



SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

**ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

52ND LEGISLATIVE DAY

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 2025

11:15 O'CLOCK A.M.

SENATE
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52nd Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
 Senator Omar Aquino, Chicago, Illinois, presiding.
 Prayer by Dr. Driss El-Akrich, Islamic Society of Greater Springfield, Springfield, Illinois.
 Senator Johnson led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Journal of Wednesday, February 26, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

Senator Glowiak Hilton moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Monday, May 26, 2025, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
 The motion prevailed.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Floor amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2387
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3657

The following Floor amendments to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 453
 Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 618

The following Committee amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 1302
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2952
 Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2970

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 No. 1 to Senate Bill 58
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 71
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 73
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 189
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 405
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 407
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 408
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1181
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1261
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1343
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1346
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1523
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1548
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1583
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1583
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1602

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1605
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1672
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1740
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1740
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 1740
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1799
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1814
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1827
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1859
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1884
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1920
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1941
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1958
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1958
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2044
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2044
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2075
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2108
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 2108
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2149
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2455
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2459
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2466
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2487
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2487
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2503
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 2503

REPORTS RECEIVED

The Secretary placed before the Senate the following reports:

OEIG Newsletter 5/27/2025, submitted by the Executive Inspector General.

IDVA PIPA Report 5/20/2025, submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

ICJIA Colton's Task Force: A 2025 Illinois Domestic Violence Task Force Report, submitted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Reporting Requirement of 50 ILCS 707/20 (Law Enforcement Camera Grant Act) - 2022, submitted by the Macomb Police Department.

Reporting Requirement of 50 ILCS 707/20 (Law Enforcement Camera Grant Act) - 2023, submitted by the Macomb Police Department.

Reporting Requirement of 50 ILCS 707/20 (Law Enforcement Camera Grant Act) - 2024, submitted by the Macomb Police Department.

The foregoing reports were ordered received and placed on file in the Secretary's Office.

[May 27, 2025]

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

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

May 27, 2025

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 058 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to the Senate Rule 2-10, I hereby extend the committee deadline to June 1, 2025 for the following bills:

HB2676, HB2682, HB3140, HB2584, HB0250, HB2970, HB3309

Pursuant to the Senate Rule 2-10, I hereby extend the 3rd Reading deadline to June 1, 2025 for the following bills:

SB453, SB618

Sincerely,
s/Don Harmon
Don Harmon
Senate President

cc: Senate Republican Leader John F. Curran

PRESENTATION OF CELEBRATION OF LIFE RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 344

Offered by Senator Hunter and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Doris M. Lomax of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 346

Offered by Senator Hunter and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Dan "Junior" Lee.

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

PRESENTATION OF CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 345

Offered by Senator Hunter:

[May 27, 2025]

Congratulates Tony J. Yuscus on his retirement. Thanks him for his service to the General Assembly and the State of Illinois.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 347

Offered by Senator Aquino:

Recognizes the National Museum of Puerto Rican Arts and Culture (NMPRAC) and the vibrant Puerto Rican community of Chicago for their enduring commitment to preserving Boricua heritage, uplifting cultural identity, and inspiring future generations. Commends Billy and Veronica Ocasio, the NMPRAC Board of Directors, the museum staff, and all of its devoted supporters for their visionary leadership and tireless efforts in advancing the museum for 25 years and the monumental Paseo Boricua Flags of Steel for 30 years.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 348

Offered by Senator Porfirio:

Congratulates Carol Vaughan Kissane on being named a 2025 Illinois Library Luminary by the Illinois Library Association (ILA). Thanks her for her decades of service to the ILA and the Linda Sokol Francis Brookfield Library.

Under the Rules, the foregoing resolutions were referred to the Committee on Assignments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

SENATE BILL NO. 2667. Introduced by Senator Feigenholtz, a bill for AN ACT concerning gaming.

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2668. Introduced by Senator Lightford, a bill for AN ACT concerning appropriations.

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2669. Introduced by Senator Preston, a bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2670. Introduced by Senator Koehler, a bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2671. Introduced by Senator Edly-Allen, a bill for AN ACT concerning gaming.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1899

[May 27, 2025]

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

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

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1899

Passed the House, as amended, May 23, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1899

AMENDMENT NO. 1 . Amend Senate Bill 1899 on page 7, lines 6 and 7, by replacing "a First Time Weapon Offense Program" with "an appropriate diversion program".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1899**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2001

A bill for AN ACT concerning business.

SENATE BILL NO. 2175

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

SENATE BILL NO. 2220

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

SENATE BILL NO. 2280

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

SENATE BILL NO. 2469

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Passed the House, May 23, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTION FILED

The following Joint Action Motion to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1899

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Hills moved that **Senate Resolution No. 176**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Hills moved that Senate Resolution No. 176 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

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

[May 27, 2025]

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois is a major transportation hub, serving as a critical link for commerce, tourism, and travel within the Midwest and across the nation, with millions of vehicles traveling through the State's highways and secondary roads each year; and

WHEREAS, Increased traffic congestion on Illinois interstates and secondary roads has impacted the safety, efficiency, and economic growth of our communities, leading to longer travel times, higher transportation costs, and decreased quality of life for residents; and

WHEREAS, Other states, including Missouri, Maryland, Washington, and Connecticut, have undertaken significant roadway expansion projects to address traffic congestion and improve safety, demonstrating the potential benefits of such infrastructure investments; and

WHEREAS, To keep Illinois at the forefront of travel, safety, and commerce, it is essential to assess the feasibility of expanding roadway infrastructure to meet growing demands; and

WHEREAS, Expanding the capacity of transportation infrastructure to reduce traffic delays, improve safety, and enhance the movement of goods and services has the potential to include such benefits as increased commercial activity, better access to markets, and enhanced regional competitiveness; and

WHEREAS, Many commercial corridors rely on secondary roads that are often not equipped to handle the volume of commercial traffic, leading to inefficiencies, safety concerns, and potential bottlenecks that can affect local businesses and logistics operations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that we urge the Illinois Department of Transportation to conduct a study on the feasibility and potential impacts of expanding all interstates in Illinois to a minimum of six lanes and all secondary roads on commercial corridors to a minimum of four lanes; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the study should assess current traffic patterns, infrastructure capacity, potential economic benefits, safety improvements, and cost estimates associated with such expansions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Department of Transportation is urged to complete this study and report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by no later than January 1, 2026; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Secretary of the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Governor of the State of Illinois.

At the hour of 12:14 o'clock p.m., Senator Koehler, presiding.

At the hour of 12:37 o'clock p.m., Senator Aquino, presiding.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 27, 2025 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committees of the Senate:

Agriculture: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2455 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2459.**

[May 27, 2025]

Appropriations: **Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3663.**

Criminal Law: **Committee Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 1302.**

Education: **Floor Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 3772; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 71, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 405, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 407, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 408, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1583, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1583, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1605, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1672, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1740, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1740, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 1740, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1799, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1920 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2149.**

Energy and Public Utilities: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2435.**

Environment and Conservation: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1859 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2466.**

Executive: **Committee Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1855; Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 22; Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2772; Committee Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2952; Committee Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3564; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1827, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1899, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2044 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2044.**

Health and Human Services: **House Bills Numbered 2676 and 2682; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1602.**

Higher Education: **Floor Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 404; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1958 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1958.**

Insurance: **House Bill No. 2584; Floor Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 708; Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1234; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1346.**

Judiciary: **House Bill No. 250; Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2387; Committee Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2545; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 39, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 103, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1181, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1261, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1523, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2487 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2487.**

Labor: **House Bills Numbered 2970 and 3309; Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2987; Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3638.**

Licensed Activities: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2503 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 2503.**

Pensions: **Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3193; Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3657.**

Public Health: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 73, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 189 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1814.**

Revenue: **Committee Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1449.**

State Government: **House Bill No. 3140; Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 1631; Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3493; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 58, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1343, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1548, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1884, Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2108 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 2108.**

Transportation: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1941 and Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2075.**

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 27, 2025 meeting, to which was referred **Senate Bills Numbered 453 and 618** on April 11, 2025, pursuant to Rule 3-9(a), reported that the Committee recommends that the bills be approved for consideration and returned to the calendar in their former position.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

And **Senate Bills Numbered 453 and 618** were returned to the order of third reading.

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 27, 2025 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Senate Resolutions Numbered 235, 253, 308 and 343

The foregoing resolutions were placed on the Senate Calendar.

Pursuant to Senate Rule 3-8 (b-1), the following amendments will remain in the Committee on Assignments: **Floor Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 404 and Committee Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2385; Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1838, Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3081 and Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3772.**

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 27, 2025 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committees of the Senate:

Executive: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 618.**

Labor: **Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 453; Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2970.**

POSTING NOTICES WAIVED

Senator Peters moved to waive the six-day posting requirement on **House Bills numbered 2327, 2970 and 2987** so that the measures may be heard in the Committee on Labor that is scheduled to meet May 27, 2025.

The motion prevailed.

[May 27, 2025]

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

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

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the Illinois General Assembly recognize the accomplishments and contributions made by exceptional citizens of the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar, who was raised in Charleston, served in the Illinois House of Representatives from 1977 to 1979, as the 35th Illinois Secretary of State from 1981 to 1991, and as the 38th Governor of Illinois from 1991 to 1999; and

WHEREAS, As Secretary of State, Jim Edgar also served as the State Librarian, initiating the Read Illinois program to promote the appreciation of Illinois authors and to showcase the State's literary heritage; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar maintained a large personal library and a large collection of Illinois history books on loan from the State Library in his office, acquiring the nickname of "The Reader" by his employees at the State Library; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar established the statewide network, ILLINET Online, which supported a library circulation system for Illinois academic libraries and a resource sharing catalog of five million books, periodicals, videos, and films from 800 individual academic, public, special, and school libraries and the then 18 regional library systems; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar became a foremost advocate of literacy, and he developed an adult literacy program that became a national model, earning him recognition as the recipient of the American Library Trustee Association Literacy Award in 1986; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar committed himself to rural library development and supported the establishment of public library districts to create larger units of library service in the State; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar pushed forward an effort to construct a new Illinois State Library building, overseeing its construction, which was dedicated on June 20, 1990; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar assisted in selecting the 35 authors who were given the honor of having their names engraved on the edifice of the new library building, reflecting the diversity of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar continues to advocate for good government policy in the State and across the nation; for his efforts, he has been inducted as a Laureate of The Lincoln Academy of Illinois and awarded the Order of Lincoln, and he is a resident fellow of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University; and

[May 27, 2025]

WHEREAS, Jim Edgar has made vital contributions of service and merit to the State of Illinois and its citizens, and he is highly deserving of the honor to have his achievements noted and remembered by current and future generations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate Rooms 105 and 109 of the Illinois State Library at 300 South Second Street in Springfield as the "Jim Edgar Reading Room" that houses the Illinois Authors' Collection in honor of the lasting legacy and impact of former Illinois Governor and Illinois Secretary of State Jim Edgar; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to Jim Edgar and Secretary of State Alexi Giannoulias as an expression of our esteem and respect.

Adopted by the House, April 9, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives reporting House Joint Resolution No. 25 was referred to the Committee on Assignments.

At the hour of 12:48 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 6:40 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Aquino, presiding.

PRESENTATION OF CELEBRATION OF LIFE RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 349

Offered by Senator Feigenholtz and all Senators:

Mourns the passing of Shozo Sato, professor emeritus of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

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

PRESENTATION OF CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 350

Offered by Senator Bryant:

Congratulates Rend Lake College President Terry Wilkerson on his retirement, concluding a distinguished career of more than 30 years of service to the institution and to the Illinois Community College System.

Under the Rules, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on Assignments.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Villanueva, Chair of the Committee on Criminal Law, to which was referred **House Bill No. 1302**, reported the same back with amendments having been adopted thereto, with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass.

[May 27, 2025]

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

Senator Lightford, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Education, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 71; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 405; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 407; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 408; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1583; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1583; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1605; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1672; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1740; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1740; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 1740; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1799; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1920; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2149

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

Senator Lightford, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Education, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendment, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 3772

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

Senator Simmons, Chair of the Committee on Public Health, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 73; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 189; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1814

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

Senator Villa, Chair of the Committee on Health and Human Services, to which was referred the Motion to Concur with House Amendment to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1602

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

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

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1941; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2075

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

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

Senate Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 708

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

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

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1346

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

Senator Morrison, Chair of the Committee on Insurance, to which was referred **House Bill No. 2425**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

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

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

Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 453

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

Senator Peters, Chair of the Committee on Labor, to which was referred **House Bills Numbered 2327 and 3309**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bills do pass.

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

Senator Peters, Chair of the Committee on Labor, to which was referred **House Bills Numbered 2970 and 2987**, reported the same back with amendments having been adopted thereto, with the recommendation that the bills, as amended, do pass.

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

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

Senate Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3638

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2039

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

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

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 2039

Passed the House, as amended, May 27, 2025.

[May 27, 2025]

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 2039

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 2039 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Board of Higher Education Act is amended by adding Section 9.45 as follows:
(110 ILCS 205/9.45 new)

Sec. 9.45. Statewide Data Dashboard.

(a) By March 15, 2027 and by March 15 of each year thereafter, the Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission shall jointly prepare and release a Statewide Data Dashboard to include individualized data on each public institution of higher education and each private institution of higher education on a publicly available website. Current dashboard platforms and technology shall be used, unless a more effective alternative is identified and practical. The Statewide Data Dashboard shall be publicly accessible on a publicly available website in a manner that allows for centralized access in downloadable data files of the data available on the website.

(b) The Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, in consultation with stakeholders, shall collaborate jointly and determine the indicators and presentation of the Statewide Data Dashboard, which must include, at a minimum, the most current data collected and maintained by the Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission related to the following:

(1) student demographics, to the extent available, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, gender, rural students, federal Pell Grant status, adult students, students with disabilities, transfer students, and first-generation students;

(2) faculty and staff demographics, to the extent available, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, academic rank, and gender;

(3) institution characteristics, including, but not limited to, total students, total faculty and staff, and the demographic breakdown of each category to the extent available;

(4) affordability characteristics, including, but not limited to, the cost of attendance, including all categories of tuition and fees, on-campus and off-campus housing cost averages if applicable to the institution, loan repayment rates to the extent available, and the average net price of attendance if applicable to the institution and to the extent available;

(5) student success factors, including, but not limited to, enrollments, retention, completion within standard and extended timeframes, and the student demographic breakdown of each category to the extent possible;

(6) a comparison of data covering a 5-year period if feasible;

(7) institutional profile and mission, including, but not limited to, Hispanic-serving institutions, minority-serving institutions, and the Carnegie Classification of institutions; and

(8) any additional data as reasonably determined and agreed upon by the Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission.

(c) The Statewide Data Dashboard may not disaggregate data to a level that would allow the identification of individual students or disclose their personally identifying information.

(d) Data under the purview of the Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, or the Illinois Student Assistance Commission shall remain under the authority of the respective agency. To facilitate the development and maintenance of the Statewide Data Dashboard, the Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission may enter into memoranda of understanding or interagency agreements ensuring compliance with applicable State and federal data privacy laws.

(e) The Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission may adopt joint rules as necessary to administer this Section."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 2039**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

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

[May 27, 2025]

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. 13

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

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

Passed by the House, May 27, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 13

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Joint Resolution 13 by deleting everything after the heading and replacing it with the following:

"WHEREAS, Illinois has a vested interest in ensuring that students enrolled in public, state-assisted universities have unfettered access to state-funded academic library resources and the services provided by professional librarian faculty; and

WHEREAS, Illinois is currently restructuring how millions of dollars of higher education funds are distributed, and those funds need to be appropriately, transparently distributed to academic libraries in support of student retention and academic success; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Library Association and other statewide organizations have endorsed the Statement on the Importance of Librarians in Academic Libraries issued by the Consortium of Academic & Research Libraries in Illinois (CARLI); and

WHEREAS, Professional librarian faculty possess the requisite expertise to select authoritative, diverse curricular resources, instruct users how to navigate an array of complex and evolving information data and formats, and provide an indispensable role in ensuring that state-purchased library materials and resources are properly organized, indexed, preserved, and made fully accessible to foster student retention and academic success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that the University Library & Professional Librarian Access & Transparency Task Force is created to study the following:

- (1) The role and impact of faculty librarians in the retention, persistence, and graduation of undergraduate students with a particular focus on students at risk, low-income students, first generation students, students of color, and marginalized students;
- (2) The role faculty librarians play in the development of university curriculum, which should include support of teaching faculty in the creation of course content and requirements as well as resource collections to aid students;
- (3) The role of faculty librarians in the creation of student and community makers spaces, study and student support spaces, and safe spaces;
- (4) The assistance librarians provide to students, community, faculty, and staff in appropriately evaluating sources of information including emerging AI technology and creations;
- (5) The role of faculty librarians in research and development;
- (6) Academic libraries' collection processing decisions, including collection creation, collection weeding, repositories, and archives (university, legislative, historical, and cultural);
- (7) The role faculty librarians serve to communities, including local economic development, entrepreneurial ventures, and innovation centers;
- (8) Fiduciary roles faculty librarians provide in maintaining adequate and relevant library collections and databases;
- (9) The impact of libraries on student fees/tuition, including cost saving services for student in the development of open access textbooks and resources;

[May 27, 2025]

(10) Description of the formats, types, and funding levels of state-appropriated library materials and e-resources budgeted by each of the Illinois Public Universities in relation to undergraduate/graduate student FTE enrollment;

(11) The types, titles, and number of library personnel employed at each Public University, including employees holding an MLS/MLIS (i.e. an ALA-accredited program library degree), the number of professional librarian faculty in tenure/tenure-track (and non-tenurable) positions, and the number of library workers (para-professionals &/or civil service employees, also noting the number holding the MLS/MLIS degree); and

(12) The ratio of tenure/tenure-track (vs. non-tenurable position) professional librarian faculty to undergraduate/graduate student enrollment (FTE) per each Illinois Public University; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall consist of the following members, who shall serve without compensation:

(1) One member of the Illinois Senate appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair;

(2) One member of the Illinois House appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall serve as co-chair;

(3) One member of the Illinois Senate appointed by the Senate Minority Leader;

(4) One member of the Illinois House appointed by the House Minority Leader;

(5) The Illinois State Librarian, or his or her designee;

(6) The Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, or his or her designee;

(7) The Chair of the Illinois Community College Board, or his or her designee;

(8) The Executive Director of the Consortium of Academic & Research Libraries in Illinois (CARLI), or his or her designee, appointed by the Governor;

(9) The Chair of the Council of Directors of State University Libraries in Illinois (CODSULI), or his or her designee, appointed by the Governor;

(10) A university library dean or director appointed by the Governor;

(11) Eight members from organizations representing various facets of an academic library, including tenure/tenured track and adjunct faculty (they should be evenly divided between community colleges and public universities), appointed by the Governor;

(12) Two full-time students representing public university students, appointed by the Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education;

(13) Two full-time students representing community college students (one from a rural area and one from an urban/suburban community college), appointed by the Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education;

(14) Two part-time students from public universities and community colleges, appointed by the Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education;

(15) A public university president or his or her designee, appointed by the Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education;

(16) A community college president or his or her designee, appointed by Chair of the Illinois Community College Board; and

(17) A president or representative from a private, non-profit college or university, appointed by the Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Board of Higher Education and Illinois Community College Board shall provide administrative support for the Task Force; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall conduct a minimum of two public hearings in at least two different counties within the State at the call of the co-chairs; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall convene a wide array of stakeholders to examine the current state of libraries and professional librarianship on Illinois public university campuses and present a recommendation to the General Assembly to ensure that public academic libraries and the educational services provided by professional librarian faculty remains a viable and healthy benefit to Illinois students; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall submit its final report to the General Assembly no later than June 30, 2026, and upon the filing of its final report, is dissolved; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Senate President, the Speaker of the House, the Senate Minority Leader, the House Minority Leader, the Chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the Chair of the Illinois Community College Board, and the Governor."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Joint Resolution No. 13**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the Illinois General Assembly pays honor and respect to those individuals who have given their lives in service to their community; and

WHEREAS, Illinois State Trooper Corey Steven Thompsen of rural St. Joseph was killed in the line of duty on October 18, 2024; and

WHEREAS, Trooper Thompsen began his career in law enforcement after graduating from the Southwestern Police Academy as part of Session 137, and he initially worked with the Vermilion County Metropolitan Enforcement Group (VMEG); he then attended the Illinois State Police Academy as a member of Cadet Class 130 from 2019 to 2020; he was assigned to Illinois State Police District 10 in Pesotum; he joined the Illinois State Police Motorcycle Enforcement Bureau in 2022; he was assigned to Central Special Operations Group (SOG) Fatal 4 Team in 2023, serving Troop 7; and

WHEREAS, Trooper Thompsen was proud of serving with the Illinois State Police; he was especially proud of being part of the motor unit, viewing his colleagues as a second family and a tight-knit group of friends; during his service, he participated in several escort details across the State that included the president, the vice president, memorial services, and charity bike rides; and

WHEREAS, Trooper Thompsen was a member of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Troopers Lodge 41, the Alpha Phi Sigma national criminal justice society, and the Phi Theta Kappa honor society; and

WHEREAS, Trooper Thompsen was a family man who was always there when anyone needed him, a respected member of the Illinois State Police, and a friend to many; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate Interstate 74 Mile 91 as the "Trooper Corey S. Thompsen Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Transportation is requested to erect at suitable locations, consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name "Trooper Corey S. Thompsen Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Trooper Thompsen, the Mayor of St. Joseph, and the Secretary of Transportation.

Adopted by the House, May 27, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

[May 27, 2025]

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives reporting House Joint Resolution No. 8 was referred to the Committee on Assignments.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 29

WHEREAS, The Professional Review Panel is responsible for evaluating and recommending modifications to the Evidence-Based Funding Formula to ensure all students have access to a quality education, including students who are identified as advanced learners; and

WHEREAS, Currently each Organizational Unit must receive \$40 per kindergarten through grade 12 Average Student Enrollment ("ASE") for Gifted investments; and

WHEREAS, Since the Evidence-Based Funding Formula was established, legislative changes have expanded the ways in which Illinois students are identified as advanced learners, so that "gifted" is only one of the categories of advanced learners recognized in the Illinois School Code, which now includes children eligible for accelerated placement and other advanced academic programs under Section 14A-17 of the School Code, such as advanced placement coursework, International Baccalaureate coursework, dual credit courses, or any course designated as enriched or honors; and

WHEREAS, Using only "gifted" as an adequacy factor to describe advanced learners may be outdated and insufficient to provide the educational supports necessary to meet the needs of advanced learners in Illinois schools; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we direct the Professional Review Panel and the Illinois State Board of Education to conduct the analysis and financial modeling required to evaluate the implications of including other categories of advanced learners in addition to gifted as adequacy factors beginning in the 2026-2027 school year; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Professional Review Panel and the Illinois State Board of Education should include their findings in a written report to the General Assembly and the Governor by December 31, 2025.

Adopted by the House, May 27, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives reporting House Joint Resolution No. 29 was referred to the Committee on Assignments.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2266

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

SENATE BILL NO. 2408

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

Passed the House, May 27, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

[May 27, 2025]

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. 12

Concurred in by the House, May 27, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Peters, **House Bill No. 1302** having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time.

The following amendments were offered in the Committee on Criminal Law, adopted and ordered printed:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 1302

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 1302 by deleting line 4 on page 1 through line 25 on page 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 1302

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 1302 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Section 16-25.2 as follows:
(720 ILCS 5/16-25.2)

Sec. 16-25.2. Retail loss prevention report and notice requirements.

(a) A retail mercantile establishment that is a victim of a violation of Section 16-25, 16-25.1, 17-10.6, or 25-4 shall have the right:

(1) to timely notification of all court proceedings ~~as defined under subsection (e) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act~~. Timely notice shall include 7 days' notice of any court proceedings. Timely notice shall be sent to the location of the retail mercantile establishment where the violation occurred and to the point of contact as provided by the retail mercantile establishment. The point of contact may be any employee of the retail mercantile establishment or representative as provided by the retail mercantile establishment;

(2) to communicate with the prosecution;

(3) to be reasonably heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea, or sentencing;

(4) to be notified of the conviction, the sentence, the imprisonment, and the release of the accused; and

(5) to have present at all court proceedings subject to the rules of evidence an advocate of the retail mercantile establishment's choice.

(b) Unless a retail mercantile establishment refuses to file a report regarding the incident, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall file a report concerning the incident with the State's Attorney. No law enforcement agent shall discourage or attempt to discourage a retail mercantile establishment from filing a police report concerning the incident. Upon the request of the retail mercantile establishment, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall provide a free copy of the police report concerning the incident, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 5 business days after the request. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall not consider any allegation of a violation of this subsection that is contained in a complaint made under Section 1-35 of the Police and Community Relations Improvement Act.

(c) For purposes of this Section, "court proceeding" means the preliminary hearing; any post-arraignment hearing the effect of which may be the release of the defendant from custody or to alter the conditions of pretrial release; the trial; the sentencing; any oral argument or hearing before an Illinois appellate court; any hearing for conditional release; any hearing related to a modification of sentence; any probation revocation hearing; any aftercare release or parole hearing; any post-conviction relief proceeding; and any habeas corpus proceeding.

[May 27, 2025]

(Source: P.A. 102-757, eff. 5-13-22.)

Section 10. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Section 112A-29 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/112A-29) (from Ch. 38, par. 112A-29)

Sec. 112A-29. Reports by law enforcement officers.

(a) Every law enforcement officer investigating an alleged incident of abuse between family or household members shall make a written police report of any bona fide allegation and the disposition of such investigation. The police report shall include the victim's statements as to the frequency and severity of prior incidents of abuse by the same family or household member and the number of prior calls for police assistance to prevent such further abuse.

(b) Every police report completed pursuant to this Section shall be recorded and compiled as a domestic crime within the meaning of Section 5.1 of the Criminal Identification Act.

(c) A law enforcement officer shall not discourage or attempt to discourage a victim from filing a police report concerning an incident of abuse.

(Source: P.A. 87-1186.)

Section 15. The Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act is amended by changing Sections 3, 4 and 4.5 as follows:

(725 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1403)

Sec. 3. The terms used in this Act shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Crime victim" or "victim" means: (1) any natural person determined by the prosecutor or the court to have suffered direct physical or psychological harm as a result of a violent crime perpetrated or attempted against that person or direct physical or psychological harm as a result of (i) a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or similar provision of a local ordinance or (ii) a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (2) in the case of a crime victim who is under 18 years of age or an adult victim who is incompetent or incapacitated, both parents, legal guardians, foster parents, or a single adult representative; (3) in the case of an adult deceased victim, 2 representatives who may be the spouse, parent, child or sibling of the victim, or the representative of the victim's estate; and (4) an immediate family member of a victim under clause (1) of this paragraph (a) chosen by the victim. If the victim is 18 years of age or over, the victim may choose any person to be the victim's representative. In no event shall the defendant or any person who aided and abetted in the commission of the crime be considered a victim, a crime victim, or a representative of the victim.

A board, agency, or other governmental entity making decisions regarding an offender's release, sentence reduction, or clemency can determine additional persons are victims for the purpose of its proceedings.

(a-3) "Advocate" means a person whose communications with the victim are privileged under Section 8-802.1 or 8-802.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Section 227 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

(a-5) "Confer" means to consult together, share information, compare opinions and carry on a discussion or deliberation.

(a-6) "DNA database" means a collection of DNA profiles from forensic casework or specimens from anonymous, identified, and unidentified sources that is created to search DNA records against each other to develop investigative leads among forensic cases.

(a-7) "Sentence" includes, but is not limited to, the imposition of sentence, a request for a reduction in sentence, parole, mandatory supervised release, aftercare release, early release, inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment, conditional release after a finding that the defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity, clemency, or a proposal that would reduce the defendant's sentence or result in the defendant's release. "Early release" refers to a discretionary release.

(a-9) "Sentencing" includes, but is not limited to, the imposition of sentence and a request for a reduction in sentence, parole, mandatory supervised release, aftercare release, early release, consideration of inpatient treatment or outpatient treatment, or conditional release after a finding that the defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity.

(a-10) "Status hearing" means a hearing designed to provide information to the court, at which no motion of a substantive nature and no constitutional or statutory right of a crime victim is implicated or at issue.

(b) "Witness" means: any person who personally observed the commission of a crime and who will testify on behalf of the State of Illinois; or a person who will be called by the prosecution to give testimony establishing a necessary nexus between the offender and the violent crime.

(c) "Violent crime" means: (1) any felony in which force or threat of force was used against the victim; (2) any offense involving sexual exploitation, sexual conduct, or sexual penetration; (3) a violation of Section 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 11-23, or 11-23.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (4) domestic battery or stalking; (5) violation of an order of protection, a civil no contact order, or a stalking no contact order; (6) any misdemeanor which results in death or great bodily harm to the victim; or (7) any violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, if the violation resulted in personal injury or death. "Violent crime" includes any action committed by a juvenile that would be a violent crime if committed by an adult. For the purposes of this paragraph, "personal injury" shall include any Type A injury as indicated on the traffic crash report completed by a law enforcement officer that requires immediate professional attention in either a doctor's office or medical facility. A type A injury shall include severely bleeding wounds, distorted extremities, and injuries that require the injured party to be carried from the scene.

(d) (Blank).

(e) "Court proceedings" includes, but is not limited to, the preliminary hearing, any post-arraignment hearing the effect of which may be the release of the defendant from custody or to alter the conditions of pretrial release ~~board~~, change of plea hearing, the trial, any pretrial or post-trial hearing, sentencing, any oral argument or hearing before an Illinois appellate court, any hearing under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code or Section 5-2-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections after a finding that the defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity, including a hearing for conditional release, any hearing related to a modification of sentence, probation revocation hearing, aftercare release or parole hearings, post-conviction relief proceedings, habeas corpus proceedings and clemency proceedings related to the defendant's conviction or sentence. For purposes of the victim's right to be present, "court proceedings" does not include (1) grand jury proceedings, (2) status hearings, or (3) the issuance of an order or decision of an Illinois court that dismisses a charge, reverses a conviction, reduces a sentence, or releases an offender under a court rule.

(f) "Concerned citizen" includes relatives of the victim, friends of the victim, witnesses to the crime, or any other person associated with the victim or prisoner.

(g) "Victim's attorney" means an attorney retained by the victim for the purposes of asserting the victim's constitutional and statutory rights. An attorney retained by the victim means an attorney who is hired to represent the victim at the victim's expense or an attorney who has agreed to provide pro bono representation. Nothing in this statute creates a right to counsel at public expense for a victim.

(h) "Support person" means a person chosen by a victim to be present at court proceedings.

(Source: P.A. 102-982, eff. 7-1-23; 102-1104, eff. 1-1-23; 103-792, eff. 1-1-25.)

(725 ILCS 120/4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1404)

Sec. 4. Rights of crime victims.

(a) Crime victims shall have the following rights:

(1) The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy and to be free from harassment, intimidation, and abuse throughout the criminal justice process.

(1.5) The right to notice and to a hearing before a court ruling on a request for access to any of the victim's records, information, or communications which are privileged or confidential by law.

(1.6) Except as otherwise provided in Section 9.5 of the Criminal Identification Act or Section 3-3013 of the Counties Code, whenever a person's DNA profile is collected due to the person being a victim of a crime, as identified by law enforcement, that specific profile collected in conjunction with that criminal investigation shall not be entered into any DNA database. Nothing in this paragraph (1.6) shall be interpreted to contradict rules and regulations developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to the National DNA Index System or Combined DNA Index System.

(2) The right to timely notification of all court proceedings. Timely notification shall include 7 days' notice of all court proceedings.

(3) The right to communicate with the prosecution.

(4) The right to be heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea, or sentencing.

(5) The right to be notified of the conviction, the sentence, the imprisonment and the release of the accused.

(6) The right to the timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.

(7) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused through the criminal justice process.

(7.5) The right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in determining whether to release the defendant and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction.

(8) The right to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the trial.

(9) The right to have present at all court proceedings, including proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice.

(10) The right to restitution.

(b) Any law enforcement agency that investigates an offense committed in this State shall provide a crime victim with a written statement and explanation of the rights of crime victims under this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly within 48 hours of law enforcement's initial contact with a victim. The statement shall include information about crime victim compensation, including how to contact the Office of the Illinois Attorney General to file a claim, and appropriate referrals to local and State programs that provide victim services. The content of the statement shall be provided to law enforcement by the Attorney General. Law enforcement shall also provide a crime victim with a sign-off sheet that the victim shall sign and date as an acknowledgement that he or she has been furnished with information and an explanation of the rights of crime victims and compensation set forth in this Act.

(b-5) Upon the request of the victim, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall provide a free copy of the police report concerning the victim's incident, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 5 business days from the request.

(c) The Clerk of the Circuit Court shall post the rights of crime victims set forth in Article I, Section 8.1(a) of the Illinois Constitution and subsection (a) of this Section within 3 feet of the door to any courtroom where criminal proceedings are conducted. The clerk may also post the rights in other locations in the courthouse.

(d) At any point, the victim has the right to retain a victim's attorney who may be present during all stages of any interview, investigation, or other interaction with representatives of the criminal justice system. Treatment of the victim should not be affected or altered in any way as a result of the victim's decision to exercise this right.

(Source: P.A. 103-792, eff. 1-1-25.)

(725 ILCS 120/4.5)

Sec. 4.5. Procedures to implement the rights of crime victims. To afford crime victims their rights, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and corrections will provide information, as appropriate, of the following procedures:

(a) At the request of the crime victim, law enforcement authorities investigating the case shall provide notice of the status of the investigation, except where the State's Attorney determines that disclosure of such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation, until such time as the alleged assailant is apprehended or the investigation is closed.

(a-5) When law enforcement authorities reopen a closed case to resume investigating, they shall provide notice of the reopening of the case, except where the State's Attorney determines that disclosure of such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation.

(b) The office of the State's Attorney:

(1) shall provide notice of the filing of an information, the return of an indictment, or the filing of a petition to adjudicate a minor as a delinquent for a violent crime;

(2) shall provide 7 days' timely notice of the date, time, and place of court proceedings; of any change in the date, time, and place of court proceedings; and of any cancellation of court proceedings. For preliminary hearings and hearings regarding pretrial release or that alter the conditions of pretrial release only, if giving the victim 7 days' notice is impossible, fewer days may be timely, so long as the notice is provided as soon as practicable and in advance of the proceeding. Notice shall be provided in sufficient time, wherever possible, for the victim to make arrangements to attend or to prevent an unnecessary appearance at court proceedings;

(3) or victim advocate personnel shall provide information of social services and financial assistance available for victims of crime, including information of how to apply for these services and assistance;

(3.5) or victim advocate personnel shall provide information about available victim services, including referrals to programs, counselors, and agencies that assist a victim to deal with trauma, loss, and grief;

(4) shall assist in having any stolen or other personal property held by law enforcement authorities for evidentiary or other purposes returned as expeditiously as possible, pursuant to the procedures set out in Section 115-9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963;

(5) or victim advocate personnel shall provide appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims will cooperate with the criminal justice system in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other benefits resulting from court appearances;

(6) shall provide, whenever possible, a secure waiting area during court proceedings that does not require victims to be in close proximity to defendants or juveniles accused of a violent crime, and their families and friends;

(7) shall provide notice to the crime victim of the right to have a translator present at all court proceedings and, in compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the right to communications access through a sign language interpreter or by other means;

(8) (blank);

(8.5) shall inform the victim of the right to be present at all court proceedings, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at trial;

(9) shall inform the victim of the right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence and confidentiality, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice;

(9.3) shall inform the victim of the right to retain an attorney, at the victim's own expense, who, upon written notice filed with the clerk of the court and State's Attorney, is to receive copies of all notices, motions, and court orders filed thereafter in the case, in the same manner as if the victim were a named party in the case;

(9.5) shall inform the victim of (A) the victim's right under Section 6 of this Act to make a statement at the sentencing hearing; (B) the right of the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members under Section 6 of this Act to present a statement at sentencing; and (C) if a presentence report is to be prepared, the right of the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members to submit information to the preparer of the presentence report about the effect the offense has had on the victim and the person;

(10) at the sentencing shall make a good faith attempt to explain the minimum amount of time during which the defendant may actually be physically imprisoned. The Office of the State's Attorney shall further notify the crime victim of the right to request from the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice information concerning the release of the defendant;

(11) shall request restitution at sentencing and as part of a plea agreement if the victim requests restitution;

(12) shall, upon the court entering a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, inform the victim of the notification services available from the Department of Human Services, including the statewide telephone number, under subparagraph (d)(2) of this Section;

(13) shall provide notice within a reasonable time after receipt of notice from the custodian, of the release of the defendant on pretrial release or personal recognizance or the release from detention of a minor who has been detained;

(14) shall explain in nontechnical language the details of any plea or verdict of a defendant, or any adjudication of a juvenile as a delinquent;

(15) shall make all reasonable efforts to consult with the crime victim before the Office of the State's Attorney makes an offer of a plea bargain to the defendant or enters into negotiations with the defendant concerning a possible plea agreement, and shall consider the written statement, if prepared prior to entering into a plea agreement. The right to consult with the prosecutor does not include the right to veto a plea agreement or to insist the case go to trial. If the State's Attorney has not consulted with the victim prior to making an offer or entering into plea negotiations with the defendant, the

Office of the State's Attorney shall notify the victim of the offer or the negotiations within 2 business days and confer with the victim;

(16) shall provide notice of the ultimate disposition of the cases arising from an indictment or an information, or a petition to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent for a violent crime;

(17) shall provide notice of any appeal taken by the defendant and information on how to contact the appropriate agency handling the appeal, and how to request notice of any hearing, oral argument, or decision of an appellate court;

(18) shall provide timely notice of any request for post-conviction review filed by the defendant under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, and of the date, time and place of any hearing concerning the petition. Whenever possible, notice of the hearing shall be given within 48 hours of the court's scheduling of the hearing;

(19) shall forward a copy of any statement presented under Section 6 to the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice to be considered in making a determination under Section 3-2.5-85 or subsection (b) of Section 3-3-8 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(20) shall, within a reasonable time, offer to meet with the crime victim regarding the decision of the State's Attorney not to charge an offense, and shall meet with the victim, if the victim agrees. The victim has a right to have an attorney, advocate, and other support person of the victim's choice attend this meeting with the victim; and

(21) shall give the crime victim timely notice of any decision not to pursue charges and consider the safety of the victim when deciding how to give such notice.

(c) The court shall ensure that the rights of the victim are afforded.

(c-5) The following procedures shall be followed to afford victims the rights guaranteed by Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution:

(1) Written notice. A victim may complete a written notice of intent to assert rights on a form prepared by the Office of the Attorney General and provided to the victim by the State's Attorney. The victim may at any time provide a revised written notice to the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney shall file the written notice with the court. At the beginning of any court proceeding in which the right of a victim may be at issue, the court and prosecutor shall review the written notice to determine whether the victim has asserted the right that may be at issue.

(2) Victim's retained attorney. A victim's attorney shall file an entry of appearance limited to assertion of the victim's rights. Upon the filing of the entry of appearance and service on the State's Attorney and the defendant, the attorney is to receive copies of all notices, motions and court orders filed thereafter in the case.

(3) Standing. The victim has standing to assert the rights enumerated in subsection (a) of Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and the statutory rights under Section 4 of this Act in any court exercising jurisdiction over the criminal case. The prosecuting attorney, a victim, or the victim's retained attorney may assert the victim's rights. The defendant in the criminal case has no standing to assert a right of the victim in any court proceeding, including on appeal.

(4) Assertion of and enforcement of rights.

(A) The prosecuting attorney shall assert a victim's right or request enforcement of a right by filing a motion or by orally asserting the right or requesting enforcement in open court in the criminal case outside the presence of the jury. The prosecuting attorney shall consult with the victim and the victim's attorney regarding the assertion or enforcement of a right. If the prosecuting attorney decides not to assert or enforce a victim's right, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim or the victim's attorney in sufficient time to allow the victim or the victim's attorney to assert the right or to seek enforcement of a right.

(B) If the prosecuting attorney elects not to assert a victim's right or to seek enforcement of a right, the victim or the victim's attorney may assert the victim's right or request enforcement of a right by filing a motion or by orally asserting the right or requesting enforcement in open court in the criminal case outside the presence of the jury.

(C) If the prosecuting attorney asserts a victim's right or seeks enforcement of a right, unless the prosecuting attorney objects or the trial court does not allow it, the victim or the victim's attorney may be heard regarding the prosecuting attorney's motion or may file a simultaneous motion to assert or request enforcement of the victim's right. If the victim or the victim's attorney was not allowed to be heard at the hearing regarding the prosecuting attorney's motion, and the court denies the prosecuting attorney's assertion of the right or denies the

request for enforcement of a right, the victim or victim's attorney may file a motion to assert the victim's right or to request enforcement of the right within 10 days of the court's ruling. The motion need not demonstrate the grounds for a motion for reconsideration. The court shall rule on the merits of the motion.

(D) The court shall take up and decide any motion or request asserting or seeking enforcement of a victim's right without delay, unless a specific time period is specified by law or court rule. The reasons for any decision denying the motion or request shall be clearly stated on the record.

(E) No later than January 1, 2023, the Office of the Attorney General shall:

(i) designate an administrative authority within the Office of the Attorney General to receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of a crime victim as described in Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and in this Act;

(ii) create and administer a course of training for employees and offices of the State of Illinois that fail to comply with provisions of Illinois law pertaining to the treatment of crime victims as described in Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and in this Act as required by the court under Section 5 of this Act; and

(iii) have the authority to make recommendations to employees and offices of the State of Illinois to respond more effectively to the needs of crime victims, including regarding the violation of the rights of a crime victim.

(F) Crime victims' rights may also be asserted by filing a complaint for mandamus, injunctive, or declaratory relief in the jurisdiction in which the victim's right is being violated or where the crime is being prosecuted. For complaints or motions filed by or on behalf of the victim, the clerk of court shall waive filing fees that would otherwise be owed by the victim for any court filing with the purpose of enforcing crime victims' rights. If the court denies the relief sought by the victim, the reasons for the denial shall be clearly stated on the record in the transcript of the proceedings, in a written opinion, or in the docket entry, and the victim may appeal the circuit court's decision to the appellate court. The court shall issue prompt rulings regarding victims' rights. Proceedings seeking to enforce victims' rights shall not be stayed or subject to unreasonable delay via continuances.

(5) Violation of rights and remedies.

(A) If the court determines that a victim's right has been violated, the court shall determine the appropriate remedy for the violation of the victim's right by hearing from the victim and the parties, considering all factors relevant to the issue, and then awarding appropriate relief to the victim.

(A-5) Consideration of an issue of a substantive nature or an issue that implicates the constitutional or statutory right of a victim at a court proceeding labeled as a status hearing shall constitute a per se violation of a victim's right.

(B) The appropriate remedy shall include only actions necessary to provide the victim the right to which the victim was entitled. Remedies may include, but are not limited to: injunctive relief requiring the victim's right to be afforded; declaratory judgment recognizing or clarifying the victim's rights; a writ of mandamus; and may include reopening previously held proceedings; however, in no event shall the court vacate a conviction. Any remedy shall be tailored to provide the victim an appropriate remedy without violating any constitutional right of the defendant. In no event shall the appropriate remedy to the victim be a new trial or damages.

The court shall impose a mandatory training course provided by the Attorney General for the employee under item (ii) of subparagraph (E) of paragraph (4), which must be successfully completed within 6 months of the entry of the court order.

This paragraph (5) takes effect January 2, 2023.

(6) Right to be heard. Whenever a victim has the right to be heard, the court shall allow the victim to exercise the right in any reasonable manner the victim chooses.

(7) Right to attend trial. A party must file a written motion to exclude a victim from trial at least 60 days prior to the date set for trial. The motion must state with specificity the reason exclusion is necessary to protect a constitutional right of the party, and must contain an offer of proof. The court shall rule on the motion within 30 days. If the motion is granted, the court shall set forth on the record

the facts that support its finding that the victim's testimony will be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at trial.

(8) Right to have advocate and support person present at court proceedings.

(A) A party who intends to call an advocate as a witness at trial must seek permission of the court before the subpoena is issued. The party must file a written motion at least 90 days before trial that sets forth specifically the issues on which the advocate's testimony is sought and an offer of proof regarding (i) the content of the anticipated testimony of the advocate; and (ii) the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the anticipated testimony. The court shall consider the motion and make findings within 30 days of the filing of the motion. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that: (i) the anticipated testimony is not protected by an absolute privilege; and (ii) the anticipated testimony contains relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other witnesses or evidence, the court shall issue a subpoena requiring the advocate to appear to testify at an in camera hearing. The prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have 15 days to seek appellate review before the advocate is required to testify at an ex parte in camera proceeding.

The prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney shall be allowed to be present at the ex parte in camera proceeding. If, after conducting the ex parte in camera hearing, the court determines that due process requires any testimony regarding confidential or privileged information or communications, the court shall provide to the prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney a written memorandum on the substance of the advocate's testimony. The prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney shall have 15 days to seek appellate review before a subpoena may be issued for the advocate to testify at trial. The presence of the prosecuting attorney at the ex parte in camera proceeding does not make the substance of the advocate's testimony that the court has ruled inadmissible subject to discovery.

(B) If a victim has asserted the right to have a support person present at the court proceedings, the victim shall provide the name of the person the victim has chosen to be the victim's support person to the prosecuting attorney, within 60 days of trial. The prosecuting attorney shall provide the name to the defendant. If the defendant intends to call the support person as a witness at trial, the defendant must seek permission of the court before a subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion at least 45 days prior to trial that sets forth specifically the issues on which the support person will testify and an offer of proof regarding: (i) the content of the anticipated testimony of the support person; and (ii) the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the anticipated testimony.

If the prosecuting attorney intends to call the support person as a witness during the State's case-in-chief, the prosecuting attorney shall inform the court of this intent in the response to the defendant's written motion. The victim may choose a different person to be the victim's support person. The court may allow the defendant to inquire about matters outside the scope of the direct examination during cross-examination. If the court allows the defendant to do so, the support person shall be allowed to remain in the courtroom after the support person has testified. A defendant who fails to question the support person about matters outside the scope of direct examination during the State's case-in-chief waives the right to challenge the presence of the support person on appeal. The court shall allow the support person to testify if called as a witness in the defendant's case-in-chief or the State's rebuttal.

If the court does not allow the defendant to inquire about matters outside the scope of the direct examination, the support person shall be allowed to remain in the courtroom after the support person has been called by the defendant or the defendant has rested. The court shall allow the support person to testify in the State's rebuttal.

If the prosecuting attorney does not intend to call the support person in the State's case-in-chief, the court shall verify with the support person whether the support person, if called as a witness, would testify as set forth in the offer of proof. If the court finds that the support person would testify as set forth in the offer of proof, the court shall rule on the relevance, materiality, and admissibility of the anticipated testimony. If the court rules the anticipated testimony is admissible, the court shall issue the subpoena. The support person may remain in the courtroom after the support person testifies and shall be allowed to testify in rebuttal.

If the court excludes the victim's support person during the State's case-in-chief, the victim shall be allowed to choose another support person to be present in court.

If the victim fails to designate a support person within 60 days of trial and the defendant has subpoenaed the support person to testify at trial, the court may exclude the support person from the trial until the support person testifies. If the court excludes the support person the victim may choose another person as a support person.

(9) Right to notice and hearing before disclosure of confidential or privileged information or records.

(A) A defendant who seeks to subpoena testimony or records of or concerning the victim that are confidential or privileged by law must seek permission of the court before the subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion and an offer of proof regarding the relevance, admissibility and materiality of the testimony or records. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(i) the testimony or records are not protected by an absolute privilege and

(ii) the testimony or records contain relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other witnesses or evidence, the court shall issue a subpoena requiring the witness to appear in camera or a sealed copy of the records be delivered to the court to be reviewed in camera. If, after conducting an in camera review of the witness statement or records, the court determines that due process requires disclosure of any potential testimony or any portion of the records, the court shall provide copies of the records that it intends to disclose to the prosecuting attorney and the victim. The prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have 30 days to seek appellate review before the records are disclosed to the defendant, used in any court proceeding, or disclosed to anyone or in any way that would subject the testimony or records to public review. The disclosure of copies of any portion of the testimony or records to the prosecuting attorney under this Section does not make the records subject to discovery or required to be provided to the defendant.

(B) A prosecuting attorney who seeks to subpoena information or records concerning the victim that are confidential or privileged by law must first request the written consent of the crime victim. If the victim does not provide such written consent, including where necessary the appropriate signed document required for waiving privilege, the prosecuting attorney must serve the subpoena at least 21 days prior to the date a response or appearance is required to allow the subject of the subpoena time to file a motion to quash or request a hearing. The prosecuting attorney must also send a written notice to the victim at least 21 days prior to the response date to allow the victim to file a motion or request a hearing. The notice to the victim shall inform the victim (i) that a subpoena has been issued for confidential information or records concerning the victim, (ii) that the victim has the right to request a hearing prior to the response date of the subpoena, and (iii) how to request the hearing. The notice to the victim shall also include a copy of the subpoena. If requested, a hearing regarding the subpoena shall occur before information or records are provided to the prosecuting attorney.

(10) Right to notice of court proceedings. If the victim is not present at a court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue, the court shall ask the prosecuting attorney whether the victim was notified of the time, place, and purpose of the court proceeding and that the victim had a right to be heard at the court proceeding. If the court determines that timely notice was not given or that the victim was not adequately informed of the nature of the court proceeding, the court shall not rule on any substantive issues, accept a plea, or impose a sentence and shall continue the hearing for the time necessary to notify the victim of the time, place and nature of the court proceeding. The time between court proceedings shall not be attributable to the State under Section 103-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(11) Right to timely disposition of the case. A victim has the right to timely disposition of the case so as to minimize the stress, cost, and inconvenience resulting from the victim's involvement in the case. Before ruling on a motion to continue trial or other court proceeding, the court shall inquire into the circumstances for the request for the delay and, if the victim has provided written notice of the assertion of the right to a timely disposition, and whether the victim objects to the delay. If the victim objects, the prosecutor shall inform the court of the victim's objections. If the prosecutor has not conferred with the victim about the continuance, the prosecutor shall inform the court of the

attempts to confer. If the court finds the attempts of the prosecutor to confer with the victim were inadequate to protect the victim's right to be heard, the court shall give the prosecutor at least 3 but not more than 5 business days to confer with the victim. In ruling on a motion to continue, the court shall consider the reasons for the requested continuance, the number and length of continuances that have been granted, the victim's objections and procedures to avoid further delays. If a continuance is granted over the victim's objection, the court shall specify on the record the reasons for the continuance and the procedures that have been or will be taken to avoid further delays.

(12) Right to Restitution.

(A) If the victim has asserted the right to restitution and the amount of restitution is known at the time of sentencing, the court shall enter the judgment of restitution at the time of sentencing.

(B) If the victim has asserted the right to restitution and the amount of restitution is not known at the time of sentencing, the prosecutor shall, within 5 days after sentencing, notify the victim what information and documentation related to restitution is needed and that the information and documentation must be provided to the prosecutor within 45 days after sentencing. Failure to timely provide information and documentation related to restitution shall be deemed a waiver of the right to restitution. The prosecutor shall file and serve within 60 days after sentencing a proposed judgment for restitution and a notice that includes information concerning the identity of any victims or other persons seeking restitution, whether any victim or other person expressly declines restitution, the nature and amount of any damages together with any supporting documentation, a restitution amount recommendation, and the names of any co-defendants and their case numbers. Within 30 days after receipt of the proposed judgment for restitution, the defendant shall file any objection to the proposed judgment, a statement of grounds for the objection, and a financial statement. If the defendant does not file an objection, the court may enter the judgment for restitution without further proceedings. If the defendant files an objection and either party requests a hearing, the court shall schedule a hearing.

(13) Access to presentence reports.

(A) The victim may request a copy of the presentence report prepared under the Unified Code of Corrections from the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney shall redact the following information before providing a copy of the report:

- (i) the defendant's mental history and condition;
- (ii) any evaluation prepared under subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 5-3-2; and
- (iii) the name, address, phone number, and other personal information about any other victim.

(B) The State's Attorney or the defendant may request the court redact other information in the report that may endanger the safety of any person.

(C) The State's Attorney may orally disclose to the victim any of the information that has been redacted if there is a reasonable likelihood that the information will be stated in court at the sentencing.

(D) The State's Attorney must advise the victim that the victim must maintain the confidentiality of the report and other information. Any dissemination of the report or information that was not stated at a court proceeding constitutes indirect criminal contempt of court.

(14) Appellate relief. If the trial court denies the relief requested, the victim, the victim's attorney, or the prosecuting attorney may file an appeal within 30 days of the trial court's ruling. The trial or appellate court may stay the court proceedings if the court finds that a stay would not violate a constitutional right of the defendant. If the appellate court denies the relief sought, the reasons for the denial shall be clearly stated in a written opinion. In any appeal in a criminal case, the State may assert as error the court's denial of any crime victim's right in the proceeding to which the appeal relates.

(15) Limitation on appellate relief. In no case shall an appellate court provide a new trial to remedy the violation of a victim's right.

(16) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process and the right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in determining whether to release the defendant, and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction. A victim

of domestic violence, a sexual offense, or stalking may request the entry of a protective order under Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(d) Procedures after the imposition of sentence.

(1) The Prisoner Review Board shall inform a victim or any other concerned citizen, upon written request, of the prisoner's release on parole, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, international transfer or exchange, or by the custodian, other than the Department of Juvenile Justice, of the discharge of any individual who was adjudicated a delinquent for a crime from State custody and by the sheriff of the appropriate county of any such person's final discharge from county custody. The Prisoner Review Board, upon written request, shall provide to a victim or any other concerned citizen a recent photograph of any person convicted of a felony, upon his or her release from custody. The Prisoner Review Board, upon written request, shall inform a victim or any other concerned citizen when feasible at least 7 days prior to the prisoner's release on furlough of the times and dates of such furlough. Upon written request by the victim or any other concerned citizen, the State's Attorney shall notify the person once of the times and dates of release of a prisoner sentenced to periodic imprisonment. Notification shall be based on the most recent information as to the victim's or other concerned citizen's residence or other location available to the notifying authority.

(2) When the defendant has been committed to the Department of Human Services pursuant to Section 5-2-4 or any other provision of the Unified Code of Corrections, the victim may request to be notified by the releasing authority of the approval by the court of an on-grounds pass, a supervised off-grounds pass, an unsupervised off-grounds pass, or conditional release; the release on an off-grounds pass; the return from an off-grounds pass; transfer to another facility; conditional release; escape; death; or final discharge from State custody. The Department of Human Services shall establish and maintain a statewide telephone number to be used by victims to make notification requests under these provisions and shall publicize this telephone number on its website and to the State's Attorney of each county.

(3) In the event of an escape from State custody, the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately shall notify the Prisoner Review Board of the escape and the Prisoner Review Board shall notify the victim. The notification shall be based upon the most recent information as to the victim's residence or other location available to the Board. When no such information is available, the Board shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain the information and make the notification. When the escapee is apprehended, the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately shall notify the Prisoner Review Board and the Board shall notify the victim.

(4) The victim of the crime for which the prisoner has been sentenced has the right to register with the Prisoner Review Board's victim registry. Victims registered with the Board shall receive reasonable written notice not less than 30 days prior to the parole hearing or target aftercare release date. The victim has the right to submit a victim statement for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording prior to the parole hearing or target aftercare release date, or in person at the parole hearing or aftercare release protest hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section. The victim shall be notified within 7 days after the prisoner has been granted parole or aftercare release and shall be informed of the right to inspect the registry of parole decisions, established under subsection (g) of Section 3-3-5 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The provisions of this paragraph (4) are subject to the Open Parole Hearings Act. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288), except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(4-1) The crime victim has the right to submit a victim statement for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice prior to or at a hearing to determine the conditions of mandatory supervised release of a person sentenced to a determinate sentence or at a hearing on revocation of mandatory supervised release of a person sentenced to a determinate sentence. A victim statement may be submitted in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording, or orally at a hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective

date of Public Act 101-288), except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(4-2) The crime victim has the right to submit a victim statement to the Prisoner Review Board for consideration at an executive clemency hearing as provided in Section 3-3-13 of the Unified Code of Corrections. A victim statement may be submitted in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording prior to a hearing, or orally at a hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288), except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(5) If a statement is presented under Section 6, the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice shall inform the victim of any order of discharge pursuant to Section 3-2.5-85 or 3-3-8 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(6) At the written or oral request of the victim of the crime for which the prisoner was sentenced or the State's Attorney of the county where the person seeking parole or aftercare release was prosecuted, the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim and the State's Attorney of the county where the person seeking parole or aftercare release was prosecuted of the death of the prisoner if the prisoner died while on parole or aftercare release or mandatory supervised release.

(7) When a defendant who has been committed to the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Human Services is released or discharged and subsequently committed to the Department of Human Services as a sexually violent person and the victim had requested to be notified by the releasing authority of the defendant's discharge, conditional release, death, or escape from State custody, the releasing authority shall provide to the Department of Human Services such information that would allow the Department of Human Services to contact the victim.

(8) When a defendant has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act and has been sentenced to the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim of the sex offense of the prisoner's eligibility for release on parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, international transfer or exchange, or by the custodian of the discharge of any individual who was adjudicated a delinquent for a sex offense from State custody and by the sheriff of the appropriate county of any such person's final discharge from county custody. The notification shall be made to the victim at least 30 days, whenever possible, before release of the sex offender.

(e) The officials named in this Section may satisfy some or all of their obligations to provide notices and other information through participation in a statewide victim and witness notification system established by the Attorney General under Section 8.5 of this Act.

(f) The Prisoner Review Board shall establish a toll-free number that may be accessed by the crime victim to present a victim statement to the Board in accordance with paragraphs (4), (4-1), and (4-2) of subsection (d).

(Source: P.A. 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-288, eff. 1-1-20; 101-652, eff. 1-1-23; 102-22, eff. 6-25-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

Section 20. The Sexual Assault Incident Procedure Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(725 ILCS 203/20)

Sec. 20. Reports by law enforcement officers.

(a) A law enforcement officer shall complete a written police report upon receiving the following, regardless of where the incident occurred:

(1) an allegation by a person that the person has been sexually assaulted or sexually abused regardless of jurisdiction;

(2) information from hospital or medical personnel provided under Section 3.2 of the Criminal Identification Act; or

(3) information from a witness who personally observed what appeared to be a sexual assault or sexual abuse or attempted sexual assault or sexual abuse.

(b) The written report shall include the following, if known:

- (1) the victim's name or other identifier;
- (2) the victim's contact information;
- (3) time, date, and location of offense;
- (4) information provided by the victim;
- (5) the suspect's description and name, if known;
- (6) names of persons with information relevant to the time before, during, or after the sexual assault or sexual abuse, and their contact information;
- (7) names of medical professionals who provided a medical forensic examination of the victim and any information they provided about the sexual assault or sexual abuse;
- (8) whether an Illinois State Police Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit was completed, the name and contact information for the hospital, and whether the victim consented to testing of the Evidence Collection Kit by law enforcement;
- (9) whether a urine or blood sample was collected and whether the victim consented to testing of a toxicology screen by law enforcement;
- (10) information the victim related to medical professionals during a medical forensic examination which the victim consented to disclosure to law enforcement; and
- (11) other relevant information.

(c) If the sexual assault or sexual abuse occurred in another jurisdiction, the law enforcement officer taking the report must submit the report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in person or via fax or email within 24 hours of receiving information about the sexual assault or sexual abuse.

(d) Within 24 hours of receiving a report from a law enforcement agency in another jurisdiction in accordance with subsection (c), the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall submit a written confirmation to the law enforcement agency that wrote the report. The written confirmation shall contain the name and identifier of the person and confirming receipt of the report and a name and contact phone number that will be given to the victim. The written confirmation shall be delivered in person or via fax or email.

(e) No law enforcement officer shall require a victim of sexual assault or sexual abuse to submit to an interview.

(f) No law enforcement agency may refuse to complete a written report as required by this Section on any ground. A law enforcement officer shall not discourage or attempt to discourage a victim from filing a police report concerning sexual assault or sexual abuse.

(g) All law enforcement agencies shall ensure that all officers responding to or investigating a complaint of sexual assault or sexual abuse have successfully completed training under Section 10.21 of the Illinois Police Training Act and Section 2605-51 of the Illinois State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)

Section 25. The Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 is amended by changing Section 303 as follows:

(750 ILCS 60/303) (from Ch. 40, par. 2313-3)

Sec. 303. Reports by law enforcement officers.

(a) Every law enforcement officer investigating an alleged incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation between family or household members shall make a written police report of any bona fide allegation and the disposition of such investigation. The police report shall include the victim's statements as to the frequency and severity of prior incidents of abuse, neglect, or exploitation by the same family or household member and the number of prior calls for police assistance to prevent such further abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(b) Every police report completed pursuant to this Section shall be recorded and compiled as a domestic crime within the meaning of Section 5.1 of the Criminal Identification Act.

(c) No law enforcement officer may refuse to complete a written report for a bona fide allegation as required by this Section on any ground. No law enforcement officer shall discourage or attempt to discourage a victim from filing a police report concerning an incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(Source: P.A. 86-542; 87-1186.)"

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

On motion of Senator Johnson, **House Bill No. 2425** having been printed, was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator Villanueva, **House Bill No. 2970** having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 2970

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 2970 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Section 24-12 as follows:
(105 ILCS 5/24-12)

Sec. 24-12. Removal or dismissal of teachers in contractual continued service.

(a) This subsection (a) applies only to honorable dismissals and recalls in which the notice of dismissal is provided on or before the end of the 2010-2011 school term. If a teacher in contractual continued service is removed or dismissed as a result of a decision of the board to decrease the number of teachers employed by the board or to discontinue some particular type of teaching service, written notice shall be mailed to the teacher and also given the teacher either by certified mail, return receipt requested or personal delivery with receipt at least 60 days before the end of the school term, together with a statement of honorable dismissal and the reason therefor, and in all such cases the board shall first remove or dismiss all teachers who have not entered upon contractual continued service before removing or dismissing any teacher who has entered upon contractual continued service and who is legally qualified to hold a position currently held by a teacher who has not entered upon contractual continued service.

As between teachers who have entered upon contractual continued service, the teacher or teachers with the shorter length of continuing service with the district shall be dismissed first unless an alternative method of determining the sequence of dismissal is established in a collective bargaining agreement or contract between the board and a professional faculty members' organization and except that this provision shall not impair the operation of any affirmative action program in the district, regardless of whether it exists by operation of law or is conducted on a voluntary basis by the board. Any teacher dismissed as a result of such decrease or discontinuance shall be paid all earned compensation on or before the third business day following the last day of pupil attendance in the regular school term.

If the board has any vacancies for the following school term or within one calendar year from the beginning of the following school term, the positions thereby becoming available shall be tendered to the teachers so removed or dismissed so far as they are legally qualified to hold such positions; provided, however, that if the number of honorable dismissal notices based on economic necessity exceeds 15% of the number of full-time equivalent positions filled by certified employees (excluding principals and administrative personnel) during the preceding school year, then if the board has any vacancies for the following school term or within 2 calendar years from the beginning of the following school term, the positions so becoming available shall be tendered to the teachers who were so notified and removed or dismissed whenever they are legally qualified to hold such positions. Each board shall, in consultation with any exclusive employee representatives, each year establish a list, categorized by positions, showing the length of continuing service of each teacher who is qualified to hold any such positions, unless an alternative method of determining a sequence of dismissal is established as provided for in this Section, in which case a list shall be made in accordance with the alternative method. Copies of the list shall be distributed to the exclusive employee representative on or before February 1 of each year. Whenever the number of honorable dismissal notices based upon economic necessity exceeds 5, or 150% of the average number of teachers honorably dismissed in the preceding 3 years, whichever is more, then the board also shall hold a public hearing on the question of the dismissals. Following the hearing and board review, the action to approve any such reduction shall require a majority vote of the board members.

(b) If any teacher, whether or not in contractual continued service, is removed or dismissed as a result of a decision of a school board to decrease the number of teachers employed by the board, a decision of a school board to discontinue some particular type of teaching service, or a reduction in the number of programs or positions in a special education joint agreement, then written notice must be mailed to the teacher and also given to the teacher either by electronic mail, certified mail, return receipt requested, or

personal delivery with receipt on or before April 15, together with a statement of honorable dismissal and the reason therefor, and in all such cases the sequence of dismissal shall occur in accordance with this subsection (b); except that this subsection (b) shall not impair the operation of any affirmative action program in the school district, regardless of whether it exists by operation of law or is conducted on a voluntary basis by the board.

Each teacher must be categorized into one or more positions for which the teacher is qualified to hold, based upon legal qualifications and any other qualifications established in a district or joint agreement job description, on or before the May 10 prior to the school year during which the sequence of dismissal is determined. Within each position and subject to agreements made by the joint committee on honorable dismissals that are authorized by subsection (c) of this Section, the school district or joint agreement must establish 4 groupings of teachers qualified to hold the position as follows:

(1) Grouping one shall consist of each teacher who is not in contractual continued service and who (i) has not received a performance evaluation rating, (ii) is employed for one school term or less to replace a teacher on leave, or (iii) is employed on a part-time basis. "Part-time basis" for the purposes of this subsection (b) means a teacher who is employed to teach less than a full-day, teacher workload or less than 5 days of the normal student attendance week, unless otherwise provided for in a collective bargaining agreement between the district and the exclusive representative of the district's teachers. For the purposes of this Section, a teacher (A) who is employed as a full-time teacher but who actually teaches or is otherwise present and participating in the district's educational program for less than a school term or (B) who, in the immediately previous school term, was employed on a full-time basis and actually taught or was otherwise present and participated in the district's educational program for 120 days or more is not considered employed on a part-time basis.

(2) Grouping 2 shall consist of each teacher with a Needs Improvement or Unsatisfactory performance evaluation rating on either of the teacher's last 2 performance evaluation ratings.

(3) Grouping 3 shall consist of each teacher with a performance evaluation rating of at least Satisfactory or Proficient on both of the teacher's last 2 performance evaluation ratings, if 2 ratings are available, or on the teacher's last performance evaluation rating, if only one rating is available, unless the teacher qualifies for placement into grouping 4.

(4) Grouping 4 shall consist of each teacher whose last 2 performance evaluation ratings are Excellent and each teacher with 2 Excellent performance evaluation ratings out of the teacher's last 3 performance evaluation ratings with a third rating of Satisfactory or Proficient.

Among teachers qualified to hold a position, teachers must be dismissed in the order of their groupings, with teachers in grouping one dismissed first and teachers in grouping 4 dismissed last.

Within grouping one, the sequence of dismissal must be at the discretion of the school district or joint agreement. Within grouping 2, the sequence of dismissal must be based upon average performance evaluation ratings, with the teacher or teachers with the lowest average performance evaluation rating dismissed first. A teacher's average performance evaluation rating must be calculated using the average of the teacher's last 2 performance evaluation ratings, if 2 ratings are available, or the teacher's last performance evaluation rating, if only one rating is available, using the following numerical values: 4 for Excellent; 3 for Proficient or Satisfactory; 2 for Needs Improvement; and 1 for Unsatisfactory. As between or among teachers in grouping 2 with the same average performance evaluation rating and within each of groupings 3 and 4, the teacher or teachers with the shorter length of continuing service with the school district or joint agreement must be dismissed first unless an alternative method of determining the sequence of dismissal is established in a collective bargaining agreement or contract between the board and a professional faculty members' organization.

Each board, including the governing board of a joint agreement, shall, in consultation with any exclusive employee representatives, each year establish a sequence of honorable dismissal list categorized by positions and the groupings defined in this subsection (b). Copies of the list showing each teacher by name, along with the race or ethnicity of the teacher if provided by the teacher, and categorized by positions and the groupings defined in this subsection (b) must be distributed to the exclusive bargaining representative at least 75 days before the end of the school term, provided that the school district or joint agreement may, with notice to any exclusive employee representatives, move teachers from grouping one into another grouping during the period of time from 75 days until April 15. Each year, each board shall also establish, in consultation with any exclusive employee representatives, a list showing the length of continuing service of each teacher who is qualified to hold any such positions, unless an alternative method of determining a sequence of dismissal is established as provided for in this Section, in which case a list

must be made in accordance with the alternative method. Copies of the list must be distributed to the exclusive employee representative at least 75 days before the end of the school term.

Any teacher dismissed as a result of such decrease or discontinuance must be paid all earned compensation on or before the third business day following the last day of pupil attendance in the regular school term.

If the board or joint agreement has any vacancies for the following school term or within one calendar year from the beginning of the following school term, the positions thereby becoming available must be tendered to the teachers so removed or dismissed who were in grouping 3 or 4 of the sequence of dismissal and are qualified to hold the positions, based upon legal qualifications and any other qualifications established in a district or joint agreement job description, on or before the May 10 prior to the date of the positions becoming available, provided that if the number of honorable dismissal notices based on economic necessity exceeds 15% of the number of full-time equivalent positions filled by certified employees (excluding principals and administrative personnel) during the preceding school year, then the recall period is for the following school term or within 2 calendar years from the beginning of the following school term. If the board or joint agreement has any vacancies within the period from the beginning of the following school term through February 1 of the following school term (unless a date later than February 1, but no later than 6 months from the beginning of the following school term, is established in a collective bargaining agreement), the positions thereby becoming available must be tendered to the teachers so removed or dismissed who were in grouping 2 of the sequence of dismissal due to one "needs improvement" rating on either of the teacher's last 2 performance evaluation ratings, provided that, if 2 ratings are available, the other performance evaluation rating used for grouping purposes is "satisfactory", "proficient", or "excellent", and are qualified to hold the positions, based upon legal qualifications and any other qualifications established in a district or joint agreement job description, on or before the May 10 prior to the date of the positions becoming available. On and after July 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-648), the preceding sentence shall apply to teachers removed or dismissed by honorable dismissal, even if notice of honorable dismissal occurred during the 2013-2014 school year. Among teachers eligible for recall pursuant to the preceding sentence, the order of recall must be in inverse order of dismissal, unless an alternative order of recall is established in a collective bargaining agreement or contract between the board and a professional faculty members' organization. Whenever the number of honorable dismissal notices based upon economic necessity exceeds 5 notices or 150% of the average number of teachers honorably dismissed in the preceding 3 years, whichever is more, then the school board or governing board of a joint agreement, as applicable, shall also hold a public hearing on the question of the dismissals. Following the hearing and board review, the action to approve any such reduction shall require a majority vote of the board members.

For purposes of this subsection (b), subject to agreement on an alternative definition reached by the joint committee described in subsection (c) of this Section, a teacher's performance evaluation rating means the overall performance evaluation rating resulting from an annual or biennial performance evaluation conducted pursuant to Article 24A of this Code by the school district or joint agreement determining the sequence of dismissal, not including any performance evaluation conducted during or at the end of a remediation period. No more than one evaluation rating each school term shall be one of the evaluation ratings used for the purpose of determining the sequence of dismissal. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection for any performance evaluations conducted during or at the end of a remediation period, if multiple performance evaluations are conducted in a school term, only the rating from the last evaluation conducted prior to establishing the sequence of honorable dismissal list in such school term shall be the one evaluation rating from that school term used for the purpose of determining the sequence of dismissal. Averaging ratings from multiple evaluations is not permitted unless otherwise agreed to in a collective bargaining agreement or contract between the board and a professional faculty members' organization. The preceding 3 sentences are not a legislative declaration that existing law does or does not already require that only one performance evaluation each school term shall be used for the purpose of determining the sequence of dismissal. For performance evaluation ratings determined prior to September 1, 2012, any school district or joint agreement with a performance evaluation rating system that does not use either of the rating category systems specified in subsection (d) of Section 24A-5 of this Code for all teachers must establish a basis for assigning each teacher a rating that complies with subsection (d) of Section 24A-5 of this Code for all of the performance evaluation ratings that are to be used to determine the sequence of dismissal. A teacher's grouping and ranking on a sequence of honorable dismissal shall be deemed a part of the teacher's performance evaluation, and that information shall be disclosed to the exclusive bargaining representative as

part of a sequence of honorable dismissal list, notwithstanding any laws prohibiting disclosure of such information. A performance evaluation rating may be used to determine the sequence of dismissal, notwithstanding the pendency of any grievance resolution or arbitration procedures relating to the performance evaluation. If a teacher has received at least one performance evaluation rating conducted by the school district or joint agreement determining the sequence of dismissal and a subsequent performance evaluation is not conducted in any school year in which such evaluation is required to be conducted under Section 24A-5 of this Code, the teacher's performance evaluation rating for that school year for purposes of determining the sequence of dismissal is deemed Proficient, except that, during any time in which the Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, this default to Proficient does not apply to any teacher who has entered into contractual continued service and who was deemed Excellent on his or her most recent evaluation. During any time in which the Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act and unless the school board and any exclusive bargaining representative have completed the performance rating for teachers or have mutually agreed to an alternate performance rating, any teacher who has entered into contractual continued service, whose most recent evaluation was deemed Excellent, and whose performance evaluation is not conducted when the evaluation is required to be conducted shall receive a teacher's performance rating deemed Excellent. A school board and any exclusive bargaining representative may mutually agree to an alternate performance rating for teachers not in contractual continued service during any time in which the Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, as long as the agreement is in writing. If a performance evaluation rating is nullified as the result of an arbitration, administrative agency, or court determination, then the school district or joint agreement is deemed to have conducted a performance evaluation for that school year, but the performance evaluation rating may not be used in determining the sequence of dismissal.

Nothing in this subsection (b) shall be construed as limiting the right of a school board or governing board of a joint agreement to dismiss a teacher not in contractual continued service in accordance with Section 24-11 of this Code.

Any provisions regarding the sequence of honorable dismissals and recall of honorably dismissed teachers in a collective bargaining agreement entered into on or before January 1, 2011 and in effect on June 13, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-8) that may conflict with Public Act 97-8 shall remain in effect through the expiration of such agreement or June 30, 2013, whichever is earlier.

(c) Each school district and special education joint agreement must use a joint committee composed of equal representation selected by the school board and its teachers or, if applicable, the exclusive bargaining representative of its teachers, to address the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection (c) pertaining to honorable dismissals under subsection (b) of this Section.

(1) The joint committee must consider and may agree to criteria for excluding from grouping 2 and placing into grouping 3 a teacher whose last 2 performance evaluations include a Needs Improvement and either a Proficient or Excellent.

(2) The joint committee must consider and may agree to an alternative definition for grouping 4, which definition must take into account prior performance evaluation ratings and may take into account other factors that relate to the school district's or program's educational objectives. An alternative definition for grouping 4 may not permit the inclusion of a teacher in the grouping with a Needs Improvement or Unsatisfactory performance evaluation rating on either of the teacher's last 2 performance evaluation ratings.

(3) The joint committee may agree to including within the definition of a performance evaluation rating a performance evaluation rating administered by a school district or joint agreement other than the school district or joint agreement determining the sequence of dismissal.

(4) For each school district or joint agreement that administers performance evaluation ratings that are inconsistent with either of the rating category systems specified in subsection (d) of Section 24A-5 of this Code, the school district or joint agreement must consult with the joint committee on the basis for assigning a rating that complies with subsection (d) of Section 24A-5 of this Code to each performance evaluation rating that will be used in a sequence of dismissal.

(5) Upon request by a joint committee member submitted to the employing board by no later than 10 days after the distribution of the sequence of honorable dismissal list, a representative of the employing board shall, within 5 days after the request, provide to members of the joint committee a list showing the most recent and prior performance evaluation ratings of each teacher identified only

by length of continuing service in the district or joint agreement and not by name. If, after review of this list, a member of the joint committee has a good faith belief that a disproportionate number of teachers with greater length of continuing service with the district or joint agreement have received a recent performance evaluation rating lower than the prior rating, the member may request that the joint committee review the list to assess whether such a trend may exist. Following the joint committee's review, but by no later than the end of the applicable school term, the joint committee or any member or members of the joint committee may submit a report of the review to the employing board and exclusive bargaining representative, if any. Nothing in this paragraph (5) shall impact the order of honorable dismissal or a school district's or joint agreement's authority to carry out a dismissal in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

Agreement by the joint committee as to a matter requires the majority vote of all committee members, and if the joint committee does not reach agreement on a matter, then the otherwise applicable requirements of subsection (b) of this Section shall apply. Except as explicitly set forth in this subsection (c), a joint committee has no authority to agree to any further modifications to the requirements for honorable dismissals set forth in subsection (b) of this Section. The joint committee must be established, and the first meeting of the joint committee each school year must occur on or before December 1.

The joint committee must reach agreement on a matter on or before February 1 of a school year in order for the agreement of the joint committee to apply to the sequence of dismissal determined during that school year. Subject to the February 1 deadline for agreements, the agreement of a joint committee on a matter shall apply to the sequence of dismissal until the agreement is amended or terminated by the joint committee.

The provisions of the Open Meetings Act shall not apply to meetings of a joint committee created under this subsection (c).

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this subsection (d), the requirements and dismissal procedures of Section 24-16.5 of this Code shall apply to any dismissal sought under Section 24-16.5 of this Code.

(1) If a dismissal of a teacher in contractual continued service is sought for any reason or cause other than an honorable dismissal under subsections (a) or (b) of this Section or a dismissal sought under Section 24-16.5 of this Code, including those under Section 10-22.4, the board must first approve a motion containing specific charges by a majority vote of all its members. Written notice of such charges, including a bill of particulars and the teacher's right to request a hearing, must be mailed to the teacher and also given to the teacher either by electronic mail, certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal delivery with receipt within 5 days of the adoption of the motion. Any written notice sent on or after July 1, 2012 shall inform the teacher of the right to request a hearing before a mutually selected hearing officer, with the cost of the hearing officer split equally between the teacher and the board, or a hearing before a board-selected hearing officer, with the cost of the hearing officer paid by the board.

Before setting a hearing on charges stemming from causes that are considered remediable, a board must give the teacher reasonable warning in writing, stating specifically the causes that, if not removed, may result in charges; however, no such written warning is required if the causes have been the subject of a remediation plan pursuant to Article 24A of this Code. The teacher may grieve the issuance of such warning pursuant to the applicable collective bargaining agreement to determine whether the board had just cause in issuing the warning. A notice of remedial warning must narrowly specify the nature of the alleged misconduct that needs to be remedied. Nothing in this Section precludes a board from asserting that the specific conduct alleged in an original notice of remedial warning letter is part of an alleged pattern of behavior, but the original warning or subsequent action taken must be reasonably related to the specific conduct alleged. Under no circumstances may a notice of remedial warning remain effective for longer than 4 years from the date of the issuance of the notice of remedial warning. The school district shall use reasonable efforts to remove the notice of remedial warning from the teacher's personnel file after the 4 years have elapsed or sooner if agreed through the exclusive bargaining representative. A notice of remedial warning may not include misconduct deemed irremediable or actions that are injurious to or endanger the health or person of students in the classroom or school, including, but not limited to, acts of sexual misconduct as defined in Section 22-85.5 of this Code.

If, in the opinion of the board, the interests of the school require it, the board may suspend the teacher without pay, pending the hearing, but if the board's dismissal or removal is not sustained, the teacher shall not suffer the loss of any salary or benefits by reason of the suspension.

(2) No hearing upon the charges is required unless the teacher within 17 days after receiving notice requests in writing of the board that a hearing be scheduled before a mutually selected hearing officer or a hearing officer selected by the board. The secretary of the school board shall forward a copy of the notice to the State Board of Education.

(3) Within 5 business days after receiving a notice of hearing in which either notice to the teacher was sent before July 1, 2012 or, if the notice was sent on or after July 1, 2012, the teacher has requested a hearing before a mutually selected hearing officer, the State Board of Education shall provide a list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers from the master list of qualified, impartial hearing officers maintained by the State Board of Education. Each person on the master list must (i) be accredited by a national arbitration organization and have had a minimum of 5 years of experience directly related to labor and employment relations matters between employers and employees or their exclusive bargaining representatives and (ii) beginning September 1, 2012, have participated in training provided or approved by the State Board of Education for teacher dismissal hearing officers so that he or she is familiar with issues generally involved in evaluative and non-evaluative dismissals.

If notice to the teacher was sent before July 1, 2012 or, if the notice was sent on or after July 1, 2012, the teacher has requested a hearing before a mutually selected hearing officer, the board and the teacher or their legal representatives within 3 business days shall alternately strike one name from the list provided by the State Board of Education until only one name remains. Unless waived by the teacher, the teacher shall have the right to proceed first with the striking. Within 3 business days of receipt of the list provided by the State Board of Education, the board and the teacher or their legal representatives shall each have the right to reject all prospective hearing officers named on the list and notify the State Board of Education of such rejection. Within 3 business days after receiving this notification, the State Board of Education shall appoint a qualified person from the master list who did not appear on the list sent to the parties to serve as the hearing officer, unless the parties notify it that they have chosen to alternatively select a hearing officer under paragraph (4) of this subsection (d).

If the teacher has requested a hearing before a hearing officer selected by the board, the board shall select one name from the master list of qualified impartial hearing officers maintained by the State Board of Education within 3 business days after receipt and shall notify the State Board of Education of its selection.

A hearing officer mutually selected by the parties, selected by the board, or selected through an alternative selection process under paragraph (4) of this subsection (d) (A) must not be a resident of the school district, (B) must be available to commence the hearing within 75 days and conclude the hearing within 120 days after being selected as the hearing officer, and (C) must issue a decision as to whether the teacher must be dismissed and give a copy of that decision to both the teacher and the board within 30 days from the conclusion of the hearing or closure of the record, whichever is later.

Any hearing convened during a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act may be convened remotely. Any hearing officer for a hearing convened during a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act may voluntarily withdraw from the hearing and another hearing officer shall be selected or appointed pursuant to this Section.

In this paragraph, "pre-hearing procedures" refers to the pre-hearing procedures under Section 51.55 of Title 23 of the Illinois Administrative Code and "hearing" refers to the hearing under Section 51.60 of Title 23 of the Illinois Administrative Code. Any teacher who has been charged with engaging in acts of corporal punishment, physical abuse, grooming, or sexual misconduct and who previously paused pre-hearing procedures or a hearing pursuant to Public Act 101-643 must proceed with selection of a hearing officer or hearing date, or both, within the timeframes established by this paragraph (3) and paragraphs (4) through (6) of this subsection (d), unless the timeframes are mutually waived in writing by both parties, and all timelines set forth in this Section in cases concerning corporal punishment, physical abuse, grooming, or sexual misconduct shall be reset to begin the day after April 22, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-708). Any teacher charged with engaging in acts of corporal punishment, physical abuse, grooming, or sexual misconduct on or

after April 22, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-708) may not pause pre-hearing procedures or a hearing.

(4) In the alternative to selecting a hearing officer from the list received from the State Board of Education or accepting the appointment of a hearing officer by the State Board of Education or if the State Board of Education cannot provide a list or appoint a hearing officer that meets the foregoing requirements, the board and the teacher or their legal representatives may mutually agree to select an impartial hearing officer who is not on the master list either by direct appointment by the parties or by using procedures for the appointment of an arbitrator established by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association. The parties shall notify the State Board of Education of their intent to select a hearing officer using an alternative procedure within 3 business days of receipt of a list of prospective hearing officers provided by the State Board of Education, notice of appointment of a hearing officer by the State Board of Education, or receipt of notice from the State Board of Education that it cannot provide a list that meets the foregoing requirements, whichever is later.

(5) If the notice of dismissal was sent to the teacher before July 1, 2012, the fees and costs for the hearing officer must be paid by the State Board of Education. If the notice of dismissal was sent to the teacher on or after July 1, 2012, the hearing officer's fees and costs must be paid as follows in this paragraph (5). The fees and permissible costs for the hearing officer must be determined by the State Board of Education. If the board and the teacher or their legal representatives mutually agree to select an impartial hearing officer who is not on a list received from the State Board of Education, they may agree to supplement the fees determined by the State Board to the hearing officer, at a rate consistent with the hearing officer's published professional fees. If the hearing officer is mutually selected by the parties, then the board and the teacher or their legal representatives shall each pay 50% of the fees and costs and any supplemental allowance to which they agree. If the hearing officer is selected by the board, then the board shall pay 100% of the hearing officer's fees and costs. The fees and costs must be paid to the hearing officer within 14 days after the board and the teacher or their legal representatives receive the hearing officer's decision set forth in paragraph (7) of this subsection (d).

(6) The teacher is required to answer the bill of particulars and aver affirmative matters in his or her defense, and the time for initially doing so and the time for updating such answer and defenses after pre-hearing discovery must be set by the hearing officer. The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules so that each party has a fair opportunity to present its case and to ensure that the dismissal process proceeds in a fair and expeditious manner. These rules shall address, without limitation, discovery and hearing scheduling conferences; the teacher's initial answer and affirmative defenses to the bill of particulars and the updating of that information after pre-hearing discovery; provision for written interrogatories and requests for production of documents; the requirement that each party initially disclose to the other party and then update the disclosure no later than 10 calendar days prior to the commencement of the hearing, the names and addresses of persons who may be called as witnesses at the hearing, a summary of the facts or opinions each witness will testify to, and all other documents and materials, including information maintained electronically, relevant to its own as well as the other party's case (the hearing officer may exclude witnesses and exhibits not identified and shared, except those offered in rebuttal for which the party could not reasonably have anticipated prior to the hearing); pre-hearing discovery and preparation, including provision for written interrogatories and requests for production of documents, provided that discovery depositions are prohibited; the conduct of the hearing; the right of each party to be represented by counsel, the offer of evidence and witnesses and the cross-examination of witnesses; the authority of the hearing officer to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, provided that the hearing officer may limit the number of witnesses to be subpoenaed on behalf of each party to no more than 7; the length of post-hearing briefs; and the form, length, and content of hearing officers' decisions. The hearing officer shall hold a hearing and render a final decision for dismissal pursuant to Article 24A of this Code or shall report to the school board findings of fact and a recommendation as to whether or not the teacher must be dismissed for conduct. The hearing officer shall commence the hearing within 75 days and conclude the hearing within 120 days after being selected as the hearing officer, provided that the hearing officer may modify these timelines upon the showing of good cause or mutual agreement of the parties. Good cause for the purpose of this subsection (d) shall mean the illness or otherwise unavoidable emergency of the teacher, district representative, their legal representatives, the hearing officer, or an essential witness as indicated in each party's pre-hearing submission. In a

dismissal hearing pursuant to Article 24A of this Code in which a witness is a student or is under the age of 18, the hearing officer must make accommodations for the witness, as provided under paragraph (6.5) of this subsection. The hearing officer shall consider and give weight to all of the teacher's evaluations written pursuant to Article 24A that are relevant to the issues in the hearing.

Each party shall have no more than 3 days to present its case, unless extended by the hearing officer to enable a party to present adequate evidence and testimony, including due to the other party's cross-examination of the party's witnesses, for good cause or by mutual agreement of the parties. The State Board of Education shall define in rules the meaning of "day" for such purposes. All testimony at the hearing shall be taken under oath administered by the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall cause a record of the proceedings to be kept and shall employ a competent reporter to take stenographic or stenotype notes of all the testimony. The costs of the reporter's attendance and services at the hearing shall be paid by the party or parties who are responsible for paying the fees and costs of the hearing officer. Either party desiring a transcript of the hearing shall pay for the cost thereof. Any post-hearing briefs must be submitted by the parties by no later than 21 days after a party's receipt of the transcript of the hearing, unless extended by the hearing officer for good cause or by mutual agreement of the parties.

(6.5) In the case of charges involving any witness who is or was at the time of the alleged conduct a student or a person under the age of 18, the hearing officer shall make accommodations to protect a witness from being intimidated, traumatized, or re-traumatized. No alleged victim or other witness who is or was at the time of the alleged conduct a student or under the age of 18 may be compelled to testify in the physical or visual presence of a teacher or other witness. If such a witness invokes this right, then the hearing officer must provide an accommodation consistent with the invoked right and use a procedure by which each party may hear such witness's testimony. Accommodations may include, but are not limited to: (i) testimony made via a telecommunication device in a location other than the hearing room and outside the physical or visual presence of the teacher and other hearing participants, but accessible to the teacher via a telecommunication device, (ii) testimony made in the hearing room but outside the physical presence of the teacher and accessible to the teacher via a telecommunication device, (iii) non-public testimony, (iv) testimony made via videoconference with the cameras and microphones of the teacher turned off, or (v) pre-recorded testimony, including, but not limited to, a recording of a forensic interview conducted at an accredited Children's Advocacy Center. With all accommodations, the hearing officer shall give such testimony the same consideration as if the witness testified without the accommodation. The teacher may not directly, or through a representative, question a witness called by the school board who is or was a student or under 18 years of age at the time of the alleged conduct. The hearing officer must permit the teacher to submit all relevant questions and follow-up questions for such a witness to have the questions posed by the hearing officer. All questions must exclude evidence of the witness' sexual behavior or predisposition, unless the evidence is offered to prove that someone other than the teacher subject to the dismissal hearing engaged in the charge at issue.

(7) The hearing officer shall, within 30 days from the conclusion of the hearing or closure of the record, whichever is later, make a decision as to whether or not the teacher shall be dismissed pursuant to Article 24A of this Code or report to the school board findings of fact and a recommendation as to whether or not the teacher shall be dismissed for cause and shall give a copy of the decision or findings of fact and recommendation to both the teacher and the school board. If a hearing officer fails without good cause, specifically provided in writing to both parties and the State Board of Education, to render a decision or findings of fact and recommendation within 30 days after the hearing is concluded or the record is closed, whichever is later, the parties may mutually agree to select a hearing officer pursuant to the alternative procedure, as provided in this Section, to rehear the charges heard by the hearing officer who failed to render a decision or findings of fact and recommendation or to review the record and render a decision. If any hearing officer fails without good cause, specifically provided in writing to both parties and the State Board of Education, to render a decision or findings of fact and recommendation within 30 days after the hearing is concluded or the record is closed, whichever is later, or if any hearing officer fails to make an accommodation as described in paragraph (6.5), the hearing officer shall be removed from the master list of hearing officers maintained by the State Board of Education for not more than 24 months. The parties and the State Board of Education may also take such other actions as it deems appropriate, including recovering, reducing, or withholding any fees paid or to be paid to the hearing officer. If any

hearing officer repeats such failure, he or she must be permanently removed from the master list maintained by the State Board of Education and may not be selected by parties through the alternative selection process under this paragraph (7) or paragraph (4) of this subsection (d). The board shall not lose jurisdiction to discharge a teacher if the hearing officer fails to render a decision or findings of fact and recommendation within the time specified in this Section. If the decision of the hearing officer for dismissal pursuant to Article 24A of this Code or of the school board for dismissal for cause is in favor of the teacher, then the hearing officer or school board shall order reinstatement to the same or substantially equivalent position and shall determine the amount for which the school board is liable, including, but not limited to, loss of income and benefits.

(8) The school board, within 45 days after receipt of the hearing officer's findings of fact and recommendation as to whether (i) the conduct at issue occurred, (ii) the conduct that did occur was remediable, and (iii) the proposed dismissal should be sustained, shall issue a written order as to whether the teacher must be retained or dismissed for cause from its employ. The school board's written order shall incorporate the hearing officer's findings of fact, except that the school board may modify or supplement the findings of fact if, in its opinion, the findings of fact are against the manifest weight of the evidence.

If the school board dismisses the teacher notwithstanding the hearing officer's findings of fact and recommendation, the school board shall make a conclusion in its written order, giving its reasons therefor, and such conclusion and reasons must be included in its written order. The failure of the school board to strictly adhere to the timelines contained in this Section shall not render it without jurisdiction to dismiss the teacher. The school board shall not lose jurisdiction to discharge the teacher for cause if the hearing officer fails to render a recommendation within the time specified in this Section. The decision of the school board is final, unless reviewed as provided in paragraph (9) of this subsection (d).

If the school board retains the teacher, the school board shall enter a written order stating the amount of back pay and lost benefits, less mitigation, to be paid to the teacher, within 45 days after its retention order. Should the teacher object to the amount of the back pay and lost benefits or amount mitigated, the teacher shall give written objections to the amount within 21 days. If the parties fail to reach resolution within 7 days, the dispute shall be referred to the hearing officer, who shall consider the school board's written order and teacher's written objection and determine the amount to which the school board is liable. The costs of the hearing officer's review and determination must be paid by the board.

(9) The decision of the hearing officer pursuant to Article 24A of this Code or of the school board's decision to dismiss for cause is final unless reviewed as provided in Section 24-16 of this Code. If the school board's decision to dismiss for cause is contrary to the hearing officer's recommendation, the court on review shall give consideration to the school board's decision and its supplemental findings of fact, if applicable, and the hearing officer's findings of fact and recommendation in making its decision. In the event such review is instituted, the school board shall be responsible for preparing and filing the record of proceedings, and such costs associated therewith must be divided equally between the parties.

(10) If a decision of the hearing officer for dismissal pursuant to Article 24A of this Code or of the school board for dismissal for cause is adjudicated upon review or appeal in favor of the teacher, then the trial court shall order reinstatement and shall remand the matter to the school board with direction for entry of an order setting the amount of back pay, lost benefits, and costs, less mitigation. The teacher may challenge the school board's order setting the amount of back pay, lost benefits, and costs, less mitigation, through an expedited arbitration procedure, with the costs of the arbitrator borne by the school board.

Any teacher who is reinstated by any hearing or adjudication brought under this Section shall be assigned by the board to a position substantially similar to the one which that teacher held prior to that teacher's suspension or dismissal.

(11) Subject to any later effective date referenced in this Section for a specific aspect of the dismissal process, the changes made by Public Act 97-8 shall apply to dismissals instituted on or after September 1, 2011. Any dismissal instituted prior to September 1, 2011 must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of this Section prior to amendment by Public Act 97-8.

(e) Nothing contained in Public Act 98-648 repeals, supersedes, invalidates, or nullifies final decisions in lawsuits pending on July 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-648) in Illinois courts involving the interpretation of Public Act 97-8.
(Source: P.A. 102-708, eff. 4-22-22; 103-354, eff. 1-1-24; 103-398, eff. 1-1-24; 103-500, eff. 8-4-23; 103-605, eff. 7-1-24.)

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

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

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Committee amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 22
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1085
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1224
Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3363

JOINT ACTION MOTION FILED

The following Joint Action Motion to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1368

At the hour of 6:46 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands adjourned until Wednesday, May 28, 2025, at 11:00 o'clock a.m.