



NEW YEAR,

NEW LAWS 2018

With the arrival of the new year comes a series of new laws enacted by the State of Illinois. This year, over 200 new laws will take effect on January 1. These include bills for small technical corrections as well as major pieces of legislation. Below is a recap of these new laws which will be on the books next year. For more information on all the bills in the General Assembly, visit www.ilga.gov.

HOUSE BILLS

Providing for taxpayer-funding of elective abortions for state employees and Medicaid recipients

Public Act 100-538, [House Bill 40](#)

Provides that taxpayer funds may be used to cover abortion costs through the state insurance program and through Medicaid for any reason, including elective abortions. Federal law prohibits the use of taxpayer funds for abortion procedures beyond issues involving rape, incest or health risks to the mother. Due to the federal Hyde amendment, Illinois will not be eligible for the 50 cents-on-the-dollar federal reimbursement for elective abortion procedures done through Medicaid.

Personal jurisdiction objections expanded

Public Act 100-291, [House Bill 188](#)

A party filing any other pleading or motion prior to the filing of a motion objecting to a court's jurisdiction over the party's person waives all objections to the court's jurisdiction over the party's person prospectively, unless the initial motion filed is a motion for an extension of time to answer or otherwise plead or a motion requesting a judgment, relief from a judgment, or relief from a default judgment. Any motion objecting to a court's jurisdiction over the party's person must be filed within 60 days of the court's order disposing of an initial motion requesting a judgment, relief from a judgment, or relief from a default judgment.

Common Interest Community Act adjustments

Public Act 100-292, [House Bill 189](#)

This new law amends the Condominium Property Act and the Common Interest Community Act to permit a time limit for approval by a mortgagee or lien holder, to increase the time to appeal a board vote to 21 days, to add to the records that must be kept by association boards, to allow the combination of multiple units, and to require that any owner who objected to the sale of a building is entitled to receive from the proceeds of a sale reimbursement for reasonable relocation costs.

Home care wristlets

Public Act 100-293, [House Bill 223](#)

If necessary, nursing homes are allowed to use identification wristlets on a resident with a physician's order. A facility may require

a resident residing in an Alzheimer's disease unit with a history of wandering to wear an identification wristlet, unless the resident's guardian or power of attorney directs that the wristlet be removed. All identification wristlets shall include, at a minimum, the resident's name, and the name, telephone number, and address of the facility issuing the identification wristlet.

Police job training program

Public Act 100-331, [House Bill 243](#)

The Police Training Academy Job Training program allows any school district to establish a partnership with a local police department, county sheriff, or police training academy to establish a jobs training program for high school students. The training program is open to all students, regardless of prior academic history. The program is limited to counties with 175,000 or more inhabitants (Cook, DuPage, Lake, Will, Kane, McHenry, Winnebago, Madison, St. Clair, Champaign, Sangamon, and Peoria counties). The law also creates a scholarship fund to provide support for the police training academy job training and scholarship programs.

Law Enforcement Sexual Assault Investigation Act

Public Act 100-515, [House Bill 270](#)

The Law Enforcement Sexual Assault Investigation Act requires each law enforcement agency to have a written policy regarding the investigation of an officer-involved sexual assault. Any investigations must be conducted by at least two investigators with specialized sexual assault investigation training from either the Law Enforcement Training Standards Board or the State Police. If a complaint is made against a member of the Chicago Police Department, Chicago's Independent Police Review Authority will conduct the investigation.

Procurement subcontractor payment

Public Act 100-333, [House Bill 284](#)

When the Department of Transportation enters into a contract that provides for mobilization payments and the contractor is using the services of a subcontractor, the subcontract must include terms requiring mobilization payments be made to the subcontractor. There is a required schedule of mobilization payments based on the initial value of the subcontract. In construction projects, mobilization consists of preparatory work and operations necessary for the movement of personnel, equipment, supplies, and incidentals to the project site; for the establishment of offices, buildings, and other facilities necessary for the work; for premiums on bond and insurance for the work; and for other operations performed or costs incurred before the beginning of work.

Finding unclaimed life insurance benefits

Public Act 100-543, [House Bill 302](#)

Requires within six months after acquisition from another insurer, the acquiring insurer shall compare all newly acquired policies, annuity contracts, or retained asset accounts that have not been compared against the Death Master File. Requires insurers to, at no later than the date of policy delivery or the establishment of an account, and upon any change of insured or beneficiary, request information sufficient to ensure that all benefits or proceeds are distributed to the appropriate persons upon the death of the insured. Provides that an insurer shall initially perform a comparison of certain policies, contracts, and accounts in force on or after January 1, 2012. Further provides that an insurer that has electronic searchable files shall perform comparisons of policies in force at any time dating back to January 1, 2000.

Military license plate change fees waived

Public Act 100-246, [House Bill 374](#)

Starting in the 2019 registration year, any individual with a military-related license plate may change the class of their license plate upon acquiring a new specified registration without the replacement fee or registration sticker cost. This will help military members and their families concerned for their security and worried about being targeted for their special military license plates get new plates at no cost.

Mental illness police training

Public Act 100-241, [House Bill 375](#)

Police training is expanded to include an introductory course for all police on mental health issues. This includes history of mental health systems; types of the illness; medications; and the potential interactions law enforcement officers may have with sufferers and their families. Mental health awareness and response training is added to the minimum in-service training requirements every three years.

Cook County ISC Chief Administrators

Public Act 100-294, [House Bill 425](#)

Statutory references to “regional superintendents” in the School Code must now apply to chief administrators of the three suburban Cook County intermediate service centers (ISC). Any references to “assistant regional superintendents” must include one assistant appointed by each ISC chief administrative officer. These two positions from each ISC are on the same statutory state-paid salary schedule under which the regional superintendents and their first assistants are compensated.

State grain

Public Act 100-109, [House Bill 470](#)

Designates corn as the official state grain of the state of Illinois.

Improving election transparency and voter access to referendum information

Public Act 100-298, [House Bill 512](#)

This law amends the election code to improve transparency and voter access to ballot referendum information. HB 512 provides that public questions must be published for voter review not more than 60 days (currently 40 days) and not less than 10 days (currently 30 days) before the election. Expanding the window for posting ballot questions allows voters more time to learn about the proposals that will be put before them at the ballot box, and provides taxing bodies with a more flexible timeframe in meeting posting requirements.

Criminal records sealed

Public Act 100-282, [House Bill 514](#)

Charges that result in an acquittal or dismissal with prejudice, except for minor traffic offences, are now eligible for immediate record sealing. The petitioner, State’s Attorney, or the State Police may file a motion to vacate, modify or reconsider the order denying the petition to immediately seal within 60 days of service of the order.

Road District Consolidation

Public Act 100-106, [House Bill 607](#)

No township road district may continue in existence if the roads forming a part of the district do not exceed a total of four centerline miles (as opposed to four miles) in length. In addition, the provisions existing in Cook County that allow voters to abolish a road district on the ballot are expanded statewide. In Cook County, if it is decided that a road district shall be abolished, it will be effective January 1 of the next calendar year or on the date the term of the highway commissioner in office at the time expires, whichever is later. Outside of Cook, a road district is abolished 90 days after vote certification or on the expiration of the term of the highway commissioner in office at the time.

State employee salary disclosure

Public Act 100-253, [House Bill 623](#)

This Act requires the Comptroller to disclose state employee salaries, in both the annual report and the online Ledger, with the total amount paid to a state employee during the past calendar year. The amount listed will be rounded to the nearest hundred dollars to help protect state workers from being victims of identity theft.

Incarcerated individuals with mental illness to receive evaluation

Public Act 100-27, [House Bill 649](#)

The new law provides that if the Court orders a defendant into DHS custody, DHS shall evaluate the defendant to determine to which secure facility he or she shall be transported and, within 20 days of the placement order, notify the sheriff of that facility. If DHS fails to notify the sheriff within 20 days, the defendant will be transferred to the nearest facility DHS mental health facility if DHS does not respond after two days. Whenever the Court receives a report from the supervisor of the defendant's treatment that the defendant is fit, the Court shall immediately enter an order directing the sheriff to return the defendant to the county jail and set the matter for trial. At any time the issue of the defendant's fitness can be raised again.

Reducing water pollution through nutrient trading program

Public Act 100-341, [House Bill 659](#)

Authorizes the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) to participate in nutrient trading programs in Illinois. The new program will develop new strategies to reduce nutrients that harm waterways. Requires that MWRD give preference to trading investments that benefit low income or rural communities, and where local water quality improvements can be achieved.

Dangers of meningococcal disease

Public Act 100-342, [House Bill 679](#)

The goal of this new law is to educate the public, specifically college students, on the dangers of meningococcal disease and how to prevent it. It requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to develop an informational brochure relating to meningococcal disease and make it be available on the DPH website. The law requires public institutions of higher education to provide a copy to all students, and one to parents if the student is under 18 years of age.

Truck tractor-semitrailer lengths

Public Act 100-343, [House Bill 683](#)

This legislation brings Illinois law up-to-date with modern truck/trailer combinations. The maximum length of a truck tractor in combination with a semitrailer may not exceed 65 feet (rather than 55 feet) overall dimension on all non-state highways. It provides that the state of Illinois and local governments may seek damages to roads caused by the increased truck length and are not required to upgrade existing roads to accommodate the increased truck dimensions.

Test driving a vehicle prohibited when driver's view is obstructed

Public Act 100-346, [House Bill 733](#)

This new law is in honor of Brendan Burke who died as a result of a tragic accident that involved a test-driven car with a number of decals and paperwork that obstructed the driver's view. It provides that no car dealer can allow a customer to test drive a vehicle offered for sale or lease off the car lot if the vehicle has signs, decals, paperwork, or other material on the front windshield or on the windows immediately adjacent to each side of the driver that would obstruct the driver's view.

Small business grant program

Public Act 100-347, [House Bill 736](#)

Under this law the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, subject to appropriation, is allowed to establish a small business grant program for public-aid recipients who are interested in developing a new start-up business. The new law is intended to provide more opportunity for low-income individuals to start their own business.

Fire protection district special tax

Public Act 100-348, [House Bill 743](#)

Clarifies that the Board of Trustees of any fire protection district can levy a special tax by referendum to pay for the costs of emergency rescue crews and equipment. The intent of the new Act is to permit fire districts that have not yet enacted a rescue levy to hold one

referendum asking their voters to establish the current 0.10% levy for rescue crews and equipment without first holding a referendum for an initial 0.05% levy.

Ensuring access to the state employee insurance plan for adopted children of plan participants

Public Act 100-355, [House Bill 817](#)

The amendment of portions of Illinois law eliminates ambiguity about exactly when a child born in another state can be added to the Illinois adoptive parents' insurance plan. The new law creates uniform definitions of terms for interstate adoptions, and adopts the federal definition of placement for adoption, to ensure that the Illinois law is flexible enough to account for the variety of adoption practices across the other 49 states in the union. Through the clarifying provisions, potential lapses in health insurance coverage are avoided.

Monitoring credit needs of local communities

Public Act 100-304, [House Bill 823](#)

This legislation amends the Division of Banking Act to provide that IDFPR shall review the federal Community Reinvestment Act performance evaluations of any financial institution regulated by the IDFPR to monitor the efforts the state chartered banks are making to meet the credit needs of the communities in which they serve, including low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound banking practice.

Human trafficking awareness for truck drivers

Public Act 100-357, [House Bill 1677](#)

The new law provides that the Secretary of State must include in its commercial driver's license curriculum and study guide information on the human trafficking problem in Illinois. This new law is intended to provide greater awareness of human trafficking by truck drivers. Trafficking can occur in many locations, including truck stops, restaurants and rest areas, which necessitates the importance of providing information to truck drivers on identifying human trafficking.

Access to funds for State's Attorney crime investigations

Public Act 100-358, [House Bill 1685](#)

Amends the Insurance Claims Fraud Prevention Act to provide that a State's Attorney can access funds not awarded to a private party to investigate "crime" rather than "insurance fraud."

Improving bicycle safety on roadways

Public Act 100-359, [House Bill 1784](#)

This new law helps motorists and bicyclists safely share Illinois roadways. It allows driver of a motor vehicle to overtake and pass to the left of a bicycle proceeding in the same direction on a portion of a highway designated as a no-passing zone when: (1) the bicycle is traveling at a speed of less than half of the posted speed limit of the highway; (2) the driver is able to overtake and pass the bicycle without exceeding the posted speed limit of the highway; and (3) there is sufficient distance to the left of the centerline of the highway for the motor vehicle to meet the overtaking and passing requirements. Additionally, the new law allows that the rear of a bicycle may be equipped with a lamp emitting a steady or flashing red light (rather than only a red light) visible from a distance of 500 feet in addition to or instead of a red reflector (rather than in addition to a red reflector).

Gender change on birth certificate

Public Act 100-360, [House Bill 1785](#)

This new law amends the Vital Records Act to provide for changes concerning the issuance of new birth certificates for those who have undergone gender transition treatment or who are born with an "intersex condition." It requires a declaration by a medical professional or mental health professional that the person has undergone gender transition treatment or has an intersex condition, prior to issuing a new birth certificate and for inspection procedures after a new certificate is issued. Current law permits a physician to offer

an affidavit for the change of a birth certificate if the physician has performed a sex change operation on a person. This new law would allow a person to change their birth certificate without having to undergo surgery.

Cost saving for county governments

Public Act 100-46, [House Bill 1800](#)

This legislation affords counties extra leeway to negotiate with the growers of row crops to buy standing strips of crops to remain in place along highways to act as natural snow breaks to reduce the cost and need for snow removal and melt services.

Changes organ donor registration to age 16

Public Act 100-41, [House Bill 1805](#)

The Secretary of State will begin to offer each applicant for a driver's license or identification card who is 16 years of age or older (rather than 18 years of age or older) the opportunity to have his or her name included in the First Person Consent organ and tissue donor registry. Allows the parent or guardian of the donor to amend or revoke the anatomical gift of the donor's body.

State Police ranks

Public Act 100-49, [House Bill 1849](#)

The State Police Act is amended to remove certain State Police Officer "Special Agent" classifications. It removes the classification of Special Agent Sergeant, Special Agent Master Sergeant, Special Agent Lieutenant, Special Agent Captain, or Special Agent Major. According to the ISP, these various rankings of Special Agent are not utilized and are obsolete.

Police officers PTSD training

Public Act 100-121, [House Bill 1895](#)

Amends the Illinois Police Training Act for probationary police officers to receive training on effective recognition of and responses to stress, trauma, and post-traumatic stress experienced by police officers. It is an initiative of the Greg Lindmark Foundation to help identify and assist law enforcement officers suffering from trauma and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Providing consistency in insurance non-renewal notification

Public Act 100-475, [House Bill 1954](#)

This new law corrects an inconsistency in the Insurance Code regarding the sending of notice of cancellation and notice of non-renewals. It removes the requirement that the notice shall be mailed by the company to the mortgage or lien holder at the last mailing address known by the company. Other changes to requirements for mailing cancellation notices include, if cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, the notice of cancellation must be mailed at least 10 days before the effective date of the cancellation. It also specifies that the mortgagee or lien holder, insured's broker, or the agent of record may opt to accept notification electronically.

Efficiencies for hunting licenses at DNR

Public Act 100-256, [House Bill 2028](#)

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is changing the expiration dates of certain hunting licenses. Thirteen different licenses will now expire on March 31 to correspond with the expiration dates of hunting and fishing licenses. This affects wholesale aquatic life dealer licenses, mussel dealer permits, minnow dealer licenses, taxidermist licenses, aquaculture permits, commercial roe dealer permits, and daily fee fishing area licenses.

Breastfeeding accommodations in schools

Public Act 100-29, [House Bill 2369](#)

Public school and charter schools are to provide reasonable accommodations to a lactating pupil on a school campus to express breast milk, breastfeed an infant child, or address other needs related to breastfeeding.

Highway interchange improvements

Public Act 100-71, [House Bill 2581](#)

When the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority builds or improves grade separations or interchanges that intersect with locally-managed roads, railroads or waterways, the local highway agency or municipality shall create an agreement with the Toll Authority for ongoing maintenance.

Cybersecurity training for state employees

Public Act 100-40, [House Bill 2371](#)

Requires state employees to annually undergo training by the Department of Innovation and Technology concerning cybersecurity. The Department will be able to make the training an online course, and it will include information on detecting phishing scams, preventing spyware infections and identity theft, and preventing and responding to data breaches.

Dry fire hydrants

Public Act 100-259, [House Bill 2382](#)

Amends the Fire Hydrant Act to clarify that dry hydrants, those hydrants that are supplied with a body of water instead of a water system, that are on public property, private property, easement, covenant, or development are subject to Fire Hydrant Act's standards for discharge and standards against potential obstruction of the hydrant. It clarifies that violators are responsible for any costs associated with non-compliance. The bill helped to clarify in statute that the maintenance and access to other dry hydrants installed through agreements between property owners and their fire protection district, municipality, or township fire department are governed by those agreements.

Enabling more members of the DD community to attend day programs

Public Act 100-50, [House Bill 2383](#)

This new law allows authorized direct care staff in certified day programs for individuals with developmental disabilities the ability to administer medication. Currently, a RN has to administer medication to day program participants. If program participants leave the facility and enter the community for a day trip, work, appointment, etc., they need to take a RN with them to administer medication. Allowing direct care staff, not just exclusively RNs, to administer medication will strengthen the day programs and enable them to be more flexible and effective in supporting individuals in integrated, community settings.

Providing for the use of 360-lid technology in the craft brewing industry

Public Act 100-51, [House Bill 2386](#)

Craft brewing companies in Illinois will be able to remain competitive in an ever-changing marketplace through this amendment to the Environmental Protection Act. Whereas the EPA previously prohibited the removal of any portion of the lid of an aluminum beverage can, HB 2386 carves out a narrow exception for the use of 360-lid technology, which essentially removes almost the entire top of a beer can. Through the removal of a 360-lid, an aluminum drinking vessel is created that allows consumers to better enjoy the aromas associated with IPAs and other hoppy beers.

Day care child abuse awareness

Public Act 100-5, [House Bill 2388](#)

Requires DCFS to establish and maintain a searchable database, freely accessible to the public, that provides information on whether, within the past five years, a day care home, group day care home, or day care center has had its license revoked, or if an application for license renewal was denied by the Department. Licensing and abuse and neglect information on child care providers will be readily available to the public, to help parents make informed decisions on the best day care option for their child.

Education and community service for hate crimes

Public Act 100-260, [House Bill 2390](#)

The cap on restitution for hate crimes is removed by this act. It provides that as a condition of probation, conditional discharge or mandatory supervised release for a hate crime, the court shall require the offender to perform community service of no less than 200 hours and to enroll in an in-person educational program discouraging hate crimes.

Creates the Credit for Prior Learning Act

Public Act 100-261, [House Bill 2404](#)

Illinois Public Higher Education Institutions will now be required to adopt rules to award credit for prior learning. At a minimum, these policies must include a listing of the types of documentation acceptable and the dates of inclusion for which prior learning is acceptable. Prior to this legislation, no statewide policy existed for the awarding of prior learning assessment credits.

Contiguous annexation allowed when separated by waterway

Public Act 100-53, [House Bill 2407](#)

Allows annexation for municipalities whose growth is encumbered by waterways by allowing for annexations of territory that is contiguous, even if separated by a lake, river, or waterway, contingent upon the municipality also annexing that portion of waterway making it contiguous.

Volunteerism license plates

Public Act 100-57, [House Bill 2437](#)

This new law allows for the issuance of volunteerism special license plate decals by the Illinois Department of Human Services. This is intended to help increase awareness of volunteerism in Illinois.

Strengthening protections for military personnel who relocate during their active duty

Public Act 100-264, [House Bill 2449](#)

This new law fills in the gaps in the existing Illinois Service Member Civil Relief Act by providing that any service member, at any time after receiving military orders to relocate for a period of service of at least 90 days, may terminate or suspend contracts for Internet services, television and cable services, athletic club or gym memberships or satellite radio services. The new law also provides that a returning member of the military may reinstate the original provisions of contracts upon the completion of their service.

Data on gifted children at each school district

Public Act 100-364, [House Bill 2461](#)

School report cards will now include the most current data collected and maintained by the State Board of Education regarding gifted children. The number and percentages of all students who have been assessed for placement in a gifted education or advanced academic program and their racial and ethnic breakdown, percentage who are classified as low-income, and the number and percentage of students who received direct instruction from a teacher who holds a gifted education endorsement.

DHS Recoveries Trust Fund statutes cleanup

Public Act 100-59, [House Bill 2474](#)

This law prohibits certain transfers from the DHS Recoveries Trust Fund that were required to be made prior to June 19, 2013. It was a DHS initiative to prevent audit findings for a fund transfer that is no longer required and therefore, no longer performed.

Prostate cancer awareness license plate decals

Public Act 100-60, [House Bill 2485](#)

The act creates the Prostate Cancer Awareness Fund and allows License Plate Decals on the new Universal License Plate with funds to benefit the Prostate Cancer Foundation of Chicago.

Allows DNR to sell plants to those with a forestry management plan

Public Act 100-61, [House Bill 2488](#)

The new law allows the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to sell plants and plant materials to any individual with a forestry management plan for conservation purposes at a cost equal to the cost of production and distribution.

Emergency vehicle weight exemptions

Public Act 100-366, [House Bill 2492](#)

The new law provides that except for weight limits on Class I highways under a Chapter in the Vehicle Code governing size, weight, load, and permits, the provisions under that Chapter governing size, weight, and load (rather than size and load) do not apply to fire apparatus or emergency vehicles (rather than only fire apparatus). Provides weight limits for a fire apparatus designed to be used in emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment, and used to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations, on a Class I highway.

Combating synthetic drugs

Public Act 100-368, [House Bill 2534](#)

The new law adds and updates new synthetic drugs and cannabinoids to the list of controlled substances. This is an ongoing initiative to fight the growing use of “bath salts” and synthetic drugs whose complex chemical compounds have eluded definition under the law because of their dynamic nature.

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning meeting transparency

Public Act 100-479, [House Bill 2538](#)

The Board of the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning will now broadcast video of their meetings on their website using a high-speed Internet connection. Recordings of each meeting broadcast will also be posted to their website.

Permanency of the Differential Response Program

Public Act 100-68, [House Bill 2556](#)

This law removes reference to the five-year demonstration period of the differential response program, which was made permanent on July 1, 2016. If the Department of Children and Family Services implements a differential response program, they are to arrange for an independent evaluation of the program for the first three years of implementation.

Name change legislation

Public Act 100-370, [House Bill 2559](#)

The new law requires each person 18 years of age or older who will be subject to a change of name under a petition for change of name to initiate a criminal history records check with the State Police. Currently, law enforcement is not able to access a person's records under a previous name. This will keep a person's criminal history attached to the person after a name change so that criminal records still follow the person.

Public notice requirement for small communities

Public Act 100-72, [House Bill 2585](#)

A few schools, municipalities and counties lack any locally circulated newspaper that would fulfill the various public notice requirements. These units can now fulfill the publication requirements by using a secular newspaper having general circulation within that government unit or school district.

US Coast Guard license plates

Public Act 100-73, [House Bill 2595](#)

The Illinois Secretary of State will begin issuing U.S. Coast Guard license plates. The original issuance fee will be \$26 with \$11 going to the Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund and \$15 to the Secretary of State Special Plate Fund. The renewal fee will be \$26, with \$24 going to the Illinois Veterans' Home Fund and \$2 to the Secretary of State Special Plate Fund.

Electronic motor vehicle liability insurance policy verification

Public Act 100-373, [House Bill 2610](#)

The Secretary of State may implement an electronic motor vehicle liability insurance policy verification program to verify insurance coverage of motor vehicles. Once implemented the Secretary will verify insurance coverage at least twice per calendar year to ensure all registered vehicles have insurance. If unable to verify coverage, the Secretary of State shall provide the vehicle owner written notice to provide proof of insurance. Funding for the program will come from the existing \$1 fee on automobile insurance policies that are currently dedicated to motor vehicle theft prevention. Additionally, the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention and Insurance Verification Council shall make grants to deter and investigate recyclable metal theft and to law enforcement agencies to assist in the prosecution of recyclable metal theft.

The Parental Rights for the Blind Act

Public Act 100-75, [House Bill 2626](#)

The Parental Rights for the Blind Act is created to protect the best interests of children cared for or parented by blind individuals. A person's blindness shall not serve as a basis or restriction in parenting time, responsibilities, adoption, foster care or guardianship. The court must make specific written findings stating the basis for a limitation or denial of parental rights. DCFS will develop and implement procedures to ensure services are provided in a nondiscriminatory manner.

Pedestrians with disability awareness

Public Act 100-76, [House Bill 2643](#)

The new law adds to the definition of "pedestrian with a disability" a person who may require the use of a mobility device, service animal, or white cane to travel on the walking, running, or bicycle paths in Illinois. The Governor may issue a proclamation on Pedestrians with Disabilities Safety Day (October 15) to discuss the history of laws protecting pedestrians with disabilities and may emphasize the need of all citizens to keep safe and functional for persons with disabilities the walking, running or bicycle paths of the state.

Treatment of injured police dogs

Public Act 100-108, [House Bill 2661](#)

This law allows an EMR, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or Paramedic to transport a police dog injured in the line of duty to a veterinary clinic or similar facility if there are no persons requiring medical attention or transport at that time.

Preschool expulsion

Public Act 100-105, [House Bill 2663](#)

The new law provides that due to evidence that expulsion practices in the preschool years are linked to poor child outcomes and are employed inconsistently across racial and gender groups, early childhood programs receiving state funds shall prohibit expulsions.

Instead, when persistent and serious challenging behaviors emerge, the early childhood program must document steps taken to ensure that the child can participate safely in the program and utilize a range of community resources. It also requires annual and biennial reports for early childhood programs.

Guaranteed subcontractor pay

Public Act 100-376, [House Bill 2664](#)

The new law provides when a contractor receives any payment under a contract with the State, the contractor shall pay each subcontractor and material supplier and each subcontractor and material supplier shall make payment to its own respective subcontractors and material suppliers. Provides that for construction contracts with IDOT the contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier, regardless of tier, shall not offset, decrease, or diminish payments that are due to its subcontractors or material suppliers without reasonable cause. Requires a contractor who refuses to make a prompt payment to make a written notice. Provides requirements for administrative hearings held in the event a contractor refuses to make prompt payment. Allows contractors to be further barred from entering into State public construction contracts for a period of six months if, on two or more occasions within a three-calendar-year period, there is a finding by an administrative law judge that the contractor failed to make payment in full without reasonable cause. Allows for the award of attorney's fees. Provides that orders under these provisions are subject to the Administrative Review Law. Allows State agencies to adopt rules to establish formal procedures in accordance with the provisions.

Regulation update for trappers

Public Act 100-123, [House Bill 2685](#)

Simplifies and updates regulations to reflect current operational procedures to ensure proper management of natural resources. Hunters and trappers are now able to retain furs more than 20 days after the season closes, creating more flexibility in marketing decisions and providing Illinois Fur Harvesters with the same economic advantages as surrounding states.

Minor health care addition

Public Act 100-378, [House Bill 2700](#)

This new law provides that a married, parent, or pregnant minor can consent to a health care service performed by a licensed physician, chiropractic physician, licensed optometrist, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant in the same legal capacity as a person of legal age. It also allows a minor to consent to limited primary care services provided by a chiropractic physician or a licensed optometrist.

Ensuring verification of state agency payrolls

Public Act 100-124, [House Bill 2704](#)

This new law requires certain state payroll certifications must be made by the agency head (instead of the Director of Central Management Services). Current practice is that state agencies certify their payrolls and then send them to CMS Personnel for the CMS Director's certification prior to CMS sending the certifications to the Comptroller to issue payroll. The change was requested by CMS to satisfy a recurring internal Compliance Audit finding.

Allows DHS to communicate with DCFS regarding prescription monitoring

Public Act 100-125, [House Bill 2708](#)

This legislation adds DCFS to the list of occupations that may access information monitored by the Illinois Department of Human Services as part of their Prescription Monitoring Program in certain instances. The legislation is aimed at allowing DCFS to better assist in investigations of child abuse and neglect as well as assisting with opioid use and abuse.

Secretary of State filing deadlines

Public Act 100-486, [House Bill 2713](#)

This is a Secretary of State initiative to "clean-up" to portions of the Business Corporation Act (BCA), Limited Liability Company Act (LLCA), and the Uniform Partnership Act (UPA) in order to; (i) add expedited services to the UPA, making expedited filing an option in

all Business Acts, (ii) remove outdated, duplicative language from the LLCA, (iii) establish uniformity in entity name usage between the BCA and LLCA, and (iv) clarify the time allotted for filing an annual report for corporations that have established an extended filing month and that requests for certificates of existence or abstracts of computer record made by mail or fax to the Chicago Office of the Secretary of State's Department of Business Services do not qualify as expedited services.

Removal of an abolished Task Force

Public Act 100-126, [House Bill 2719](#)

This legislation deletes the definition of the Radon-Resistant Building Codes Task Force in the Radon Industry Licensing Act because the task force was abolished in January 2017.

Streamlines federal funding process with IDNR for recreational trails

Public Act 100-127, [House Bill 2725](#)

The new law provides that money received by DNR from the federal government under the Recreational Trails Program after October 1, 2017, shall not be considered for use as aid in construction of highways and shall be placed in the "Park and Conservation Fund". Provides that the Department of Natural Resources may enter into agreements as necessary with the Federal Highway Administration, or any successor agency, for the purpose of authorizing projects under the federal Recreational Trails Program; provided that, IDOT enter into an inter-agency agreement to closely coordinate the obligation of projects authorized by the Illinois Division Office of the Federal Highway Administration to maximize federal funding opportunities.

Removal of an abolished advisory board

Public Act 100-129, [House Bill 2733](#)

The bill removes any reference to the Hazardous Materials Advisory Board in statute as the Board has served its purpose and is no longer functional within the state. It Amends the Hazardous Materials Emergency Act to do so.

Prisoner video calling

Public Act 100-30, [House Bill 2738](#)

The act requires all of the institutions and facilities of the Department of Corrections to permit every committed person to receive in-person visitors and video contact, if available and would not create a security problem. The DOC must seek the lowest possible cost to provide video calling and cannot make a commission or profit from these services.

Option for high school equivalency certification

Public Act 100-130, [House Bill 2740](#)

This new law establishes alternative methods of credentialing for the issuance of high school equivalency certification throughout the state. Currently, this is only provided by a private vendor. The Illinois Community College Board will now offer the credentialing based on high school credit, post-secondary credit, foreign diploma and completion of a competency-based program as approved by the Board.

Outlaws hospital "no admit" lists

Public Act 100-306, [House Bill 2762](#)

The law prohibits hospitals from maintaining a list of individuals that may not be admitted for treatment. It does not prohibit a hospital from recommending an alternate provider, coordinating an appropriate transfer, or arranging access to care services that best meet the needs of an individual patient.

Common boundaries for fire protection districts

Public Act 100-547, [House Bill 2778](#)

If a fire protection district is providing coverage to a certain area under the Emergency Telephone System Act, it may annex that

property into its jurisdiction. The annexed property shall become a full part of the fire protection district, with all the service benefits and responsibilities that come with it.

Dual credit opportunities

Public Act 100-133, [House Bill 2794](#)

All public high schools in Illinois will be required to inform qualifying students in 11th and 12th grade if there are any dual enrollment or dual credit classes available to them at public community colleges.

Cycling Act

Public Act 100-383, [House Bill 2895](#)

The act declares that cycling is the official exercise of the State of Illinois.

Helping Paws for Veterans Act

Public Act 100-384, [House Bill 2897](#)

Military veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or depression will now be included among those eligible to receive service dogs from the Helping Paws Service Dog Program. The act now insures that veterans with PTSD or depression are included among eligible disabilities.

Expanding access to mental health services

Public Act 100-385, [House Bill 2907](#)

A physician or other licensed health care professional is no longer required to be physically present in the same room as a Medicaid beneficiary for the entire time during which the patient is receiving telepsychiatry provided under the Public Aid Code. Telepsychiatry is the use of a telecommunication system to provide psychiatric services to evaluate and treat patients when the patient is at one location and the rendering provider is at another location. This new law advances the use of telehealth services as a cost-efficient and effective way to provide easily accessible services across the state, particularly in rural communities.

All pre-existing conditions covered by insurance

Public Act 100-386, [House Bill 2959](#)

Prohibits all individual or group accident and health insurance policies from imposing any pre-existing condition exclusion on its plan or coverage. Such a prohibition already exists in federal law, but this legislation was introduced in Illinois in order to enact a similar requirement into state law in the event that the federal Affordable Care Act were to be repealed. Provisions prohibiting a policy of individual or group accident and health insurance from imposing a preexisting condition exclusion do not apply to short-term travel, disability income, long-term care, accident only, or limited or specified disease policies.

Payments on overdue mortgages

Public Act 100-268, [House Bill 2965](#)

In circumstances in which a mortgagor is in arrears by more than one month, the new law prohibits a licensee under the Residential Mortgage License Act of 1987 from refusing to accept payments offered in whole-month amounts. The law goes on to require that any such payments made must be applied to the unpaid balance in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

State Agency Student Worker Opportunity Act

Public Act 100-141, [House Bill 2987](#)

The State Agency Student Worker Opportunity Act requires that whenever a state agency has a job opening for a short-term worker or a student worker that the agency must notify the Departments of Human Services, Juvenile Justice, and Children and Family Services so that they can take steps to notify qualified applicants about the job opening. State agencies hiring for these positions are required to give preference to a qualified applicant who is or has been a dependent child in foster care, a homeless youth or a court-involved youth.

DOC visitation guidelines

Public Act 100-142, [House Bill 2989](#)

The Department of Corrections may not restrict or limit in-person visits to inmates because of the availability of interactive video conferences. The law also requires DOC to have a written policy for each of its facilities regarding matters such as the number of visits an inmate may have, the hours for such visits, and the forms of ID required for visitors. DOC is also required to post on its website any information about restrictions on visitations due to lockdowns or other issues.

Returns of security deposits

Public Act 100-269, [House Bill 3001](#)

Changes the Security Deposit Return Act to provide specific notice from a lessor to a lessee regarding the disposition of security deposits. It provides that if a lease includes specific costs for repair, replacement or cleaning, then the lessor may withhold that specific amount with the provision of an itemized statement. If a lessee does not provide a forwarding address or e-mail, the lessor is not liable for damages or penalties.

Illinois soldier notice of death

Public Act 100-33, [House Bill 3017](#)

Any state or federal entity, agency, or person holding such information may notify the Governor of the death by hostile fire of an Illinois resident member of the United States armed forces. Previously, notice could only be given to the Governor by the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs. An audit found that the Department was in noncompliance with this duty.

Grammatical correction to Veterans' Affairs Act

Public Act 100-143, [House Bill 3018](#)

Corrects grammatical errors in the Department of Veterans Affairs Act, namely changing "veterans" to "veterans'." The title is altered to the Department of Veterans' Affairs Act. It eliminates references to the Illinois Veterans' Affairs Commission, a now defunct commission, in the Act.

Protecting Illinois' military bases from closure

Public Act 100-144, [House Bill 3032](#)

To help prevent future closings of military bases and other military infrastructure located within Illinois, this new law creates the Military Economic Development Committee (currently, the Interagency Military Base Support and Economic Development Committee) as an entity within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor (currently, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.) It also makes changes to the composition and rules of the Committee including increasing the membership from 8 to 10, and ensuring up to four members have a military background in Illinois.

Secretary of State email notification

Public Act 100-145, [House Bill 3045](#)

The new law will provide that an application for a certificate of title and vehicle registrations shall include, if available, a person's email address. Provides that in preparation for selection of random samples for verification of a liability insurance policy, the Secretary of State may send to owners of randomly selected motor vehicles requests for information about their motor vehicles and liability insurance coverage electronically or, if electronic means are unavailable, via U.S. mail.

Radioactive Waste Task Group

Public Act 100-146, [House Bill 3048](#)

This act formally abolishes the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Task Group, as the Task Group has not been active for a number of years. With low-level radioactive waste disposal options being available elsewhere to generators of waste, a volunteer site will not be needed anytime in the near future.

Complaints against judges

Public Act 100-34, [House Bill 3054](#)

This new law requires the clerk of the court to post in the common areas of the courthouse a notice that a person may file a complaint against a judge. The legislation directs the Judicial Inquiry Board to develop a standard notice and provide it to each clerk.

Average daily attendance by grade level

Public Act 100-147, [House Bill 3059](#)

To help clarify the data used for the new evidence-based school funding model, the new law requires that the average daily attendance figures which school districts submit to the State Board of Education each month be for each grade level served. Previously the districts did not have to break down the attendance figures by grade level.

Birth records for homeless persons

Public Act 100-506, [House Bill 3060](#)

Changes the Vital Records Act to waive the fee for birth record searches or certified copies of birth records for homeless persons. The person's status would have to be verified by a human services, legal services or other similar agency or individual, and that the person could not be charged for such verification. The bill also puts in place a penalty for anyone who knowingly falsifies an individual's status as a homeless person. A homeless person is limited to four birth records annually.

Cottage food operations

Public Act 100-35, [House Bill 3063](#)

This new law amends the Food Handling Regulation Enforcement Act by making changes to the definition of "cottage food operations." Additionally, instead of recognizing foods that are permitted to be produced by a cottage food operation, the law recognizes potentially hazardous foods and ingredients that cottage food operations are not allowed to produce, unless they have the proper licensing and certification.

Vehicle protective products

Public Act 100-272, [House Bill 3072](#)

Under the Illinois Insurance Code, the definition of a "vehicle protective product" is amended to include protective chemicals and substances, but excludes chemical products applied to the engine. The new law also amends the Service Contract Act to make changes to the incidental costs that a service contract may provide for. It goes on to add some additional definitions and make conforming changes to the treatment of service contracts.

Providing for consistency in sentencing in cases where death is caused while driving on a suspended license

Public Act 100-149, [House Bill 3084](#)

The new law provides that the penalties for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle at a time when the person's driver's license, permit or privilege to do so is revoked or suspended because of a violation of the reckless homicide statute also applies to aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination when the violation was a proximate cause of the death of another person. Additionally, the new law provides that a prosecution for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof when the violation was a proximate cause of the death of another person may be commenced at any time. The new law is a technical clean-up bill to update the terms aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol and opposed to using term reckless homicide to create consistency in statute.

Illinois Finance Authority – fire trucks

Public Act 100-152, [House Bill 3108](#)

Concerning the ambulance revolving loan program, this legislation provides that a loan for the purchase of an ambulance may not exceed \$200,000 (instead of \$100,000). This increase was enacted to help local emergency departments purchase the most modern and up to date ambulances.

Ban on part-time elected or appointed officials from IMRF

Public Act 100-274, [House Bill 3122](#)

The new law prohibits part-time officeholders (elected or appointed) from participating in or receiving benefits from the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF). The officeholder's position is deemed to be part-time if it normally requires the performance of duty during less than 1000 hours a year for the governing body of the participating unit of local government.

Collecting racial/ethnic data on recipients of state DHS benefits

Public Act 100-275, [House Bill 3131](#)

The Department of Human Services will now be required to collect and publically report statistical data on the racial and ethnic demographics of program participants for each program administered by the Department. The collection of racial and ethnic demographic data will allow DHS to better understand and identify the types of recipients its programs serve.

Reducing chronic absenteeism in Illinois schools

Public Act 100-156, [House Bill 3139](#)

Beginning July 1, 2018, every school district, charter school, alternative school or any school receiving public funds will be required to collect and review its chronic absence data and determine what systems of support and resources are needed to engage chronically absent students and their families in order to encourage the habit of daily attendance and promote success.

Strengthening the State Prompt Payment Act

Public Act 100-549, [House Bill 3143](#)

The State Prompt Payment Act is now expanded to include all human services contractors, as currently only some are eligible for interest penalty payments from the state; such as state group insurance, providers of early intervention, developmental disabilities, and mental health services. This new law requires that all vendors who provide prevention, intervention, treatment services and supports for youth be paid within the 60-day timeframe, or else be eligible for interest penalty payments.

Juvenile Justice Reform

Public Act 100-157, [House Bill 3165](#)

The law requires Department of Juvenile Justice personnel to undergo "restorative practice" training and defines restorative practices to mean programs and activities based on a philosophical framework that emphasizes the need to repair harm through a process of mediation and peace circles in order to promote empowerment and reparation. Restorative justice practices are believed to lead to outcomes including increased satisfaction from those harmed by criminal behavior, higher rates of completion of consequences, lower rates of recidivism as well as a greater sense of safety in communities.

Protecting at-risk youth in DCFS cases

Public Acts 100-158, [House Bill 3168](#)

This law amends the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act to require that prior to classifying a report, it must be determined whether the child named in the report is the subject of a juvenile delinquency action with an open placement or intact family services case with DCFS or the subject of an abuse, neglect, or dependent minor action. DCFS will be required to provide a copy of the report with a written notice of the Department's intent to the child's attorney or appointed guardian ad litem within 45 days of classification. This will allow guardians ad litem to better serve Illinois' youth in their time of need.

Transportation regulation reform

Public Act 100-160, [House Bill 3172](#)

Intrastate transportation companies in Illinois will now only need to have their vehicles tested every twelve months, rather than every six months, which matches federal law and Illinois' neighboring states.

Transitional housing for at-risk youth

Public Act 100-162, [House Bill 3212](#)

16 and 17 year olds will now be eligible for youth transitional housing if they lack a regular, fixed, and adequate place to live, are living apart from their parents or guardian, desire services, or services are available and either parent/guardian has given their consent. Currently, 16 and 17 year olds are only allowed to remain in transitional housing for 21 days. Often this becomes a revolving door with the minor presenting for services, being returned home, and then returning for services. Many times, youth become homeless rather than continue this cycle.

Free access to feminine hygiene products in Illinois schools

Public Act 100-163, [House Bill 3215](#)

Feminine hygiene products will now be available, at no cost to students, in the bathrooms of school buildings under this new mandate to Illinois school districts. "Feminine hygiene products" means tampons and sanitary napkins for use in connection with the menstrual cycle.

Premium finance companies using electronic means

Public Act 100-495, [House Bill 3244](#)

Provides that notice to a party, and any other document that is required under applicable law in a premium finance agreement or that serves as evidence of a premium finance agreement, may be stored, presented, and delivered by electronic means.

Illegal electronic monitoring

Public Act 100-166, [House Bill 3251](#)

This act creates the offense of illegal electronic monitoring, to protect citizens' privacy and safety from spyware and tracking software being unknowingly installed or downloaded onto cell phones. This offense is added to the cyberstalking statute of the Criminal Code, and will help protect victims of domestic violence from their abusers discovering their locations.

Statutory cleanup for Illinois Board of Higher Education statutes

Public Act 100-167, [House Bill 3255](#)

This cleanup legislation removes statutory references to obsolete and outdated programs, membership requirements, committees, and task forces. It allows for the filing of electronic reports to the General Assembly and makes other technical changes.

Regulation reform of commercial fishing in Lake Michigan

Public Act 100-168, [House Bill 3272](#)

The Department of Natural Resources is allowed to manage the commercial fishing of trout, lake trout, salmon, and lake whitefish based on scientific assessment and fishery management needs of Lake Michigan.

Reform of commercial fishing licensing in Lake Michigan

Public Act 100-169, [House Bill 3273](#)

This law updates the rules for the issuance of licenses for commercial fishing in the Illinois waters of Lake Michigan. It allows the

Department of Natural Resources more freedom to advertise and accept qualified commercial fishing candidates and sets a new maximum number of commercial fishing licenses for Lake Michigan.

Selling school buses

Public Act 100-277, [House Bill 3293](#)

HB 3293 (Scherer/Castro) was introduced in response to a constituent requesting school buses be significantly changed once they are no longer being used by a school district to protect children. The initial bill stated whenever a school bus is sold any words or signs indicating it is a school bus must be removed and the bus painted a different color but the Illinois Statewide School Management Alliance was opposed due to unintended consequences when the bus was being used for extracurricular events. The final amended version of the bill did the exact same function as current statute (625 ILCS 5/12-804).

Strengthening licensure standards for land surveyors

Public Act 100-171, [House Bill 3322](#)

This new law better defines the responsibility of the professional land surveyor by applying principles established through regulatory statutes, case law and professional surveying standards related to boundary establishment. IDFPR will license a person who is a graduate of an approved land surveying curriculum of at least four years and who has passed an examination in the fundamentals of surveying.

Eviction notice reform

Public Act 100-173, [House Bill 3359](#)

The Forcible Entry and Detainer Articles of the Code of Civil Procedure have been updated in various sections relating to evictions. The standardized residential eviction order form, as determined by the Supreme Court, will be used statewide and prevents the need to sue in order commence eviction of a tenant who has not paid rent after receiving specified notice.

Entrepreneurial curriculum in schools

Public Act 100-174, [House Bill 3368](#)

The State Board of Education will gather input from business groups and universities to provide resources to school districts with secondary schools to create curriculum to teach students entrepreneurial skills.

High-skilled manufacturing curriculum in schools

Public Act 100-175, [House Bill 3369](#)

The State Board of Education will make resources available to high schools and vocational education programs for the purpose of teaching high-skilled manufacturing curriculum.

Removal of teachers accused of abuse

Public Act 100-176, [House Bill 3394](#)

When a school employee is the subject of an abuse investigation involving a child, the Department of Children and Family Services may recommend that a school district remove the employee pending the outcome of the investigation. This is to ensure a potentially abused student and the accused will not have further contact prior to the conclusion of the investigation. All employment decisions regarding an accused employee are the responsibility of the school district.

Eligible municipal utilities

Public Act 100-177, [House Bill 3396](#)

Eligible utilities under the Illinois Joint Municipal Electric Power Act will include an electric cooperative which is an independent system

operator within the electrical power system, a regional transmission organization within the electrical power system, or an entity that participates as a buyer or seller in an organized independent system operator market or regional transmission organization market.

State cannot contract with expatriate companies

Public Act 100-551, [House Bill 3419](#)

Any company or business entity that expatriates (moves its home status to another country for taxing purposes) may not bid for contracts or enter into a contract with Illinois, with certain exceptions permitted. This law defines what constitutes a banned “expatriate entity” and makes various changes to Illinois law concerning dealings with expatriated entities.

Sirens for emergency managers, fire chiefs

Public Act 100-182, [House Bill 3469](#)

Provides that a vehicle operated by a fire chief or the Director or Coordinator of a municipal or county emergency services and disaster agency may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet.

Advisory Council on Early Identification and Treatment of Mental Health Conditions Act

Public Act 100-184, [House Bill 3502](#)

This law establishes an Advisory Council on Early Identification and Treatment of Mental Health Conditions under DHS to report on evidence-based best practices, identify barriers to statewide implementation of early identification and treatment, and reduce the stigma of mental health conditions. The Council is composed of 27 members and three ex officio members, including two appointments from each of the legislative caucuses. DHS shall provide administrative support for the Advisory Council.

Changing Real Estate Licensure

Public Act 100-188, [House Bill 3528](#)

Continuing education is changed for real estate licenses including hours and curriculum. The Real Estate Administration and Discipline Board is composed of 15 members with term limits in which 12 have been actively engaged as managing brokers or brokers or both, two of whom must possess an active pre-license instructor license, the remaining three members shall be public members.

Safe homes for foster children

Public Act 100-189, [House Bill 3542](#)

The new law adds to the Foster Children’s Bill of Rights that it is the State’s policy that every child and adult under care of DCFS in foster care shall have the right to be placed in the least restrictive and most family-like setting available and in close proximity to his or her parent’s home consistent with his or her health, safety, best interests, and special needs.

Dual credit for East St. Louis School District 189

Public Act 100-190, [House Bill 3601](#)

Codifies existing practice and states East St. Louis School District 189 is encouraged to allow students in grades 11 and 12 to take dual credit at Southwestern Illinois College at no cost to the student.

Protecting students abused at school

Public Act 100-191, [House Bill 3615](#)

In a child abuse investigation in which the alleged perpetrator of abuse or neglect is a school employee, the new law sets forth due process rights for the school employee. It also removes a provision that allows the school employee to confront the accuser. This was a DCFS initiative to codify what is current practice in Administrative Rule for abuse investigations of school employees.

State liabilities reporting

Public Act 100-552, [House Bill 3649](#)

All state agencies are to report state liabilities by fund source on a monthly basis. The report must include whether or not these liabilities have been appropriated by the General Assembly. The Comptroller is able to waive the reporting requirement if a state agency does not hold state liabilities.

Amends State Property Control Act to save money

Public Act 100-193, [House Bill 3658](#)

The reporting requirements for agencies required to report to the Property Control Division at CMS are changed from \$500 to \$1,000 under this act. It allows the administrator to set a higher limit by rule. The bill was an initiative of higher education institutions to save money while still maintaining responsibility for to reasonably ensure state property is not subject to theft.

Food service sanitation

Public Act 100-194, [House Bill 3684](#)

Anyone who completes specific training requirements is to be considered a food service sanitation manager or instructor. DPH no longer issues 5 year, non-transferrable certificates and there is no fee for the certificate. Exam providers issue 5 year, non-transferable certificates for food service sanitation manager or trainer.

Educational Credit for Military Experience Act

Public Act 100-195, [House Bill 3701](#)

Each institution of higher education shall adopt a policy to award academic credit for military training applicable to the student's certificate or degree requirements before June 1, 2018. The policy must apply to any enrolled individual who has completed a military training course. Institutions must develop procedures for awarding credit to the Board of Higher Education and Illinois Community College Board every year.

Mental health treatment for minors under 18

Public Act 100-196, [House Bill 3709](#)

Minors over the age of 12 do not need parental consent to initialize counseling or psychotherapy. Until parental consent is given, counseling or psychotherapy is limited to eight 90-minute sessions for minors under 18. After the eighth session, the provider must determine whether attempting to obtain consent would be detrimental to the minor's well-being.

Expanding hate crimes

Public Act 100-197, [House Bill 3711](#)

The definition of hate crime is expanded to include intimidation, stalking, cyberstalking, and the transmission of obscene messages. Intimidation is limited in definition to physical harm to person or property, confinement or restraint, or committing a felony or Class A misdemeanor. The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the name of the state after consulting with the local State's Attorney.

Visitation opportunities for inmates

Public Act 100-198, [House Bill 3712](#)

Clarifies that the Department of Corrections is authorized to provide educational and visitation opportunities through temporary access to content-controlled tablets as a privilege to induce or reward compliance to committed individuals.

Streamlining no contact orders

Public Act 100-199, [House Bill 3718](#)

A civil no contact order or stalking no contact order is valid by state, tribal or territorial court if the state, tribe or territory has jurisdiction over the parties and matter. If the subject of a no contact order directs a 3rd party to violate the order, then it is treated as if the order was violated personally by the subject. A no contact order can no longer be denied because the petitioner is a minor.

Unlawful participation in street gang activity

Public Act 100-279, [House Bill 3803](#)

Unlawful contact with street gang members is now unlawful participation in street gang-related activities. An offense occurs when a person knowingly commits an act to further street gang activity as opposed to having contact with a street gang-member. A violation of the law is a Class A misdemeanor.

Protecting non-violent juvenile offenders from future bias

Public Act 100-285, [House Bill 3817](#)

This law seeks to protect juveniles with non-violent offenses from bias in their future endeavors by setting guidelines for sealing or expunging their records in some cases, and specifying that that unless otherwise allowed by law, juvenile adjudications shall not prejudice or disqualify the individual in any civil service application or appointment, from holding public office or from receiving any license granted by public authority. In addition, applications for employment within Illinois shall contain specific language that states that the applicant is not obligated to disclose expunged juvenile records. The law also specifies a list of serious offenses for which expungement will not be an option.

Clarifying the vehicle insurance mandate

Public Act 100-202, [House Bill 3874](#)

This new law clarifies that no person shall operate, register, or maintain registration of a motor vehicle in this state unless the motor vehicle is covered by a liability insurance policy. The need for this clarification arose from a law enforcement officer being unsure if he could issue a citation for lack of insurance to a driver who was parked in a parking lot when previous law stated only that no person shall operate a motor vehicle unless it is covered by a liability insurance policy.

Authorizing law enforcement inventories

Public Act 100-307, [House Bill 3879](#)

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority will be allowed to conduct an inventory of law enforcement agencies, county sheriff's offices, clerks of the circuit court or circuit clerks in this state that operate using a predominately paper system. The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) generates reports based on data from law enforcement agencies. Those agencies that use paper systems, predominantly in rural Illinois, cannot always adequately provide SPAC with the information they need to generate their reports.

Allowing EMTs to administer controlled substances

Public Act 100-280, [House Bill 3910](#)

This new law allows emergency medical services personnel, during the course of their duties, to administer Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances to a person without a written, electronic, or oral prescription. The previous requirement that emergency medical personnel must acquire an authorization to use these drugs while on site while attempting to assist a patient was very impractical in emergency situations.

SENATE BILLS

Enabling Local Government Consolidation

Public Act 100-107, [Senate Bill 3](#)

This new law lays out detailed consolidation provisions affecting townships, road districts, lighting districts and county authority to dissolve units appointed by the county board. Some provisions include expanding DuPage County's consolidation program to all counties, authorizing Township and Road District consolidation by referendum. It also permits Home Equity Commissions with at least \$4 million in unencumbered funds in its guarantee fund to establish a Tax Reimbursement Program. Some of these changes were inspired by the work of the 2015 Local Government Consolidation and Unfunded Mandates Task Force.

Tax lien registry and a new unclaimed property law

Public Act 100-22, [Senate Bill 9](#)

While the income tax increase and most other parts of SB 9 went into effect on July 1, 2017, some parts of the bill do not become effective until January 1. Effective January 1, the law requires the Department of Revenue to create and maintain a public registry for filing notices of tax liens. It provides that DOR may file a notice of tax lien in the registry within three years from the date of the final tax liability. It further provides that the lien is perfected upon filing in the registry. The act contains provisions concerning the format of the registry, and sets forth information that must be included in the registry. Also going into effect January 1 is a provision which creates the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act. It establishes rules to determine if property is abandoned and establishes rules for the disposition of unclaimed property and related matters. The new act repeals the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

Barack Obama Day

Public Act 100-37, [Senate Bill 55](#)

This act provides that August 4th of each year is designated as Barack Obama Day.

Transfer of telephone numbers under orders of protection

Public Act 100-388, [Senate Bill 57](#)

Under this new law, a Court may, upon request by a petitioner for an order of protection, order a wireless telephone service provider to transfer to the petitioner the right to continue to use a telephone number or numbers indicated by the petitioner and the financial responsibility associated with the number or numbers. It provides that the petitioner may request transfer of each telephone number that the petitioner, or a minor child in his or her custody, uses. The wireless telephone service provider may apply to the petitioner its routine and customary requirements for establishing an account or transferring a number and provides immunity from civil liability to the provider for its actions taken in compliance with a court order issued under the new provisions. This bill will help victims of domestic violence trying to leave their abusers who control the telephone account.

Horsemen's Council of Illinois license plate decals

Public Act 100-60, [Senate Bill 52](#)

This act creates the Horsemen's Council of Illinois Fund and allows license plate decals on the new Universal License Plate with funds to benefit the Horsemen's Council of Illinois, an organization which serves as the voice of the horse industry in Illinois to protect animals and horsemen's rights, educate within and outside the industry about horses and their impact and to advocate for horses and horse lovers.

Creates Collaborative Process Act

Public Act 100-205, [Senate Bill 67](#)

The Collaborative Process Act creates a new alternative dispute resolution process for family and domestic issues. It provides for a permissive process outside of the court system for parties to attempt to resolve domestic issues. Either party may opt out of the process at any time and avail themselves of the court process. The new law provides that the "collaborative process" does not apply

to action under the Juvenile Court Act, an investigation by DCFS, or from any current open case before DCFS. The new act is subject to supervisory authority of the Illinois Supreme Court.

Notary Public seal notice

Public Act 100-81, [Senate Bill 265](#)

This new law modifies a section of the Illinois Notary Public Act by removing references to ineffective language concerning the signature. It also provides references to the use of “electronic communication” in a section concerning notice and advertisement of notary public services. It also provides that at the time of a notarial act, a notary public shall officially sign every notary certificate and affix the rubber stamp seal clearly and legibly using black ink, so that it is capable of photographic reproduction. The law states that the illegibility of certain required specified information does not affect the validity of a transaction and also modifies a section concerning prohibited acts by notaries public.

Esther Golar Day

Public Act 100-393, [Senate Bill 282](#)

This legislation amends the State Commemorative Dates Act to set April 16 of each year as Esther Golar Day to remember the accomplishments of State Representative Esther Golar, and to honor her legacy of public service.

Consumer fraud prices - services

Public Act 100-207, [Senate Bill 298](#)

This law provides that it is not unlawful to differentiate prices for services based upon factors including, but not limited to, time, difficulty, cost of providing the services, and expertise. It requires tailors, barbershops, hair salons, dry cleaners and laundries to post a service price list. The law provides for an opportunity to cure a violation and provides that a subsequent violation is subject to the penalty provisions of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. It provides that upon a second or subsequent violation, the violator shall be liable for penalties pursuant to Section 7 of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act rather than penalties pursuant to the Act.

Mammogram coverage to include MRIs

Public Act 100-395, [Senate Bill 314](#)

In sections concerning coverage for mammograms, the Illinois Insurance Code, the Health Maintenance Organization Act and the Illinois Public Aid Code are amended to provide that MRIs of an entire breast or breasts shall be covered if a mammogram demonstrates heterogeneous or dense breast tissue, when medically necessary as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches.

Amendments to the Pharmacy Practice Act

Public Act 100-208, [Senate Bill 317](#)

The new law provides that “practice of pharmacy” includes the administration of injections of alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate and medroxyprogesterone acetate, pursuant to a valid prescription, by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of certain training, and meeting certain notification requirements. Alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate is a synthetic form of progesterone that has been shown to reduce the recurrence of Preterm birth (PTB) for women with a history of previous PTB.

Amends the Genetic Information Privacy Act

Public Act 100-396, [Senate Bill 318](#)

Provides that an employer shall not penalize an employee who does not disclose his or her genetic information or does not choose to participate in a program requiring disclosure of the employee’s genetic information.

Investigations and reports of child deaths

Public Act 100-397, [Senate Bill 320](#)

Amends the Child Death Review Team Act to include a representative of the Department of Public Health among the members required on each child death review team. It permits the Child Death Review Teams Executive Council to establish and create in the Southern Region of the state a special Child Death Investigation Task Force. It requires the Executive Council to submit by July 1 of each year a report to the Director of the Department of Children and Family Services, the General Assembly and the Governor summarizing the results of the Child Death Investigation Task Force together with any recommendations for statewide implementation of a protocol for the investigation of all sudden, unexpected, or unexplained child deaths.

Local regulation of low speed electric and gas-powered bicycles

Public Act 100-209, [Senate Bill 396](#)

This new law changes the definition of “low-speed electric bicycle” by creating three different classes of low-speed electric bicycle. Under the new law, a “Class 1 low-speed electric bicycle” means a low-speed electric bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches a speed of 20 miles per hour. A “Class 2 low-speed electric bicycle” means a low-speed electric bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches a speed of 20 miles per hour. A “Class 3 low-speed electric bicycle” means a low-speed electric bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches a speed of 28 miles per hour. The new law also requires that beginning on January 1, 2018, every manufacturer and distributor of low-speed electric bicycles to apply a label that is permanently affixed to the bicycle containing a classification number, the bicycle’s top assisted speed, and the bicycle’s motor wattage. A person may operate a low-speed electric bicycle upon any bicycle path unless the municipality, county, or local authority with jurisdiction prohibits the use of the bicycles or a specific class on that path. Additionally, the new law provides that a person may operate a Class 3 low-speed electric bicycle only if he or she is 16 years of age or older. However, a person who is less than 16 years of age may ride as a passenger on a Class 3 low-speed electric bicycle.

The new law also provides local authorities with the power to regulate bicycles including low-speed electric bicycles and low-speed gas bicycles, including a registration fee (same as current law for non-electric and gas bicycles).

Township governments may purchase used equipment

Public Act 100-210, [Senate Bill 422](#)

Township governments may now buy used equipment outside of the constraints of the competitive bidding process. The law allows townships to buy used equipment from business dealers or other local governments without having to go through competitive bidding. The law is aimed at saving local township governments money on equipment purchases.

Expanding agriculture education in Chicago Public Schools

Public Act 100-399, [Senate Bill 447](#)

The Chicago Board of Education will be allowed to enroll an additional 80 students into the agriculture science school for diverse learners. During a time of great concern for the future of agricultural education in Illinois, this new law fits in with nationwide efforts to broaden the scope of teaching and learning about agriculture in Illinois schools.

Expanded functions for Licensed Dental Assistants

Public Act 100-215, [Senate Bill 589](#)

Dental assistants that have completed expanded training may now remove loose, broken or irritating orthodontic appliances from a patient to help alleviate pain and discomfort. Dental assistants offering expanded functions are required to have at least 2000 hours of clinical experience, complete approved training and practice under the supervision of an Illinois licensed dentist.

Prosecuting drug-induced deaths as homicides

Public Act 100-404, [Senate Bill 639](#)

The “Evan Rushing Law” will allow Illinois’ law enforcement officials to prosecute an out-of-state drug dealer for a death caused by drugs sold by that dealer. Evan Rushing was a resident of Illinois at the time he died of a heroin overdose. Rushing had purchased and used heroin in Missouri, but died of an accidental overdose in Illinois. Following his death, his drug dealer was identified to be a Missouri resident, but prosecutors in Madison County, Illinois, could not charge the dealer with drug-induced homicide because the heroin that caused Rushing’s death was purchased and used in Missouri.

Spaying, neutering and vaccinations for feral cat populations

Public Act 100-405, [Senate Bill 641](#)

County animal control departments may now expand the use of funds already available in the county animal population control fund to spay, neuter, vaccinate or sterilize adopted dogs or cats. The new law also allows individuals that are eligible for the food stamp or Social Security Disability Benefits program to have their dog or cat spayed, neutered or vaccinated for free.

Domestic violence co-location pilot program

Public Act 100-406, [Senate Bill 646](#)

DCFS will be allowed to implement a 5-year pilot program aimed at improving child welfare interventions provided to families experiencing domestic violence. The pilot program will allow domestic violence advocates who are trained in domestic violence services to work in at least three DCFS field offices across the state in collaboration with child welfare investigators and caseworkers.

Civil Code procedures

Public Act 100-83, [Senate Bill 731](#)

SB 731 clarifies the number of provisions to municipalities with populations of 500,000 or more inhabitants when reviewing zoning board of appeals decisions. This is in response to a recent court case, and intends to prevent non-parties from being named defendants in civil procedures when they are simply present at the hearing.

Imposing taxes and fees on uncollected ordinance violation fines

Public Act 100-221, [Senate Bill 751](#)

Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties will now be able to impose taxes, fees, fines, costs or penalties as part of a judgement that occurs in relation to a code violation if all attempts to collect on the original judgement have failed. A 2014 Illinois Appellate Court case struck down fines imposed on the defendant because they were improperly imposed by the circuit clerk. The new law clarifies that Circuit Clerks may now impose these additional taxes and fees.

Posting Child Abuse Hotline number in public schools

Public Act 100-413, [Senate Bill 764](#)

In cooperation and coordination with local public school officials, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services may distribute and post appropriate materials in school buildings listing the toll-free telephone number for the Illinois Child Abuse Hotline.

Extending Illinois’ Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act

Public Act 100-530, [Senate Bill 771](#)

Illinois’ Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act has been extended to January 2028. This law makes several changes to the definitions of the “practice of audiology”, including defining that only licensed audiologists may remove ear wax and that no person may use the term “audiology” in their advertising unless they are licensed under the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act. The law extends prior provisions that were already established into law and makes other technical changes to the Act.

Raising awareness of cancer in veterans

Public Act 100-224, [Senate Bill 838](#)

The Department of Public Health is charged with developing and administering a program that promotes awareness of cancer in veterans. The program is supposed to focus on the importance of cancer screening for veterans. Administration and conduction of the program is subject to funding being made available.

Extension of the Live Theater Production Tax Credit

Public Act 100-415, [Senate Bill 852](#)

The live theatre production tax credit has been extended by five years and is now set to expire on January 1, 2022. The program is established to promote the film industry across the state of Illinois and promote the theatre in the city of Chicago. The law allows theatre producers, owners, licensees, operators and presenters the opportunity for a transferrable credit of 20% of all qualified Illinois expenditures on long-run productions (8 weeks with at least 6 performances per week) or Pre-Broadway (scheduled for Broadway's Theater District in New York City within 12 months after its Illinois presentation.)

Educating veterans on service animal availability

Public Act 100-84, [Senate Bill 866](#)

The Department of Veterans Affairs will be responsible for providing informational resources and education to veterans returning from deployment regarding service animals for individuals with disabilities. The Veterans Suicide Task Force found that many veterans were unaware of the availability and usefulness of service animals to assist with afflictions both mental and physical, causing the need for the change in law.

Probate Act - children born with gametes as heirs

Public Act 100-85, [Senate Bill 883](#)

This new law states that an inheritance of a child born by use of gametes is limited to children who fulfill the following requirements: the deceased parent's gametes exist even if not an embryo at death; the child is born within 36 months of the parent's death; the parent gives written consent; the deceased parent has provided written consent for a child born with gametes; the administrator of the estate receives a written notice within six months of the parent's death that the gametes exist, the person has intent to use the gametes, and the person has the intent to raise the child as their own.

Installment Sales Contract Act

Public Act 100-416, [Senate Bill 885](#)

This law allows for the regulation of installment sales contracts between a buyer and seller. Contracts will now be officially recorded and any contract that forbids a buyer from recording the contract or memo of the contract is void. It will also make buyers perform the obligations under the contract, pay the costs and attorney's fees prescribed in the contract and to make all payments of money required of the purchaser by the contract. The law also establishes that if there is a failure to record a contract or memorandum of a contract and title to the property becomes clouded for any reason, the buyer may rescind at any time within 90 days after discovering the title problem. It also allows for enforcement through the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

Jury exclusions banned

Public Act 100-228, [Senate Bill 889](#)

This new law amends the Jury Act to provide that no person shall be excluded for jury service based on race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, marital status, order of protection status, disability, military status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, or unfavorable discharge from military service.

Child shelter placement

Public Act 100-229, [Senate Bill 931](#)

This law clarifies that a shelter placement is meant to be an emergency temporary placement for a minor. This law now requires the public agency that is the guardian of the child to file a written report to the court when a shelter placement lasts beyond 30 days; a psychiatric hospital admission lasts beyond medical necessity; or a child remains in a detention center because placement cannot be found.

Youth in care reports

Public Act 100-87, [Senate Bill 973](#)

The act requires DCFS to submit annual reports to the General Assembly regarding youth in care waiting for placement. Beginning in 2018, on every December 31 through 2023, reports are to provide specific details regarding the youth waiting for care during the previous year.

Grandfather exemption for Nurse Anesthetists

Public Act 100-231, [Senate Bill 1094](#)

The Nurse Practice Act is amended to extend a grandfather exemption for Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists who were licensed before a Master's Degree was required for licensure. This law extends the grandfather exemption for five years; from July 1, 2018, to July 1 2023. This law does not make any other changes regarding the national certifications and continuing educational requirements needed for the exemption.

Expanding the successful Veterans Treatment Courts Program

Public Act 100-88, [Senate Bill 1238](#)

This new law will expand Veteran Treatment Courts in Illinois by allowing the Chief Administrative Judge in a Circuit Court to expand the courts to more than one county in the Circuit. This will allow veterans in the program, especially downstate, the option to use a court closer to home. Veterans Courts focus directly on the needs of former and current members of the armed forces. The program is limited to veterans with non-violent records who are struggling with substance abuse or mental health issues. Veterans who qualify and successfully comply with court orders get the treatment they need and can have charges dismissed. As of 2014, problem-solving courts including Veteran Treatment Courts kept 1,200 offenders out of prison, saving the state of Illinois nearly \$20 million.

Companion animals during divorce

Public Act 100-422, [Senate Bill 1261](#)

The new law states that in cases of divorce, the court shall allocate the sole or joint ownership or responsibility for a companion animal of the parties. The wellbeing of the animal will also be taken into account during this custody determination. It establishes other guidelines with regard to consideration of pets in divorce proceedings. It also establishes that "companion animal" does not include a service animal, which is an animal trained in obedience and task skills to meet the needs of a person with a disability.

Diversity report for annual suppliers

Public Act 100-423, [Senate Bill 1267](#)

All Class I railroad companies will submit an annual supplier diversity report, by April 15 of each year, to the Illinois Commerce Commission. The law further requires the Illinois Commerce Commission to hold an annual workshop open to the public on the state of railroad supplier diversity.

Mental fitness report

Public Act 100-424, [Senate Bill 1276](#)

The reporting period by the treating facility for defendants determined to be unfit to stand trial or to plead because of a disability is increased from every 60 days to every 90 days to reduce administrative burdens.

Veterans and Service Members Court program

Public Act 100-426, [Senate Bill 1312](#)

A defendant may be admitted into a Veterans and Service Members Court program post-adjudication only with the approval of the court. The law also aligns veterans' courts and mental health courts, no longer requiring the defendant to have the agreement of the prosecutor to participate in the programs. Regarding which crimes are ineligible for the program, discharge of a firearm no longer must result in serious bodily injury or death, and aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability is added.

Notice of Video Conferencing Ability in Adult Guardianship Hearings

Public Act 100-427, [Senate Bill 1319](#)

The Probate Act is amended to provide that a summons to a respondent in an adult guardianship shall include a notice that if the respondent cannot attend, the Judge can hold the hearing in a more convenient location or by video conference.

Clarifying the definition of “child” in the state statutes to aid with the protection of children against offenses involving grooming and traveling to meet a child

Public Act 100-428, [Senate Bill 1321](#)

An initiative of the DuPage County States Attorney's office, this new law ensures that the definition of “child” is clear in the statutes. Child is defined as a person under 17 years of age for the offenses of grooming and traveling to meet a child.

Prohibits elephants in traveling animal acts

Public Act 100-90, [Senate Bill 1342](#)

Participation in traveling elephant shows is now a Class A misdemeanor under this act, which also specifies that violations are subject to a civil penalty of no less than \$500 and not more than \$10,000 for each violation. The legislation does not apply to non-mobile exhibits, including zoos.

Waiving certain records fees for parolees

Public Act 100-42, [Senate Bill 1413](#)

This new law seeks to make it easier for parolees to gain employment by waiving the fee for vital records that may be necessary to apply for a job by specifying that they will not be required to pay a search fee for a birth record search or an additional fee for a certified copy of the record upon the person's release on parole, mandatory supervised release, final discharge, or pardon from the Department of Corrections.

Saving time and money within the judicial process by ensuring challenges to extensions to the statute of limitations laws are ruled upon prior to a full trial

Public Act 100-434, [Senate Bill 1422](#)

This change to the statutes ensures that challenges to extensions of the statute of limitations laws are raised and ruled upon prior to full criminal jury trial, just like challenges to venue and other challenges to a charging document. By dealing with statute of limitations issues early in the process and before going to a full trial, time and money will be saved.

Merchandise rental tax

Public Act 100-437, [Senate Bill 1434](#)

This new law creates a separate tax act for sales that involve rental-purchase agreements, e.g., transactions that occur at a Rent-a-Center. The bill is modeled after the Automobile Renting Occupation and Use Tax Act, which created a more adequate tax structure applicable solely to car rentals. In much the same way, this bill creates a fairer sales tax mechanism for both retailers and consumers by equitably imposing the 6.25% Illinois sales tax on both parties under any agreement. Currently, the existing 6.25% sales tax

collection disproportionately burdens the merchant by subjecting merchandise to taxation before a sales agreement is entered into and disallowing the pass-through of the tax onto a consumer

Missing child hotline

Public Act 100-438, [Senate Bill 1439](#)

The new law amends the Intergovernmental Missing Child Recovery Act of 1984 to require police to provide certain resource information to reporters of a missing child (under age 18). That information is prepared by the Attorney General's office and must be posted on the website. It must include the 24-hour toll-free telephone numbers for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the National Runaway Safeline and a description of the services provided to families of missing children.

Dissolving the Radiologic Technologist Accreditation Advisory Board

Public Act 100-441, [Senate Bill 1478](#)

This bill includes cleanup language to remove an inactive advisory board from the state statutes. The Radiologic Technologist Accreditation Advisory Board was created to assist the Illinois Emergency Management Agency in ensuring that technologists who apply radiation to patients are qualified to perform the procedures safely and effectively. However, due to fiscal and staffing realities, the board had not met since 2010.

IEMA collection of fees

Public Act 100-444, [Senate Bill 1489](#)

The Act allows the Illinois Emergency Management Agency to assess and collect reasonable fees for attendance at Agency-sponsored conferences to enable the Agency to carry out the requirements of the Act. It provides that any moneys received from these fees shall be deposited in the Emergency Planning and Training Fund and used by the Agency, subject to appropriation, for planning and training activities.

Abatement of taxes and liens to Forest Preserve Districts

Public Act 100-445, [Senate Bill 1493](#)

Amends the Property Tax Code to include forest preserve districts in the abatement of unpaid taxes and existing liens for certain property that is acquired by a unit of local government. This currently applies to counties, municipalities, school districts, and park districts only.

Expanding applicant pool for staffing at IDJJ facilities

Public Act 100-19, [Senate Bill 1519](#)

This bill is an effort to remedy the existing staff shortage at IDJJ facilities and increase the pool of eligible applicants for open positions by removing the requirement that the college degrees of Department personnel involved in training and rehabilitation of youth be specialized in criminal justice, education, psychology, special work, or closely related to social science. This change means applicants who have received a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university, in any area of study, may be considered for hire.

Adds horse keeping facilities to list of those covered by Farm Nuisance Suit Act

Public Act 100-447, [Senate Bill 1529](#)

To the definition of "farm" adds land used for the keeping of livestock, horse keeping, and horse boarding within the Farm Nuisance Suit Act in an effort to protect those keeping and breeding horses from nuisance suits as residential properties continue to move into rural and agricultural areas in Illinois.

Nursing homes reporting requirement extension

Public Act 100-449, [Senate Bill 1544](#)

Nursing homes will now have 45 days instead of 15 to submit a resident's admission documents through the Medical Electronic Data Interchange or the Recipient Eligibility Verification System or directly to the Department of Human Services as currently required by law.

Secretary of State omnibus bill

Public Act 100-450, [Senate Bill 1556](#)

Makes a number of revisions to the law governing the Office of the Secretary of State. Among its changes were expansions of the definition of "junk vehicle" and "remitter agent," an increase in a remitter agent's bond requirement from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and a change to the bond coverage from 36 months to 60 months. It also increases a new vehicle dealer's license or a used vehicle dealer's license bond requirement from \$20,000 to \$50,000 and provides that new and used car dealers shall not participate in a rental-purchase agreement unless the licensee retains the vehicle in his or her name and retains proof of proper vehicle registration and liability insurance. The law also adds to the list of special military license plates a person may reclassify without a replacement plate fee and changes the effective date that military plates may be reclassified without a fee to the 2019 registration year.

Abandoned Housing Rehabilitation Act

Public Act 100-233, [Senate Bill 1562](#)

The Abandoned Housing Rehabilitation Act expands the definition of "parties of interest" to include units of local government. Changes the definition of "rehabilitation" to include that proposed improvements conform to a municipal comprehensive plan and brings a property into compliance with applicable codes.

IDOT accident reporting

Public Act 100-96, [Senate Bill 1580](#)

Provides that upon written request, IDOT must furnish motor vehicle accident data to a federal, state, or local agency, the Secretary of State, the Illinois Commerce Commission, or any other person or entity that has a contractual agreement with IDOT or a federal, state, or local agency to complete a highway safety research and study for the Department or the federal, state, or local agency at a fee rate set by IDOT. It protects individuals' identities by prohibiting personal information or any other identifying information from being made public. This act makes other technical changes in regards to IDOT accident reports and accidents concerning IDOT employees and allows the Secretary of State to disclose notations of accident involvement maintained on individual driving records.

Permits scattering of ashes in DNR property

Public Act 100-97, [Senate Bill 1586](#)

This new law amends the Crematory Regulation Act to include property used for outdoor recreation or natural resource conservation owned by the Department of Natural Resources and designated as a scattering area as permitted areas.

Gubernatorial boards and commissions, demographic info update

Public Act 100-234, [Senate Bill 1670](#)

The Gubernatorial Boards and Commissions Act is amended to update forms and databases to allow Illinoisans who apply to serve on boards and commissions under the authority of the Governor's Office to self-identify as LGBTQ.

Patient referral license requirement

Public Act 100-99, [Senate Bill 1676](#)

Provides that a hospital, nursing home or health care provider that receives funds from the state may not refer a patient to a home health agency, home nursing agency or home services agency unless the agency is licensed under the Home Health, Home Services, and Home Nursing Agency Licensing Act.

Motor vehicle insurance coverage

Public Act 100-485, [Senate Bill 1681](#)

This new law provides that each rail carrier that contracts with a contract carrier for the transportation of its employees in the course of their employment must verify that the contract carrier has hit and run, uninsured, and underinsured motor vehicle coverage in an amount not less than \$500,000 per passenger. P.A. 99-799 requires contract carriers to have uninsured motor vehicle coverage and underinsured coverage of \$500,000 per passenger beginning January 1, 2017. This legislation is intended to provide verification of that coverage.

Professional licensure reform for those with prior convictions

Public Act 100-286, [Senate Bill 1688](#)

Reduces barriers to professional licensure for persons with arrest and conviction records wishing to become licensed in Illinois. It allows licensing agencies to consider mitigating factors and evidence of rehabilitation contained in an applicant's record to determine whether a prior criminal conviction will impair their ability to practice. The law maintains that licensing agencies may still deny applicants because of criminal convictions, rehabilitation, mitigating factors, or other factors if they determine the conviction will impair the ability of applicant to perform their licensed duties.

Military service on death certificates

Public Act 100-310, [Senate Bill 1693](#)

Amends the Vital Records Act to allow for the death certificate of a person who served in the military to include the deceased individual's status as a veteran. It may also include the branch of service and the period of time in which the individual served in the military.

Reducing gun violence

Public Act 100-3, [Senate Bill 1722](#)

This new law is aimed at reducing gun violence in Chicago and in gang-ridden areas of the state by cracking down on violent repeat firearm offenders. It increases the minimum sentence for unlawful use of a weapon by a felon from 3-7 years to 7-14 years, and increases the minimum for aggravated unlawful use of a weapon from 3-6 years to 6-7 years. The measure also creates a diversionary program for first-time, non-violent offenders charged with firearm possession related offenses. The program is open to individuals 20 years of age and under and is subject to the State's Attorney's approval. Both provisions will sunset after 5 years.

Rental car collision waivers

Public Act 100-312, [Senate Bill 1730](#)

The Renter's Financial Responsibility and Protection Act is amended to remove a provision providing that a rental company shall not charge more than \$13.50 for full or partial 24-hour rental day for a collision damage waiver. It also removes a provision which provided that a rental company may offer a collision damage waiver on any rental vehicle having a value in excess of a Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price of \$50,000.

Knowledge of sexual orientation in murder cases

Public Act 100-460, [Senate Bill 1761](#)

Discovery, knowledge or disclosure of the victim's sexual orientation cannot qualify as a mitigating factor or constitute serious provocation in a case of first or second degree murder.

Municipalities' treatment of construction and demolition debris haulers

Public Act 100-316, [Senate Bill 1807](#)

Construction and demolition debris hauling companies will now be able to legally operate in municipalities that already have contracts with other waste haulers without the fear of being found to have violated those contracts. The bill amends the Illinois Municipal Code

to prohibit municipalities from entering into a new contract or awarding a franchise for the collection and disposal of construction/demolition debris. The new law does not apply to municipalities that currently have contracts or franchises, or the renewal of those contracts or franchises.

“The Telehealth Act” rules regarding the practice of telemedicine

Public Act 100-317, [Senate Bill 1811](#)

This legislation creates the “Telehealth Act” to regulate the practice of medicine via telephone or videoconferencing. The “Telehealth Act” spells out guidelines and definitions for the practice of telemedicine and updates definitions of telemedicine to include the latest technologies. The law clarifies that the health care professional that treats an Illinois resident via telemedical means must be licensed to practice their specified medical discipline in Illinois.

Collateral Recovery Act exemptions

Public Act 100-102, [Senate Bill 1834](#)

This act exempts all vehicle auctioneers or the employees of an auctioneer, involved in the selling of a vehicle that has been repossessed, unless the auctioneer directly performs the repossession of the vehicle, and exempts a third party entity or person, acting on behalf of the creditor or lender, does not perform the actual repossession but instead forwards the assignment to a licensed agency.

Asthma school tests

Public Act 100-238, [Senate Bill 1846](#)

Requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to promote rules and regulations about including asthma in the standard school health examination, and amends the Illinois Health Statistics Act, requiring DPH to collect and maintain data concerning the extent, nature and impact of asthma.

Research dogs and cats adoption act

Public Act 100-323, [Senate Bill 1884](#)

The law creates the Research Dogs and Cats Adoption Act. It says that a research facility, after the completion of its research, must assess the health of the dog or cat, and determine whether or not the animal is suitable for adoption. For the animals determined to be fit, the research facility must make a reasonable effort to have them adopted. Facilities that provide the animals to adoption agencies are immune from liability except when willful or wanton misconduct takes place. Research facilities must also post their animal policies online.

Protection for volunteer emergency workers

Public Act 100-324, [Senate Bill 1895](#)

Provides that a public or private employee, who is also a volunteer emergency worker, may not be disciplined by their employer for responding to an emergency phone call or text message during work hours. The exception being if the individual operates a vehicle as part of their job and texting or calling is not permitted while operating the vehicle. The law does not supersede the employer’s workplace policies on cell phone usage during work.

Consumer statement of protection

Public Act 100-240, [Senate Bill 1898](#)

Provides that a contract or proposed contract for sale or lease merchandise or services may not waive the consumer’s right to make a statement about the seller or lessor of the merchandise they purchased. Makes it unlawful to threaten or seek punishment against a consumer for making a protected statement. Provides that a waiver of the new provisions is against public policy and void.

Clean Syringe Act

Public Act 100-326, [Senate Bill 1944](#)

Allows for an individual to purchase, and a pharmacist to sell, up to 100 hypodermic syringes in a day. Previously a purchaser could only buy 20 syringes per visit but could visit multiple times in one day. It also allows for a prescriber, rather than only a licensed physician, to direct a patient to have in their possession hypodermic syringes as well.

Angel Investment Credit

Public Act 100-328, [Senate Bill 2012](#)

The Angel Investment Tax Credit program is designed to attract and encourage the placement of investment dollars into early-stage, innovative companies throughout Illinois. The bill extended the life of the credit by five years to December 31, 2021 and made a number of changes that expanded eligibility of the program, including, (i) creating a minimum investment amount of \$10,000, while instituting a maximum investment of \$2,000,000 per project, and (ii) requiring that of the \$10,000,000 worth of Credits allowed to be awarded, a portion must be reserved for investments in smaller counties and minority-/women-owned businesses. The bill further improved the program's accountability by providing that a qualified business venture that receives the credit must maintain a minimum employment threshold in the State for three (3) years from the issue date of the last tax credit certificate; otherwise, the credit would be subject to a claw-back from the Department of Revenue.

Transitional School Buses

Public Act 100-241, [Senate Bill 2028](#)

This new law provides that a bus licensed and plated to transport school children may operate both as a school bus and to transport passengers without changing registration plates, if they operate within all of the requirements of a school bus.

Bail Bill of Rights

Public Act 100-1, [Senate Bill 2034](#)

The bill creates the Bail Bill of Rights under the Bail Reform Act of 2017, by incorporating different initiatives. It provides that an individual charged with a crime shall be allowed counsel at the bail hearing and states that if a defendant desires counsel for his initial bail hearing but cannot afford one the court will provide the defendant with a public defender. An individual in custody for a non-violent misdemeanor, Class 3 or 4 felony shall be brought before the court at the next available court date or seven days after bail was set, for a rehearing of bail. It also provides that there is a presumption that any conditions for release shall be non-monetary in nature and that the court shall impose the least restrictive conditions to ensure appearance at future court dates. Additionally, the Supreme Court may create a risk assessment tool to be used in proceedings to assist the Court when establishing bail and assessing the defendant's likelihood of appearing in court. It provides that a person with bail set on a non-violent offense shall have a \$30 deducted from his or her monetary bail every day the person is incarcerated. Finally it amends the repeal date of the Illinois Street Gang and Racketeer Influenced and corrupt Organizations Law to June 11, 2022 (rather than June 11, 2017).

Clarifying the authority of a county or municipality-county health department

Public Act 100-330, [Senate Bill 2057](#)

In response to an instance in Champaign County, this legislation provides that a county or municipality-county health department does not have jurisdiction over private residential leaseholds, such as fraternities on college campuses, unless it regulates private single-family residential households in a similar manner. The City of Chicago and Cook County are exempted.

Improving transparency in the true cost of unfunded mandates

Public Act 100-242, [Senate Bill 2066](#)

A new layer of transparency is now available in Illinois government as it relates to the cost of unfunded mandates on local governments. An initiative of the Lt. Governor, SB 2066 provides that the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's (DCEO) catalog of state mandates shall also include a statewide cost of compliance estimate. Unfunded mandates include any state-initiated action that requires a local unit of government to absorb a new function at their own cost.