit specified by this Section with respect to an annual tax levied for the purpose of leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both may be increased to .10% upon the approval of a proposition to effect such increase by a majority of the electors voting on that proposition at a regular scheduled election. Such proposition may be initiated by resolution of the school board and shall be certified by the secretary to the proper election authorities for submission in accordance with the general election law.

The tax rate limit specified in this Section may also be increased as provided in Section 17-2.2e.

The district is authorized to pledge any tax levied pursuant to this Section for the purpose of leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both to secure the payment of any lease, lease-purchase agreement, or installment purchase agreement entered into by the district for such purpose.

For the purposes of this Section, "leasing of educational facilities or computer technology or both" includes any payment with respect to a lease, lease-purchase agreement, or installment purchase agreement to acquire or use buildings, rooms, grounds, and appurtenances to be used by the district for the use of schools or for school administration purposes and all equipment, fixtures, renovations, and improvements to existing facilities of the district necessary to accommodate computers, as well as computer hardware and software.

Any school district may abolish or abate its fund for leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both and for temporary relocation expense purposes upon the adoption of a resolution so providing and upon a determination by the school board that the moneys in the fund are no longer needed for leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both or for temporary relocation expense purposes. The resolution shall direct the transfer of any balance in the fund to another school district fund or funds immediately upon the resolution taking effect. Thereafter, any outstanding taxes of the school district levied pursuant to this Section shall be collected and paid into the fund or funds as directed by the school board. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a school district that has abolished or abated the fund from again creating a fund for leasing educational facilities and for temporary relocation expense purposes in the manner provided in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 89-106, eff. 7-7-95; 90-97, eff. 7-11-97; 90-464, eff. 8-17-97; 90-655, eff. 7-30-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2.2e new)

Sec. 17-2.2e. Maximum tax rates. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in levy year 2016, a school district that contains a federal military installation and is eligible to receive impact aid under Section 8003(b) of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act or any successor program may, subject to the restrictions set forth in this Section, levy taxes for any of the following purposes at a rate that exceeds the maximum rate set forth in Section 17-2, Section 17-2.2a, or Section 17-2.2c, as applicable:

(1) for educational purposes:

- (2) for operations and maintenance purposes;
- (3) for special education programs;
- (4) for leasing educational facilities or computer technology or both; or
- (5) for transportation purposes.

If the school district levies a tax for any of the purposes set forth in items (1) through (5) that exceeds the maximum rate set forth for that purpose, it shall first adopt an ordinance setting forth the preliminary tax rates for all purposes for the taxable year and submit those extensions and rates to the county clerk. The tax rates for items (1) through (5), as provided in that ordinance, may not exceed the maximum rates for those purposes set forth in Section 17-2, Section 17-2.2a, or Section 17-2.2c. Upon receiving the tax levy confirmation with the extensions and rates from the county clerk, the district may, at a public hearing, adopt an ordinance adjusting those preliminary tax rates. Notice of the public hearing shall be provided in the form and manner set forth in Sections 18-75 and 18-80 of the Property Tax Code not more than 14 days nor less than 7 days prior to the date of the public hearing. The adjusted tax rates for items (1) through (5) may exceed the maximum rates, provided that the adjusted aggregate tax rate for all purposes may not exceed the aggregate tax rate for all purposes set forth in the ordinance setting forth the preliminary tax rates.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 516**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 845

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 845

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 845

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 845 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Law Enforcement Information Task Force Act is amended by changing Sections 20 and 25 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5090/20)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on February 1, 2017)

Sec. 20. Preliminary and final report.

(a) The Task Force shall provide a preliminary report to the Governor and General Assembly on or before ~~July 15, 2017~~ ~~December 15, 2016~~, if the final report is not completed by then.

(b) The Task Force shall issue a final report to the Governor and General Assembly on or before ~~October 15~~ ~~January 15~~, 2017. The report shall include recommendations for legislation, use of technology, and other non-legislative processes that would improve the criminal discovery process and law enforcement information sharing.

(Source: P.A. 99-874, eff. 8-22-16.)

(20 ILCS 5090/25)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on February 1, 2017)

Sec. 25. Repeal. This Act is repealed on ~~December 31~~ ~~February 1~~, 2017.

(Source: P.A. 99-874, eff. 8-22-16.)

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

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Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 845**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1367

A bill for AN ACT concerning public aid.

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. 1367

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1367

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1367 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.878 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.878 new)

Sec. 5.878. The Healthy Local Food Incentives Fund.

Section 10. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 12-4.50 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/12-4.50 new)

Sec. 12-4.50. Healthy Local Food Incentives Program.

(a) Legislative findings. Diet and other lifestyle choices contribute to more than half of all deaths in Illinois. Health risk factors include smoking, obesity, stress, nutrition, high blood pressure, and alcohol and drug use. Illinois residents should be encouraged to adopt diets and lifestyles that lead to wellness. The State can help provide that encouragement by funding wellness programs that enhance the health of Illinois residents. Healthy local food incentives encourage wellness among some of the most vulnerable residents of Illinois (those whose incomes are below the poverty line and who often have limited access to fresh, healthy, and affordable foods) by doubling the purchasing power of LINK cardholders at farmers markets across the State. The benefits of such a program include: an increase in population health, Medicaid health care cost savings, decreased incidence of preventable diseases, increased revenue for Illinois small farmers, and economic stimulus for the region.

(b) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"FINI eligible fruits and vegetables" means any variety of fresh, canned, dried, or frozen whole or cut fruits and vegetables without added sugars, fats, or oils, and salt (i.e. sodium), as defined by the Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant Program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"LINK card" means an electronic benefits transfer card issued by the Department of Human Services for the purpose of enabling a user of the card to obtain SNAP benefits or cash.

"SNAP" means the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

(c) The Department of Human Services shall establish a Healthy Local Food Incentives Program to double the purchasing power of Illinois residents with limited access to fresh fruits and vegetables. The Healthy Local Food Incentives Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury for the purpose of implementing the Healthy Local Food Incentives Program. All moneys received pursuant to this Section shall be deposited into the Healthy Local Food Incentives Fund.

(d) Subject to appropriation, the Department of Human Services shall make an annual grant of \$500,000 from the Fund to a qualified Illinois non-profit organization or agency, which shall be distributed to participating Illinois farmers markets for the purpose of providing matching dollar incentives (up to a specified amount) for the dollar value of SNAP benefits spent on FINI eligible fruits and vegetables at participating Illinois farmers markets and direct producer-to-consumer venues.

(e) The designated qualified non-profit organization or agency shall have a demonstrated track record of:

(1) building a statewide network;

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(2) designing and implementing successful healthy food incentive programs that connect SNAP recipients with local producers;

(3) implementing funds distribution and reporting processes;

(4) providing training and technical assistance to farmers markets;

(5) conducting community outreach and data collection; and

(6) providing full accounting and administration of funds distributed to farmers markets.

(f) 100% of the moneys deposited into the Fund shall be distributed to participating Illinois farmers markets for healthy local food incentives.

(g) Within 90 days after the end of a grant cycle, the designated qualified non-profit organization or agency shall submit a progress report to the Department of Human Services. The progress report shall include the following information:

(1) the names and locations of Illinois farmers markets and direct producer-to-consumer venues that received funds distributed under the Program;

(2) the dollar amount of funds awarded to each participating Illinois farmers market and direct producer-to-consumer venue;

(3) the dollar amount of SNAP benefits, and funds provided under the Program, that were spent at Illinois farmers markets participating in the Program, as well as the dollar amount of any unspent funds available under the Program;

(4) the number of SNAP transactions carried out annually at participating Illinois farmers markets;

(5) the impact of the Program on increasing the quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables consumed by SNAP families, as determined by customer surveys.

(h) No later than December 31, 2017, the Department of Human Services shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this Section.

(i) This Section is repealed on June 30, 2019.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1367**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1488

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1488

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1488

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1488

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1488

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1488 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Section 15-40 as follows:
(35 ILCS 200/15-40)

Sec. 15-40. Religious purposes, orphanages, or school ~~and~~ and religious purposes.

(a) Property used exclusively for:

(1) religious purposes, or

(2) school and religious purposes, or

(3) orphanages

qualifies for exemption as long as it is not used with a view to profit.

(b) Property that is owned by

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- (1) churches or
- (2) religious institutions or
- (3) religious denominations

and that is used in conjunction therewith as housing facilities provided for ministers (including bishops, district superintendents and similar church officials whose ministerial duties are not limited to a single congregation), their spouses, children and domestic workers, performing the duties of their vocation as ministers at such churches or religious institutions or for such religious denominations, including the convents and monasteries where persons engaged in religious activities reside also qualifies for exemption.

A parsonage, convent or monastery or other housing facility shall be considered under this Section to be exclusively used for religious purposes when the persons who perform religious related activities shall, as a condition of their employment or association, reside in the facility.

(c) In Cook County, whenever any interest in a property exempt under this Section is transferred, notice of that transfer must be filed with the county recorder. The chief county assessment officer shall prepare and make available a form notice for this purpose. Whenever a notice is filed, the county recorder shall transmit a copy of that recorded notice to the chief county assessment officer within 14 days after receipt. (Source: P.A. 92-333, eff. 8-10-01)."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1488

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1488, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Section 15-175 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/15-175)

Sec. 15-175. General homestead exemption.

(a) Except as provided in Sections 15-176 and 15-177, homestead property is entitled to an annual homestead exemption limited, except as described here with relation to cooperatives, to a reduction in the equalized assessed value of homestead property equal to the increase in equalized assessed value for the current assessment year above the equalized assessed value of the property for 1977, up to the maximum reduction set forth below. If however, the 1977 equalized assessed value upon which taxes were paid is subsequently determined by local assessing officials, the Property Tax Appeal Board, or a court to have been excessive, the equalized assessed value which should have been placed on the property for 1977 shall be used to determine the amount of the exemption.

(b) Except as provided in Section 15-176, the maximum reduction before taxable year 2004 shall be \$4,500 in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and \$3,500 in all other counties. Except as provided in Sections 15-176 and 15-177, for taxable years 2004 through 2007, the maximum reduction shall be \$5,000, for taxable year 2008, the maximum reduction is \$5,500, and, for taxable years 2009 through 2011, the maximum reduction is \$6,000 in all counties. Except as provided in subsections (b-1) and (b-2), for For taxable years 2012 and thereafter, the maximum reduction is \$7,000 in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and \$6,000 in all other counties. If a county has elected to subject itself to the provisions of Section 15-176 as provided in subsection (k) of that Section, then, for the first taxable year only after the provisions of Section 15-176 no longer apply, for owners who, for the taxable year, have not been granted a senior citizens assessment freeze homestead exemption under Section 15-172 or a long-time occupant homestead exemption under Section 15-177, there shall be an additional exemption of \$5,000 for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

(b-1) For taxable years 2015 and thereafter, in any municipality with 1,000,000 or more inhabitants that has elected, by ordinance in accordance with this subsection (b-1), to be subject to the provisions of this subsection (b-1), the maximum reduction is \$14,000; provided, however, that any reduction above \$7,000 shall apply only as to levies that are imposed exclusively within such municipality. To be subject to the provisions of this subsection (b-1), a municipality must adopt an ordinance to subject itself to the provisions of this subsection (b-1) within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(b-2) For taxable years 2015 and thereafter, in any county that has elected, by ordinance in accordance with this subsection (b-2), to be subject to the provisions of this subsection (b-2), the maximum reduction is \$14,000. To be subject to the provisions of this subsection (b-2), a county must adopt an ordinance to subject itself to the provisions of this subsection (b-2) within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(c) In counties with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if, based on the most recent assessment, the equalized assessed value of the homestead property for the current assessment year is greater than the

equalized assessed value of the property for 1977, the owner of the property shall automatically receive the exemption granted under this Section in an amount equal to the increase over the 1977 assessment up to the maximum reduction set forth in this Section.

(d) If in any assessment year beginning with the 2000 assessment year, homestead property has a pro-rata valuation under Section 9-180 resulting in an increase in the assessed valuation, a reduction in equalized assessed valuation equal to the increase in equalized assessed value of the property for the year of the pro-rata valuation above the equalized assessed value of the property for 1977 shall be applied to the property on a proportionate basis for the period the property qualified as homestead property during the assessment year. The maximum proportionate homestead exemption shall not exceed the maximum homestead exemption allowed in the county under this Section divided by 365 and multiplied by the number of days the property qualified as homestead property.

(e) The chief county assessment officer may, when considering whether to grant a leasehold exemption under this Section, require the following conditions to be met:

(1) that a notarized application for the exemption, signed by both the owner and the lessee of the property, must be submitted each year during the application period in effect for the county in which the property is located;

(2) that a copy of the lease must be filed with the chief county assessment officer by the owner of the property at the time the notarized application is submitted;

(3) that the lease must expressly state that the lessee is liable for the payment of property taxes; and

(4) that the lease must include the following language in substantially the following form:

"Lessee shall be liable for the payment of real estate taxes with respect to the residence in accordance with the terms and conditions of Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/15-175). The permanent real estate index number for the premises is (insert number), and, according to the most recent property tax bill, the current amount of real estate taxes associated with the premises is (insert amount) per year. The parties agree that the monthly rent set forth above shall be increased or decreased pro rata (effective January 1 of each calendar year) to reflect any increase or decrease in real estate taxes. Lessee shall be deemed to be satisfying Lessee's liability for the above mentioned real estate taxes with the monthly rent payments as set forth above (or increased or decreased as set forth herein)."

In addition, if there is a change in lessee, or if the lessee vacates the property, then the chief county assessment officer may require the owner of the property to notify the chief county assessment officer of that change.

This subsection (e) does not apply to leasehold interests in property owned by a municipality.

(f) "Homestead property" under this Section includes residential property that is occupied by its owner or owners as his or their principal dwelling place, or that is a leasehold interest on which a single family residence is situated, which is occupied as a residence by a person who has an ownership interest therein, legal or equitable or as a lessee, and on which the person is liable for the payment of property taxes. For land improved with an apartment building owned and operated as a cooperative or a building which is a life care facility as defined in Section 15-170 and considered to be a cooperative under Section 15-170, the maximum reduction from the equalized assessed value shall be limited to the increase in the value above the equalized assessed value of the property for 1977, up to the maximum reduction set forth above, multiplied by the number of apartments or units occupied by a person or persons who is liable, by contract with the owner or owners of record, for paying property taxes on the property and is an owner of record of a legal or equitable interest in the cooperative apartment building, other than a leasehold interest. For purposes of this Section, the term "life care facility" has the meaning stated in Section 15-170.

"Household", as used in this Section, means the owner, the spouse of the owner, and all persons using the residence of the owner as their principal place of residence.

"Household income", as used in this Section, means the combined income of the members of a household for the calendar year preceding the taxable year.

"Income", as used in this Section, has the same meaning as provided in Section 3.07 of the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act, except that "income" does not include veteran's benefits.

(g) In a cooperative where a homestead exemption has been granted, the cooperative association or its management firm shall credit the savings resulting from that exemption only to the apportioned tax liability of the owner who qualified for the exemption. Any person who willfully refuses to so credit the savings shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(h) Where married persons maintain and reside in separate residences qualifying as homestead property, each residence shall receive 50% of the total reduction in equalized assessed valuation provided by this Section.

(i) In all counties, the assessor or chief county assessment officer may determine the eligibility of residential property to receive the homestead exemption and the amount of the exemption by application, visual inspection, questionnaire or other reasonable methods. The determination shall be made in accordance with guidelines established by the Department, provided that the taxpayer applying for an additional general exemption under this Section shall submit to the chief county assessment officer an application with an affidavit of the applicant's total household income, age, marital status (and, if married, the name and address of the applicant's spouse, if known), and principal dwelling place of members of the household on January 1 of the taxable year. The Department shall issue guidelines establishing a method for verifying the accuracy of the affidavits filed by applicants under this paragraph. The applications shall be clearly marked as applications for the Additional General Homestead Exemption.

(i-5) This subsection (i-5) applies to counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants. In the event of a sale of homestead property, the homestead exemption shall remain in effect for the remainder of the assessment year of the sale. Upon receipt of a transfer declaration transmitted by the recorder pursuant to Section 31-30 of the Real Estate Transfer Tax Law for property receiving an exemption under this Section, the assessor shall mail a notice and forms to the new owner of the property providing information pertaining to the rules and applicable filing periods for applying or reapplying for homestead exemptions under this Code for which the property may be eligible. If the new owner fails to apply or reapply for a homestead exemption during the applicable filing period or the property no longer qualifies for an existing homestead exemption, the assessor shall cancel such exemption for any ensuing assessment year.

(j) In counties with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, in the event of a sale of homestead property the homestead exemption shall remain in effect for the remainder of the assessment year of the sale. The assessor or chief county assessment officer may require the new owner of the property to apply for the homestead exemption for the following assessment year.

(k) Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of the State Mandates Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by this Section.

(Source: P.A. 98-7, eff. 4-23-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-164, eff. 7-28-15; revised 8-25-15.)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1488

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1488, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Section 221 as follows:
(35 ILCS 5/221)

Sec. 221. Rehabilitation costs; qualified historic properties; River Edge Redevelopment Zone.

(a) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012 and ending prior to ~~January 1, 2018~~ ~~January 1, 2017~~, there shall be allowed a tax credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 in an amount equal to 25% of qualified expenditures incurred by a qualified taxpayer during the taxable year in the restoration and preservation of a qualified historic structure located in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone pursuant to a qualified rehabilitation plan, provided that the total amount of such expenditures (i) must equal \$5,000 or more and (ii) must exceed 50% of the purchase price of the property.

(b) To obtain a tax credit pursuant to this Section, the taxpayer must apply with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, in consultation with the Historic Preservation Agency, shall determine the amount of eligible rehabilitation costs and expenses. The Historic Preservation Agency shall determine whether the rehabilitation is consistent with the standards of the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior for rehabilitation. Upon completion and review of the project, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall issue a certificate in the amount of the eligible credits. At the time the certificate is issued, an issuance fee up to the maximum amount of 2% of the amount of the credits issued by the certificate may be collected from the applicant to administer the provisions of this Section. If collected, this issuance fee shall be deposited into the Historic Property Administrative Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. Subject to appropriation, moneys in the Historic Property Administrative Fund shall be evenly divided between the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Historic

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Preservation Agency to reimburse the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Historic Preservation Agency for the costs associated with administering this Section. The taxpayer must attach the certificate to the tax return on which the credits are to be claimed. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may adopt rules to implement this Section.

(c) The tax credit under this Section may not reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero.

(d) As used in this Section, the following terms have the following meanings.

"Qualified expenditure" means all the costs and expenses defined as qualified rehabilitation expenditures under Section 47 of the federal Internal Revenue Code that were incurred in connection with a qualified historic structure.

"Qualified historic structure" means a certified historic structure as defined under Section 47 (c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

"Qualified rehabilitation plan" means a project that is approved by the Historic Preservation Agency as being consistent with the standards in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly for rehabilitation as adopted by the federal Secretary of the Interior.

"Qualified taxpayer" means the owner of the qualified historic structure or any other person who qualifies for the federal rehabilitation credit allowed by Section 47 of the federal Internal Revenue Code with respect to that qualified historic structure. Partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies (if the limited liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation) are entitled to a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 703 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that credits granted to a partnership, a limited liability company taxed as a partnership, or other multiple owners of property shall be passed through to the partners, members, or owners respectively on a pro rata basis or pursuant to an executed agreement among the partners, members, or owners documenting any alternate distribution method.

(Source: P.A. 97-203, eff. 7-28-11.)

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1488**, with House Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1673

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1673

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1673

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1673

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1673 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1001)

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known and ~~and~~ may be cited as the "Environmental Protection Act".

(Source: P.A. 76-2429.)"

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1673

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1673, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

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"Section 5. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is amended by changing Section 1-5 as follows: (5 ILCS 100/1-5) (from Ch. 127, par. 1001-5)

Sec. 1-5. Applicability.

(a) This Act applies to every agency as defined in this Act. Beginning January 1, 1978, in case of conflict between the provisions of this Act and the Act creating or conferring power on an agency, this Act shall control. If, however, an agency (or its predecessor in the case of an agency that has been consolidated or reorganized) has existing procedures on July 1, 1977, specifically for contested cases or licensing, those existing provisions control, except that this exception respecting contested cases and licensing does not apply if the Act creating or conferring power on the agency adopts by express reference the provisions of this Act. Where the Act creating or conferring power on an agency establishes administrative procedures not covered by this Act, those procedures shall remain in effect.

(b) The provisions of this Act do not apply to (i) preliminary hearings, investigations, or practices where no final determinations affecting State funding are made by the State Board of Education, (ii) legal opinions issued under Section 2-3.7 of the School Code, (iii) as to State colleges and universities, their disciplinary and grievance proceedings, academic irregularity and capricious grading proceedings, and admission standards and procedures, and (iv) the class specifications for positions and individual position descriptions prepared and maintained under the Personnel Code. Those class specifications shall, however, be made reasonably available to the public for inspection and copying. The provisions of this Act do not apply to hearings under Section 20 of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

(c) Section 5-35 of this Act relating to procedures for rulemaking does not apply to the following:

(1) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that, in accordance with Section 7.2 of the Environmental Protection Act, are identical in substance to federal regulations or amendments to those regulations implementing the following: Sections 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, and 9003 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), 402(b)(8), and 402(b)(9) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Sections 1412(b), 1414(c), 1417(a), 1421, and 1445(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act; and Section 109 of the Clean Air Act.

(2) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that establish or amend standards for the emission of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide from gasoline powered motor vehicles subject to inspection under the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 or its predecessor laws.

(3) Procedural rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board governing requests for exceptions under Section 14.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(4) The Pollution Control Board's grant, pursuant to an adjudicatory determination, of an adjusted standard for persons who can justify an adjustment consistent with subsection (a) of Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(4.5) The Pollution Control Board's adoption of time-limited water quality standards under Section 38.5 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(5) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that are identical in substance to the regulations adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal under clause (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of Section 2 of the Gasoline Storage Act.

(d) Pay rates established under Section 8a of the Personnel Code shall be amended or repealed pursuant to the process set forth in Section 5-50 within 30 days after it becomes necessary to do so due to a conflict between the rates and the terms of a collective bargaining agreement covering the compensation of an employee subject to that Code.

(e) Section 10-45 of this Act shall not apply to any hearing, proceeding, or investigation conducted under Section 13-515 of the Public Utilities Act.

(f) Article 10 of this Act does not apply to any hearing, proceeding, or investigation conducted by the State Council for the State of Illinois created under Section 3-3-11.05 of the Unified Code of Corrections or by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision created under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision or by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

(g) This Act is subject to the provisions of Article XXI of the Public Utilities Act. To the extent that any provision of this Act conflicts with the provisions of that Article XXI, the provisions of that Article XXI control.

(Source: P.A. 97-95, eff. 7-12-11; 97-945, eff. 8-10-12; 97-1081, eff. 8-24-12; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 10. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Sections 4, 5, 7.5, 29, and 41 and the heading of Title IX and by adding Sections 3.488 and 38.5 as follows:

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(415 ILCS 5/3.488 new)

Sec. 3.488. Time-limited water quality standard. "Time-limited water quality standard" has the meaning ascribed to the term "water quality standards variance" in 40 CFR 131.3(o).

(415 ILCS 5/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1004)

Sec. 4. Environmental Protection Agency; establishment; duties.

(a) There is established in the Executive Branch of the State Government an agency to be known as the Environmental Protection Agency. This Agency shall be under the supervision and direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of the Director shall expire on the third Monday of January in odd numbered years, provided that he or she shall hold office until a successor is appointed and has qualified. The Director shall receive an annual salary as set by the Compensation Review Board. The Director, in accord with the Personnel Code, shall employ and direct such personnel, and shall provide for such laboratory and other facilities, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. In addition, the Director may by agreement secure such services as he or she may deem necessary from any other department, agency, or unit of the State Government, and may employ and compensate such consultants and technical assistants as may be required.

(b) The Agency shall have the duty to collect and disseminate such information, acquire such technical data, and conduct such experiments as may be required to carry out the purposes of this Act, including ascertainment of the quantity and nature of discharges from any contaminant source and data on those sources, and to operate and arrange for the operation of devices for the monitoring of environmental quality.

(c) The Agency shall have authority to conduct a program of continuing surveillance and of regular or periodic inspection of actual or potential contaminant or noise sources, of public water supplies, and of refuse disposal sites.

(d) In accordance with constitutional limitations, the Agency shall have authority to enter at all reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of:

(1) Inspecting and investigating to ascertain possible violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order; or

(2) In accordance with the provisions of this Act, taking whatever preventive or corrective action, including but not limited to removal or remedial action, that is necessary or appropriate whenever there is a release or a substantial threat of a release of (A) a hazardous substance or pesticide or (B) petroleum from an underground storage tank.

(e) The Agency shall have the duty to investigate violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order; to issue administrative citations as provided in Section 31.1 of this Act; and to take such summary enforcement action as is provided for by Section 34 of this Act.

(f) The Agency shall appear before the Board in any hearing upon a petition for variance or time-limited water quality standard, the denial of a permit, or the validity or effect of a rule or regulation of the Board, and shall have the authority to appear before the Board in any hearing under the Act.

(g) The Agency shall have the duty to administer, in accord with Title X of this Act, such permit and certification systems as may be established by this Act or by regulations adopted thereunder. The Agency may enter into written delegation agreements with any department, agency, or unit of State or local government under which all or portions of this duty may be delegated for public water supply storage and transport systems, sewage collection and transport systems, air pollution control sources with uncontrolled emissions of 100 tons per year or less and application of algicides to waters of the State. Such delegation agreements will require that the work to be performed thereunder will be in accordance with Agency criteria, subject to Agency review, and shall include such financial and program auditing by the Agency as may be required.

(h) The Agency shall have authority to require the submission of complete plans and specifications from any applicant for a permit required by this Act or by regulations thereunder, and to require the submission of such reports regarding actual or potential violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order, as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(i) The Agency shall have authority to make recommendations to the Board for the adoption of regulations under Title VII of the Act.

(j) The Agency shall have the duty to represent the State of Illinois in any and all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, or negotiations for interstate compacts or other governmental arrangements relating to environmental protection.

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(k) The Agency shall have the authority to accept, receive, and administer on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans, indirect cost reimbursements, or other funds made available to the State from any source for purposes of this Act or for air or water pollution control, public water supply, solid waste disposal, noise abatement, or other environmental protection activities, surveys, or programs. Any federal funds received by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in a trust fund with the State Treasurer and held and disbursed by him in accordance with Treasurer as Custodian of Funds Act, provided that such monies shall be used only for the purposes for which they are contributed and any balance remaining shall be returned to the contributor.

The Agency is authorized to promulgate such regulations and enter into such contracts as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

(l) The Agency is hereby designated as water pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; as implementing agency for the State for all purposes of the Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 93-523, as now or hereafter amended, except Section 1425 of that Act; as air pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Clean Air Act of 1970, Public Law 91-604, approved December 31, 1970, as amended; and as solid waste agency for the state for all purposes of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, approved October 20, 1965, and amended by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, Public Law 91-512, approved October 26, 1970, as amended, and amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (P.L. 94-580) approved October 21, 1976, as amended; as noise control agency for the state for all purposes of the Noise Control Act of 1972, Public Law 92-574, approved October 27, 1972, as amended; and as implementing agency for the State for all purposes of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-510), as amended; and otherwise as pollution control agency for the State pursuant to federal laws integrated with the foregoing laws, for financing purposes or otherwise. The Agency is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to the State the benefits of such federal Acts, provided that the Agency shall transmit to the United States without change any standards adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to Section 5(c) of this Act. This subsection (l) of Section 4 shall not be construed to bar or prohibit the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Commission from accepting, receiving, and administering on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans or other funds for which the Commission is eligible pursuant to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act. The Agency is hereby designated as the State agency for all purposes of administering the requirements of Section 313 of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

Any municipality, sanitary district, or other political subdivision, or any Agency of the State or interstate Agency, which makes application for loans or grants under such federal Acts shall notify the Agency of such application; the Agency may participate in proceedings under such federal Acts.

(m) The Agency shall have authority, consistent with Section 5(c) and other provisions of this Act, and for purposes of Section 303(e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, to engage in planning processes and activities and to develop plans in cooperation with units of local government, state agencies and officers, and other appropriate persons in connection with the jurisdiction or duties of each such unit, agency, officer or person. Public hearings shall be held on the planning process, at which any person shall be permitted to appear and be heard, pursuant to procedural regulations promulgated by the Agency.

(n) In accordance with the powers conferred upon the Agency by Sections 10(g), 13(b), 19, 22(d) and 25 of this Act, the Agency shall have authority to establish and enforce minimum standards for the operation of laboratories relating to analyses and laboratory tests for air pollution, water pollution, noise emissions, contaminant discharges onto land and sanitary, chemical, and mineral quality of water distributed by a public water supply. The Agency may enter into formal working agreements with other departments or agencies of state government under which all or portions of this authority may be delegated to the cooperating department or agency.

(o) The Agency shall have the authority to issue certificates of competency to persons and laboratories meeting the minimum standards established by the Agency in accordance with Section 4(n) of this Act and to promulgate and enforce regulations relevant to the issuance and use of such certificates. The Agency may enter into formal working agreements with other departments or agencies of state government under which all or portions of this authority may be delegated to the cooperating department or agency.

(p) Except as provided in Section 17.7, the Agency shall have the duty to analyze samples as required from each public water supply to determine compliance with the contaminant levels specified by the Pollution Control Board. The maximum number of samples which the Agency shall be required to analyze for microbiological quality shall be 6 per month, but the Agency may, at its option, analyze a larger number each month for any supply. Results of sample analyses for additional required bacteriological testing, turbidity, residual chlorine and radionuclides are to be provided to the Agency in accordance with Section

19. Owners of water supplies may enter into agreements with the Agency to provide for reduced Agency participation in sample analyses.

(q) The Agency shall have the authority to provide notice to any person who may be liable pursuant to Section 22.2(f) of this Act for a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide. Such notice shall include the identified response action and an opportunity for such person to perform the response action.

(r) The Agency may enter into written delegation agreements with any unit of local government under which it may delegate all or portions of its inspecting, investigating and enforcement functions. Such delegation agreements shall require that work performed thereunder be in accordance with Agency criteria and subject to Agency review. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no unit of local government shall be liable for any injury resulting from the exercise of its authority pursuant to such a delegation agreement unless the injury is proximately caused by the willful and wanton negligence of an agent or employee of the unit of local government, and any policy of insurance coverage issued to a unit of local government may provide for the denial of liability and the nonpayment of claims based upon injuries for which the unit of local government is not liable pursuant to this subsection (r).

(s) The Agency shall have authority to take whatever preventive or corrective action is necessary or appropriate, including but not limited to expenditure of monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund and the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for removal or remedial action, whenever any hazardous substance or pesticide is released or there is a substantial threat of such a release into the environment. The State, the Director, and any State employee shall be indemnified for any damages or injury arising out of or resulting from any action taken under this subsection. The Director of the Agency is authorized to enter into such contracts and agreements as are necessary to carry out the Agency's duties under this subsection.

(t) The Agency shall have authority to distribute grants, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to units of local government for financing and construction of wastewater facilities in both incorporated and unincorporated areas. With respect to all monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund and the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for wastewater facility grants, the Agency shall make distributions in conformity with the rules and regulations established pursuant to the Anti-Pollution Bond Act, as now or hereafter amended.

(u) Pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the Agency shall have the authority to adopt such rules as are necessary or appropriate for the Agency to implement Section 31.1 of this Act.

(v) (Blank.)

(w) Neither the State, nor the Director, nor the Board, nor any State employee shall be liable for any damages or injury arising out of or resulting from any action taken under subsection (s).

(x)(1) The Agency shall have authority to distribute grants, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to units of local government for financing and construction of public water supply facilities. With respect to all monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund or the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for public water supply grants, such grants shall be made in accordance with rules promulgated by the Agency. Such rules shall include a requirement for a local match of 30% of the total project cost for projects funded through such grants.

(2) The Agency shall not terminate a grant to a unit of local government for the financing and construction of public water supply facilities unless and until the Agency adopts rules that set forth precise and complete standards, pursuant to Section 5-20 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, for the termination of such grants. The Agency shall not make determinations on whether specific grant conditions are necessary to ensure the integrity of a project or on whether subagreements shall be awarded, with respect to grants for the financing and construction of public water supply facilities, unless and until the Agency adopts rules that set forth precise and complete standards, pursuant to Section 5-20 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, for making such determinations. The Agency shall not issue a stop-work order in relation to such grants unless and until the Agency adopts precise and complete standards, pursuant to Section 5-20 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, for determining whether to issue a stop-work order.

(y) The Agency shall have authority to release any person from further responsibility for preventive or corrective action under this Act following successful completion of preventive or corrective action undertaken by such person upon written request by the person.

(z) To the extent permitted by any applicable federal law or regulation, for all work performed for State construction projects which are funded in whole or in part by a capital infrastructure bill enacted by the 96th General Assembly by sums appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency, at least 50% of the total labor hours must be performed by actual residents of the State of Illinois. For purposes of this subsection, "actual residents of the State of Illinois" means persons domiciled in the State of Illinois. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules providing for the enforcement of this subsection.

(aa) The Agency may adopt rules requiring the electronic submission of any information required to be submitted to the Agency pursuant to any State or federal law or regulation or any court or Board order. Any rules adopted under this subsection (aa) must include, but are not limited to, identification of the information to be submitted electronically.

(Source: P.A. 98-72, eff. 7-15-13.)

(415 ILCS 5/5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1005)

Sec. 5. Pollution Control Board.

(a) There is hereby created an independent board to be known as the Pollution Control Board.

Until July 1, 2003 or when all of the new members to be initially appointed under this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly have been appointed by the Governor, whichever occurs later, the Board shall consist of 7 technically qualified members, no more than 4 of whom may be of the same political party, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The term of each appointed member of the Board who is in office on June 30, 2003 shall terminate at the close of business on that date or when all of the new members to be initially appointed under this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly have been appointed by the Governor, whichever occurs later.

Beginning on July 1, 2003 or when all of the new members to be initially appointed under this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly have been appointed by the Governor, whichever occurs later, the Board shall consist of 5 technically qualified members, no more than 3 of whom may be of the same political party, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members shall have verifiable technical, academic, or actual experience in the field of pollution control or environmental law and regulation.

Of the members initially appointed pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, one shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 2004, 2 shall be appointed for terms ending July 1, 2005, and 2 shall be appointed for terms ending July 1, 2006. Thereafter, all members shall hold office for 3 years from the first day of July in the year in which they were appointed, except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy. In case of a vacancy in the office when the Senate is not in session, the Governor may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he or she shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the Senate, shall hold the office during the remainder of the term.

Members of the Board shall hold office until their respective successors have been appointed and qualified. Any member may resign from office, such resignation to take effect when a successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Board members shall be paid \$37,000 per year or an amount set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater, and the Chairman shall be paid \$43,000 per year or an amount set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. Each member shall devote his or her entire time to the duties of the office, and shall hold no other office or position of profit, nor engage in any other business, employment, or vocation. Each member shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred and shall make a financial disclosure upon appointment.

Each Board member may employ one secretary and one assistant, and the Chairman one secretary and 2 assistants. The Board also may employ and compensate hearing officers to preside at hearings under this Act, and such other personnel as may be necessary. Hearing officers shall be attorneys licensed to practice law in Illinois.

The Board may have an Executive Director; if so, the Executive Director shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salary and duties of the Executive Director shall be fixed by the Board.

The Governor shall designate one Board member to be Chairman, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Board shall hold at least one meeting each month and such additional meetings as may be prescribed by Board rules. In addition, special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by any 2 Board members, upon delivery of 24 hours written notice to the office of each member. All Board meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of all meetings shall be given at least 24 hours in advance of each meeting. In emergency situations in which a majority of the Board certifies that exigencies of time require the requirements of public notice and of 24 hour written notice to members may be dispensed with, and Board members shall receive such notice as is reasonable under the circumstances.

If there is no vacancy on the Board, 4 members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to transact business; otherwise, a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum to transact business, and no vacancy shall impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all of the powers of the Board. Every action

approved by a majority of the members of the Board shall be deemed to be the action of the Board. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all its meetings.

(b) The Board shall determine, define and implement the environmental control standards applicable in the State of Illinois and may adopt rules and regulations in accordance with Title VII of this Act.

(c) The Board shall have authority to act for the State in regard to the adoption of standards for submission to the United States under any federal law respecting environmental protection. Such standards shall be adopted in accordance with Title VII of the Act and upon adoption shall be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency for submission to the United States pursuant to subsections (l) and (m) of Section 4 of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the discretion of the Governor to delegate authority granted to the Governor under any federal law.

(d) The Board shall have authority to conduct proceedings upon complaints charging violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order; upon administrative citations; upon petitions for variances, ~~or~~ adjusted standards, or time-limited water quality standards; upon petitions for review of the Agency's final determinations on permit applications in accordance with Title X of this Act; upon petitions to remove seals under Section 34 of this Act; and upon other petitions for review of final determinations which are made pursuant to this Act or Board rule and which involve a subject which the Board is authorized to regulate. The Board may also conduct other proceedings as may be provided by this Act or any other statute or rule.

(e) In connection with any proceeding pursuant to subsection (b) or (d) of this Section, the Board may subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence reasonably necessary to resolution of the matter under consideration. The Board shall issue such subpoenas upon the request of any party to a proceeding under subsection (d) of this Section or upon its own motion.

(f) The Board may prescribe reasonable fees for permits required pursuant to this Act. Such fees in the aggregate may not exceed the total cost to the Agency for its inspection and permit systems. The Board may not prescribe any permit fees which are different in amount from those established by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(415 ILCS 5/7.5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1007.5)

Sec. 7.5. Filing Fees.

(a) The Board shall collect filing fees as prescribed in this Act. The fees shall be deposited in the Pollution Control Board Fund. The filing fees shall be as follows:

Petition for site-specific regulation, \$75.

Petition for variance, \$75.

Petition for review of permit, \$75.

Petition to contest local government decision pursuant to Section 40.1, \$75.

Petition for an adjusted standard, pursuant to Section 28.1, \$75.

Petition for a time-limited water quality standard, \$75 per petitioner.

(b) A person who has filed a petition for a variance from a water quality standard and paid the filing fee set forth in subsection (a) of this Section for that petition and whose variance petition is thereafter converted into a petition for a time-limited water quality standard under Section 38.5 of this Act shall not be required to pay a separate filing fee upon the conversion of the variance petition into a petition for a time-limited water quality standard.

(Source: P.A. 85-1440.)

(415 ILCS 5/29) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1029)

Sec. 29. (a) Any person adversely affected or threatened by any rule or regulation of the Board may obtain a determination of the validity or application of such rule or regulation by petition for review under Section 41 of this Act.

(b) Action by the Board in adopting any regulation for which judicial review could have been obtained under Section 41 of this Act shall not be subject to review regarding the regulation's validity or application in any subsequent proceeding under Title VIII, Title IX or Section 40 of this Act.

(c) This Section does not apply to orders entered by the Board pursuant to Section 38.5 of this Act. Final orders entered by the Board pursuant to Section 38.5 of this Act are subject to judicial review under subsection (j) of that Section. Interim orders entered by the Board pursuant to Section 38.5 are not subject to judicial review under this Section or Section 38.5.

(Source: P.A. 85-1048.)

(415 ILCS 5/Tit. IX heading)

TITLE IX: VARIANCES AND TIME-LIMITED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

(415 ILCS 5/38.5 new)

Sec. 38.5. Time-limited water quality standards.

(a) To the extent consistent with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, rules adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under that Act, this Section, and rules adopted by the Board under this Section, the Board may adopt, and may conduct non-adjudicatory proceedings to adopt, a time-limited water quality standard for a watershed or one or more of the following:

- (1) water bodies;
- (2) waterbody segments; or
- (3) dischargers.

(b) A time-limited water quality standard may be sought by:

(1) persons who file with the Board a petition for a time-limited water quality standard under this Section; and

(2) persons who have a petition for a variance from a water quality standard under Section 35 of this Act converted into a petition for a time-limited water quality standard under subsection (c) of this Section.

(c) Any petition for a variance from a water quality standard under Section 35 of this Act that was filed with the Board before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly and that has not been disposed of by the Board shall be converted, by operation of law, into a petition for a time-limited water quality standard under this Section on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(d) The Board's hearings concerning the adoption of time-limited water quality standards shall be open to the public and must be held in compliance with 40 CFR 131.14, including, but not limited to, the public notice and participation requirements referenced in 40 CFR 25 and 40 CFR 131.20(b); this Section; and rules adopted by the Board under this Section.

(e) Within 21 days after any petition for a time-limited water quality standard is filed with the Board under this Section, or within 21 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly in the case of a petition for time-limited water quality standard created under subsection (c) of this Section, the Agency shall file with the Board a response that:

(1) identifies the discharger or classes of dischargers affected by the water quality standard from which relief is sought;

(2) identifies the watershed, water bodies, or waterbody segments affected by the water quality standard from which relief is sought;

(3) identifies the appropriate type of time-limited water quality standard, based on factors, such as the nature of the pollutant, the condition of the affected water body, and the number and type of dischargers; and

(4) recommends, for the purposes of subsection (h), prompt deadlines for the classes of dischargers to file a substantially compliant petition.

(f) Within 30 days after receipt of a response from the Agency under subsection (e) of this Section, the Board shall enter a final order that establishes the discharger or classes of dischargers that may be covered by the time-limited water quality standard and prompt deadlines by which the discharger and dischargers in the identified classes must, for the purposes of subsection (h), file with the Board either:

(1) a petition for a time-limited water quality standard, if the petition has not been previously filed;
or

(2) an amended petition for a time-limited water quality standard, if the petition has been previously filed and it is necessary to file an amended petition to maintain a stay under paragraph (3) of subsection (h) of this Section.

(g) As soon as practicable after entering an order under subsection (f), the Board shall conduct an evaluation of the petition to assess its substantial compliance with 40 CFR 131.14, this Section, and rules adopted pursuant to this Section. After the Board determines that a petition is in substantial compliance with those requirements, the Agency shall file a recommendation concerning the petition.

(h)(1) The effectiveness of a water quality standard from which relief is sought shall be stayed as to the following persons from the effective date of the water quality standard until the stay is terminated as provided in this subsection:

(A) any person who has a petition for a variance seeking relief from a water quality standard under Section 35 of this Act converted into a petition for a time-limited water quality standard under subsection (c) of this Section;

(B) any person who files a petition for a time-limited water quality standard within 35 days after the effective date of the water quality standard from which relief is sought; and

(C) any person, not covered by subparagraph (B) of this subsection, who is a member of a class of dischargers that is identified in a Board order under subsection (f) that concerns a petition for a time-limited water quality standard that was filed within 35 days after the effective date of the water quality

standard from which relief is sought and who files a petition for a time-limited water quality standard before the deadline established for that class under subsection (f) of this Section.

(2) If the Board determines that the petition of a person described in paragraph (1) of this subsection is in substantial compliance, then the stay shall continue until the Board:

(A) denies the petition and all rights to judicial review of the Board order denying the petition are exhausted; or

(B) adopts the time-limited water quality standard and the United States Environmental Protection Agency either:

(i) approves the time-limited water quality standard; or

(ii) disapproves the time-limited water quality standard for failure to comply with 40 CFR

131.14.

(3) If the Board determines that the petition of a person described in paragraph (1) of this subsection is not in substantial compliance, then the Board shall enter an interim order that identifies the deficiencies in the petition that must be corrected for the petition to be in substantial compliance. The petitioner must file an amended petition by the deadlines adopted by the Board pursuant to subsection (f), and the Board shall enter, after the applicable Board-established deadline, a final order that determines whether the amended petition is in substantial compliance.

(4) If the Board determines that the amended petition described in paragraph (3) of this subsection is in substantial compliance, then the stay shall continue until the Board:

(A) denies the petition and all rights to judicial review of the Board order denying the petition are exhausted; or

(B) adopts the time-limited water quality standard and the United States Environmental Protection Agency either:

(i) approves the time-limited water quality standard; or

(ii) disapproves the time-limited water quality standard for failure to comply with 40 CFR

131.14.

(5) If the Board determines that the amended petition described in paragraph (3) of this subsection is not in substantial compliance by the Board-established deadline, the Board shall deny the petition and the stay shall continue until all rights to judicial review are exhausted.

(6) If the Board determines that a petition for a time-limited water quality standard is not in substantial compliance and if the person fails to file, on or before the Board-established deadline, an amended petition, the Board shall dismiss the petition and the stay shall continue until all rights to judicial review are exhausted.

(7) If a person other than a person described in paragraph (1) of subsection (h) of this Section files a petition for a time-limited water quality standard, then the effectiveness of the water quality standard from which relief is sought shall not be stayed as to that person. However, the person may seek a time-limited water quality standard from the Board by complying with 40 CFR 131.14, this Section, and rules adopted pursuant to this Section.

(i) Each time-limited water quality standard adopted by the Board for more than one discharger shall set forth criteria that may be used by dischargers or classes of dischargers to obtain coverage under the time-limited water quality standard during its duration. Any discharger that has not obtained a time-limited water quality standard may obtain coverage under a Board-approved time-limited water quality standard by satisfying, at the time of the renewal or modification of that person's federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or at the time the person files an application for certification under Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, the Board-approved criteria for coverage under the time-limited water quality standard.

(j) Any person who is adversely affected or threatened by a final Board order entered pursuant to this Section may obtain judicial review of the Board order by filing a petition for review within 35 days after the date the Board order was served on the person affected by the order, under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, except that review shall be afforded directly in the appellate court for the district in which the cause of action arose and not in the circuit court. For purposes of judicial review under this subsection, a person is deemed to have been served with the Board's final order on the date on which the order is first published by the Board on its website.

No challenge to the validity of a final Board order under this Section shall be made in any enforcement proceeding under Title XII of this Act as to any issue that could have been raised in a timely petition for review under this subsection.

(k) Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, the Agency shall propose, and not later than 9 months thereafter the Board shall adopt, rules that prescribe specific procedures and standards to be used by the Board when adopting time-limited water quality

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standards. The public notice and participation requirements in 40 CFR 25 and 40 CFR 131.20(b) shall be incorporated into the rules adopted under this subsection.

Until the rules adopted under this subsection are effective, the Board may adopt time-limited water quality standards to the full extent allowed under this Section and 40 C.F.R. 131.14.

(l) Section 5-35 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, Title VII of this Act, and the other Sections in Title IX of this Act do not apply to Board proceedings under this Section.

(415 ILCS 5/41) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1041)

Sec. 41. Judicial review.

(a) Any party to a Board hearing, any person who filed a complaint on which a hearing was denied, any person who has been denied a variance or permit under this Act, any party adversely affected by a final order or determination of the Board, and any person who participated in the public comment process under subsection (8) of Section 39.5 of this Act may obtain judicial review, by filing a petition for review within 35 days from the date that a copy of the order or other final action sought to be reviewed was served upon the party affected by the order or other final Board action complained of, under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, as amended and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, except that review shall be afforded directly in the Appellate Court for the District in which the cause of action arose and not in the Circuit Court. Review of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board shall not be limited by this section but may also be had as provided in Section 29 of this Act.

(b) Any final order of the Board under this Act shall be based solely on the evidence in the record of the particular proceeding involved, and any such final order for permit appeals, enforcement actions and variance proceedings, shall be invalid if it is against the manifest weight of the evidence. Notwithstanding this subsection, the Board may include such conditions in granting a variance and may adopt such rules and regulations as the policies of this Act may require. If an objection is made to a variance condition, the board shall reconsider the condition within not more than 75 days from the date of the objection.

(c) No challenge to the validity of a Board order shall be made in any enforcement proceeding under Title XII of this Act as to any issue that could have been raised in a timely petition for review under this Section.

(d) If there is no final action by the Board within 120 days on a request for a variance which is subject to subsection (c) of Section 38 or a permit appeal which is subject to paragraph (a) (3) of Section 40 or paragraph (d) of Section 40.2 or Section 40.3, the petitioner shall be entitled to an Appellate Court order under this subsection. If a hearing is required under this Act and was not held by the Board, the Appellate Court shall order the Board to conduct such a hearing, and to make a decision within 90 days from the date of the order. If a hearing was held by the Board, or if a hearing is not required under this Act and was not held by the Board, the Appellate Court shall order the Board to make a decision within 90 days from the date of the order.

The Appellate Court shall retain jurisdiction during the pendency of any further action conducted by the Board under an order by the Appellate Court. The Appellate Court shall have jurisdiction to review all issues of law and fact presented upon appeal.

(e) This Section does not apply to orders entered by the Board pursuant to Section 38.5 of this Act. Final orders entered by the Board pursuant to Section 38.5 of this Act are subject to judicial review under subsection (j) of that Section. Interim orders entered by the Board pursuant to Section 38.5 are not subject to judicial review under this Section or Section 38.5.

(Source: P.A. 99-463, eff. 1-1-16.)

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1673**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 3337

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 3337

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 3337

[November 30, 2016]

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 3337

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 3337 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Section 19-60 as follows:
(35 ILCS 200/19-60)

Sec. 19-60. Bond as security for taxes collected. ~~The~~ The bond of every county or township collector shall be held to be security for the payment by the collector to the county treasurer and the taxing districts and proper authorities, of all taxes, special assessments which are collected or received on their behalf, and of all penalties which are recovered against him.

(Source: P.A. 90-655, eff. 7-30-98.)"

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 3337

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 3337, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 27-5 and 27-25 and by adding Sections 27-100, 27-105, 27-110, 27-115, 27-120, and 27-125 as follows:
(35 ILCS 200/27-5)

Sec. 27-5. Short title; definitions. This Article may be cited as the Special Service Area Tax Law.

When used in this Article:

"Services contract" means an agreement between a service provider agency and a municipality or county for the purpose of providing special services in and for a special service area.

"Service provider agency" means an entity that enters into a services contract with a municipality or county for the purpose of providing special services in and for a special service area.

"Special Service Area" means a contiguous area within a municipality or county in which special governmental services are provided in addition to those services provided generally throughout the municipality or county, the cost of the special services to be paid from revenues collected from taxes levied or imposed upon property within that area. Territory shall be considered contiguous for purposes of this Article even though certain completely surrounded portions of the territory are excluded from the special service area. A county may create a special service area within a municipality or municipalities when the municipality or municipalities consent to the creation of the special service area. A municipality may create a special service area within a municipality and the unincorporated area of a county or within another municipality when the county or other municipality consents to the creation of the special service area.

"Special service area commission" means a local board established by the corporate authorities of a municipality or county for the purpose of managing a particular special service area.

"Special Services" means all forms of services pertaining to the government and affairs of the municipality or county, including but not limited to weather modification and improvements permissible under Article 9 of the Illinois Municipal Code, and contracts for the supply of water as described in Section 11-124-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code which may be entered into by the municipality or by the county on behalf of a county service area.

(Source: P.A. 86-1324; 88-445.)

(35 ILCS 200/27-25)

Sec. 27-25. Form of hearing notice. Taxes may be levied or imposed by the municipality or county in the special service area at a rate or amount of tax sufficient to produce revenues required to provide the special services. Prior to the first levy of taxes in the special service area, notice shall be given and a hearing shall be held under the provisions of Sections 27-30 and 27-35. For purposes of this Section the notice shall include:

- (a) The time and place of hearing;
- (b) The boundaries of the area by legal description and, where possible, by street location;
- (c) The permanent tax index number of each parcel located within the area;
- (d) The nature of the proposed special services to be provided within the special

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service area and a statement as to whether the proposed special services are for new construction, maintenance, or other purposes;

(d-5) The proposed amount of the tax levy for special services for the initial year for which taxes will be levied within the special service area;

(e) A notification that all interested persons, including all persons owning taxable real property located within the special service area, will be given an opportunity to be heard at the hearing regarding the tax levy and an opportunity to file objections to the amount of the tax levy if the tax is a tax upon property; and

(f) The maximum rate of taxes to be extended within the special service area in any year and the maximum number of years taxes will be levied if a maximum number of years is to be established; and -

(g) If funds received through the special service area are going to be used by a person or entity other than the municipality or county, then a statement to that effect.

After the first levy of taxes within the special service area, taxes may continue to be levied in subsequent years without the requirement of an additional public hearing if the tax rate does not exceed the rate specified in the notice for the original public hearing and the taxes are not extended for a longer period than the number of years specified in the notice if a number of years is specified. Tax rates may be increased and the period specified may be extended, if notice is given and new public hearings are held in accordance with Sections 27-30 and 27-35.

(Source: P.A. 97-1053, eff. 1-1-13.)

(35 ILCS 200/27-100 new)

Sec. 27-100. Special service area commissions.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no member of a special service area commission may be an executive officer, owner, or member of the board of directors of the service provider agency selected for a services contract for that special service area.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no business owned by a member of a special service area commission may, for valuable consideration, provide goods or services as a subcontractor of a service provider agency pursuant to a services contract for the special service area that is the subject of that special service area commission. No business owned by an employee or elected official of a municipality may, for valuable consideration, provide goods or services as a subcontractor of a service provider agency pursuant to a services contract for any special service area located within that municipality.

(c) At least one membership position for a special service area commission in a special service area which contains one or more homestead properties, as defined in Section 15-175, shall be reserved as a first priority membership position for any owner of homestead property located within such special service area.

(35 ILCS 200/27-105 new)

Sec. 27-105. Lines of credit. Special service area commissions may not establish a loan or line of credit in connection with the special service area. Service provider agencies in those municipalities may establish a loan or line of credit in connection with the special service area; however, financing under this Section may not be secured by future tax revenue generated by the special service area.

(35 ILCS 200/27-110 new)

Sec. 27-110. Special service area moneys used in the next fiscal year. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if there is excess money remaining in a special service area fund at the end of a fiscal year, then the corporate authorities may authorize the use of that excess money to provide special services within the special service area in the next fiscal year, provided that the total amount used for purposes other than capital expenditures may not exceed 25% of the previous fiscal year's budget for the special service area.

(35 ILCS 200/27-115 new)

Sec. 27-115. Special service area audits. Each special service area commission shall cause an audit of the funds and accounts of the special service area to be submitted to the corporate authorities of the municipality at least annually. The audit shall be made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

(35 ILCS 200/27-120 new)

Sec. 27-120. Exclusion of erroneously included property. If a property is determined by the corporate authorities of the municipality to be erroneously included in a special service area, the corporate authorities of the municipality may disconnect that property from the special service area solely by municipal action without regard to Section 27-60 or Section 27-65 of this Act.

(35 ILCS 200/27-125 new)

Sec. 27-125. Administrative fees. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an annual administrative fee may be charged for the administration of a special service area. Such annual administrative fee may be derived from the annual tax levy for each special service area. Any amount recommended by a special service area commission and approved as an administrative expense which may be paid to the service provider agency pursuant to the budget included in a services contract shall not exceed 30% of the annual tax levy for the special service area that is the subject of such services contract and is separate from any municipal administrative fee.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 3337**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to-wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 50

Concurred in by the House, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1488
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1488
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1488
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2884
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2884
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2924
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2924

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

November 30, 2016

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 403 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Rule 2-10, I hereby extend the 3rd reading deadline to December 31, 2016, for the following House bill:

HB 6418

[November 30, 2016]

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

cc: Senate Republican Leader Christine Radogno

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

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

At the hour of 12:47 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 2:47 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Lightford, presiding.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

**STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CAPITOL BUILDING, 207 STATE HOUSE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706**

**BRUCE RAUNER
GOVERNOR**

November 30, 2016

To the Honorable
Members of the Senate
Ninety-Ninth General Assembly

Mr. President,

On June 23, 2015, appointment message 990253 nominating Alexander Stuart to be a member of the Teachers Retirement System Board of Trustees was delivered to your Honorable Body. As of the date of this letter, it is my understanding that the Senate has not taken action on this nomination.

Please be advised that, the Appointment Message, for which concurrence in and confirmation of your Honorable Body was sought, is hereby withdrawn, effective at 3:00 PM on Wednesday, November 30, 2016.

Sincerely,
s/Bruce Rauner
Governor

cc: The Honorable Jesse White, Secretary of State

[November 30, 2016]

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Haine, **Senate Bill No. 328** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Haine offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 328

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 328 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(5 ILCS 140/7) (from Ch. 116, par. 207)

Sec. 7. Exemptions.

(1) When a request is made to inspect or copy a public record that contains information that is exempt from disclosure under this Section, but also contains information that is not exempt from disclosure, the public body may elect to redact the information that is exempt. The public body shall make the remaining information available for inspection and copying. Subject to this requirement, the following shall be exempt from inspection and copying:

(a) Information specifically prohibited from disclosure by federal or State law or rules and regulations implementing federal or State law.

(b) Private information, unless disclosure is required by another provision of this Act, a State or federal law or a court order.

(b-5) Files, documents, and other data or databases maintained by one or more law enforcement agencies and specifically designed to provide information to one or more law enforcement agencies regarding the physical or mental status of one or more individual subjects.

(c) Personal information contained within public records, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, unless the disclosure is consented to in writing by the individual subjects of the information. "Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means the disclosure of information that is highly personal or objectionable to a reasonable person and in which the subject's right to privacy outweighs any legitimate public interest in obtaining the information. The disclosure of information that bears on the public duties of public employees and officials shall not be considered an invasion of personal privacy.

(d) Records in the possession of any public body created in the course of administrative enforcement proceedings, and any law enforcement or correctional agency for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that disclosure would:

(i) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency that is the recipient of the request;

(ii) interfere with active administrative enforcement proceedings conducted by the public body that is the recipient of the request;

(iii) create a substantial likelihood that a person will be deprived of a fair trial or an impartial hearing;

(iv) unavoidably disclose the identity of a confidential source, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, or persons who file complaints with or provide information to administrative, investigative, law enforcement, or penal agencies; except that the identities of witnesses to traffic accidents, traffic accident reports, and rescue reports shall be provided by agencies of local government, except when disclosure would interfere with an active criminal investigation conducted by the agency that is the recipient of the request;

(v) disclose unique or specialized investigative techniques other than those generally used and known or disclose internal documents of correctional agencies related to detection, observation or investigation of incidents of crime or misconduct, and disclosure would result in demonstrable harm to the agency or public body that is the recipient of the request;

(vi) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel or any other person; or

(vii) obstruct an ongoing criminal investigation by the agency that is the recipient of the request.

(d-5) A law enforcement record created for law enforcement purposes and contained in a shared electronic record management system if the law enforcement agency that is the recipient of the request did not create the record, did not participate in or have a role in any of the events which are the

subject of the record, and only has access to the record through the shared electronic record management system.

(e) Records that relate to or affect the security of correctional institutions and detention facilities.

(e-5) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections or a county jail if those

materials are available in the library of the correctional facility or jail where the inmate is confined.

(e-6) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections or a county jail if those

materials include records from staff members' personnel files, staff rosters, or other staffing assignment information.

(e-7) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections if those materials are available through an administrative request to the Department of Corrections.

(e-8) Records requested by a person committed to the Department of Corrections or a county jail, the disclosure of which would result in the risk of harm to any person or the risk of an escape from a jail or correctional institution or facility.

(e-9) Records requested by a person in a county jail or committed to the Department of Corrections containing personal information pertaining to the person's victim or the victim's family, including, but not limited to, a victim's home address, home telephone number, work or school address, work telephone number, social security account number, or any other identifying information, except as may be relevant to a requester's current or potential case or claim.

(e-10) Law enforcement records of other persons requested by a person committed to the Department of Corrections or a county jail, including, but not limited to, arrest and booking records, mug shots, and crime scene photographs, except as these records may be relevant to the requester's current or potential case or claim.

(f) Preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, memoranda and other records in which opinions are expressed, or policies or actions are formulated, except that a specific record or relevant portion of a record shall not be exempt when the record is publicly cited and identified by the head of the public body. The exemption provided in this paragraph (f) extends to all those records of officers and agencies of the General Assembly that pertain to the preparation of legislative documents.

(g) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person or business where the trade secrets or commercial or financial information are furnished under a claim that they are proprietary, privileged or confidential, and that disclosure of the trade secrets or commercial or financial information would cause competitive harm to the person or business, and only insofar as the claim directly applies to the records requested.

The information included under this exemption includes all trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained by a public body, including a public pension fund, from a private equity fund or a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund as a result of either investing or evaluating a potential investment of public funds in a private equity fund. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the aggregate financial performance information of a private equity fund, nor to the identity of the fund's managers or general partners. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the identity of a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund, unless the disclosure of the identity of a privately held company may cause competitive harm.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (g) shall be construed to prevent a person or business from consenting to disclosure.

(h) Proposals and bids for any contract, grant, or agreement, including information which if it were disclosed would frustrate procurement or give an advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contractor agreement with the body, until an award or final selection is made. Information prepared by or for the body in preparation of a bid solicitation shall be exempt until an award or final selection is made.

(i) Valuable formulae, computer geographic systems, designs, drawings and research data obtained or produced by any public body when disclosure could reasonably be expected to produce private gain or public loss. The exemption for "computer geographic systems" provided in this paragraph (i) does not extend to requests made by news media as defined in Section 2 of this Act when the requested information is not otherwise exempt and the only purpose of the request is to access and disseminate information regarding the health, safety, welfare, or legal rights of the general public.

(j) The following information pertaining to educational matters:

(i) test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to administer an

academic examination;

(ii) information received by a primary or secondary school, college, or university under its procedures for the evaluation of faculty members by their academic peers;

(iii) information concerning a school or university's adjudication of student disciplinary cases, but only to the extent that disclosure would unavoidably reveal the identity of the student; and

(iv) course materials or research materials used by faculty members.

(k) Architects' plans, engineers' technical submissions, and other construction related technical documents for projects not constructed or developed in whole or in part with public funds and the same for projects constructed or developed with public funds, including but not limited to power generating and distribution stations and other transmission and distribution facilities, water treatment facilities, airport facilities, sport stadiums, convention centers, and all government owned, operated, or occupied buildings, but only to the extent that disclosure would compromise security.

(l) Minutes of meetings of public bodies closed to the public as provided in the Open Meetings Act until the public body makes the minutes available to the public under Section 2.06 of the Open Meetings Act.

(m) Communications between a public body and an attorney or auditor representing the public body that would not be subject to discovery in litigation, and materials prepared or compiled by or for a public body in anticipation of a criminal, civil or administrative proceeding upon the request of an attorney advising the public body, and materials prepared or compiled with respect to internal audits of public bodies.

(n) Records relating to a public body's adjudication of employee grievances or disciplinary cases; however, this exemption shall not extend to the final outcome of cases in which discipline is imposed.

(o) Administrative or technical information associated with automated data processing operations, including but not limited to software, operating protocols, computer program abstracts, file layouts, source listings, object modules, load modules, user guides, documentation pertaining to all logical and physical design of computerized systems, employee manuals, and any other information that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the security of the system or its data or the security of materials exempt under this Section.

(p) Records relating to collective negotiating matters between public bodies and their employees or representatives, except that any final contract or agreement shall be subject to inspection and copying.

(q) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to determine the qualifications of an applicant for a license or employment.

(r) The records, documents, and information relating to real estate purchase negotiations until those negotiations have been completed or otherwise terminated. With regard to a parcel involved in a pending or actually and reasonably contemplated eminent domain proceeding under the Eminent Domain Act, records, documents and information relating to that parcel shall be exempt except as may be allowed under discovery rules adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court. The records, documents and information relating to a real estate sale shall be exempt until a sale is consummated.

(s) Any and all proprietary information and records related to the operation of an intergovernmental risk management association or self-insurance pool or jointly self-administered health and accident cooperative or pool. Insurance or self insurance (including any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool) claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications.

(t) Information contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public body responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions or insurance companies, unless disclosure is otherwise required by State law.

(u) Information that would disclose or might lead to the disclosure of secret or confidential information, codes, algorithms, programs, or private keys intended to be used to create electronic or digital signatures under the Electronic Commerce Security Act.

(v) Vulnerability assessments, security measures, and response policies or plans that are designed to identify, prevent, or respond to potential attacks upon a community's population or systems, facilities, or installations, the destruction or contamination of which would constitute a clear and present danger to the health or safety of the community, but only to the extent that disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the effectiveness of the measures or the safety of the personnel who implement them or the public. Information exempt under this item may include such things as

details pertaining to the mobilization or deployment of personnel or equipment, to the operation of communication systems or protocols, or to tactical operations.

(w) (Blank).

(x) Maps and other records regarding the location or security of generation, transmission, distribution, storage, gathering, treatment, or switching facilities owned by a utility, by a power generator, or by the Illinois Power Agency.

(y) Information contained in or related to proposals, bids, or negotiations related to electric power procurement under Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act that is determined to be confidential and proprietary by the Illinois Power Agency or by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

(z) Information about students exempted from disclosure under Sections 10-20.38 or 34-18.29 of the School Code, and information about undergraduate students enrolled at an institution of higher education exempted from disclosure under Section 25 of the Illinois Credit Card Marketing Act of 2009.

(aa) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the Viatical Settlements Act of 2009.

(bb) Records and information provided to a mortality review team and records maintained by a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.

(cc) Information regarding interments, entombments, or inurnments of human remains that are submitted to the Cemetery Oversight Database under the Cemetery Care Act or the Cemetery Oversight Act, whichever is applicable.

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

(ee) The names, addresses, or other personal information of persons who are minors and are also participants and registrants in programs of park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts, recreation agencies, and special recreation associations.

(ff) The names, addresses, or other personal information of participants and registrants in programs of park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts, recreation agencies, and special recreation associations where such programs are targeted primarily to minors.

(gg) Confidential information described in Section 1-100 of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012.

(hh) The report submitted to the State Board of Education by the School Security and Standards Task Force under item (8) of subsection (d) of Section 2-3.160 of the School Code and any information contained in that report.

(ii) Records requested by persons committed to or detained by the Department of Human Services under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act or committed to the Department of Corrections under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act if those materials: (i) are available in the library of the facility where the individual is confined; (ii) include records from staff members' personnel files, staff rosters, or other staffing assignment information; or (iii) are available through an administrative request to the Department of Human Services or the Department of Corrections.

(jj) Confidential information described in Section 5-535 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(1.5) Any information exempt from disclosure under the Judicial Privacy Act shall be redacted from public records prior to disclosure under this Act.

(2) A public record that is not in the possession of a public body but is in the possession of a party with whom the agency has contracted to perform a governmental function on behalf of the public body, and that directly relates to the governmental function and is not otherwise exempt under this Act, shall be considered a public record of the public body, for purposes of this Act.

(3) This Section does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of records to the public, except as stated in this Section or otherwise provided in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-578, eff. 8-27-13; 98-695, eff. 7-3-14; 99-298, eff. 8-6-15; 99-346, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; revised 10-25-16.)

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 foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Haine, **Senate Bill No. 328** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

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

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Haine	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Harmon	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harris	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Hastings	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Holmes	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	McGuire	Silverstein
Biss	Hutchinson	Morrison	Stadelman
Bush	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Steans
Clayborne	Koehler	Muñoz	Sullivan
Collins	Landek	Murphy, L.	Syverson
Connelly	Lightford	Noland	Trotter
Cullerton, T.	Link	Nybo	Van Pelt
Cunningham	Luechtefeld	Oberweis	Mr. President
Forby	Manar	Radogno	

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

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

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Hunter, **Senate Bill No. 402** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Hunter offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 402

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 402 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Section 6-11 as follows:
(235 ILCS 5/6-11)

Sec. 6-11. Sale near churches, schools, and hospitals.

(a) No license shall be issued for the sale at retail of any alcoholic liquor within 100 feet of any church, school other than an institution of higher learning, hospital, home for aged or indigent persons or for veterans, their spouses or children or any military or naval station, provided, that this prohibition shall not apply to hotels offering restaurant service, regularly organized clubs, or to restaurants, food shops or other places where sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business carried on if the place of business so exempted is not located in a municipality of more than 500,000 persons, unless required by local ordinance; nor to the renewal of a license for the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor on premises within 100 feet of any church or school where the church or school has been established within such 100 feet since the issuance of the original license. In the case of a church, the distance of 100 feet shall be measured to

the nearest part of any building used for worship services or educational programs and not to property boundaries.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor to a restaurant, the primary business of which is the sale of goods baked on the premises if (i) the restaurant is newly constructed and located on a lot of not less than 10,000 square feet, (ii) the restaurant costs at least \$1,000,000 to construct, (iii) the licensee is the titleholder to the premises and resides on the premises, and (iv) the construction of the restaurant is completed within 18 months of July 10, 1998 (the effective date of Public Act 90-617).

(c) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to a restaurant if (1) the primary business of the restaurant consists of the sale of food where the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food and the applicant is a completely new owner of the restaurant, (2) the immediately prior owner or operator of the premises where the restaurant is located operated the premises as a restaurant and held a valid retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at the restaurant for at least part of the 24 months before the change of ownership, and (3) the restaurant is located 75 or more feet from a school.

(d) In the interest of further developing Illinois' economy in the area of commerce, tourism, convention, and banquet business, nothing in this Section shall prohibit issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic beverages to a restaurant, banquet facility, grocery store, or hotel having not fewer than 150 guest room accommodations located in a municipality of more than 500,000 persons, notwithstanding the proximity of such hotel, restaurant, banquet facility, or grocery store to any church or school, if the licensed premises described on the license are located within an enclosed mall or building of a height of at least 6 stories, or 60 feet in the case of a building that has been registered as a national landmark, or in a grocery store having a minimum of 56,010 square feet of floor space in a single story building in an open mall of at least 3.96 acres that is adjacent to a public school that opened as a boys technical high school in 1934, or in a grocery store having a minimum of 31,000 square feet of floor space in a single story building located a distance of more than 90 feet but less than 100 feet from a high school that opened in 1928 as a junior high school and became a senior high school in 1933, and in each of these cases if the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business carried on by the licensee.

For purposes of this Section, a "banquet facility" is any part of a building that caters to private parties and where the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a license to a church or private school to sell at retail alcoholic liquor if any such sales are limited to periods when groups are assembled on the premises solely for the promotion of some common object other than the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a church or church affiliated school located in a home rule municipality or in a municipality with 75,000 or more inhabitants from locating within 100 feet of a property for which there is a preexisting license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail. In these instances, the local zoning authority may, by ordinance adopted simultaneously with the granting of an initial special use zoning permit for the church or church affiliated school, provide that the 100-foot restriction in this Section shall not apply to that church or church affiliated school and future retail liquor licenses.

(g) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises within 100 feet, but not less than 90 feet, of a public school if (1) the premises have been continuously licensed to sell alcoholic liquor for a period of at least 50 years, (2) the premises are located in a municipality having a population of over 500,000 inhabitants, (3) the licensee is an individual who is a member of a family that has held the previous 3 licenses for that location for more than 25 years, (4) the principal of the school and the alderman of the ward in which the school is located have delivered a written statement to the local liquor control commissioner stating that they do not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (g), and (5) the local liquor control commissioner has received the written consent of a majority of the registered voters who live within 200 feet of the premises.

(h) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within premises and at an outdoor patio area attached to premises that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 300,000 inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a church if:

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food,
- (2) the sale of liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises,
- (3) the premises are less than 1,000 square feet,
- (4) the premises are owned by the University of Illinois,
- (5) the premises are immediately adjacent to property owned by a church and are not less than 20 nor more than 40 feet from the church space used for worship services, and

(6) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.

(i) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license to sell alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of 300,000 inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a church, synagogue, or other place of worship if:

(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church, synagogue, or other place of worship are at least 100 feet apart, on parallel streets, and separated by an alley; and

(2) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

(j) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a theater that is within 100 feet of a church if (1) the church owns the theater, (2) the church leases the theater to one or more entities, and (3) the theater is used by at least 5 different not-for-profit theater groups.

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

(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the school are parallel, on different streets, and separated by an alley;

(2) the southeast corner of the premises are at least 350 feet from the southwest corner of the school;

(3) the school was built in 1978;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(6) the applicant is the owner of the restaurant and has held a valid license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor for the business to be conducted on the premises at a different location for more than 7 years; and

(7) the premises is at least 2,300 square feet and sits on a lot that is between 6,100 and 6,150 square feet.

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

(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the closest entrance of the church or school is at least 90 feet apart and no greater than 95 feet apart;

(2) the shortest distance between the premises and the church or school is at least 80 feet apart and no greater than 85 feet apart;

(3) the applicant is the owner of the restaurant and on November 15, 2006 held a valid license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor for the business to be conducted on the premises for at least 14 different locations;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(6) the premises is at least 3,200 square feet and sits on a lot that is between 7,150 and 7,200 square feet; and

(7) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

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

(1) the premises and the church are perpendicular, and the primary entrance of the premises faces South while the primary entrance of the church faces West and the distance between the two entrances is more than 100 feet;

(2) the shortest distance between the premises lot line and the exterior wall of the church is at least 80 feet;

(3) the church was established at the current location in 1916 and the present structure was erected in 1925;

(4) the premises is a single story, single use building with at least 1,750 square feet and no more than 2,000 square feet;

(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(6) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises; and

(7) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

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

(1) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;

(2) the school is located within subarea E of City of Chicago Residential Business Planned Development Number 70;

(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee on the premises;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food; and

(5) the administration of City of Chicago School District 299 has expressed, in writing, its support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(3) the premises is located on a street that runs perpendicular to the street on which the church is located;

(4) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 100 feet from the primary entrance of the church;

(5) the shortest distance between any part of the premises and any part of the church is at least 60 feet;

(6) the premises is between 3,600 and 4,000 square feet and sits on a lot that is between 3,600 and 4,000 square feet; and

(7) the premises was built in the year 1909.

For purposes of this subsection (o), "premises" means a place of business together with a privately owned outdoor location that is adjacent to the place of business.

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

(1) the shortest distance between the backdoor of the premises, which is used as an emergency exit, and the church is at least 80 feet;

(2) the church was established at the current location in 1889; and

(3) liquor has been sold on the premises since at least 1985.

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

(1) the premises is located within a larger building operated as a grocery store;

(2) the area of the premises does not exceed 720 square feet and the area of the larger building exceeds 18,000 square feet;

(3) the larger building containing the premises is within 100 feet of the nearest property line of a church-owned property on which a church-affiliated school is located;

(4) the sale of liquor is not the principal business carried on within the larger building;

(5) the primary entrance of the larger building and the premises and the primary

entrance of the church-affiliated school are on different, parallel streets, and the distance between the 2 primary entrances is more than 100 feet;

(6) the larger building is separated from the church-owned property and church-affiliated school by an alley;

(7) the larger building containing the premises and the church building front are on perpendicular streets and are separated by a street; and

(8) (Blank).

(r) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance, renewal, or maintenance of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant established in a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:

(1) the primary entrance of the church and the primary entrance of the restaurant are at least 100 feet apart;

(2) the restaurant has operated on the ground floor and lower level of a multi-story, multi-use building for more than 40 years;

(3) the primary business of the restaurant consists of the sale of food where the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is conducted primarily in the below-grade level of the restaurant to which the only public access is by a staircase located inside the restaurant; and

(5) the restaurant has held a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor on the premises for more than 40 years.

(s) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 and is within 100 feet of a church if:

(1) the church was established at the location within 100 feet of the premises after a license for the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises was first issued;

(2) a license for sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises was first issued before January 1, 2007; and

(3) a license for the sale of alcoholic liquor on the premises has been continuously in effect since January 1, 2007, except for interruptions between licenses of no more than 90 days.

(t) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant that is established in a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school and a church if:

(1) the restaurant is located inside a five-story building with over 16,800 square feet of commercial space;

(2) the area of the premises does not exceed 31,050 square feet;

(3) the area of the restaurant does not exceed 5,800 square feet;

(4) the building has no less than 78 condominium units;

(5) the construction of the building in which the restaurant is located was completed in 2006;

(6) the building has 10 storefront properties, 3 of which are used for the restaurant;

(7) the restaurant will open for business in 2010;

(8) the building is north of the school and separated by an alley; and

(9) the principal religious leader of the church and either the alderman of the ward in which the school is located or the principal of the school have delivered a written statement to the local liquor control commissioner stating that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (t).

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

(1) the premises operates as a restaurant and has been in operation since February 2008;

(2) the applicant is the owner of the premises;

(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee on the premises;

(5) the premises occupy the first floor of a 3-story building that is at least 90 years old;

(6) the rear lot of the school and the rear corner of the building that the premises

occupy are separated by an alley;

(7) the distance from the southwest corner of the property line of the school and the northeast corner of the building that the premises occupy is at least 16 feet, 5 inches;

(8) the distance from the rear door of the premises to the southwest corner of the property line of the school is at least 93 feet;

(9) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;

(10) the school's main structure was erected in 1902 and an addition was built to the main structure in 1959; and

(11) the principal of the school and the alderman in whose district the premises are located have expressed, in writing, their support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the total land area of the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is more than 600,000 square feet;

(2) the premises for which the license or renewal is sought has more than 600 parking stalls;

(3) the total area of all buildings on the premises for which the license or renewal is sought exceeds 140,000 square feet;

(4) the property line of the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is separated from the property line of the school by a street;

(5) the distance from the school's property line to the property line of the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is at least 60 feet;

(6) as of June 14, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-9), the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is located in the Illinois Medical District.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(3) the premises occupy the first floor and basement of a 2-story building that is 106 years old;

(4) the premises is at least 7,000 square feet and located on a lot that is at least 11,000 square feet;

(5) the premises is located directly west of the church, on perpendicular streets, and separated by an alley;

(6) the distance between the property line of the premises and the property line of the church is at least 20 feet;

(7) the distance between the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church is at least 130 feet; and

(8) the church has been at its location for at least 40 years.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the church has been operating in its current location since 1973;

(3) the premises has been operating in its current location since 1988;

(4) the church and the premises are owned by the same parish;

(5) the premises is used for cultural and educational purposes;

(6) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the church are located on the same street;

(7) the principal religious leader of the church has indicated his support of the issuance of the license;

(8) the premises is a 2-story building of approximately 23,000 square feet; and

(9) the premises houses a ballroom on its ground floor of approximately 5,000 square

feet.

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

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
- (3) according to the municipality, the distance between the east property line of the premises and the west property line of the school is 97.8 feet;
- (4) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;
- (5) the school has been operating since 1959;
- (6) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the school are located on the same street;
- (7) the street on which the entrances of the premises and the school are located is a major diagonal thoroughfare;
- (8) the premises is a single-story building of approximately 2,900 square feet; and
- (9) the premises is used for commercial purposes only.

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

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors at the premises;
- (3) the licensee is a national retail chain having over 100 locations within the municipality;
- (4) the licensee has over 8,000 locations nationwide;
- (5) the licensee has locations in all 50 states;
- (6) the premises is located in the North-East quadrant of the municipality;
- (7) the premises is a free-standing building that has "drive-through" pharmacy service;
- (8) the premises has approximately 14,490 square feet of retail space;
- (9) the premises has approximately 799 square feet of pharmacy space;
- (10) the premises is located on a major arterial street that runs east-west and accepts truck traffic; and
- (11) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors at the premises;
- (3) the licensee is a national retail chain having over 100 locations within the municipality;
- (4) the licensee has over 8,000 locations nationwide;
- (5) the licensee has locations in all 50 states;
- (6) the premises is located in the North-East quadrant of the municipality;
- (7) the premises is located across the street from a national grocery chain outlet;
- (8) the premises has approximately 16,148 square feet of retail space;
- (9) the premises has approximately 992 square feet of pharmacy space;
- (10) the premises is located on a major arterial street that runs north-south and accepts truck traffic; and
- (11) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

(bb) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located

within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
- (3) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the church are located on the same street;
- (4) the premises is across the street from the church;
- (5) the street on which the premises and the church are located is a major arterial street that runs east-west;
- (6) the church is an elder-led and Bible-based Assyrian church;
- (7) the premises and the church are both single-story buildings;
- (8) the storefront directly west of the church is being used as a restaurant; and
- (9) the distance between the northern-most property line of the premises and the southern-most property line of the church is 65 feet.

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

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors at the premises;
- (3) the licensee is a national retail chain;
- (4) as of October 25, 2011, the licensee has 1,767 stores operating nationwide, 87 stores operating in the State, and 10 stores operating within the municipality;
- (5) the licensee shall occupy approximately 124,000 square feet of space in the basement and first and second floors of a building located across the street from a school;
- (6) the school opened in August of 2009 and occupies approximately 67,000 square feet of space; and
- (7) the building in which the premises shall be located has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since April 17, 1970.

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

- (1) the premises is constructed on land that was purchased from the municipality at a fair market price;
- (2) the premises is constructed on land that was previously used as a parking facility for public safety employees;
- (3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (4) the main entrance to the store is more than 100 feet from the main entrance to the school;
- (5) the premises is to be new construction;
- (6) the school is a private school;
- (7) the principal of the school has given written approval for the license;
- (8) the alderman of the ward where the premises is located has given written approval of the issuance of the license;
- (9) the grocery store level of the premises is between 60,000 and 70,000 square feet; and
- (10) the owner and operator of the grocery store operates 2 other grocery stores that have alcoholic liquor licenses within the same municipality.

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

- (1) the premises is constructed on land that once contained an industrial steel facility;
- (2) the premises is located on land that has undergone environmental remediation;
- (3) the premises is located within a retail complex containing retail stores where some

of the stores sell alcoholic beverages;

(4) the principal activity of any restaurant in the retail complex is the sale of food, and the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the grocery store;

(6) the entrance to any business that sells alcoholic liquor is more than 100 feet from the entrance to the school;

(7) the alderman of the ward where the premises is located has given written approval of the issuance of the license; and

(8) the principal of the school has given written consent to the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on at the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a theater;

(3) the premises is a one and one-half-story building of approximately 10,000 square feet;

(4) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;

(5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the school are at least 300 feet apart and no more than 400 feet apart;

(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his support for the issuance of the license; and

(7) the principal of the school has expressed, in writing, that there is no objection to the issuance of a license under this subsection (ff).

(gg) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant or banquet facility established in a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the property on which the church is located and the property on which the premises are located are both within a district originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 14, 1979;

(3) the property on which the premises are located contains one or more multi-story buildings that are at least 95 years old and have no more than three stories;

(4) the building in which the church is located is at least 120 years old;

(5) the property on which the church is located is immediately adjacent to and west of the property on which the premises are located;

(6) the western boundary of the property on which the premises are located is no less than 118 feet in length and no more than 122 feet in length;

(7) as of December 31, 2012, both the church property and the property on which the premises are located are within 250 feet of City of Chicago Business-Residential Planned Development Number 38;

(8) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing; and

(9) the alderman in whose district the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.

For the purposes of this subsection, "banquet facility" means the part of the building that is located on the floor above a restaurant and caters to private parties and where the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business.

(hh) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a hotel and at an outdoor patio area attached to the hotel that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a hospital if:

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the hotel;

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(2) the hotel is located within the City of Chicago Business Planned Development Number 468; and

(3) the hospital is located within the City of Chicago Institutional Planned Development Number 3.

(ii) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a restaurant and at an outdoor patio area attached to the restaurant that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a church if:

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is not the principal business carried on by the licensee and is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) the restaurant has been operated on the street level of a 2-story building located on a corner lot since 2008;

(3) the restaurant is between 3,700 and 4,000 square feet and sits on a lot that is no more than 6,200 square feet;

(4) the primary entrance to the restaurant and the primary entrance to the church are located on the same street;

(5) the street on which the restaurant and the church are located is a major east-west street;

(6) the restaurant and the church are separated by a one-way northbound street;

(7) the church is located to the west of and no more than 65 feet from the restaurant; and

(8) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her consent to the issuance of the license in writing.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(3) the premises are located east of the church, on perpendicular streets, and separated by an alley;

(4) the distance between the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church is at least 175 feet;

(5) the distance between the property line of the premises and the property line of the church is at least 40 feet;

(6) the licensee has been operating at the premises since 2012;

(7) the church was constructed in 1904;

(8) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license; and

(9) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (jj).

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors on the premises;

(3) the licensee is a national retail chain;

(4) as of February 27, 2013, the licensee had 1,778 stores operating nationwide, 89 operating in this State, and 11 stores operating within the municipality;

(5) the licensee shall occupy approximately 169,048 square feet of space within a building that is located across the street from a tuition-based preschool; and

(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors on the premises;

(3) the licensee is a national retail chain;

(4) as of February 27, 2013, the licensee had 1,778 stores operating nationwide, 89 operating in this State, and 11 stores operating within the municipality;

(5) the licensee shall occupy approximately 191,535 square feet of space within a building that is located across the street from an elementary school; and

(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

(mm) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within premises and at an outdoor patio or sidewalk cafe, or both, attached to premises that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a hospital if:

(1) the primary business of the restaurant consists of the sale of food where the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) as a restaurant, the premises may or may not offer catering as an incidental part of food service;

(3) the primary business of the restaurant is conducted in space owned by a hospital or an entity owned or controlled by, under common control with, or that controls a hospital, and the chief hospital administrator has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing; and

(4) the hospital is an adult acute care facility primarily located within the City of Chicago Institutional Planned Development Number 3.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried out on the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a theater;

(3) the premises are a building that was constructed in 1913 and opened on May 24, 1915 as a vaudeville theater, and the premises were converted to a motion picture theater in 1935;

(4) the church was constructed in 1889 with a stone exterior;

(5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church are at least 100 feet apart; and

(6) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her consent to the issuance of the license in writing; and

(7) the alderman in whose ward the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.

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

(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the mosque, church, or other place of worship are perpendicular and are on different streets;

(2) the primary entrance to the premises faces West and the primary entrance to the mosque, church, or other place of worship faces South;

(3) the distance between the 2 primary entrances is at least 100 feet;

(4) the mosque, church, or other place of worship was established in a location within 100 feet of the premises after a license for the sale of alcohol at the premises was first issued;

(5) the mosque, church, or other place of worship was established on or around January 1, 2011;

(6) a license for the sale of alcohol at the premises was first issued on or before January 1, 1985;

(7) a license for the sale of alcohol at the premises has been continuously in effect since January 1, 1985, except for interruptions between licenses of no more than 90 days; and

(8) the premises are a single-story, single-use building of at least 3,000 square feet and no more than 3,380 square feet.

(pp) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant or banquet facility established on premises that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of at least one church if:

- (1) the sale of liquor shall not be the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the premises are at least 2,000 square feet and no more than 10,000 square feet and is located in a single-story building;
- (3) the property on which the premises are located is within an area that, as of 2009, was designated as a Renewal Community by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (4) the property on which the premises are located and the properties on which the churches are located are on the same street;
- (5) the property on which the premises are located is immediately adjacent to and east of the property on which at least one of the churches is located;
- (6) the property on which the premises are located is across the street and southwest of the property on which another church is located;
- (7) the principal religious leaders of the churches have indicated their support for the issuance of the license in writing; and
- (8) the alderman in whose ward the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.

For purposes of this subsection (pp), "banquet facility" means the part of the building that caters to private parties and where the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business.

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

- (1) the primary entrance of the premises and the closest entrance of the church or school are at least 200 feet apart and no greater than 300 feet apart;
- (2) the shortest distance between the premises and the church or school is at least 66 feet apart and no greater than 81 feet apart;
- (3) the premises are a single-story, steel-framed commercial building with at least 18,042 square feet, and was constructed in 1925 and 1997;
- (4) the owner of the business operated within the premises has been the general manager of a similar supermarket within one mile from the premises, which has had a valid license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor since 2002, and is in good standing with the City of Chicago;
- (5) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing;
- (6) the alderman of the ward has indicated his or her support to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing; and
- (7) the principal of the school has indicated his or her support to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

(rr) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a club that leases space to a school if:

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried out on the premises;
- (2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a grocery store;
- (3) the premises are a building of approximately 1,750 square feet and is rented by the owners of the grocery store from a family member;
- (4) the property line of the premises is approximately 68 feet from the property line of the club;
- (5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the club where the school leases space are at least 100 feet apart;
- (6) the director of the club renting space to the school has indicated his or her consent to the issuance of the license in writing; and
- (7) the alderman in whose district the premises are located has expressed his or her

support for the issuance of the license in writing.

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

(1) the premises are located within a 15 unit building with 13 residential apartments and 2 commercial spaces, and the licensee will occupy both commercial spaces;

(2) a restaurant has been operated on the premises since June 2011;

(3) the restaurant currently occupies 1,075 square feet, but will be expanding to include 975 additional square feet;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(5) the premises are located south of the church and on the same street and are separated by a one-way westbound street;

(6) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 93 feet from the primary entrance of the church;

(7) the shortest distance between any part of the premises and any part of the church is at least 72 feet;

(8) the building in which the restaurant is located was built in 1910;

(9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license; and

(10) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (ss).

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises was previously authorized by a package goods liquor license;

(4) the premises are at least 40,000 square feet with 25 parking spaces in the contiguous surface lot to the north of the store and 93 parking spaces on the roof;

(5) the shortest distance between the lot line of the parking lot of the premises and the exterior wall of the church is at least 80 feet;

(6) the distance between the building in which the church is located and the building in which the premises are located is at least 180 feet;

(7) the main entrance to the church faces west and is at least 257 feet from the main entrance of the premises; and

(8) the applicant is the owner of 10 similar grocery stores within the City of Chicago and the surrounding area and has been in business for more than 30 years.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the operation of a grocery store;

(3) the premises are located in a building that is approximately 68,000 square feet with 157 parking spaces on property that was previously vacant land;

(4) the main entrance to the church faces west and is at least 500 feet from the entrance of the premises, which faces north;

(5) the church and the premises are separated by an alley;

(6) the applicant is the owner of 9 similar grocery stores in the City of Chicago and the surrounding area and has been in business for more than 40 years; and

(7) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is the principal business carried on by the licensee at

the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is primary to the sale of food;

(3) the premises are located south of the church and on perpendicular streets and are separated by a driveway;

(4) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 100 feet from the primary entrance of the church;

(5) the shortest distance between any part of the premises and any part of the church is at least 15 feet;

(6) the premises are less than 100 feet from the church center, but greater than 100 feet from the area within the building where church services are held;

(7) the premises are 25,830 square feet and sit on a lot that is 0.48 acres;

(8) the premises were once designated as a Korean American Presbyterian Church and were once used as a Masonic Temple;

(9) the premises were built in 1910;

(10) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license; and

(11) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (vv).

For the purposes of this subsection (vv), "premises" means a place of business together with a privately owned outdoor location that is adjacent to the place of business.

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

(1) the school is located within Sub Area III of City of Chicago Residential-Business Planned Development Number 523, as amended; and

(2) the premises are located within Sub Area I, Sub Area II, or Sub Area IV of City of Chicago Residential-Business Planned Development Number 523, as amended.

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

(1) the sale of wine or wine-related products is the exclusive business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church are at least 100 feet apart and are located on different streets;

(3) the building in which the premises are located and the building in which the church is located are separated by an alley;

(4) the premises consists of less than 2,000 square feet of floor area dedicated to the sale of wine or wine-related products;

(5) the premises are located on the first floor of a 2-story building that is at least 99 years old and has a residential unit on the second floor; and

(6) the principal religious leader at the church has indicated his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

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

(1) the premises are a 27-story hotel containing 191 guest rooms;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises and is limited to a restaurant located on the first floor of the hotel;

(3) the hotel is adjacent to the church;

(4) the site is zoned as DX-16;

(5) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (yy); and

(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the premises are a 15-story hotel containing 143 guest rooms;

(2) the premises are approximately 85,691 square feet;

(3) a restaurant is operated on the premises;

(4) the restaurant is located in the first floor lobby of the hotel;

(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(6) the hotel is located approximately 50 feet from the church and is separated from the church by a public street on the ground level and by air space on the upper level, which is where the public entrances are located;

(7) the site is zoned as DX-16;

(8) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (zz); and

(9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

(aaa) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a full-service grocery store at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the primary business activity of the grocery store;

(2) the premises are newly constructed on land that was formerly used by the Young Men's Christian Association;

(3) the grocery store is located within a planned development that was approved by the municipality in 2007;

(4) the premises are located in a multi-building, mixed-use complex;

(5) the entrance to the grocery store is located more than 200 feet from the entrance to the school;

(6) the entrance to the grocery store is located across the street from the back of the school building, which is not used for student or public access;

(7) the grocery store executed a binding lease for the property in 2008;

(8) the premises consist of 2 levels and occupy more than 80,000 square feet;

(9) the owner and operator of the grocery store operates at least 10 other grocery stores that have alcoholic liquor licenses within the same municipality; and

(10) the director of the school has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) the premises are located in a single-story building of primarily brick construction containing at least 6 commercial units constructed before 1940;

(3) the premises are located in a B3-2 zoning district;

(4) the premises are less than 4,000 square feet;

(5) the church established its congregation in 1891 and completed construction of the church building in 1990;

(6) the premises are located south of the church;

(7) the premises and church are located on the same street and are separated by a one-way westbound street; and

(8) the principal religious leader of the church has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

(ccc) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a full-service grocery store at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church and school if:

(1) as of March 14, 2007, the premises are located in a City of Chicago Residential-Business Planned Development No. 1052;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the operation of a grocery store and comprises no more than 10% of the total in-store sales;

(4) the owner and operator of the grocery store operates at least 10 other grocery

stores that have alcoholic liquor licenses within the same municipality;

(5) the premises are new construction when the license is first issued;

(6) the constructed premises are to be no less than 50,000 square feet;

(7) the school is a private church-affiliated school;

(8) the premises and the property containing the church and church-affiliated school are located on perpendicular streets and the school and church are adjacent to one another;

(9) the pastor of the church and school has expressed, in writing, support for the issuance of the license; and

(10) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the business has been issued a license from the municipality to allow the business to operate a theater on the premises;

(2) the theater has less than 200 seats;

(3) the premises are approximately 2,700 to 3,100 square feet of space;

(4) the premises are located to the north of the church;

(5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of any church within 100 feet of the premises are located either on a different street or across a right-of-way from the premises;

(6) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of any school within 100 feet of the premises are located either on a different street or across a right-of-way from the premises;

(7) the premises are located in a building that is at least 100 years old; and

(8) any church or school located within 100 feet of the premises has indicated its support for the issuance or renewal of the license to the premises in writing.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the applicant on the premises;

(3) a family-owned restaurant has operated on the premises since 1957;

(4) the premises occupy the first floor of a 3-story building that is at least 90 years old;

(5) the distance between the property line of the premises and the property line of the church is at least 20 feet;

(6) the church was established at its current location and the present structure was erected before 1900;

(7) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 75 feet from the primary entrance of the church;

(8) the school is affiliated with the church;

(9) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing;

(10) the principal of the school has indicated in writing that he or she is not opposed to the issuance of the license; and

(11) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her lack of an objection to the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a grocery store;

(3) the premises are a one-story building containing approximately 10,000 square

feet and are rented by the owners of the grocery store;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises occurs in a retail area of the grocery store that is approximately 3,500 square feet;

(5) the grocery store has operated at the location since 1984;

(6) the grocery store is closed on Sundays;

(7) the property on which the premises are located is a corner lot that is bound by 3 streets and an alley, where one street is a one-way street that runs north-south, one street runs east-west, and one street runs northwest-southeast;

(8) the property line of the premises is approximately 16 feet from the property line of the building where the church is located;

(9) the premises are separated from the building containing the church by a public alley;

(10) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church are at least 100 feet apart;

(11) representatives of the church have delivered a written statement that the church does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (fff); and

(12) the alderman of the ward in which the grocery store is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

(ggg) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of licenses authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a restaurant or lobby coffee house at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church and school if:

(1) a residential retirement home formerly operated on the premises and the premises are being converted into a new apartment living complex containing studio and one-bedroom apartments with ground floor retail space;

(2) the restaurant and lobby coffee house are located within a Community Shopping District within the municipality;

(3) the premises are located in a single-building, mixed-use complex that, in addition to the restaurant and lobby coffee house, contains apartment residences, a fitness center for the residents of the apartment building, a lobby designed as a social center for the residents, a rooftop deck, and a patio with a dog run for the exclusive use of the residents;

(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the primary business activity of the apartment complex, restaurant, or lobby coffee house;

(5) the entrance to the apartment residence is more than 310 feet from the entrance to the school and church;

(6) the entrance to the apartment residence is located at the end of the block around the corner from the south side of the school building;

(7) the school is affiliated with the church;

(8) the pastor of the parish, principal of the school, and the titleholder to the church and school have given written consent to the issuance of the license;

(9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has given written consent to the issuance of the license; and

(10) the neighborhood block club has given written consent to the issuance of the license.

(hhh) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license to sell alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a home for indigent persons or a church if:

(1) a restaurant operates on the premises and has been in operation since January of 2014;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;

(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee on the premises;

(4) the premises occupy the first floor of a 3-story building that is at least 100 years old;

(5) the primary entrance to the premises is more than 100 feet from the primary entrance to the home for indigent persons, which opened in 1989 and is operated to address homelessness and provide shelter;

(6) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the home for

indigent persons are located on different streets;

(7) the executive director of the home for indigent persons has given written consent to the issuance of the license;

(8) the entrance to the premises is located within 100 feet of a Buddhist temple;

(9) the entrance to the premises is more than 100 feet from where any worship or educational programming is conducted by the Buddhist temple and is located in an area used only for other purposes; and

(10) the president and the board of directors of the Buddhist temple have given written consent to the issuance of the license.

(iii) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a home for the aged if:

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee on the premises;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a restaurant;

(3) the premises are on the ground floor of a multi-floor, university-affiliated housing facility;

(4) the premises occupy 1,916 square feet of space, with the total square footage from which liquor will be sold, served, and consumed to be 900 square feet;

(5) the premises are separated from the home for the aged by an alley;

(6) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the home for the aged are at least 500 feet apart and located on different streets;

(7) representatives of the home for the aged have expressed, in writing, that the home does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection; and

(8) the alderman of the ward in which the restaurant is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) as of January 1, 2016, the premises were used for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises and were authorized to do so pursuant to a retail tavern license held by an individual as the sole proprietor of the premises;

(2) the primary entrance to the school and the primary entrance to the premises are on the same street;

(3) the school was founded in 1949;

(4) the building in which the premises are situated was constructed before 1930;

(5) the building in which the premises are situated is immediately across the street from the school; and

(6) the school has not indicated its opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

(kkk) (Blank).

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

(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;

(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;

(3) the premises are located on the same street on which the synagogue or school is located;

(4) the primary entrance to the premises and the closest entrance to the synagogue or school is at least 100 feet apart;

(5) the shortest distance between the premises and the synagogue or school is at least 65 feet apart and no greater than 70 feet apart;

(6) the premises are between 1,800 and 2,000 square feet;

(7) the synagogue was founded in 1861; and

(8) the leader of the synagogue has indicated, in writing, the synagogue's support for the issuance or renewal of the license.

(mmm) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of licenses authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a restaurant or lobby coffee house at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food in a restaurant;
- (3) the restaurant has been run by the same family for at least 19 consecutive years;
- (4) the premises are located in a 3-story building in the most easterly part of the first floor;
- (5) the building in which the premises are located has residential housing on the second and third floors;
- (6) the primary entrance to the premises is on a north-south street around the corner and across an alley from the primary entrance to the church, which is on an east-west street;
- (7) the primary entrance to the church and the primary entrance to the premises are more than 160 feet apart; and
- (8) the church has expressed, in writing, its support for the issuance of a license under this subsection.

(nnn) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of licenses authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a restaurant or lobby coffee house at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school and church or synagogue if:

- (1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
- (2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food in a restaurant;
- (3) the front door of the synagogue faces east on the next north-south street east of and parallel to the north-south street on which the restaurant is located where the restaurant's front door faces west;
- (4) the closest exterior pedestrian entrance that leads to the school or the synagogue is across an east-west street and at least 300 feet from the primary entrance to the restaurant;
- (5) the nearest church-related or school-related building is a community center building;
- (6) the restaurant is on the ground floor of a 3-story building constructed in 1896 with a brick façade;
- (7) the restaurant shares the ground floor with a theater, and the second and third floors of the building in which the restaurant is located consists of residential housing;
- (8) the leader of the synagogue and school has expressed, in writing, that the synagogue does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection; and
- (9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

(ooo) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 2,000 but less than 5,000 inhabitants in a county with a population in excess of 3,000,000 and within 100 feet of a home for the aged if:

- (1) as of March 1, 2016, the premises were used to sell alcohol pursuant to a retail tavern and packaged goods license issued by the municipality and held by a limited liability company as the proprietor of the premises;
- (2) the home for the aged was completed in 2015;
- (3) the home for the aged is a 5-story structure;
- (4) the building in which the premises are situated is directly adjacent to the home for the aged;
- (5) the building in which the premises are situated was constructed before 1950;
- (6) the home for the aged has not indicated its opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license; and
- (7) the president of the municipality has expressed in writing that he or she does not object to the issuance or renewal of the license.

(ppp) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a

municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church or churches if:

- (1) the shortest distance between the premises and a church is at least 78 feet apart and no greater than 95 feet apart;
- (2) the premises are a single-story, brick commercial building and at least 5,067 square feet and were constructed in 1922;
- (3) the premises are located in a B3-2 zoning district;
- (4) the premises are separated from the buildings containing the churches by a street;
- (5) the previous owners of the business located on the premises held a liquor license for at least 10 years;
- (6) the new owner of the business located on the premises has managed 2 other food and liquor stores since 1997;
- (7) the principal religious leaders at the places of worship have indicated their support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing; and
- (8) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has indicated his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.

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

(1) the premises are at least 5,300 square feet and located in a building that was built prior to 1940 with frontage on South Michigan Avenue;

(2) the shortest distance between the property line of the premises and the exterior wall of the building in which the church is located is at least 109 feet;

(3) the distance between the building in which the church is located and the building in which the premises are located is at least 118 feet;

(4) the main entrance to the church faces west and is at least 602 feet from the main entrance of the premises;

(5) the shortest distance between the property line of the premises and the property line of the school is at least 177 feet;

(6) the applicant has been in business for more than 10 years;

(7) the principal religious leader of the church has indicated his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing;

(8) the principal of the school has indicated in writing that he or she is not opposed to the issuance of the license; and

(9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

(1) the premises are at least 59,000 square feet and located in a building that was built prior to 1940 with frontage on South Michigan Avenue;

(2) the shortest distance between the west property line of the premises and the exterior wall of the church is at least 99 feet;

(3) the distance between the building in which the church is located and the building in which the premises are located is at least 102 feet;

(4) the main entrance to the church faces west and is at least 457 feet from the main entrance of the premises;

(5) the shortest distance between the property line of the premises and the property line of the school is at least 66 feet;

(6) the applicant has been in business for more than 10 years;

(7) the principal religious leader of the church has indicated his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing;

(8) the principal of the school has indicated in writing that he or she is not opposed to the issuance of the license; and

(9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.

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

- (1) the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
 - (2) the premises are at least 7,100 square feet with east frontage on North State Street in Chicago;
 - (3) the shortest distance between the north property line of the premises and the nearest exterior wall of the place of worship is at least 86 feet;
 - (4) the main entrance to the place of worship is on Delaware, faces north, and is more than 150 feet from the main entrance of the premises;
 - (5) the applicant has been in business for more than 20 years at the location;
 - (6) the principal religious leader of the place of worship has indicated his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing; and
 - (7) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
- (Source: P.A. 98-274, eff. 8-9-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-571, eff. 8-27-13; 98-592, eff. 11-15-13; 98-1092, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1158, eff. 1-9-15; 99-46, eff. 7-15-15; 99-47, eff. 7-15-15; 99-477, eff. 8-27-15; 99-484, eff. 10-30-15; 99-558, eff. 7-15-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; revised 10-27-16.)

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 foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Hunter, **Senate Bill No. 402** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

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

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harmon	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Harris	McConchie	Rooney
Aquino	Hastings	McConnaughay	Rose
Barickman	Holmes	McGuire	Sandoval
Bennett	Hunter	Morrison	Silverstein
Bertino-Tarrant	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Stadelman
Biss	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Steans
Bush	Koehler	Murphy, L.	Sullivan
Clayborne	Landek	Noland	Syverson
Connelly	Lightford	Nybo	Trotter
Cullerton, T.	Link	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Cunningham	Luechtefeld	Radogno	Mr. President
Forby	Manar	Raoul	
Haine	Martinez	Rezin	

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

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

[November 30, 2016]

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator E. Jones III, **House Bill No. 950** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

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

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Haine	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Aquino	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Hastings	McGuire	Silverstein
Bennett	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Sullivan
Biss	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Koehler	Murphy, L.	Trotter
Bush	Landek	Noland	Van Pelt
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Luechtefeld	Raoul	
Cunningham	Manar	Rezin	
Forby	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of three-fifths 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 Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, moved that the Senate resolve itself into Executive Session to consider the report of that Committee relative to the appointment messages.

The motion prevailed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990259, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990259

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Workforce Investment Board

Start Date: June 29, 2015

End Date: July 1, 2017

Name: Michael Williams

Residence: 1202 Kent Street, Rockford, IL 61102

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

[November 30, 2016]

Nominee's Senator: Senator Steve Stadelman

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Forby	McCann	Rezin
Anderson	Haine	McCarter	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Rose
Bennett	Hunter	McGuire	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hutchinson	Morrison	Silverstein
Biss	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Stadelman
Bivins	Koehler	Muñoz	Sullivan
Bush	Landek	Murphy, L.	Syverson
Clayborne	Lightford	Noland	Trotter
Collins	Link	Nybo	Van Pelt
Connelly	Luechtefeld	Oberweis	Weaver
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Radogno	Mr. President
Cunningham	Martinez	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990266, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990266

Title of Office: Member and Co-Chair

Agency or Other Body: Financial Reporting Standards Board

Start Date: July 6, 2015

End Date: February 15, 2019

Name: Matthew Hower

Residence: 936 S. Mallard Ct., Palatine, IL 60067

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Matt Murphy

Most Recent Holder of Office: William Crowley

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

[November 30, 2016]

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Forby	McCann	Rezin
Anderson	Haine	McCarter	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Rose
Bennett	Hunter	McGuire	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hutchinson	Morrison	Silverstein
Biss	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Stadelman
Bivins	Koehler	Muñoz	Sullivan
Brady	Landek	Murphy, L.	Syverson
Clayborne	Lightford	Noland	Trotter
Collins	Link	Nybo	Van Pelt
Connelly	Luechtefeld	Oberweis	Weaver
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Radogno	Mr. President
Cunningham	Martinez	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990271, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990271

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Finance Authority

Start Date: July 6, 2015

End Date: July 21, 2017

Name: John Yonover

Residence: 111 East Bellevue Place, Chicago, IL 60611

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Kwame Raoul

Most Recent Holder of Office: Carmen Lonstein

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCarter	Rooney
Anderson	Forby	McConchie	Rose
Aquino	Haine	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McGuire	Silverstein
Bennett	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Sullivan
Biss	Koehler	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Landek	Noland	Trotter
Brady	Lightford	Nybo	Van Pelt
Bush	Link	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Luechtefeld	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Manar	Raoul	
Connelly	Martinez	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	McCann	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990280, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990280

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Workforce Investment Board

Start Date: July 13, 2015

End Date: July 1, 2017

Name: Margaret Schiemann

Residence: 524 Cypress Dr., Naperville, IL 60540

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Michael Connelly

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 57; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Forby	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Haine	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval

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Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Silverstein
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Sullivan
Bivins	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Koehler	Murphy, L.	Trotter
Bush	Landek	Noland	Van Pelt
Clayborne	Lightford	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Link	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Luechtefeld	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	
Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

On motion of Senator Muñoz, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed consideration of business.

Senator Lightford, presiding.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 3458. Introduced by Senator Bivins, a bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 516
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 845
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1367
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1673
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1673
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 3337
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 3337

At the hour of 3:28 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at ease.

AT EASE

At the hour of 3:39 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.

Senator Lightford, presiding.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its November 30, 2016 meeting, reported the following Joint Action Motions have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committees of the Senate:

Education: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 516**

State Government and Veterans Affairs:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 845

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1367

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Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1488
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1488
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1488
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 3337
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 3337

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its November 30, 2016 meeting, reported that the Committee recommends that **Senate Resolution No. 2366** be re-referred from the Committee on State Government and Veterans Affairs to the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its November 30, 2016 meeting, reported that the Committee recommends that **House Joint Resolution No. 142** be re-referred from the Committee on State Government and Veterans Affairs to the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its November 30, 2016 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

House Joint Resolution 163

The foregoing resolution was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its November 30, 2016 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2884
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2924

The foregoing concurrences were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its November 30, 2016 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Senate Resolution 2366 and House Joint Resolution 142

The foregoing resolutions were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 4:40 o'clock p.m.:

Education in Room 400

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 5:00 o'clock p.m.:

State Government and Veterans Affairs in Room 409

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

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

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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. 565

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 565

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 565

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 565

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 565 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 27-8.1 and 27A-5 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/27-8.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-8.1)

Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations.

(1) In compliance with rules and regulations which the Department of Public Health shall promulgate, and except as hereinafter provided, all children in Illinois shall have a health examination as follows: within one year prior to entering kindergarten or the first grade of any public, private, or parochial elementary school; upon entering the sixth and ninth grades of any public, private, or parochial school; prior to entrance into any public, private, or parochial nursery school; and, irrespective of grade, immediately prior to or upon entrance into any public, private, or parochial school or nursery school, each child shall present proof of having been examined in accordance with this Section and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. Any child who received a health examination within one year prior to entering the fifth grade for the 2007-2008 school year is not required to receive an additional health examination in order to comply with the provisions of Public Act 95-422 when he or she attends school for the 2008-2009 school year, unless the child is attending school for the first time as provided in this paragraph.

A tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. Additional health examinations of pupils, including eye examinations, may be required when deemed necessary by school authorities. Parents are encouraged to have their children undergo eye examinations at the same points in time required for health examinations.

(1.5) In compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health and except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children in kindergarten and the second and sixth grades of any public, private, or parochial school shall have a dental examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a dentist in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section before May 15th of the school year. If a child in the second or sixth grade fails to present proof by May 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed dental examination or (ii) the child presents proof that a dental examination will take place within 60 days after May 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a dentist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this dental examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students at least 60 days before May 15th of each school year.

(1.10) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children enrolling in kindergarten in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly and any student enrolling for the first time in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall have an eye examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed optometrist within the previous year, in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section, before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof by October 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed eye examination or (ii) the child presents proof that an eye examination will take place within 60 days after October 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches who provides eye examinations or to a licensed

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optometrist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this eye examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain an eye examination for the child.

(2) The Department of Public Health shall promulgate rules and regulations specifying the examinations and procedures that constitute a health examination, which shall include an age-appropriate developmental screening, a social and emotional screening, and the collection of data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), and a dental examination and may recommend by rule that certain additional examinations be performed. The rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health shall specify that a tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening, the Department of Public Health must develop rules and appropriate revisions to the Child Health Examination form in conjunction with a statewide organization representing school boards; a statewide organization representing pediatricians; statewide organizations representing individuals holding Illinois educator licenses with school support personnel endorsements, including school social workers, school psychologists, and school nurses; a statewide organization representing children's mental health experts; a statewide organization representing school principals; the Director of Healthcare and Family Services or his or her designee, the State Superintendent of Education or his or her designee; and representatives of other appropriate State agencies and, at a minimum, must recommend the use of validated screening tools, the ages or grades when the screenings will be required and, in addition to physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, and licensed physician assistants, other professionals who may conduct the screenings. The rules shall take into consideration the screening recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics and must be consistent with the State Board of Education's social and emotional learning standards. The Department of Public Health shall specify that a diabetes screening as defined by rule shall be included as a required part of each health examination. Diabetes testing is not required.

Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, or licensed physician assistants shall be responsible for the performance of the health examinations, other than dental examinations, eye examinations, and vision and hearing screening, and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to those portions of the health examination for which the physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant is responsible. If a registered nurse performs any part of a health examination, then a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches must review and sign all required report forms. Licensed dentists shall perform all dental examinations and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the dental examinations. Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or licensed optometrists shall perform all eye examinations required by this Section and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the eye examination. For purposes of this Section, an eye examination shall at a minimum include history, visual acuity, subjective refraction to best visual acuity near and far, internal and external examination, and a glaucoma evaluation, as well as any other tests or observations that in the professional judgment of the doctor are necessary. Vision and hearing screening tests, which shall not be considered examinations as that term is used in this Section, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health, and by individuals whom the Department of Public Health has certified. In these rules and regulations, the Department of Public Health shall require that individuals conducting vision screening tests give a child's parent or guardian written notification, before the vision screening is conducted, that states, "Vision screening is not a substitute for a complete eye and vision evaluation by an eye doctor. Your child is not required to undergo this vision screening if an optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed and signed a report form indicating that an examination has been administered within the previous 12 months."

(2.5) With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portion of the health examination, each child shall present proof of having been screened in accordance with this Section and the rules adopted under this Section before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof of the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination by October 15th of the school year, qualified school support personnel may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, offer the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening to the child. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of the developmental screening and social and emotional screening requirements to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with the rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a

child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening for the child. Once a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening is completed and proof has been presented to the school, the school may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, make available appropriate school personnel to work with the parent or guardian, the child, and the provider who signed the screening form to obtain any appropriate evaluations and services as indicated on the form and in other information and documentation provided by the parents, guardians, or provider.

(3) Every child shall, at or about the same time as he or she receives a health examination required by subsection (1) of this Section, present to the local school proof of having received such immunizations against preventable communicable diseases as the Department of Public Health shall require by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Section and the Communicable Disease Prevention Act.

(4) The individuals conducting the health examination, dental examination, or eye examination shall record the fact of having conducted the examination, and such additional information as required, including for a health examination data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), on uniform forms which the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Education shall prescribe for statewide use. The examiner shall summarize on the report form any condition that he or she suspects indicates a need for special services, including for a health examination factors relating to obesity. The confidentiality of the information and records relating to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening shall be determined by the statutes, rules, and professional ethics governing the type of provider conducting the screening. The individuals confirming the administration of required immunizations shall record as indicated on the form that the immunizations were administered.

(5) If a child does not submit proof of having had either the health examination or the immunization as required, then the child shall be examined or receive the immunization, as the case may be, and present proof by October 15 of the current school year, or by an earlier date of the current school year established by a school district. To establish a date before October 15 of the current school year for the health examination or immunization as required, a school district must give notice of the requirements of this Section 60 days prior to the earlier established date. If for medical reasons one or more of the required immunizations must be given after October 15 of the current school year, or after an earlier established date of the current school year, then the child shall present, by October 15, or by the earlier established date, a schedule for the administration of the immunizations and a statement of the medical reasons causing the delay, both the schedule and the statement being issued by the physician, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, or local health department that will be responsible for administration of the remaining required immunizations. If a child does not comply by October 15, or by the earlier established date of the current school year, with the requirements of this subsection, then the local school authority shall exclude that child from school until such time as the child presents proof of having had the health examination as required and presents proof of having received those required immunizations which are medically possible to receive immediately. During a child's exclusion from school for noncompliance with this subsection, the child's parents or legal guardian shall be considered in violation of Section 26-1 and subject to any penalty imposed by Section 26-10. This subsection (5) does not apply to dental examinations, and eye examinations, and the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination. If the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).

(6) Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by November 15, in the manner which that agency shall require, the number of children who have received the necessary immunizations and the health examination (other than a dental examination or eye examination) as required, indicating, of those who have not received the immunizations and examination as required, the number of children who are exempt from health examination and immunization requirements on religious or medical grounds as provided in subsection (8). On or before December 1 of each year, every public school district and registered nonpublic school shall make publicly available the immunization data they are required to submit to the State Board of Education by November 15. The immunization data made publicly available must be identical to the data the school district or school has reported to the State Board of Education.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required dental examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required dental examination, the number of children who are exempt from the dental examination on religious grounds as provided in subsection (8) of this Section and the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.5) of this Section.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required eye examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required eye examination, the number of children who are exempt from the eye examination as provided in subsection (8) of this Section, the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.10) of this Section, and the total number of children in noncompliance with the eye examination requirement.

The reported information under this subsection (6) shall be provided to the Department of Public Health by the State Board of Education.

(7) Upon determining that the number of pupils who are required to be in compliance with subsection (5) of this Section is below 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the school district, 10% of each State aid payment made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 to the school district for such year may be withheld by the State Board of Education until the number of students in compliance with subsection (5) is the applicable specified percentage or higher.

(8) Children of parents or legal guardians who object to health, dental, or eye examinations or any part thereof, to immunizations, or to vision and hearing screening tests on religious grounds shall not be required to undergo the examinations, tests, or immunizations to which they so object if such parents or legal guardians present to the appropriate local school authority a signed Certificate of Religious Exemption detailing the grounds for objection and the specific immunizations, tests, or examinations to which they object. The grounds for objection must set forth the specific religious belief that conflicts with the examination, test, immunization, or other medical intervention. The signed certificate shall also reflect the parent's or legal guardian's understanding of the school's exclusion policies in the case of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak or exposure. The certificate must also be signed by the authorized examining health care provider responsible for the performance of the child's health examination confirming that the provider provided education to the parent or legal guardian on the benefits of immunization and the health risks to the student and to the community of the communicable diseases for which immunization is required in this State. However, the health care provider's signature on the certificate reflects only that education was provided and does not allow a health care provider grounds to determine a religious exemption. Those receiving immunizations required under this Code shall be provided with the relevant vaccine information statements that are required to be disseminated by the federal National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, which may contain information on circumstances when a vaccine should not be administered, prior to administering a vaccine. A healthcare provider may consider including without limitation the nationally accepted recommendations from federal agencies such as the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the information outlined in the relevant vaccine information statement, and vaccine package inserts, along with the healthcare provider's clinical judgment, to determine whether any child may be more susceptible to experiencing an adverse vaccine reaction than the general population, and, if so, the healthcare provider may exempt the child from an immunization or adopt an individualized immunization schedule. The Certificate of Religious Exemption shall be created by the Department of Public Health and shall be made available and used by parents and legal guardians by the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year. Parents or legal guardians must submit the Certificate of Religious Exemption to their local school authority prior to entering kindergarten, sixth grade, and ninth grade for each child for which they are requesting an exemption. The religious objection stated need not be directed by the tenets of an established religious organization. However, general philosophical or moral reluctance to allow physical examinations, eye examinations, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, or dental examinations does not provide a sufficient basis for an exception to statutory requirements. The local school authority is responsible for determining if the content of the Certificate of Religious Exemption constitutes a valid religious objection. The local school authority shall inform the parent or legal guardian of exclusion procedures, in accordance with the Department's rules under Part 690 of Title 77 of the Illinois Administrative Code, at the time the objection is presented.

If the physical condition of the child is such that any one or more of the immunizing agents should not be administered, the examining physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant responsible for the performance of the health examination shall endorse that fact upon the health examination form.

Exempting a child from the health, dental, or eye examination does not exempt the child from participation in the program of physical education training provided in Sections 27-5 through 27-7 of this Code.

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(9) For the purposes of this Section, "nursery schools" means those nursery schools operated by elementary school systems or secondary level school units or institutions of higher learning.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14; 99-173, eff. 7-29-15; 99-249, eff. 8-3-15; revised 10-21-15.)
(105 ILCS 5/27A-5)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-456)

Sec. 27A-5. Charter school; legal entity; requirements.

(a) A charter school shall be a public, nonsectarian, nonreligious, non-home based, and non-profit school. A charter school shall be organized and operated as a nonprofit corporation or other discrete, legal, nonprofit entity authorized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

(b) A charter school may be established under this Article by creating a new school or by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status. Beginning on ~~April 16, 2003~~ (the effective date of ~~Public Act 93-3~~ ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~), in all new applications to establish a charter school in a city having a population exceeding 500,000, operation of the charter school shall be limited to one campus. The changes made to this Section by ~~Public Act 93-3~~ ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~ do not apply to charter schools existing or approved on or before ~~April 16, 2003~~ (the effective date of ~~Public Act 93-3~~ ~~this amendatory Act~~).

(b-5) In this subsection (b-5), "virtual-schooling" means a cyber school where students engage in online curriculum and instruction via the Internet and electronic communication with their teachers at remote locations and with students participating at different times.

From April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016, there is a moratorium on the establishment of charter schools with virtual-schooling components in school districts other than a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code. This moratorium does not apply to a charter school with virtual-schooling components existing or approved prior to April 1, 2013 or to the renewal of the charter of a charter school with virtual-schooling components already approved prior to April 1, 2013.

On or before March 1, 2014, the Commission shall submit to the General Assembly a report on the effect of virtual-schooling, including without limitation the effect on student performance, the costs associated with virtual-schooling, and issues with oversight. The report shall include policy recommendations for virtual-schooling.

(c) A charter school shall be administered and governed by its board of directors or other governing body in the manner provided in its charter. The governing body of a charter school shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act.

(d) For purposes of this subsection (d), "non-curricular health and safety requirement" means any health and safety requirement created by statute or rule to provide, maintain, preserve, or safeguard safe or healthful conditions for students and school personnel or to eliminate, reduce, or prevent threats to the health and safety of students and school personnel. "Non-curricular health and safety requirement" does not include any course of study or specialized instructional requirement for which the State Board has established goals and learning standards or which is designed primarily to impart knowledge and skills for students to master and apply as an outcome of their education.

A charter school shall comply with all non-curricular health and safety requirements applicable to public schools under the laws of the State of Illinois. On or before September 1, 2015, the State Board shall promulgate and post on its Internet website a list of non-curricular health and safety requirements that a charter school must meet. The list shall be updated annually no later than September 1. Any charter contract between a charter school and its authorizer must contain a provision that requires the charter school to follow the list of all non-curricular health and safety requirements promulgated by the State Board and any non-curricular health and safety requirements added by the State Board to such list during the term of the charter. Nothing in this subsection (d) precludes an authorizer from including non-curricular health and safety requirements in a charter school contract that are not contained in the list promulgated by the State Board, including non-curricular health and safety requirements of the authorizing local school board.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition; provided that a charter school may charge reasonable fees for textbooks, instructional materials, and student activities.

(f) A charter school shall be responsible for the management and operation of its fiscal affairs including, but not limited to, the preparation of its budget. An audit of each charter school's finances shall be conducted annually by an outside, independent contractor retained by the charter school. To ensure financial accountability for the use of public funds, on or before December 1 of every year of operation, each charter school shall submit to its authorizer and the State Board a copy of its audit and a copy of the Form 990 the charter school filed that year with the federal Internal Revenue Service. In addition, if

deemed necessary for proper financial oversight of the charter school, an authorizer may require quarterly financial statements from each charter school.

(g) A charter school shall comply with all provisions of this Article, the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act, all federal and State laws and rules applicable to public schools that pertain to special education and the instruction of English learners, and its charter. A charter school is exempt from all other State laws and regulations in this Code governing public schools and local school board policies; however, a charter school is not exempt from the following:

- (1) Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5 of this Code regarding criminal history records checks and checks of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database of applicants for employment;
- (2) Sections 24-24 and 34-84A of this Code regarding discipline of students;
- (3) the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act;
- (4) Section 108.75 of the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 regarding indemnification of officers, directors, employees, and agents;
- (5) the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;
- (6) the Illinois School Student Records Act;
- (7) Section 10-17a of this Code regarding school report cards;
- (8) the P-20 Longitudinal Education Data System Act;
- (9) Section 27-23.7 of this Code regarding bullying prevention; and
- (10) Section 2-3.162 of this Code regarding student discipline reporting; and
- (11) ~~Sections Section 22-80 and 27-8.1~~ of this Code.

The change made by Public Act 96-104 to this subsection (g) is declaratory of existing law.

(h) A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a State college or university or public community college, or any other public or for-profit or nonprofit private entity for: (i) the use of a school building and grounds or any other real property or facilities that the charter school desires to use or convert for use as a charter school site, (ii) the operation and maintenance thereof, and (iii) the provision of any service, activity, or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the terms of its charter. However, a charter school that is established on or after April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~ and that operates in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may not contract with a for-profit entity to manage or operate the school during the period that commences on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~ and concludes at the end of the 2004-2005 school year. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, a school district may charge a charter school reasonable rent for the use of the district's buildings, grounds, and facilities. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at cost. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a local school board or with the governing body of a State college or university or public community college shall be provided by the public entity at cost.

(i) In no event shall a charter school that is established by converting an existing school or attendance center to charter school status be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated and provided in the charter agreement, in school district facilities. However, all other costs for the operation and maintenance of school district facilities that are used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the local school board and shall be set forth in the charter.

(j) A charter school may limit student enrollment by age or grade level.

(k) If the charter school is approved by the Commission, then the Commission charter school is its own local education agency.

(Source: P.A. 98-16, eff. 5-24-13; 98-639, eff. 6-9-14; 98-669, eff. 6-26-14; 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 98-783, eff. 1-1-15; 98-1059, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1102, eff. 8-26-14; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-245, eff. 8-3-15; 99-325, eff. 8-10-15; revised 10-19-15.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-456)

Sec. 27A-5. Charter school; legal entity; requirements.

(a) A charter school shall be a public, nonsectarian, nonreligious, non-home based, and non-profit school. A charter school shall be organized and operated as a nonprofit corporation or other discrete, legal, nonprofit entity authorized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

(b) A charter school may be established under this Article by creating a new school or by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status. Beginning on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~, in all new applications to establish a charter school in a city having a population exceeding 500,000, operation of the charter school shall be limited to one campus. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 93-3 ~~this~~

amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly do not apply to charter schools existing or approved on or before April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) this amendatory Act.

(b-5) In this subsection (b-5), "virtual-schooling" means a cyber school where students engage in online curriculum and instruction via the Internet and electronic communication with their teachers at remote locations and with students participating at different times.

From April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016, there is a moratorium on the establishment of charter schools with virtual-schooling components in school districts other than a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code. This moratorium does not apply to a charter school with virtual-schooling components existing or approved prior to April 1, 2013 or to the renewal of the charter of a charter school with virtual-schooling components already approved prior to April 1, 2013.

On or before March 1, 2014, the Commission shall submit to the General Assembly a report on the effect of virtual-schooling, including without limitation the effect on student performance, the costs associated with virtual-schooling, and issues with oversight. The report shall include policy recommendations for virtual-schooling.

(c) A charter school shall be administered and governed by its board of directors or other governing body in the manner provided in its charter. The governing body of a charter school shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act.

(d) For purposes of this subsection (d), "non-curricular health and safety requirement" means any health and safety requirement created by statute or rule to provide, maintain, preserve, or safeguard safe or healthful conditions for students and school personnel or to eliminate, reduce, or prevent threats to the health and safety of students and school personnel. "Non-curricular health and safety requirement" does not include any course of study or specialized instructional requirement for which the State Board has established goals and learning standards or which is designed primarily to impart knowledge and skills for students to master and apply as an outcome of their education.

A charter school shall comply with all non-curricular health and safety requirements applicable to public schools under the laws of the State of Illinois. On or before September 1, 2015, the State Board shall promulgate and post on its Internet website a list of non-curricular health and safety requirements that a charter school must meet. The list shall be updated annually no later than September 1. Any charter contract between a charter school and its authorizer must contain a provision that requires the charter school to follow the list of all non-curricular health and safety requirements promulgated by the State Board and any non-curricular health and safety requirements added by the State Board to such list during the term of the charter. Nothing in this subsection (d) precludes an authorizer from including non-curricular health and safety requirements in a charter school contract that are not contained in the list promulgated by the State Board, including non-curricular health and safety requirements of the authorizing local school board.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition; provided that a charter school may charge reasonable fees for textbooks, instructional materials, and student activities.

(f) A charter school shall be responsible for the management and operation of its fiscal affairs including, but not limited to, the preparation of its budget. An audit of each charter school's finances shall be conducted annually by an outside, independent contractor retained by the charter school. To ensure financial accountability for the use of public funds, on or before December 1 of every year of operation, each charter school shall submit to its authorizer and the State Board a copy of its audit and a copy of the Form 990 the charter school filed that year with the federal Internal Revenue Service. In addition, if deemed necessary for proper financial oversight of the charter school, an authorizer may require quarterly financial statements from each charter school.

(g) A charter school shall comply with all provisions of this Article, the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act, all federal and State laws and rules applicable to public schools that pertain to special education and the instruction of English learners, and its charter. A charter school is exempt from all other State laws and regulations in this Code governing public schools and local school board policies; however, a charter school is not exempt from the following:

- (1) Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5 of this Code regarding criminal history records checks and checks of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database of applicants for employment;
- (2) Sections 10-20.14, 10-22.6, 24-24, 34-19, and 34-84a of this Code regarding discipline of students;
- (3) the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act;
- (4) Section 108.75 of the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 regarding indemnification of officers, directors, employees, and agents;

- (5) the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;
- (6) the Illinois School Student Records Act;
- (7) Section 10-17a of this Code regarding school report cards;
- (8) the P-20 Longitudinal Education Data System Act;
- (9) Section 27-23.7 of this Code regarding bullying prevention; and
- (10) Section 2-3.162 of this Code regarding student discipline reporting; and
- (11) ~~Sections Section 22-80 and 27-8.1~~ of this Code.

The change made by Public Act 96-104 to this subsection (g) is declaratory of existing law.

(h) A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a State college or university or public community college, or any other public or for-profit or nonprofit private entity for: (i) the use of a school building and grounds or any other real property or facilities that the charter school desires to use or convert for use as a charter school site, (ii) the operation and maintenance thereof, and (iii) the provision of any service, activity, or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the terms of its charter. However, a charter school that is established on or after April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~ and that operates in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may not contract with a for-profit entity to manage or operate the school during the period that commences on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~ and concludes at the end of the 2004-2005 school year. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, a school district may charge a charter school reasonable rent for the use of the district's buildings, grounds, and facilities. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at cost. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a local school board or with the governing body of a State college or university or public community college shall be provided by the public entity at cost.

(i) In no event shall a charter school that is established by converting an existing school or attendance center to charter school status be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated and provided in the charter agreement, in school district facilities. However, all other costs for the operation and maintenance of school district facilities that are used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the local school board and shall be set forth in the charter.

(j) A charter school may limit student enrollment by age or grade level.

(k) If the charter school is approved by the Commission, then the Commission charter school is its own local education agency.

(Source: P.A. 98-16, eff. 5-24-13; 98-639, eff. 6-9-14; 98-669, eff. 6-26-14; 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 98-783, eff. 1-1-15; 98-1059, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1102, eff. 8-26-14; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-245, eff. 8-3-15; 99-325, eff. 8-10-15; 99-456, eff. 9-15-16; revised 10-19-15.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 565

AMENDMENT NO. 2 . Amend Senate Bill 565, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 27-8.1 and 27A-5 as follows:
(105 ILCS 5/27-8.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-8.1)

Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations.

(1) In compliance with rules and regulations which the Department of Public Health shall promulgate, and except as hereinafter provided, all children in Illinois shall have a health examination as follows: within one year prior to entering kindergarten or the first grade of any public, private, or parochial elementary school; upon entering the sixth and ninth grades of any public, private, or parochial school; prior to entrance into any public, private, or parochial nursery school; and, irrespective of grade, immediately prior to or upon entrance into any public, private, or parochial school or nursery school, each child shall present proof of having been examined in accordance with this Section and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. Any child who received a health examination within one year prior to entering the fifth grade for the 2007-2008 school year is not required to receive an additional health examination in order to comply with the provisions of Public Act 95-422 when he or she attends school

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for the 2008-2009 school year, unless the child is attending school for the first time as provided in this paragraph.

A tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. Additional health examinations of pupils, including eye examinations, may be required when deemed necessary by school authorities. Parents are encouraged to have their children undergo eye examinations at the same points in time required for health examinations.

(1.5) In compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health and except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children in kindergarten and the second and sixth grades of any public, private, or parochial school shall have a dental examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a dentist in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section before May 15th of the school year. If a child in the second or sixth grade fails to present proof by May 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed dental examination or (ii) the child presents proof that a dental examination will take place within 60 days after May 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a dentist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this dental examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students at least 60 days before May 15th of each school year.

(1.10) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children enrolling in kindergarten in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly and any student enrolling for the first time in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall have an eye examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed optometrist within the previous year, in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section, before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof by October 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed eye examination or (ii) the child presents proof that an eye examination will take place within 60 days after October 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches who provides eye examinations or to a licensed optometrist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this eye examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain an eye examination for the child.

(2) The Department of Public Health shall promulgate rules and regulations specifying the examinations and procedures that constitute a health examination, which shall include an age-appropriate developmental screening, an age-appropriate social and emotional screening, and the collection of data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), and a dental examination and may recommend by rule that certain additional examinations be performed. The rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health shall specify that a tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening, the Department of Public Health must develop rules and appropriate revisions to the Child Health Examination form in conjunction with a statewide organization representing school boards; a statewide organization representing pediatricians; statewide organizations representing individuals holding Illinois educator licenses with school support personnel endorsements, including school social workers, school psychologists, and school nurses; a statewide organization representing children's mental health experts; a statewide organization representing school principals; the Director of Healthcare and Family Services or his or her designee, the State Superintendent of Education or his or her designee; and representatives of other appropriate State agencies and, at a minimum, must recommend the use of validated screening tools appropriate to the child's age or grade, and, with regard to the social and emotional screening, require recording only whether or not the screening was completed. The rules shall take into consideration the screening recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics and must be consistent with the State Board of Education's social and emotional learning standards. The Department of Public Health shall specify that a diabetes screening as defined by rule shall be included as a required part of each health examination. Diabetes testing is not required.

Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, or licensed physician assistants shall be responsible for the performance of the health examinations, other

than dental examinations, eye examinations, and vision and hearing screening, and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to those portions of the health examination for which the physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant is responsible. If a registered nurse performs any part of a health examination, then a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches must review and sign all required report forms. Licensed dentists shall perform all dental examinations and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the dental examinations. Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or licensed optometrists shall perform all eye examinations required by this Section and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the eye examination. For purposes of this Section, an eye examination shall at a minimum include history, visual acuity, subjective refraction to best visual acuity near and far, internal and external examination, and a glaucoma evaluation, as well as any other tests or observations that in the professional judgment of the doctor are necessary. Vision and hearing screening tests, which shall not be considered examinations as that term is used in this Section, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health, and by individuals whom the Department of Public Health has certified. In these rules and regulations, the Department of Public Health shall require that individuals conducting vision screening tests give a child's parent or guardian written notification, before the vision screening is conducted, that states, "Vision screening is not a substitute for a complete eye and vision evaluation by an eye doctor. Your child is not required to undergo this vision screening if an optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed and signed a report form indicating that an examination has been administered within the previous 12 months."

(2.5) With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portion of the health examination, each child may present proof of having been screened in accordance with this Section and the rules adopted under this Section before October 15th of the school year. With regard to the social and emotional screening only, the examining health care provider shall only record whether or not the screening was completed. If the child fails to present proof of the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination by October 15th of the school year, qualified school support personnel may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, offer the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening to the child. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of the developmental screening and social and emotional screening requirements to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with the rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening for the child. Once a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening is completed and proof has been presented to the school, the school may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, make available appropriate school personnel to work with the parent or guardian, the child, and the provider who signed the screening form to obtain any appropriate evaluations and services as indicated on the form and in other information and documentation provided by the parents, guardians, or provider.

(3) Every child shall, at or about the same time as he or she receives a health examination required by subsection (1) of this Section, present to the local school proof of having received such immunizations against preventable communicable diseases as the Department of Public Health shall require by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Section and the Communicable Disease Prevention Act.

(4) The individuals conducting the health examination, dental examination, or eye examination shall record the fact of having conducted the examination, and such additional information as required, including for a health examination data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), on uniform forms which the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Education shall prescribe for statewide use. The examiner shall summarize on the report form any condition that he or she suspects indicates a need for special services, including for a health examination factors relating to obesity. The duty to summarize on the report form does not apply to social and emotional screenings. The confidentiality of the information and records relating to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening shall be determined by the statutes, rules, and professional ethics governing the type of provider conducting the screening. The individuals confirming the administration of required immunizations shall record as indicated on the form that the immunizations were administered.

(5) If a child does not submit proof of having had either the health examination or the immunization as required, then the child shall be examined or receive the immunization, as the case may be, and present proof by October 15 of the current school year, or by an earlier date of the current school year established by a school district. To establish a date before October 15 of the current school year for the health examination or immunization as required, a school district must give notice of the requirements of this Section 60 days prior to the earlier established date. If for medical reasons one or more of the required

immunizations must be given after October 15 of the current school year, or after an earlier established date of the current school year, then the child shall present, by October 15, or by the earlier established date, a schedule for the administration of the immunizations and a statement of the medical reasons causing the delay, both the schedule and the statement being issued by the physician, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, or local health department that will be responsible for administration of the remaining required immunizations. If a child does not comply by October 15, or by the earlier established date of the current school year, with the requirements of this subsection, then the local school authority shall exclude that child from school until such time as the child presents proof of having had the health examination as required and presents proof of having received those required immunizations which are medically possible to receive immediately. During a child's exclusion from school for noncompliance with this subsection, the child's parents or legal guardian shall be considered in violation of Section 26-1 and subject to any penalty imposed by Section 26-10. This subsection (5) does not apply to dental examinations, ~~and eye examinations~~, and the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination. If the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).

(6) Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by November 15, in the manner which that agency shall require, the number of children who have received the necessary immunizations and the health examination (other than a dental examination or eye examination) as required, indicating, of those who have not received the immunizations and examination as required, the number of children who are exempt from health examination and immunization requirements on religious or medical grounds as provided in subsection (8). On or before December 1 of each year, every public school district and registered nonpublic school shall make publicly available the immunization data they are required to submit to the State Board of Education by November 15. The immunization data made publicly available must be identical to the data the school district or school has reported to the State Board of Education.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required dental examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required dental examination, the number of children who are exempt from the dental examination on religious grounds as provided in subsection (8) of this Section and the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.5) of this Section.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required eye examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required eye examination, the number of children who are exempt from the eye examination as provided in subsection (8) of this Section, the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.10) of this Section, and the total number of children in noncompliance with the eye examination requirement.

The reported information under this subsection (6) shall be provided to the Department of Public Health by the State Board of Education.

(7) Upon determining that the number of pupils who are required to be in compliance with subsection (5) of this Section is below 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the school district, 10% of each State aid payment made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 to the school district for such year may be withheld by the State Board of Education until the number of students in compliance with subsection (5) is the applicable specified percentage or higher.

(8) Children of parents or legal guardians who object to health, dental, or eye examinations or any part thereof, to immunizations, or to vision and hearing screening tests on religious grounds shall not be required to undergo the examinations, tests, or immunizations to which they so object if such parents or legal guardians present to the appropriate local school authority a signed Certificate of Religious Exemption detailing the grounds for objection and the specific immunizations, tests, or examinations to which they object. The grounds for objection must set forth the specific religious belief that conflicts with the examination, test, immunization, or other medical intervention. The signed certificate shall also reflect the parent's or legal guardian's understanding of the school's exclusion policies in the case of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak or exposure. The certificate must also be signed by the authorized examining health care provider responsible for the performance of the child's health examination confirming that the

provider provided education to the parent or legal guardian on the benefits of immunization and the health risks to the student and to the community of the communicable diseases for which immunization is required in this State. However, the health care provider's signature on the certificate reflects only that education was provided and does not allow a health care provider grounds to determine a religious exemption. Those receiving immunizations required under this Code shall be provided with the relevant vaccine information statements that are required to be disseminated by the federal National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, which may contain information on circumstances when a vaccine should not be administered, prior to administering a vaccine. A healthcare provider may consider including without limitation the nationally accepted recommendations from federal agencies such as the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the information outlined in the relevant vaccine information statement, and vaccine package inserts, along with the healthcare provider's clinical judgment, to determine whether any child may be more susceptible to experiencing an adverse vaccine reaction than the general population, and, if so, the healthcare provider may exempt the child from an immunization or adopt an individualized immunization schedule. The Certificate of Religious Exemption shall be created by the Department of Public Health and shall be made available and used by parents and legal guardians by the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year. Parents or legal guardians must submit the Certificate of Religious Exemption to their local school authority prior to entering kindergarten, sixth grade, and ninth grade for each child for which they are requesting an exemption. The religious objection stated need not be directed by the tenets of an established religious organization. However, general philosophical or moral reluctance to allow physical examinations, eye examinations, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, or dental examinations does not provide a sufficient basis for an exception to statutory requirements. The local school authority is responsible for determining if the content of the Certificate of Religious Exemption constitutes a valid religious objection. The local school authority shall inform the parent or legal guardian of exclusion procedures, in accordance with the Department's rules under Part 690 of Title 77 of the Illinois Administrative Code, at the time the objection is presented.

If the physical condition of the child is such that any one or more of the immunizing agents should not be administered, the examining physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant responsible for the performance of the health examination shall endorse that fact upon the health examination form.

Exempting a child from the health, dental, or eye examination does not exempt the child from participation in the program of physical education training provided in Sections 27-5 through 27-7 of this Code.

(9) For the purposes of this Section, "nursery schools" means those nursery schools operated by elementary school systems or secondary level school units or institutions of higher learning.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14; 99-173, eff. 7-29-15; 99-249, eff. 8-3-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/27A-5)

Sec. 27A-5. Charter school; legal entity; requirements.

(a) A charter school shall be a public, nonsectarian, nonreligious, non-home based, and non-profit school. A charter school shall be organized and operated as a nonprofit corporation or other discrete, legal, nonprofit entity authorized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

(b) A charter school may be established under this Article by creating a new school or by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status. Beginning on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3), in all new applications to establish a charter school in a city having a population exceeding 500,000, operation of the charter school shall be limited to one campus. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 93-3 do not apply to charter schools existing or approved on or before April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3).

(b-5) In this subsection (b-5), "virtual-schooling" means a cyber school where students engage in online curriculum and instruction via the Internet and electronic communication with their teachers at remote locations and with students participating at different times.

From April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016, there is a moratorium on the establishment of charter schools with virtual-schooling components in school districts other than a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code. This moratorium does not apply to a charter school with virtual-schooling components existing or approved prior to April 1, 2013 or to the renewal of the charter of a charter school with virtual-schooling components already approved prior to April 1, 2013.

On or before March 1, 2014, the Commission shall submit to the General Assembly a report on the effect of virtual-schooling, including without limitation the effect on student performance, the costs associated with virtual-schooling, and issues with oversight. The report shall include policy recommendations for virtual-schooling.

(c) A charter school shall be administered and governed by its board of directors or other governing body in the manner provided in its charter. The governing body of a charter school shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act.

(d) For purposes of this subsection (d), "non-curricular health and safety requirement" means any health and safety requirement created by statute or rule to provide, maintain, preserve, or safeguard safe or healthful conditions for students and school personnel or to eliminate, reduce, or prevent threats to the health and safety of students and school personnel. "Non-curricular health and safety requirement" does not include any course of study or specialized instructional requirement for which the State Board has established goals and learning standards or which is designed primarily to impart knowledge and skills for students to master and apply as an outcome of their education.

A charter school shall comply with all non-curricular health and safety requirements applicable to public schools under the laws of the State of Illinois. On or before September 1, 2015, the State Board shall promulgate and post on its Internet website a list of non-curricular health and safety requirements that a charter school must meet. The list shall be updated annually no later than September 1. Any charter contract between a charter school and its authorizer must contain a provision that requires the charter school to follow the list of all non-curricular health and safety requirements promulgated by the State Board and any non-curricular health and safety requirements added by the State Board to such list during the term of the charter. Nothing in this subsection (d) precludes an authorizer from including non-curricular health and safety requirements in a charter school contract that are not contained in the list promulgated by the State Board, including non-curricular health and safety requirements of the authorizing local school board.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition; provided that a charter school may charge reasonable fees for textbooks, instructional materials, and student activities.

(f) A charter school shall be responsible for the management and operation of its fiscal affairs including, but not limited to, the preparation of its budget. An audit of each charter school's finances shall be conducted annually by an outside, independent contractor retained by the charter school. To ensure financial accountability for the use of public funds, on or before December 1 of every year of operation, each charter school shall submit to its authorizer and the State Board a copy of its audit and a copy of the Form 990 the charter school filed that year with the federal Internal Revenue Service. In addition, if deemed necessary for proper financial oversight of the charter school, an authorizer may require quarterly financial statements from each charter school.

(g) A charter school shall comply with all provisions of this Article, the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act, all federal and State laws and rules applicable to public schools that pertain to special education and the instruction of English learners, and its charter. A charter school is exempt from all other State laws and regulations in this Code governing public schools and local school board policies; however, a charter school is not exempt from the following:

(1) Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5 of this Code regarding criminal history records checks and checks of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database of applicants for employment;

(2) Sections 10-20.14, 10-22.6, 24-24, 34-19, and 34-84a of this Code regarding discipline of students;

(3) the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act;

(4) Section 108.75 of the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 regarding indemnification of officers, directors, employees, and agents;

(5) the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;

(6) the Illinois School Student Records Act;

(7) Section 10-17a of this Code regarding school report cards;

(8) the P-20 Longitudinal Education Data System Act;

(9) Section 27-23.7 of this Code regarding bullying prevention;

(10) Section 2-3.162 of this Code regarding student discipline reporting; and

(11) ~~Sections Section 22-80 and 27-8.1~~ of this Code.

The change made by Public Act 96-104 to this subsection (g) is declaratory of existing law.

(h) A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a State college or university or public community college, or any other public or for-profit or nonprofit private entity for: (i) the use of a school building and grounds or any other real property or facilities that the charter school desires to use or convert for use as a charter school site, (ii) the operation and maintenance thereof, and (iii) the provision of any service, activity, or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the terms of its charter. However, a charter school that is established on or after April

16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) and that operates in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may not contract with a for-profit entity to manage or operate the school during the period that commences on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) and concludes at the end of the 2004-2005 school year. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, a school district may charge a charter school reasonable rent for the use of the district's buildings, grounds, and facilities. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at cost. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a local school board or with the governing body of a State college or university or public community college shall be provided by the public entity at cost.

(i) In no event shall a charter school that is established by converting an existing school or attendance center to charter school status be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated and provided in the charter agreement, in school district facilities. However, all other costs for the operation and maintenance of school district facilities that are used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the local school board and shall be set forth in the charter.

(j) A charter school may limit student enrollment by age or grade level.

(k) If the charter school is approved by the Commission, then the Commission charter school is its own local education agency.

(Source: P.A. 98-16, eff. 5-24-13; 98-639, eff. 6-9-14; 98-669, eff. 6-26-14; 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 98-783, eff. 1-1-15; 98-1059, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1102, eff. 8-26-14; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-245, eff. 8-3-15; 99-325, eff. 8-10-15; 99-456, eff. 9-15-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect June 1, 2017."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 565**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2537

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2537

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 2537

Passed the House, as amended, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 2537

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 2537 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(225 ILCS 60/1) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2016)

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the ~~the~~ Medical Practice Act of 1987.

(Source: P.A. 85-4.)"

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 2537

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 2537 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Minimum Wage Law is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(820 ILCS 105/3) (from Ch. 48, par. 1003)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-758)

Sec. 3. As used in this Act:

[November 30, 2016]

(a) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Labor, and "Department" means the Department of Labor.

(b) "Wages" means compensation due to an employee by reason of his employment, including allowances determined by the Director in accordance with the provisions of this Act for gratuities and, when furnished by the employer, for meals and lodging actually used by the employee.

(c) "Employer" includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company, business trust, governmental or quasi-governmental body, or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, for which one or more persons are gainfully employed on some day within a calendar year. An employer is subject to this Act in a calendar year on and after the first day in such calendar year in which he employs one or more persons, and for the following calendar year.

(d) "Employee" includes any individual permitted to work by an employer in an occupation, but does not include any individual permitted to work:

(1) For an employer employing fewer than 4 employees exclusive of the employer's parent, spouse or child or other members of his immediate family.

(2) As an employee employed in agriculture or aquaculture (A) if such employee is employed by an employer who did not, during any calendar quarter during the preceding calendar year, use more than 500 man-days of agricultural or aquacultural labor, (B) if such employee is the parent, spouse or child, or other member of the employer's immediate family, (C) if such employee (i) is employed as a hand harvest laborer and is paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment, (ii) commutes daily from his permanent residence to the farm on which he is so employed, and (iii) has been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks during the preceding calendar year, (D) if such employee (other than an employee described in clause (C) of this subparagraph): (i) is 16 years of age or under and is employed as a hand harvest laborer, is paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment, (ii) is employed on the same farm as his parent or person standing in the place of his parent, and (iii) is paid at the same piece rate as employees over 16 are paid on the same farm.

(3) In domestic service in or about a private home.

(4) As an outside salesman.

(5) As a member of a religious corporation or organization.

(6) At an accredited Illinois college or university employed by the college or university at which he is a student who is covered under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as heretofore or hereafter amended.

(7) For a motor carrier and with respect to whom the U.S. Secretary of Transportation has the power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service under the provisions of Title 49 U.S.C. or the State of Illinois under Section 18b-105 (Title 92 of the Illinois Administrative Code, Part 395 - Hours of Service of Drivers) of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(8) As an employee employed as a player who is 28 years old or younger, a manager, a coach, or an athletic trainer by a minor league professional baseball team not affiliated with a major league baseball club, if (A) the minor league professional baseball team does not operate for more than 7 months in any calendar year or (B) during the preceding calendar year, the minor league professional baseball team's average receipts for any 6-month period of the year were not more than 33 1/3% of its average receipts for the other 6 months of the year.

The above exclusions from the term "employee" may be further defined by regulations of the Director.

(e) "Occupation" means an industry, trade, business or class of work in which employees are gainfully employed.

(f) "Gratuities" means voluntary monetary contributions to an employee from a guest, patron or customer in connection with services rendered.

(g) "Outside salesman" means an employee regularly engaged in making sales or obtaining orders or contracts for services where a major portion of such duties are performed away from his employer's place of business.

(h) "Day camp" means a seasonal recreation program in operation for no more than 16 weeks intermittently throughout the calendar year, accommodating for profit or under philanthropic or charitable auspices, 5 or more children under 18 years of age, not including overnight programs. The term "day camp" does not include a "day care agency", "child care facility" or "foster family home" as licensed by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

(Source: P.A. 94-1025, eff. 7-14-06; 95-945, eff. 1-1-09.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-758)

Sec. 3. As used in this Act:

(a) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Labor, and "Department" means the Department of Labor.

(b) "Wages" means compensation due to an employee by reason of his employment, including allowances determined by the Director in accordance with the provisions of this Act for gratuities and, when furnished by the employer, for meals and lodging actually used by the employee.

(c) "Employer" includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company, business trust, governmental or quasi-governmental body, or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, for which one or more persons are gainfully employed on some day within a calendar year. An employer is subject to this Act in a calendar year on and after the first day in such calendar year in which he employs one or more persons, and for the following calendar year.

(d) "Employee" includes any individual permitted to work by an employer in an occupation, and includes, notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection (d), one or more domestic workers as defined in Section 10 of the Domestic Workers' Bill of Rights Act, but does not include any individual permitted to work:

(1) For an employer employing fewer than 4 employees exclusive of the employer's parent, spouse or child or other members of his immediate family.

(2) As an employee employed in agriculture or aquaculture (A) if such employee is employed by an employer who did not, during any calendar quarter during the preceding calendar year, use more than 500 man-days of agricultural or aquacultural labor, (B) if such employee is the parent, spouse or child, or other member of the employer's immediate family, (C) if such employee (i) is employed as a hand harvest laborer and is paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment, (ii) commutes daily from his permanent residence to the farm on which he is so employed, and (iii) has been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks during the preceding calendar year, (D) if such employee (other than an employee described in clause (C) of this subparagraph): (i) is 16 years of age or under and is employed as a hand harvest laborer, is paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment, (ii) is employed on the same farm as his parent or person standing in the place of his parent, and (iii) is paid at the same piece rate as employees over 16 are paid on the same farm.

(3) (Blank).

(4) As an outside salesman.

(5) As a member of a religious corporation or organization.

(6) At an accredited Illinois college or university employed by the college or university at which he is a student who is covered under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as heretofore or hereafter amended.

(7) For a motor carrier and with respect to whom the U.S. Secretary of Transportation has the power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service under the provisions of Title 49 U.S.C. or the State of Illinois under Section 18b-105 (Title 92 of the Illinois Administrative Code, Part 395 - Hours of Service of Drivers) of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(8) As an employee employed as a player who is 28 years old or younger, a manager, a coach, or an athletic trainer by a minor league professional baseball team not affiliated with a major league baseball club, if (A) the minor league professional baseball team does not operate for more than 7 months in any calendar year or (B) during the preceding calendar year, the minor league professional baseball team's average receipts for any 6-month period of the year were not more than 33 1/3% of its average receipts for the other 6 months of the year.

The above exclusions from the term "employee" may be further defined by regulations of the Director.

(e) "Occupation" means an industry, trade, business or class of work in which employees are gainfully employed.

(f) "Gratuities" means voluntary monetary contributions to an employee from a guest, patron or customer in connection with services rendered.

(g) "Outside salesman" means an employee regularly engaged in making sales or obtaining orders or contracts for services where a major portion of such duties are performed away from his employer's place of business.

(h) "Day camp" means a seasonal recreation program in operation for no more than 16 weeks intermittently throughout the calendar year, accommodating for profit or under philanthropic or charitable auspices, 5 or more children under 18 years of age, not including overnight programs. The term "day camp" does not include a "day care agency", "child care facility" or "foster family home" as licensed by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.
(Source: P.A. 99-758, eff. 1-1-17.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 2537**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

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

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

SENATE BILL NO. 261

A bill for AN ACT concerning employment.
Passed the House, November 30, 2016.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 565
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 565
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2537
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2537

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senators J. Cullerton - Senator Clayborne moved that **Senate Resolution No. 2454**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

At the hour of 4:16 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding.

Senator J. Cullerton moved that Senate Resolution No. 2454 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT FOR DECEMBER 1, 2016

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 8:30 o'clock a.m.:

Energy and Public Utilities in Room 400

[November 30, 2016]

At the hour of 4:39 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced the Senate stand adjourned until Thursday, December 1, 2016, at 11:00 o'clock a.m.