

AN ACT concerning government.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,  
represented in the General Assembly:**

Article 1.

Section 1-1. Short Title. This Act may be cited as the  
FY2010 Budget Implementation (Capital) Act.

Section 1-3. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Act to make  
changes in state programs that are necessary to implement the  
Governor's Fiscal Year 2010 budget recommendations concerning  
capital.

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Department of Public Health Powers and  
Duties Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is  
amended by adding Section 2310-640 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2310/2310-640 new)

Sec. 2310-640. Hospital Capital Investment Program.

(a) Subject to appropriation, the Department shall  
establish and administer a program to award capital grants to  
Illinois hospitals licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act.

Grants awarded under this program shall only be used to fund capital projects to improve or renovate the hospital's facility or to improve, replace or acquire the hospital's equipment or technology. Such projects may include, but are not limited to, projects to satisfy any building code, safety standard or life safety code; projects to maintain, improve, renovate, expand or construct buildings or structures; projects to maintain, establish or improve health information technology; or projects to maintain or improve patient safety, quality of care or access to care.

The Department shall establish rules necessary to implement the Hospital Capital Investment Program, including application standards, requirements for the distribution and obligation of grant funds, accounting for the use of the funds, reporting the status of funded projects, and standards for monitoring compliance with standards. In awarding grants under this Section, the Department shall consider criteria that include but are not limited to: the financial requirements of the project and the extent to which the grant makes it possible to implement the project; the proposed project's likely benefit in terms of patient safety or quality of care; and the proposed project's likely benefit in terms of maintaining or improving access to care.

The Department shall approve a hospital's eligibility for a hospital capital investment grant pursuant to the standards established by this Section. The Department shall determine

eligible project costs, including but not limited to the use of funds for the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, architectural planning, engineering, and installation of capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, technology and durable equipment for hospital purposes. No portion of a hospital capital investment grant awarded by the Department may be used by a hospital to pay for any on-going operational costs, pay outstanding debt, or be allocated to an endowment or other invested fund.

Nothing in this Section shall exempt nor relieve any hospital receiving a grant under this Section from any requirement of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act.

(b) Safety Net Hospital Grants. The Department shall make capital grants to hospitals eligible for safety net hospital grants under this subsection. The total amount of grants to any individual hospital shall be no less than \$2,500,000 and no more than \$7,000,000. The total amount of grants to hospitals under this subsection shall not exceed \$100,000,000. Hospitals that satisfy one of the following criteria shall be eligible to apply for safety net hospital grants:

(1) Any general acute care hospital located in a county of over 3,000,000 inhabitants that has a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate for the rate year beginning on October 1, 2008 greater than 43%, that is not affiliated with a hospital system that owns or operates more than 3

hospitals, and that has more than 13,500 Medicaid inpatient days.

(2) Any general acute care hospital that is located in a county of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants and has a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate for the rate year beginning on October 1, 2008 greater than 55% and has authorized beds for the obstetric-gynecology category of service as reported in the 2008 Annual Hospital Bed Report, issued by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

(3) Any hospital that is defined in 89 Illinois Administrative Code Section 149.50(c)(3)(A) and that has less than 20,000 Medicaid inpatient days.

(4) Any general acute care hospital that is located in a county of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants and has a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate for the rate year beginning on October 1, 2008 greater than 64%.

(5) Any general acute care hospital that is located in a county of over 3,000,000 inhabitants and a city of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, that has a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate for the rate year beginning on October 1, 2008 greater than 22%, that has more than 12,000 Medicaid inpatient days, and that has a case mix index greater than 0.71.

(c) Community Hospital Grants. The Department shall make a one-time capital grant to any public or not-for-profit hospitals located in counties of less than 3,000,000

inhabitants that are not otherwise eligible for a grant under subsection (b) of this Section and that have a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate for the rate year beginning on October 1, 2008 of at least 10%. The total amount of grants under this subsection shall not exceed \$50,000,000. This grant shall be the sum of the following payments:

(1) For each acute care hospital, a base payment of:

(i) \$170,000 if it is located in an urban area; or

(ii) \$340,000 if it is located in a rural area.

(2) A payment equal to the product of \$45 multiplied by total Medicaid inpatient days for each hospital.

(d) Annual report. The Department of Public Health shall prepare and submit to the Governor and the General Assembly an annual report by January 1 of each year regarding its administration of the Hospital Capital Investment Program, including an overview of the program and information about the specific purpose and amount of each grant and the status of funded projects. The report shall include information as to whether each project is subject to and authorized under the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act, if applicable.

(e) Definitions. As used in this Section, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

"General acute care hospital" shall have the same meaning as general acute care hospital in Section 5A-12.2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

"Hospital" shall have the same meaning as defined in

Section 3 of the Hospital Licensing Act, but in no event shall it include a hospital owned or operated by a State agency, a State university, or a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more.

"Medicaid inpatient day" shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 5A-12.2(n) of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

"Medicaid inpatient utilization rate" shall have the same meaning as provided in Title 89, Chapter I, subchapter d, Part 148, Section 148.120 of the Illinois Administrative Code.

"Rural" shall have the same meaning as provided in Title 89, Chapter I, subchapter d, Part 148, Section 148.25(g)(3) of the Illinois Administrative Code.

"Urban" shall have the same meaning as provided in Title 89, Chapter I, subchapter d, Part 148, Section 148.25(g)(4) of the Illinois Administrative Code.

Article 10.

Section 10-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Community Health Center Construction Act, and references in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 10-5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Board" means the Illinois Capital Development Board.

"Community health center site" means a new physical site where a community health center will provide primary health

care services either to a medically underserved population or area or to the uninsured population of this State.

"Community provider" means a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) or FQHC Look-Alike (Community Health Center or health center), designated as such by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, that operates at least one federally designated primary health care delivery site in the State of Illinois.

"Department" means the Illinois Department of Public Health.

"Medically underserved area" means an urban or rural area designated by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services as an area with a shortage of personal health services.

"Medically underserved population" means (i) the population of an urban or rural area designated by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services as an area with a shortage of personal health services or (ii) a population group designated by the Secretary as having a shortage of those services.

"Primary health care services" means the following:

(1) Basic health services consisting of the following:

(A) Health services related to family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, or gynecology that are furnished by physicians and, if appropriate, physician assistants, nurse

practitioners, and nurse midwives.

(B) Diagnostic laboratory and radiologic services.

(C) Preventive health services, including the following:

(i) Prenatal and perinatal services.

(ii) Screenings for breast, ovarian, and cervical cancer.

(iii) Well-child services.

(iv) Immunizations against vaccine-preventable diseases.

(v) Screenings for elevated blood lead levels, communicable diseases, and cholesterol.

(vi) Pediatric eye, ear, and dental screenings to determine the need for vision and hearing correction and dental care.

(vii) Voluntary family planning services.

(viii) Preventive dental services.

(D) Emergency medical services.

(E) Pharmaceutical services as appropriate for particular health centers.

(2) Referrals to providers of medical services and other health-related services (including substance abuse and mental health services).

(3) Patient case management services (including counseling, referral, and follow-up services) and other services designed to assist health center patients in

establishing eligibility for and gaining access to federal, State, and local programs that provide or financially support the provision of medical, social, educational, or other related services.

(4) Services that enable individuals to use the services of the health center (including outreach and transportation services and, if a substantial number of the individuals in the population are of limited English-speaking ability, the services of appropriate personnel fluent in the language spoken by a predominant number of those individuals).

(5) Education of patients and the general population served by the health center regarding the availability and proper use of health services.

(6) Additional health services consisting of services that are appropriate to meet the health needs of the population served by the health center involved and that may include the following:

(A) Environmental health services, including the following:

(i) Detection and alleviation of unhealthful conditions associated with water supply.

(ii) Sewage treatment.

(iii) Solid waste disposal.

(iv) Detection and alleviation of rodent and parasite infestation.

(v) Field sanitation.

(vi) Housing.

(vii) Other environmental factors related to health.

(B) Special occupation-related health services for migratory and seasonal agricultural workers, including the following:

(i) Screening for and control of infectious diseases, including parasitic diseases.

(ii) Injury prevention programs, which may include prevention of exposure to unsafe levels of agricultural chemicals, including pesticides.

"Uninsured population" means persons who do not own private health care insurance, are not part of a group insurance plan, and are not eligible for any State or federal government-sponsored health care program.

Section 10-10. Operation of the grant program.

(a) The Board, in consultation with the Department, shall establish the Community Health Center Construction Grant Program and may make grants to eligible community providers subject to appropriations out of funds reserved for capital improvements or expenditures as provided for in this Act. The Program shall operate in a manner so that the estimated cost of the Program during the fiscal year will not exceed the total appropriation for the Program. The grants shall be for the

purpose of constructing or renovating new community health center sites, renovating existing community health center sites, and purchasing equipment to provide primary health care services to medically underserved populations or areas as defined in Section 10-5 of this Act or providing primary health care services to the uninsured population of Illinois.

(b) A recipient of a grant to establish a new community health center site must add each such site to the recipient's established service area for the purpose of extending federal FQHC or FQHC Look-Alike status to the new site in accordance with federal regulations.

Section 10-15. Eligibility for grant. To be eligible for a grant under this Act, a recipient must be a community provider as defined in Section 10-5 of this Act.

Section 10-20. Use of grant moneys. A recipient of a grant under this Act may use the grant moneys to do any one or more of the following:

- (1) Purchase equipment.
- (2) Acquire a new physical location for the purpose of delivering primary health care services.
- (3) Construct or renovate new or existing community health center sites.

Section 10-25. Reporting. Within 60 days after the first

year of a grant under this Act, the grant recipient must submit a progress report to the Department. The Department may assist each grant recipient in meeting the goals and objectives stated in the original grant proposal submitted by the recipient, that grant moneys are being used for appropriate purposes, and that residents of the community are being served by the new community health center sites established with grant moneys.

#### Article 15.

Section 15-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Public Library Construction Act, and references in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 15-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Grant index" means a figure for each public library equal to one minus the ratio of the public library's equalized assessed valuation per capita to the equalized assessed valuation per capita of the public library located at the 90th percentile for all public libraries in the State. The grant index shall be no less than 0.35 and no greater than 0.75 for each public library; provided that the grant index for public libraries whose equalized assessed valuation per capita is at the 99th percentile and above for all public libraries in the State shall be 0.00.

"Public library" means the governmental unit of any free

and public library (i) established under the Illinois Local Library Act, the Public Library District Act of 1991, the Illinois Library System Act, or the Village Library Act or (ii) maintained and operated by a unit of local government. "Public library" does not include any private library.

"Public library construction project" means the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, architectural planning, installation, maintenance, and upkeep of capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment, and land for public library purposes.

Section 15-10. Grant awards. The Secretary of State is authorized to make grants to public libraries for public library construction projects with funds appropriated for that purpose from the Build Illinois Bond Fund.

Section 15-15. Grants. The Secretary of State is authorized to determine grant eligibility for public library construction projects and shall determine the priority order for public library construction project grants to be made by the Secretary of State. When a grant eligibility has been determined for a public library construction project, the Secretary of State shall notify the public library of the dollar amount of the public library construction project's cost that the public library will be required to finance with non-grant funds in

order to qualify to receive a public library construction project grant under this Act from the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall thereafter determine whether a grant shall be made.

Section 15-20. Grant application; public library facilities plan. Public libraries shall apply to the Secretary of State for public library construction project grants. Public libraries filing grant applications shall submit to the Secretary of State a public library facilities plan that shall include, but not be limited to, an assessment of present and future public library facility needs as required by present and anticipated public library programming, the availability of local financial resources including current revenues, fund balances, and unused bonding capacity, a fiscal plan for meeting present and anticipated debt service obligations, and a maintenance plan and schedule that contain necessary assurances that new, renovated, and existing facilities are being or will be properly maintained. The Secretary of State shall review and approve public library facilities plans prior to determining eligibility and authorizing grants. Each public library that is determined to be eligible shall annually update its public library facilities plan and submit the revised plan to the Secretary of State for approval.

Section 15-25. Eligibility and project standards.

(a) The Secretary of State shall establish eligibility standards for public library construction project grants and approve a public library's eligibility for a public library construction project grant pursuant to the established standards. These standards shall include minimum service population requirements for construction project grants.

(b) The Secretary of State shall establish project standards for all public library construction project grants provided pursuant to this Act. These standards shall include the determination of recognized project costs that shall be eligible for State financial assistance and enrichment costs that shall not be eligible for State financial assistance.

Section 15-30. Priority of public library construction projects. The Secretary of State shall develop standards for the determination of priority needs concerning public library construction projects based upon approved public library facilities plans. These standards shall call for prioritization based on the degree of need and project type in the following order:

(1) Replacement or reconstruction of public library facilities destroyed or damaged by flood, tornado, fire, earthquake, or other disasters, either man-made or produced by nature;

(2) Projects designed to address population growth or to replace aging public library facilities;

(3) Replacement or reconstruction of public library facilities determined to be severe and continuing health or life safety hazards;

(4) Alterations necessary to provide accessibility for qualified individuals with disabilities; and

(5) Other unique solutions to facility needs.

Section 15-35. Public library construction project grant amounts; permitted use; prohibited use.

(a) The product of the public library's grant index and the recognized project cost, as determined by the Secretary of State, for an approved public library construction project shall equal the amount of the grant the Secretary of State shall provide to the eligible public library. The grant index shall not be used in cases where the General Assembly and the Governor approve appropriations designated for specifically identified public library construction projects.

(b) In each fiscal year in which public library construction project grants are awarded, of the total amount awarded statewide, 20% shall be awarded to the Chicago Public Library System, provided that the Chicago Public Library System complies with the provisions of this Act, and 80% shall be awarded to public libraries outside of the City of Chicago.

(c) No portion of a public library construction project grant awarded by the Secretary of State shall be used by a public library for any on-going operational costs.

Section 15-37. Carry over projects. If a public library has been determined eligible for a public library construction project, has arranged and approved all local financing, and is eligible to receive a public library construction project grant award in any fiscal year, but does not receive such award in that year due to lack of adequate appropriations, those public library construction projects shall continue to be considered for grant awards for the following fiscal year.

Section 15-40. Supervision of public library construction projects. The Secretary of State shall exercise general supervision over public library construction projects financed pursuant to this Act. Public libraries, however, must be allowed to choose the architect and engineer for their public library construction projects, and no project may be disapproved by the Secretary of State solely due to a public library's selection of an architect or engineer.

Section 15-50. Referendum requirements. After the Secretary of State has approved all or part of a public library's application and made a determination of eligibility for a public library construction project grant, the governing body of the public library shall submit the project or the financing of the project to a referendum when the referendum is required by law.

Section 15-55. Rules. The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules as it deems necessary for carrying out its responsibilities under the provisions of this Act.

Section 15-60. Public library capital needs assessment. The Secretary of State shall file with the General Assembly a comprehensive assessment report of the capital needs of all public libraries in this State before January 1, 2010 and every 2 years thereafter. This assessment shall include, without limitation, an analysis of the 5 categories of capital needs prioritized in Section 15-30 of this Act.

#### Article 20.

Section 20-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Park and Recreational Facility Construction Act, and references in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 20-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Department" means the Department of Natural Resources.

"Grant index" means a figure for each park or recreation unit equal to one minus the ratio of the park or recreation unit's equalized assessed valuation per capita to the equalized assessed valuation per capita of the park or recreation unit located at the 90th percentile for all park or recreation units

in the State. The grant index shall be no less than 0.35 and no greater than 0.75 for each park or recreation unit; provided that the grant index for park or recreation units whose equalized assessed valuation per capita is at the 99th percentile and above for all park or recreation units in the State shall be 0.00.

"Park or recreation unit" means the governmental unit of any public park, park district, park and recreation district, recreational facility, or recreation system established under the Park District Code, the Chicago Park District Act, the Metro-East Park and Recreation District Act, or the Illinois Municipal Code.

"Park or recreation unit construction project" means the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, architectural planning, installation, maintenance, and upkeep of (i) capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment, and land for park or recreation purposes and (ii) open spaces and natural areas, as those terms are defined in Section 10 of the Illinois Open Land Trust Act.

Section 20-10. Grant awards. The Department is authorized to make grants to park or recreation units for park or recreation unit construction projects with funds appropriated for that purpose from the Build Illinois Bond Fund.

Section 20-15. Grants. The Department is authorized to determine grant eligibility for park or recreation unit construction projects and shall determine the priority order for park or recreation unit construction project grants to be made by the Department. When grant eligibility has been determined for a park or recreation unit construction project, the Department shall notify the park or recreation unit of the dollar amount of the park or recreation unit construction project's cost that the park or recreation unit will be required to finance with non-grant funds in order to qualify to receive a park or recreation unit construction project grant under this Act from the Department. The Department shall thereafter determine whether a grant shall be made.

Section 20-20. Grant application; facilities plan. Park or recreation units shall apply to the Department for park or recreation unit construction project grants. Park or recreation units filing grant applications shall submit to the Department a facilities plan that shall include, but not be limited to, an assessment of present and future park or recreation facility needs as required by present and anticipated park or recreational programming, the availability of local financial resources including current revenues, fund balances, and unused bonding capacity, a fiscal plan for meeting present and anticipated debt service obligations, and a maintenance plan and schedule that contain necessary

assurances that new, renovated, and existing facilities are being or will be properly maintained. The Department shall review and approve park or recreation unit facilities plans prior to determining eligibility and authorizing grants. Each park or recreation unit that is determined to be eligible shall annually update its facilities plan and submit the revised plan to the Department for approval.

Section 20-25. Eligibility and project standards.

(a) The Department shall establish eligibility standards for park or recreation unit construction project grants and approve a park or recreation unit's eligibility for a park or recreation unit construction project grant pursuant to the established standards. These standards shall include minimum service population requirements for park or recreation unit construction project grants.

(b) The Department shall establish project standards for all park or recreation unit construction project grants provided pursuant to this Act. These standards shall include the determination of recognized project costs that shall be eligible for State financial assistance and enrichment costs that shall not be eligible for State financial assistance.

Section 20-30. Priority of construction projects. The Department shall develop standards for the determination of priority needs concerning park or recreation unit construction

projects based upon approved facilities plans. These standards shall call for prioritization based on the degree of need and project type in the following order:

(1) Replacement or reconstruction of park or recreation unit facilities destroyed or damaged by flood, tornado, fire, earthquake, or other disasters, either man-made or produced by nature;

(2) Projects designed to address population growth or to replace aging park or recreation unit facilities;

(3) Replacement or reconstruction of park or recreation unit facilities determined to be severe and continuing health or life safety hazards;

(4) Alterations necessary to provide accessibility for qualified individuals with disabilities; and

(5) Other unique solutions to facility needs.

Section 20-35. Grant amounts; permitted use; prohibited use.

(a) The product of the park or recreation unit's grant index and the recognized project cost, as determined by the Department, for an approved park or recreation unit construction project shall equal the amount of the grant the Department shall provide to the eligible park or recreation unit. The grant index shall not be used in cases where the General Assembly and the Governor approve appropriations designated for specifically identified park or recreation unit

construction projects.

(b) In each fiscal year in which park or recreation unit construction project grants are awarded, of the total amount awarded statewide, 20% shall be awarded to the Chicago Park District, provided that the Chicago Park District complies with the provisions of this Act, and 80% shall be awarded to park or recreation units outside of the City of Chicago.

(c) No portion of a park or recreation unit construction project grant awarded by the Department shall be used by a park or recreation unit for any on-going operational costs.

Section 20-37. Carry over projects. If a park or recreation unit has been determined eligible for a park or recreation unit construction project, has arranged and approved all local financing, and is eligible to receive a park or recreation unit construction project grant award in any fiscal year, but does not receive such award in that year due to lack of adequate appropriations, those park or recreation unit construction projects shall continue to be considered for grant awards for the following fiscal year.

Section 20-40. Supervision of park or recreation unit construction projects. The Department shall exercise general supervision over park or recreation unit construction projects financed pursuant to this Act. Park or recreation units, however, must be allowed to choose the architect and engineer

for their park or recreation unit construction projects, and no project may be disapproved by the Department solely due to a park or recreation unit's selection of an architect or engineer.

Section 20-50. Referendum requirements. After the Department has approved all or part of a park or recreation unit's application and made a determination of eligibility for a park or recreation unit construction project grant, the park or recreation unit shall submit the project or the financing of the project to a referendum when the referendum is required by law.

Section 20-55. Rules. The Department shall promulgate such rules as it deems necessary for carrying out its responsibilities under the provisions of this Act.

Section 20-60. Capital needs assessment. The Department shall file with the General Assembly a comprehensive assessment report of the capital needs of all park or recreation units in this State before January 1, 2010 and every 2 years thereafter. This assessment shall include, without limitation, an analysis of the 5 categories of capital needs prioritized in Section 20-30 of this Act.

Article 25.

Section 25-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Private Colleges and Universities Capital Distribution Formula Act, and references in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 25-5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Independent colleges" means non-public, non-profit colleges and universities based in Illinois. The term does not include any institution that primarily or exclusively provided online education services as of the fall 2008 term.

"FTE" means full-time equivalent enrollment based on Fall 2008 Final full-time equivalent enrollment according to the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Section 25-10. Distribution. This Act creates a distribution formula for funds appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund to the Capital Development Board for the Illinois Board of Higher Education for grants to various private colleges and universities.

Funds appropriated for this purpose shall be distributed by the Illinois Board of Higher Education through a formula to independent colleges that have been given operational approval by the Illinois Board of Higher Education as of the Fall 2008 term. The distribution formula shall have 2 components: a base grant portion of the appropriation and an FTE grant portion of

the appropriation. Each independent college shall be awarded both a base grant portion of the appropriation and an FTE grant portion of the appropriation.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education shall distribute moneys appropriated for this purpose to independent colleges based on the following base grant criteria: for each independent college reporting between 1 and 200 FTE a base grant of \$200,000 shall be awarded; for each independent college reporting between 201 and 500 FTE a base grant of \$1,000,000 shall be awarded; for each independent college reporting between 501 and 4,000 FTE a base grant of \$2,000,000 shall be awarded; and for each independent college reporting 4,001 or more FTE a base grant of \$5,000,000 shall be awarded.

The remainder of the moneys appropriated for this purpose shall be distributed by the Illinois Board of Higher Education to each independent college on a per capita basis as determined by the independent college's FTE as reported by the Illinois Board of Higher Education's most recent fall FTE report.

Each independent college shall have up to 5 years from the date of appropriation to access and utilize its awarded amounts. If any independent college does not utilize its full award or a portion thereof after 5 years, the remaining funds shall be re-distributed to other independent colleges on an FTE basis.

Section 30-5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 605-400 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-400) (was 20 ILCS 605/46.19c)

Sec. 605-400. Office of Urban Assistance. The Department shall provide for, staff, and administer an Office of Urban Assistance, which shall plan and coordinate existing State programs designed to aid and stimulate the economic growth of depressed urban areas. Among other duties assigned by the Department, the Office shall have the following duties:

(1) To coordinate the activities of the following units and programs of the Department and all other present and future units and programs of the Department that impact depressed urban areas to the extent that they impact upon or concern urban economics:

(A) Enterprise Zone Program.

(B) Small Business Development Center Program.

(C) Programs that assist in the development of community infrastructure.

(D) Illinois House Energy Assistance Program.

(E) Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program.

(F) Programs financed with Community Services Block Grant funds.

(G) Industrial Training Program.

(H) Technology Transfer and Innovation Program.

(I) Rental Rehabilitation Program.

(J) Displaced Homemaker Program.

(K) Programs under the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

The Office shall convene quarterly meetings of representatives who are designated by the Department to represent the units and programs listed in items (A) through (K).

(2) To gather information concerning any State or federal program that is designed to revitalize or assist depressed urban areas in the State and to provide this information to public and private entities upon request.

(3) To promote and assist in developing urban inner city industrial parks.

(4) To promote economic parity and the autonomy of citizens of this State through promoting and assisting the development of urban inner city small business development centers, urban youth unemployment projects, small business incubators, family resource centers, urban developments banks, self managed urban businesses, and plans for urban infrastructure projects over the next 25 years.

(5) To recommend to the General Assembly and the Governor economic policies for urban areas and planning models that will result in the reconstruction of the economy of urban areas, especially those urban areas where economically and socially

disadvantaged people live.

(6) To make recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor on the establishment of urban economic policy in the areas of (i) housing, (ii) scientific research, (iii) urban youth unemployment, (iv) business incubators and family resource centers in urban inner cities, and (v) alternative energy resource development, and the need thereof, in urban areas as part of the department's 5-year plan for economic development.

(7) To make any rules and regulations necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(8) To encourage new industrial enterprises to locate in urban areas (i) through educational promotions that point out the opportunities of any such area as a commercial and industrial field of opportunity and (ii) by the solicitation of industrial enterprises; and to do other acts that, in the judgment of the Office, are necessary and proper in fostering and promoting the industrial development and economic welfare of any urban area. The Office, however, shall have no power to require reports from or to regulate any business.

(9) To accept grants, loans, or appropriations from the federal government or the State, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, to be used for the operating expenses of the Office or for any purposes of the Office, including the making of direct loans or grants of those funds for public,

private, experimental, or cooperative housing, scientific research, urban inner city industrial parks, urban youth employment projects, business incubators, urban infrastructure development, alternative energy resource development, food deserts and community food plots, community facilities needed in urban areas, and any other purpose related to the revitalization of urban areas.

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 30-10. The General Obligation Bond Act is amended by changing Sections 3 and 9 as follows:

(30 ILCS 330/3) (from Ch. 127, par. 653)

Sec. 3. Capital Facilities. The amount of \$7,320,235,369 is authorized to be used for the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, financing, architectural planning and installation of capital facilities within the State, consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment, land, ~~and~~ interests in land, and the costs associated with the purchase and implementation of information technology, including but not limited to the purchase of hardware and software, for the following specific purposes:

(a) \$2,211,228,000 for educational purposes by State universities and colleges, the Illinois Community College Board created by the Public Community College Act and for grants to public community colleges as authorized by

Sections 5-11 and 5-12 of the Public Community College Act;

(b) \$1,607,420,000 for correctional purposes at State prison and correctional centers;

(c) \$531,175,000 for open spaces, recreational and conservation purposes and the protection of land;

(d) \$589,917,000 for child care facilities, mental and public health facilities, and facilities for the care of disabled veterans and their spouses;

(e) \$1,455,990,000 for use by the State, its departments, authorities, public corporations, commissions and agencies;

(f) \$818,100 for cargo handling facilities at port districts and for breakwaters, including harbor entrances, at port districts in conjunction with facilities for small boats and pleasure crafts;

(g) \$204,657,000 for water resource management projects;

(h) \$16,940,269 for the provision of facilities for food production research and related instructional and public service activities at the State universities and public community colleges;

(i) \$36,000,000 for grants by the Secretary of State, as State Librarian, for central library facilities authorized by Section 8 of the Illinois Library System Act and for grants by the Capital Development Board to units of local government for public library facilities;

(j) \$25,000,000 for the acquisition, development, construction, reconstruction, improvement, financing, architectural planning and installation of capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment and land for grants to counties, municipalities or public building commissions with correctional facilities that do not comply with the minimum standards of the Department of Corrections under Section 3-15-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(k) \$5,000,000 for grants in fiscal year 1988 by the Department of Conservation for improvement or expansion of aquarium facilities located on property owned by a park district;

(l) \$432,590,000 to State agencies for grants to local governments for the acquisition, financing, architectural planning, development, alteration, installation, and construction of capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment, and land; and

(m) \$203,500,000 for the Illinois Open Land Trust Program as defined by the Illinois Open Land Trust Act.

The amounts authorized above for capital facilities may be used for the acquisition, installation, alteration, construction, or reconstruction of capital facilities and for the purchase of equipment for the purpose of major capital improvements which will reduce energy consumption in State buildings or facilities.

(Source: P.A. 91-39, 6-15-99; 91-53, eff. 6-30-99; 91-710, eff. 5-17-00; 92-13, eff. 6-22-01; 92-598, eff. 6-28-02.)

(30 ILCS 330/9) (from Ch. 127, par. 659)

Sec. 9. Conditions for Issuance and Sale of Bonds -  
Requirements for Bonds.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, Bonds shall be issued and sold from time to time, in one or more series, in such amounts and at such prices as may be directed by the Governor, upon recommendation by the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Bonds shall be in such form (either coupon, registered or book entry), in such denominations, payable within 25 years from their date, subject to such terms of redemption with or without premium, bear interest payable at such times and at such fixed or variable rate or rates, and be dated as shall be fixed and determined by the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget in the order authorizing the issuance and sale of any series of Bonds, which order shall be approved by the Governor and is herein called a "Bond Sale Order"; provided however, that interest payable at fixed or variable rates shall not exceed that permitted in the Bond Authorization Act, as now or hereafter amended. Bonds shall be payable at such place or places, within or without the State of Illinois, and may be made registrable as to either principal or as to both principal and interest, as shall be specified in the Bond Sale Order.

Bonds may be callable or subject to purchase and retirement or tender and remarketing as fixed and determined in the Bond Sale Order. Bonds, other than Bonds issued under Section 3 of this Act for the costs associated with the purchase and implementation of information technology, must be issued with principal or mandatory redemption amounts in equal amounts, with the first maturity issued occurring within the fiscal year in which the Bonds are issued or within the next succeeding fiscal year, with Bonds issued maturing or subject to mandatory redemption each fiscal year thereafter up to 25 years. Bonds issued under Section 3 of this Act for the costs associated with the purchase and implementation of information technology must be issued with principal or mandatory redemption amounts in equal amounts, with the first maturity issued occurring with the fiscal year in which the respective bonds are issued or with the next succeeding fiscal year, with the respective bonds issued maturing or subject to mandatory redemption each fiscal year thereafter up to 10 years.

In the case of any series of Bonds bearing interest at a variable interest rate ("Variable Rate Bonds"), in lieu of determining the rate or rates at which such series of Variable Rate Bonds shall bear interest and the price or prices at which such Variable Rate Bonds shall be initially sold or remarketed (in the event of purchase and subsequent resale), the Bond Sale Order may provide that such interest rates and prices may vary from time to time depending on criteria established in such

Bond Sale Order, which criteria may include, without limitation, references to indices or variations in interest rates as may, in the judgment of a remarketing agent, be necessary to cause Variable Rate Bonds of such series to be remarketable from time to time at a price equal to their principal amount, and may provide for appointment of a bank, trust company, investment bank, or other financial institution to serve as remarketing agent in that connection. The Bond Sale Order may provide that alternative interest rates or provisions for establishing alternative interest rates, different security or claim priorities, or different call or amortization provisions will apply during such times as Variable Rate Bonds of any series are held by a person providing credit or liquidity enhancement arrangements for such Bonds as authorized in subsection (b) of this Section. The Bond Sale Order may also provide for such variable interest rates to be established pursuant to a process generally known as an auction rate process and may provide for appointment of one or more financial institutions to serve as auction agents and broker-dealers in connection with the establishment of such interest rates and the sale and remarketing of such Bonds.

(b) In connection with the issuance of any series of Bonds, the State may enter into arrangements to provide additional security and liquidity for such Bonds, including, without limitation, bond or interest rate insurance or letters of credit, lines of credit, bond purchase contracts, or other

arrangements whereby funds are made available to retire or purchase Bonds, thereby assuring the ability of owners of the Bonds to sell or redeem their Bonds. The State may enter into contracts and may agree to pay fees to persons providing such arrangements, but only under circumstances where the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget certifies that he or she reasonably expects the total interest paid or to be paid on the Bonds, together with the fees for the arrangements (being treated as if interest), would not, taken together, cause the Bonds to bear interest, calculated to their stated maturity, at a rate in excess of the rate that the Bonds would bear in the absence of such arrangements.

The State may, with respect to Bonds issued or anticipated to be issued, participate in and enter into arrangements with respect to interest rate protection or exchange agreements, guarantees, or financial futures contracts for the purpose of limiting, reducing, or managing interest rate exposure. The authority granted under this paragraph, however, shall not increase the principal amount of Bonds authorized to be issued by law. The arrangements may be executed and delivered by the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget on behalf of the State. Net payments for such arrangements shall constitute interest on the Bonds and shall be paid from the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund. The Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget shall at least annually certify to the Governor and the State

Comptroller his or her estimate of the amounts of such net payments to be included in the calculation of interest required to be paid by the State.

(c) Prior to the issuance of any Variable Rate Bonds pursuant to subsection (a), the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget shall adopt an interest rate risk management policy providing that the amount of the State's variable rate exposure with respect to Bonds shall not exceed 20%. This policy shall remain in effect while any Bonds are outstanding and the issuance of Bonds shall be subject to the terms of such policy. The terms of this policy may be amended from time to time by the Director of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget but in no event shall any amendment cause the permitted level of the State's variable rate exposure with respect to Bonds to exceed 20%.

(Source: P.A. 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 93-9, eff. 6-3-03; 93-666, eff. 3-5-04; 93-839, eff. 7-30-04.)

Section 30-11. If and only if the provisions of House Bill 2400 of the 96th General Assembly that are changed by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly become law, then the General Obligation Bond Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

(30 ILCS 330/4) (from Ch. 127, par. 654)

Sec. 4. Transportation. The amount of \$9,948,799,000 is

authorized for use by the Department of Transportation for the specific purpose of promoting and assuring rapid, efficient, and safe highway, air and mass transportation for the inhabitants of the State by providing monies, including the making of grants and loans, for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension and improvement of the following transportation facilities and equipment, and for the acquisition of real property and interests in real property required or expected to be required in connection therewith as follows:

(a) \$5,432,129,000 for State highways, arterial highways, freeways, roads, bridges, structures separating highways and railroads and roads, and bridges on roads maintained by counties, municipalities, townships or road districts for the following specific purposes:

- (1) \$3,330,000,000 for use statewide,
- (2) \$3,677,000 for use outside the Chicago urbanized area,
- (3) \$7,543,000 for use within the Chicago urbanized area,
- (4) \$13,060,600 for use within the City of Chicago,
- (5) \$58,987,500 for use within the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will,
- (6) \$18,860,900 for use outside the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will, and
- (7) \$2,000,000,000 for use on projects included in

either (i) the FY09-14 Proposed Highway Improvement Program as published by the Illinois Department of Transportation in May 2008 or (ii) the FY10-15 Proposed Highway Improvement Program to be published by the Illinois Department of Transportation in the spring of 2009; except that all projects must be maintenance projects for the existing State system with the goal of reaching 90% acceptable condition in the system statewide and further except that all projects must reflect the generally accepted historical distribution of projects throughout the State.

(b) \$3,130,070,000 for rail facilities and for mass transit facilities, as defined in Section 2705-305 of the Department of Transportation Law (20 ILCS 2705/2705-305), including rapid transit, rail, bus and other equipment used in connection therewith by the State or any unit of local government, special transportation district, municipal corporation or other corporation or public authority authorized to provide and promote public transportation within the State or two or more of the foregoing jointly, for the following specific purposes:

- (1) \$2,034,270,000 statewide,
- (2) \$83,350,000 for use within the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will,
- (3) \$12,450,000 for use outside the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will, and
- (4) \$1,000,000,000 for use on projects that shall

reflect the generally accepted historical distribution of projects throughout the State.

(c) \$371,600,000 for airport or aviation facilities and any equipment used in connection therewith, including engineering and land acquisition costs, by the State or any unit of local government, special transportation district, municipal corporation or other corporation or public authority authorized to provide public transportation within the State, or two or more of the foregoing acting jointly, and for the making of deposits into the Airport Land Loan Revolving Fund for loans to public airport owners pursuant to the Illinois Aeronautics Act.

(d) \$1,015,000,000 for use statewide for State or local highways, arterial highways, freeways, roads, bridges, and structures separating highways and railroads and roads, and for grants to ~~bridges on roads maintained by~~ counties, municipalities, townships, or road districts for planning, engineering, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement, extension, and all construction-related expenses of the public infrastructure and other transportation improvement projects which are related to economic development in the State of Illinois.

(Source: 96HB2400 enrolled.)

Section 30-20. The School Construction Law is amended by changing Section 5-40 and by adding Sections 5-200, 5-300, and

5-400 as follows:

(105 ILCS 230/5-40)

Sec. 5-40. Supervision of school construction projects; green projects. The Capital Development Board shall exercise general supervision over school construction projects financed pursuant to this Article. School districts, however, must be allowed to choose the architect and engineer for their school construction projects, and no project may be disapproved by the State Board of Education or the Capital Development Board solely due to a school district's selection of an architect or engineer.

With respect to those school construction projects for which a school district first applies for a grant on or after July 1, 2007, the school construction project must receive certification from the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System or the Green Building Initiative's Green Globes Green Building Rating System or must meet green building standards of the Capital Development Board and its Green Building Advisory Committee. With respect to those school construction projects for which a school district applies for a grant on or after July 1, 2009, the school construction project must receive silver certification from the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System.

(Source: P.A. 95-416, eff. 8-24-07.)

(105 ILCS 230/5-200 new)

Sec. 5-200. School energy efficiency grants.

(a) The State Board of Education is authorized to make grants to school districts, without regard to enrollment, for school energy efficiency projects. These grants shall be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose from the School Infrastructure Fund. No grant under this Section for one fiscal year shall exceed \$250,000, but a school district may receive grants for more than one project during one fiscal year. A school district must provide local matching funds in an amount equal to the amount of the grant under this Section. A school district has no entitlement to a grant under this Section.

(b) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to implement this Section. These rules need not be the same as the rules for school construction project grants or school maintenance project grants. The rules may specify:

- (1) the manner of applying for grants;
- (2) project eligibility requirements;
- (3) restrictions on the use of grant moneys;
- (4) the manner in which school districts must account for the use of grant moneys; and
- (5) any other provision that the State Board determines to be necessary or useful for the administration of this Section.

(c) In each school year in which school energy efficiency project grants are awarded, 20% of the total amount awarded shall be awarded to a school district with a population of more than 500,000, provided that the school district complies with the requirements of this Section and the rules adopted under this Section.

(105 ILCS 230/5-300 new)

Sec. 5-300. Early childhood construction grants.

(a) The Capital Development Board is authorized to make grants to public school districts and not-for-profit entities for early childhood construction projects. These grants shall be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose from the School Construction Fund. No grants may be awarded to entities providing services within private residences. A public school district or other eligible entity must provide local matching funds in an amount equal to the amount of the grant under this Section. A public school district or other eligible entity has no entitlement to a grant under this Section.

(b) The Capital Development Board shall adopt rules to implement this Section. These rules need not be the same as the rules for school construction project grants or school maintenance project grants. The rules may specify:

- (1) the manner of applying for grants;
- (2) project eligibility requirements;
- (3) restrictions on the use of grant moneys;

(4) the manner in which school districts and other eligible entities must account for the use of grant moneys; and

(5) any other provision that the Capital Development Board determines to be necessary or useful for the administration of this Section.

(c) The Capital Development Board, in consultation with the State Board of Education, shall establish standards for the determination of priority needs concerning early childhood projects based on projects located in communities in the State with the greatest underserved population of young children, utilizing Census data and other reliable local early childhood service data.

(d) In each school year in which early childhood construction project grants are awarded, 20% of the total amount awarded shall be awarded to a school district with a population of more than 500,000, provided that the school district complies with the requirements of this Section and the rules adopted under this Section.

(105 ILCS 230/5-400 new)

Sec. 5-400. Charter school construction grants.

(a) The Capital Development Board is authorized to make grants to charter schools, as authorized by Article 27A of the School Code, 105 ILCS 5/Art. 27A, for construction projects. The grants shall be paid out of moneys appropriated for that

purpose from the Build Illinois Bond Fund. A charter school and other eligible entities have no entitlement to a grant under this Section.

(b) The Capital Development Board shall adopt rules to implement this Section. These rules need not be the same as the rules for school construction project grants or school maintenance project grants. The rules may specify:

(1) the manner of applying for grants;

(2) project eligibility requirements;

(3) restrictions on the use of grant moneys;

(4) the manner in which school districts must account for the use of grant moneys; and

(5) any other provision that the Capital Development Board determines to be necessary or useful for the administration of this Section.

With respect to those school construction projects for which a charter school applies for a grant on or after July 1, 2009, the school construction project must receive silver certification from the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System.

#### Article 35.

Section 35-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the State Construction Minority and Female Building Trades Act.

Section 35-5. Definitions. For the purposes of this Article:

"Under-represented minority" means African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American as those terms are defined in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Females, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

"Construction" means any constructing, altering, reconstructing, repairing, rehabilitating, refinishing, refurbishing, remodeling, remediating, renovating, custom fabricating, maintenance, landscaping, improving, wrecking, painting, decorating, demolishing, and adding to or subtracting from any building, structure, highway, roadway, street, bridge, alley, sewer, ditch, sewage disposal plant, water works, parking facility, railroad, excavation or other structure, project, development, real property or improvement, or to do any part thereof, whether or not the performance of the work herein described involves the addition to, or fabrication into, any structure, project, development, real property or improvement herein described of any material or article of merchandise. Construction shall also include moving construction related materials on the job site to or from the job site.

Section 35-10. Apprenticeship reports. Each labor organization and other entity in Illinois with one or more

apprenticeship programs for construction trades, whether or not recognized and certified by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, must report to the Illinois Department of Labor the information required to be reported to the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training by labor organizations with recognized and certified apprenticeship programs that lists the race, gender, ethnicity, and national origin of apprentices in that labor organization or entity. The information must be submitted to the Illinois Department of Labor as provided by rules adopted by the Department. For labor organizations with recognized and certified apprentice programs, the reporting requirement of this Section may be met by providing the Illinois Department of Labor, on a schedule adopted by the Department by rule, copies of the reports submitted to the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Section 35-15. Compilation of building trade data. By March 1 of each year, the Illinois Department of Labor shall publish and make available on its official website a report compiling and summarizing demographic trends in the State's building trades apprenticeship programs, with particular attention to race, gender, ethnicity, and national origin of apprentices in labor organizations and other entities in Illinois based on the information submitted to the Department under Section 35-10.

Section 35-20. Construction employment initiative.

(a) Each fiscal year, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall identify construction projects that are:

(1) funded by the State or the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act or funded in part by the State and in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act;

(2) equal to or greater than \$5,000,000 in total value;  
and

(3) located in or within 5 miles of Cook County, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Kankakee, Peoria, Decatur, Champaign-Urbana, Springfield, East St. Louis, Rockford, Waukegan, or Cairo.

In addition, the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may designate any other construction project as a construction employment initiative project if the local available workforce is sufficient to meet the goals of this Section.

(b) Not less than 20% of the total apprenticeship hours performed on projects identified pursuant to subsection (a) is established as a goal of those projects to be completed by members of minority groups currently under-represented in skilled building trades.

(c) Not less than 10% of the total apprenticeship hours performed on projects identified pursuant to subsection (a) is established as a goal of those projects to be performed by women. A woman who is also a member of a minority group shall

be designated to one category or the other by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for purposes of this subsection and subsection (b).

(d) An advisory committee for the purposes of this Section is established as follows:

(1) Eight members appointed 2 each by the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her designee.

(3) The Illinois Secretary of Transportation, or his or her designee.

(4) The executive director of the Capital Development Board, or his or her designee.

(5) Three members representing building trades labor organizations, appointed by the Governor.

(6) One member representing vertical construction, appointed by the Governor.

(7) One member representing road builders, appointed by the Governor.

(8) One member representing an association of African-American owned construction companies, appointed by the Governor.

(9) One member representing an association of Latino owned construction companies, appointed by the Governor.

(10) One member representing an association of women in

the building trades, appointed by the Governor.

(11) One member representing an association of female-owned construction companies, appointed by the Governor.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall provide administrative support staff for the advisory committee.

#### Article 40.

Section 40-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Urban Weatherization Initiative Act.

Section 40-5. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Board" means the Weatherization Initiative Board.

"Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

"Initiative" means the Urban Weatherization Initiative.

"Urban metropolitan area" means a municipality with a population of 5,000 or more or a township with a population of 5,000 or more.

Section 40-10. Urban Weatherization Initiative established; purpose.

(a) The Urban Weatherization Initiative is created. The Initiative shall be administered by the Department of Commerce

and Economic Opportunity in consultation with other appropriate State agencies and overseen by the Weatherization Initiative Board.

(b) The purpose of the Urban Weatherization Initiative is to promote the State's interest in reducing the impact of high energy costs on low-income households. The Initiative seeks to increase employment and entrepreneurship opportunities through the installation and manufacturing of low-cost weatherization materials. In particular, the Initiative is intended to weatherize owner-occupied, single family homes and multi-family (6 units or fewer) housing in census tracts with high rates of unemployment, underemployment, and poverty and to ensure that residents of those communities are able to access the work as a local employment engine. The Initiative also seeks to implement outreach strategies to increase awareness of cost savings and job training services associated with the program.

Section 40-15. Grants. The Department is authorized to make payments for grants awarded pursuant to this Article. These grants shall be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose from the Build Illinois Bond Fund.

Section 40-20. Award of grants.

(a) The Department shall award grants under this Article using a competitive request-for-proposal process administered

by the Department and overseen by the Board. No more than 2% of funds used for grants may be retained by the Department for administrative costs, program evaluation, and technical assistance activities.

(b) The Department must award grants competitively in accordance with the priorities described in this Article. Grants must be awarded in support of the implementation, expansion, or implementation and expansion of weatherization and job training programs consistent with the priorities described in this Article. Strategies for grant use include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Repair or replacement of inefficient heating and cooling units.

(2) Addressing of air infiltration with weather stripping, caulking, thresholds, minor repairs to walls, roofs, ceilings, and floors, and window and door replacement.

(3) Repair or replacement of water heaters.

(4) Pipe, duct, or pipe and duct insulation.

(c) Portions of grant funds may be used for:

(1) Work-aligned training in weatherization skill sets, including skills necessary for career advancement in the energy efficiency field.

(2) Basic skills training, including soft-skill training, and other workforce development services, including mentoring, job development, support services,

transportation assistance, and wage subsidies tied to training and employment in weatherization.

(d) All grant applicants must include a comprehensive plan for local community engagement. Grant recipients may devote a portion of awarded funds to conduct outreach activities designed to assure that eligible households and relevant workforce populations are made aware of the opportunities available under this Article. A portion of outreach activities must occur in convenient, local intake centers, including but not limited to churches, local schools, and community centers.

(e) Any private, public, and non-profit entities that provide, or demonstrate desire and ability to provide, weatherization services that act to decrease the impact of energy costs on low-income areas and incorporate an effective local employment strategy are eligible grant applicants.

(f) For grant recipients, maximum per unit expenditure shall not exceed \$6,500.

(g) A grant recipient may not be awarded grants totaling more than \$500,000 per fiscal year.

(h) A grant recipient may not use more than 15% of its total grant amount for administrative expenses.

Section 40-25. Targets. The Department shall award grants under this Article using the following target areas and populations, and the Board shall monitor the application of these targets to the awarding of grants:

(1) Census tracts in urban metropolitan areas where 20% or more of the population is living in poverty and that suffer from disproportionately high rates of unemployment, underemployment, and poverty as defined by the 2000 Census.

(2) Areas with high concentrations of families with income equal to or less than 60% of the Area Median Income.

(3) Areas with the highest energy costs in relation to income.

Section 40-30. Priority grants. In awarding grants, the Department must give priority to grant applications that demonstrate collaboration among local weatherization agencies, educational institutions, workforce stakeholders, and community organizations, especially those located in communities with high rates of unemployment, underemployment, and poverty.

Section 40-35. Quarterly reports. Grant recipients must submit quarterly reports of their grant activities to the Department in accordance with rules adopted under this Article.

Section 40-40. Weatherization Initiative Board.

(a) The Weatherization Initiative Board is created within the Department. The Board must approve or deny all grants from the Fund.

(a-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article,

the Board has the authority to direct the Department to authorize the awarding of grants to applicants serving areas or populations not included in the target areas and populations set forth in Section 40-25 if the Board determines that there are special circumstances involving the areas or populations served by the applicant.

(b) The Board shall consist of 5 voting members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The initial members shall have terms as follows as designated by the Governor: one for one year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 4 years, and one for 5 years, or until a successor is appointed and qualified. Thereafter, members shall serve 5-year terms or until a successor is appointed and qualified. The voting members shall elect a voting member to serve as chair for a one-year term. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner for the balance of a term.

(c) The Board shall also have 4 non-voting ex officio members appointed as follows: one Representative appointed by the Speaker of the House, one Representative appointed by the House Minority Leader, one Senator appointed by the President of the Senate, and one Senator appointed by the Senate Minority Leader, each to serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

(d) Members shall receive no compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses from appropriations to the Department available for that purpose.

(e) The Board may adopt rules under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(f) A quorum of the Board is at least 3 voting members, and the affirmative vote of at least 3 voting members is required for Board decisions and adoption of rules.

(g) The Department shall provide staff and administrative assistance to the Board.

(h) By December 31 of each year, the Board shall file an annual report with the Governor and the General Assembly concerning the Initiative, grants awarded, and grantees and making recommendations for any changes needed to enhance the effectiveness of the Initiative.

Section 40-45. Emergency rules. The Department and the Board shall exercise emergency rulemaking authority under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to adopt necessary emergency rules for the implementation of this Article.

#### Article 45.

Section 45-5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by adding Section 6-305.3 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/6-305.3 new)

Sec. 6-305.3. Vehicle license cost recovery fee.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Automobile rental company" means a person or entity whose primary business is renting private passenger vehicles to the public for 30 days or less.

"Inspect" or "inspection" means a vehicle emissions inspection under Chapter 13C of this Code.

"Rental agreement" means an agreement for 30 days or less setting forth the terms and conditions governing the use of a private passenger vehicle provided by a rental company.

"Motor vehicle" means passenger vehicles of the first division and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds.

"Vehicle license cost recovery fee" or "VLCRF" means a charge that may be separately stated and charged on a rental agreement in a vehicle rental transaction originating in Illinois to recover costs incurred by an automobile rental company to license, title, register, and inspect motor vehicles.

(b) Automobile rental companies may include a separately stated mandatory surcharge or fee in a rental agreement for vehicle license cost recovery fees (VLCRF) and all applicable taxes.

(c) If an automobile rental company includes a VLCRF as separately stated charge in a rental agreement, the amount of the fee must represent the automobile rental company's good-faith estimate of the automobile rental company's daily charge as calculated by the automobile rental company to

recover its actual total annual motor vehicle titling, registration, and inspection costs.

(d) If the total amount of the VLCRF collected by a automobile rental company under this Section in any calendar year exceeds the automobile rental company's actual costs to license, title, register, and inspect for that calendar year, the automobile rental company shall do both of the following:

(1) Retain the excess amount; and

(2) Adjust the estimated average per vehicle titling, licensing, inspection, and registration charge for the following calendar year by a corresponding amount.

(e) Nothing in subsection (d) of this Section shall prevent a automobile rental company from making adjustments to the VLCRF during the calendar year.

#### Article 50.

Section 50-5. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Section 13.2 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/13.2) (from Ch. 127, par. 149.2)

Sec. 13.2. Transfers among line item appropriations.

(a) Transfers among line item appropriations from the same treasury fund for the objects specified in this Section may be made in the manner provided in this Section when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is

insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

(a-1) No transfers may be made from one agency to another agency, nor may transfers be made from one institution of higher education to another institution of higher education.

(a-2) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, transfers may be made only among the objects of expenditure enumerated in this Section, except that no funds may be transferred from any appropriation for personal services, from any appropriation for State contributions to the State Employees' Retirement System, from any separate appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, nor from any appropriation for State contribution for employee group insurance. During State fiscal year 2005, an agency may transfer amounts among its appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State Contributions to retirement systems; notwithstanding and in addition to the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, the fiscal year 2005 transfers authorized in this sentence may be made in an amount not to exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency within the same treasury fund. During State fiscal year 2007, the Departments of Children and Family Services, Corrections, Human Services, and Juvenile Justice may transfer amounts among their respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee

retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. During State fiscal year 2010, the Department of Transportation may transfer amounts among their respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. Notwithstanding, and in addition to, the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, these transfers may be made in an amount not to exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency within the same treasury fund.

(a-3) Further, if an agency receives a separate appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, any transfer by that agency into an appropriation for personal services must be accompanied by a corresponding transfer into the appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, in an amount sufficient to meet the employer share of the employee contributions required to be remitted to the retirement system.

(b) In addition to the general transfer authority provided under subsection (c), the following agencies have the specific transfer authority granted in this subsection:

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services is authorized to make transfers representing savings attributable to not increasing grants due to the births of additional children from line items for payments of cash grants to line items for payments for employment and social services for the

purposes outlined in subsection (f) of Section 4-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

The Department of Children and Family Services is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following line items among these same line items: Foster Home and Specialized Foster Care and Prevention, Institutions and Group Homes and Prevention, and Purchase of Adoption and Guardianship Services.

The Department on Aging is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following Community Care Program line items among these same line items: Homemaker and Senior Companion Services, Alternative Senior Services, Case Coordination Units, and Adult Day Care Services.

The State Treasurer is authorized to make transfers among line item appropriations from the Capital Litigation Trust Fund, with respect to costs incurred in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 only, when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made, provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made.

The State Board of Education is authorized to make transfers from line item appropriations within the same treasury fund for General State Aid and General State Aid -

Hold Harmless, provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made, to the line item appropriation for Transitional Assistance when the balance remaining in such line item appropriation is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

The State Board of Education is authorized to make transfers between the following line item appropriations within the same treasury fund: Disabled Student Services/Materials (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code), Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code), Disabled Student Tuition - Private Tuition (Section 14-7.02 of the School Code), Extraordinary Special Education (Section 14-7.02b of the School Code), Reimbursement for Free Lunch/Breakfast Program, Summer School Payments (Section 18-4.3 of the School Code), and Transportation - Regular/Vocational Reimbursement (Section 29-5 of the School Code). Such transfers shall be made only when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made and provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made.

(c) The sum of such transfers for an agency in a fiscal year shall not exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following objects:

Personal Services; Extra Help; Student and Inmate Compensation; State Contributions to Retirement Systems; State Contributions to Social Security; State Contribution for Employee Group Insurance; Contractual Services; Travel; Commodities; Printing; Equipment; Electronic Data Processing; Operation of Automotive Equipment; Telecommunications Services; Travel and Allowance for Committed, Paroled and Discharged Prisoners; Library Books; Federal Matching Grants for Student Loans; Refunds; Workers' Compensation, Occupational Disease, and Tort Claims; and, in appropriations to institutions of higher education, Awards and Grants. Notwithstanding the above, any amounts appropriated for payment of workers' compensation claims to an agency to which the authority to evaluate, administer and pay such claims has been delegated by the Department of Central Management Services may be transferred to any other expenditure object where such amounts exceed the amount necessary for the payment of such claims.

(c-1) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2003. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, for State fiscal year 2003 only, transfers among line item appropriations to an agency from the same treasury fund may be made provided that the sum of such transfers for an agency in State fiscal year 2003 shall not exceed 3% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for State fiscal year 2003 for the following objects: personal services,

except that no transfer may be approved which reduces the aggregate appropriations for personal services within an agency; extra help; student and inmate compensation; State contributions to retirement systems; State contributions to social security; State contributions for employee group insurance; contractual services; travel; commodities; printing; equipment; electronic data processing; operation of automotive equipment; telecommunications services; travel and allowance for committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners; library books; federal matching grants for student loans; refunds; workers' compensation, occupational disease, and tort claims; and, in appropriations to institutions of higher education, awards and grants.

(c-2) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2005. Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-2), and (c), for State fiscal year 2005 only, transfers may be made among any line item appropriations from the same or any other treasury fund for any objects or purposes, without limitation, when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made, provided that the sum of those transfers by a State agency shall not exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for fiscal year 2005.

(d) Transfers among appropriations made to agencies of the Legislative and Judicial departments and to the constitutionally elected officers in the Executive branch

require the approval of the officer authorized in Section 10 of this Act to approve and certify vouchers. Transfers among appropriations made to the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy and the Board of Higher Education require the approval of the Board of Higher Education and the Governor. Transfers among appropriations to all other agencies require the approval of the Governor.

The officer responsible for approval shall certify that the transfer is necessary to carry out the programs and purposes for which the appropriations were made by the General Assembly and shall transmit to the State Comptroller a certified copy of the approval which shall set forth the specific amounts transferred so that the Comptroller may change his records accordingly. The Comptroller shall furnish the Governor with information copies of all transfers approved for agencies of the Legislative and Judicial departments and transfers approved by the constitutionally elected officials of the Executive branch other than the Governor, showing the amounts transferred and indicating the dates such changes were entered on the Comptroller's records.

(e) The State Board of Education, in consultation with the State Comptroller, may transfer line item appropriations for

General State Aid from the Common School Fund to the Education Assistance Fund.

(Source: P.A. 94-839, eff. 6-6-06; 95-707, eff. 1-11-08.)

Article 55.

Section 55-5. The Department of Transportation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 2705-245 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2705/2705-245) (was 20 ILCS 2705/49.20)

Sec. 2705-245. Inspection of property and records of applicants for and recipients of assistance. The Department at reasonable times may inspect the property and examine the books, records, and other information relating to the nature or adequacy of services, facilities, or equipment of any municipality, district, or carrier that is receiving or has applied for assistance under this Law. It may conduct investigations and hold hearings within or without the State. This Section shall not affect the regulatory power of any other State or local agency with respect to transportation rates and services. Annual statements of assets, revenues, and expenses and annual audit reports shall be submitted to the Department by any ~~each~~ municipality, district, or carrier receiving or applying for capital assistance from the State when requested by the Department as part of an inspection under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 55-10. The Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act is amended by changing Section 30 as follows:

(30 ILCS 535/30) (from Ch. 127, par. 4151-30)

Sec. 30. Evaluation procedure. A State agency shall evaluate the firms submitting letters of interest and other prequalified firms, taking into account qualifications; and the State agency may consider, but shall not be limited to considering, ability of professional personnel, past record and experience, performance data on file, willingness to meet time requirements, location, workload of the firm and any other qualifications based factors as the State agency may determine in writing are applicable. The State agency may conduct discussions with and require public presentations by firms deemed to be the most qualified regarding their qualifications, approach to the project and ability to furnish the required services.

A State agency shall establish a committee to select firms to provide architectural, engineering, and land surveying services. A selection committee may include at least one public member nominated by a statewide association of the profession affected. The public member may not be employed or associated with any firm holding a contract with the State agency nor may

the public member's firm be considered for a contract with that State agency while he or she is serving as a public member of the committee.

In addition, the Department of Transportation may appoint public members to selection committees that represent the geographic, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the population of the State, including persons nominated by associations representing minority and female-owned business associations. Public members shall be licensed in the profession affected and shall not be employed by, associated with, or have an ownership interest in any firm holding or seeking to hold a contract while serving as a public member of the committee.

In no case shall a State agency, prior to selecting a firm for negotiation under Section 40, seek formal or informal submission of verbal or written estimates of costs or proposals in terms of dollars, hours required, percentage of construction cost, or any other measure of compensation.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

Section 55-15. The Motor Fuel Tax Law is amended by changing Section 19 as follows:

(35 ILCS 505/19) (from Ch. 120, par. 433.2)

Sec. 19. A committee is hereby established to advise the Governor on the administration of the Department's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program, and on the

Department's compliance with workforce equal opportunity goals. The committee shall have 8 ~~9~~ members appointed by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate, as follows: one member shall be chosen from a civic organization whose purpose is to assure equal opportunity in the workforce; and 7 members shall be chosen from industry, 5 of whom shall be owners of certified disadvantaged business enterprises; ~~and one member shall be an employee of the Illinois Department of Transportation.~~

The committee shall report to the Governor semi-annually, and shall advise the General Assembly annually of the status of the Department's administration of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program and on the Department's compliance with workforce equal opportunity goals.

The activities of the committee shall encompass the review of issues, concerns, questions, policies and procedures pertaining to the administration of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program and the Department's compliance with workforce equal opportunity goals.

Members' expenses associated with committee activities shall be reimbursed at the State rate.

(Source: P.A. 86-16.)

Section 55-20. The Permanent Noise Monitoring Act is amended by changing Sections 5, 10, and 15 as follows:

(620 ILCS 35/5) (from Ch. 15 1/2, par. 755)

Sec. 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

(a) "Airport" means an airport, as defined in Section 6 of the Illinois Aeronautics Act, that has more than 500,000 aircraft operations (take-offs and landings) per year.

(a-1) "Airport sponsor" means any municipality, as defined in Section 20 of the Illinois Aeronautics Act, that can own and operate an airport.

(b) "Permanent noise monitoring system" or "system" means a system that includes at least:

(1) automated noise monitors capable of recording noise levels 24 hours per day 365 days per year; and

(2) computer equipment sufficient to process the data from each noise monitor so that permanent noise monitoring reports in accordance with Section 15 of this Act can be generated.

(c) "Division" means the Division of Aeronautics of the Illinois Department of Transportation.

(d) "Ldn" means day-night average sound level. "Day-night average sound level" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 150.7 of Part 150 of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(Source: P.A. 87-808.)

(620 ILCS 35/10) (from Ch. 15 1/2, par. 760)

Sec. 10. Establishment of permanent noise monitoring

systems. No later than December 31, 2008 ~~1992~~, each airport shall have an operable permanent noise monitoring system. The system shall be ~~designed, constructed, and~~ operated by the airport sponsor ~~Division~~. The airport sponsor shall be responsible for the construction or the design and construction of any system not constructed or designed and constructed as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly. The cost of the systems and of the permanent noise monitoring reports under Section 15 of this Act shall be borne by the airport sponsor ~~State of Illinois~~.

(Source: P.A. 87-808.)

(620 ILCS 35/15) (from Ch. 15 1/2, par. 765)

Sec. 15. Permanent noise monitoring reports. Beginning in 1993 and through 2008, the Division shall, on June 30th and December 31st of each year, prepare a permanent noise monitoring report and make the report available to the public. Beginning in 2009, the airport sponsor shall, on June 30th and December 31st of each year, prepare a permanent noise monitoring report and make the report available to the public. Copies of the report shall be submitted to: the Office of the Governor; the Office of the President of the Senate; the Office of the Senate Minority Leader; the Office of the Speaker of the House; the Office of the House Minority Leader; the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V; and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Beginning in 2009, a

copy of the report shall also be submitted to the division. The permanent noise monitoring report shall contain all of the following:

(a) Copies of the actual data collected by each permanent noise monitor in the system.

(b) A summary of the data collected by each permanent noise monitor in the system, showing the data organized by:

- (1) day of the week;
- (2) time of day;
- (3) week of the year;
- (4) type of aircraft; and
- (5) the single highest noise event recorded at each monitor.

(c) Noise contour maps showing the 65 Ldn, 70 Ldn and 75 Ldn zones around the airport.

(d) Noise contour maps showing the 65 decibel (dBA), 70 dBA, and 75 dBA zones around the airport for:

- (1) 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.;
- (2) 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.; and
- (3) types of aircraft.

(e) The noise contour maps produced under subsections (c) and (d) shall also indicate:

- (1) residential areas (single and multi-family);
- (2) schools;
- (3) hospitals and nursing homes;
- (4) recreational areas, including but not limited to

parks and forest preserves;

(5) commercial areas;

(6) industrial areas;

(7) the boundary of the airport;

(8) the number of residences (single and multi-family) within each contour;

(9) the number of residents within each contour;

(10) the number of schools within each contour; and

(11) the number of school students within each contour.

(f) Through 2008, a ~~A~~ certification by the Division that the system was in proper working order during the period or, if it was not, a specific description of any and all problems with the System during the period.

(g) Beginning in 2009, a certification by the airport sponsor that the system was in proper working order during the period or, if it was not, a specific description of any and all problems with the system during the period.

(Source: P.A. 87-808.)

#### Article 60.

Section 60-5. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Video Gaming Act is amended by changing Sections 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 50, 58, and 60 and by adding Sections 80 and 85 as follows:

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Board" means the Illinois Gaming Board.

"Credit" means 5, 10, or 25 cents either won or purchased by a player.

"Distributor" means an individual, partnership, or corporation licensed under this Act to buy, sell, lease, or distribute video gaming terminals or major components or parts of video gaming terminals to or from terminal operators.

"Terminal operator" means an individual, partnership or corporation that is licensed under this Act and that owns, services, and maintains video gaming terminals for placement in licensed establishments, licensed fraternal establishments, or licensed veterans establishments.

"Licensed technician" means an individual who is licensed under this Act to repair, service, and maintain video gaming terminals.

"Licensed terminal handler" means a person, including but not limited to an employee or independent contractor working for a manufacturer, distributor, supplier, technician, or terminal operator, who is licensed under this Act to possess or control a video gaming terminal or to have access to the inner workings of a video gaming terminal. A licensed terminal handler does not include an individual, partnership, or corporation defined as a manufacturer, distributor, supplier, technician, or terminal operator under this Act.

"Manufacturer" means an individual, partnership, or corporation that is licensed under this Act and that manufactures or assembles video gaming terminals.

"Supplier" means an individual, partnership, or corporation that is licensed under this Act to supply major components or parts to video gaming terminals to licensed terminal operators.

"Net terminal income" means money put into a video gaming terminal minus credits paid out to players.

"Video gaming terminal" means any electronic video game machine that, upon insertion of cash, is available to play or simulate the play of a video game, including but not limited to video poker, line up, and blackjack, as authorized by the Board utilizing a video display and microprocessors in which the player may receive free games or credits that can be redeemed for cash. The term does not include a machine that directly dispenses coins, cash, or tokens or is for amusement purposes only.

"Licensed establishment" means any licensed retail establishment where alcoholic liquor is drawn, poured, mixed, or otherwise served for consumption on the premises. "Licensed establishment" does not include a facility operated by an organization licensee, an intertrack wagering licensee, or an intertrack wagering location licensee licensed under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or a riverboat licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act.

"Licensed fraternal establishment" means the location where a qualified fraternal organization that derives its charter from a national fraternal organization regularly meets.

"Licensed veterans establishment" means the location where a qualified veterans organization that derives its charter from a national veterans organization regularly meets.

"Licensed truck stop establishment" means a facility that is at least a 3-acre facility with a convenience store and with separate diesel islands for fueling commercial motor vehicles and parking spaces for commercial motor vehicles as defined in Section 18b-101 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 15)

Sec. 15. Minimum requirements for licensing and registration. Every video gaming terminal offered for play shall first be tested and approved pursuant to the rules of the Board, and each video gaming terminal offered in this State for play shall conform to an approved model. The Board may utilize the services of an independent outside testing laboratory for the examination of video gaming machines and associated equipment as required by this Section. Every video gaming terminal offered in this State for play must meet minimum standards set by an independent outside testing laboratory approved by the Board. Each approved model shall, at a minimum,

meet the following criteria:

(1) It must conform to all requirements of federal law and regulations, including FCC Class A Emissions Standards.

(2) It must theoretically pay out a mathematically demonstrable percentage during the expected lifetime of the machine of all amounts played, which must not be less than 80%. Video gaming terminals that may be affected by skill must meet this standard when using a method of play that will provide the greatest return to the player over a period of continuous play.

(3) It must use a random selection process to determine the outcome of each play of a game. The random selection process must meet 99% confidence limits using a standard chi-squared test for (randomness) goodness of fit.

(4) It must display an accurate representation of the game outcome.

(5) It must not automatically alter pay tables or any function of the video gaming terminal based on internal computation of hold percentage or have any means of manipulation that affects the random selection process or probabilities of winning a game.

(6) It must not be adversely affected by static discharge or other electromagnetic interference.

(7) It must be capable of detecting and displaying the following conditions during idle states or on demand: power

reset; door open; and door just closed.

(8) It must have the capacity to display complete play history (outcome, intermediate play steps, credits available, bets placed, credits paid, and credits cashed out) for the most recent game played and 10 games prior thereto.

(9) The theoretical payback percentage of a video gaming terminal must not be capable of being changed without making a hardware or software change in the video gaming terminal.

(10) Video gaming terminals must be designed so that replacement of parts or modules required for normal maintenance does not necessitate replacement of the electromechanical meters.

(11) It must have nonresettable meters housed in a locked area of the terminal that keep a permanent record of all cash inserted into the machine, all winnings made by the terminal printer, credits played in for video gaming terminals, and credits won by video gaming players. The video gaming terminal must provide the means for on-demand display of stored information as determined by the Board.

(12) Electronically stored meter information required by this Section must be preserved for a minimum of 180 days after a power loss to the service.

(13) It must have one or more mechanisms that accept cash in the form of bills. The mechanisms shall be designed

to prevent obtaining credits without paying by stringing, slamming, drilling, or other means. If such attempts at physical tampering are made, the video gaming terminal shall suspend itself from operating until reset.

(14) It shall have accounting software that keeps an electronic record which includes, but is not limited to, the following: total cash inserted into the video gaming terminal; the value of winning tickets claimed by players; the total credits played; ~~and~~ the total credits awarded by a video gaming terminal; and pay back percentage credited to players of each video game.

(15) It shall be linked by a central communications system to provide auditing program information as approved by the Board. The central communications system shall use a standard industry protocol, as defined by the Gaming Standards Association, and shall have the functionality to enable the Board or its designee to activate or deactivate individual gaming devices from the central communications system. In no event may the communications system approved by the Board limit participation to only one manufacturer of video gaming terminals by either the cost in implementing the necessary program modifications to communicate or the inability to communicate with the central communications system.

(16) The Board, in its discretion, may require video gaming terminals to display Amber Alert messages if the

Board makes a finding that it would be economically and technically feasible and pose no risk to the integrity and security of the central communications system and video gaming terminals. ~~It shall be able to receive and broadcast amber alert messages.~~

The Board may adopt rules to establish additional criteria to preserve the integrity and security of video gaming in this State.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 25)

Sec. 25. Restriction of licensees.

(a) Manufacturer. A person may not be licensed as a manufacturer of a video gaming terminal in Illinois unless the person has a valid manufacturer's license issued under this Act. A manufacturer may only sell video gaming terminals for use in Illinois to persons having a valid distributor's license.

(b) Distributor. A person may not sell, distribute, or lease or market a video gaming terminal in Illinois unless the person has a valid distributor's license issued under this Act. A distributor may only sell video gaming terminals for use in Illinois to persons having a valid distributor's or terminal operator's license.

(c) Terminal operator. A person may not own, maintain, or place a video gaming terminal unless he has a valid terminal

operator's license issued under this Act. A terminal operator may only place video gaming terminals for use in Illinois in licensed establishments, licensed truck stop establishments, licensed fraternal establishments, and licensed veterans establishments. No terminal operator may give anything of value, including but not limited to a loan or financing arrangement, to a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment as any incentive or inducement to locate video terminals in that establishment. Of the after-tax profits from a video gaming terminal, 50% shall be paid to the terminal operator and 50% shall be paid to the licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment. No terminal operator may own or have a substantial interest in more than 5% of the video gaming terminals licensed in this State. A video terminal operator that violates one or more requirements of this subsection is guilty of a Class 4 felony and is subject to termination of his or her license by the Board.

(d) Licensed technician. A person may not service, maintain, or repair a video gaming terminal in this State unless he or she (1) has a valid technician's license issued under this Act, (2) is a terminal operator, or (3) is employed by a terminal operator, distributor, or manufacturer.

(d-5) Licensed terminal handler. No person, including but not limited to an employee or independent contractor working

for a manufacturer, distributor, supplier, technician, or terminal operator licensed pursuant to this Act, shall have possession or control of a video gaming terminal, or access to the inner workings of a video gaming terminal, unless that person possesses a valid terminal handler's license issued under this Act.

(e) Licensed establishment. No video gaming terminal may be placed in any licensed establishment, licensed veterans establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, or licensed fraternal establishment unless the owner or agent of the owner of the licensed establishment, licensed veterans establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, or licensed fraternal establishment has entered into a written use agreement with the terminal operator for placement of the terminals. A copy of the use agreement shall be on file in the terminal operator's place of business and available for inspection by individuals authorized by the Board. A licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed veterans establishment, or licensed fraternal establishment may operate up to 5 video gaming terminals on its premises at any time, ~~unless the Board authorizes a greater number.~~

(f) Residency requirement. Each licensed distributor and terminal operator must be an Illinois resident. However, if an out of state distributor or terminal operator has performed its respective business within Illinois for at least 48 months prior to the effective date of this Act, the out of state

person may be eligible for licensing under this Act, upon application to and approval of the Board.

(g) Financial interest restrictions. As used in this Act, "substantial interest" in a partnership, a corporation, an organization, an association, or a business means:

(A) When, with respect to a sole proprietorship, an individual or his or her spouse owns, operates, manages, or conducts, directly or indirectly, the organization, association, or business, or any part thereof; or

(B) When, with respect to a partnership, the individual or his or her spouse shares in any of the profits, or potential profits, of the partnership activities; or

(C) When, with respect to a corporation, an individual or his or her spouse is an officer or director, or the individual or his or her spouse is a holder, directly or beneficially, of 5% or more of any class of stock of the corporation; or

(D) When, with respect to an organization not covered in (A), (B) or (C) above, an individual or his or her spouse is an officer or manages the business affairs, or the individual or his or her spouse is the owner of or otherwise controls 10% or more of the assets of the organization; or

(E) When an individual or his or her spouse

furnishes 5% or more of the capital, whether in cash, goods, or services, for the operation of any business, association, or organization during any calendar year.

(h) Location restriction. A licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment that is (i) located within 1,000 feet of a facility operated by an organizational licensee, an intertrack wagering licensee, ~~or~~ an intertrack wagering location licensee licensed under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, or the home dock of a riverboat licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act or (ii) located within 100 feet of ~~τ~~ a school~~τ~~ or a place of worship under the Religious Corporation Act, is ineligible to operate a video gaming terminal.

(i) The provisions of the Illinois Antitrust Act are fully and equally applicable to the activities of any licensee under this Act.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 35)

Sec. 35. Display of license; confiscation; violation as felony.

(a) Each video gaming terminal shall be licensed by the Board before placement or operation on the premises of a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans

establishment. The license of each video gaming terminal shall be maintained at the location where the video gaming terminal is operated. Failure to do so is a petty offense with a fine not to exceed \$100. Any licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment used for the conduct of gambling games in violation of this Act shall be considered a gambling place in violation of Section 28-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961. Every gambling device found in a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment operating gambling games in violation of this Act shall be subject to seizure, confiscation, and destruction as provided in Section 28-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961. Any license issued under the Liquor Control Act of 1934 to any owner or operator of a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment that operates or permits the operation of a video gaming terminal within its establishment in violation of this Act shall be immediately revoked. No person may own, operate, have in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control, or permit to be kept in any place under his or her possession or control, any device that awards credits and contains a circuit, meter, or switch capable of removing and recording the removal of credits when the award of credits is dependent upon chance. A violation of this Section

is a Class 4 felony. All devices that are owned, operated, or possessed in violation of this Section are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be subject to seizure, confiscation, and destruction as provided in Section 28-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961. The provisions of this Section do not apply to devices or electronic video game terminals licensed pursuant to this Act. A video gaming terminal operated for amusement only and bearing a valid amusement tax sticker issued prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall not be subject to this Section until the sooner of (i) the expiration of the amusement tax sticker or (ii) 30 days after the Board establishes that the central communications system is functional.

(b) (1) The odds of winning each video game shall be posted on or near each video gaming terminal. The manner in which the odds are calculated and how they are posted shall be determined by the Board by rule.

(2) No video gaming terminal licensed under this Act may be played except during the legal hours of operation allowed for the consumption of alcoholic beverages at the licensed establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment. A licensed establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment that violates this subsection is subject to termination of its license by the Board.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 45)

Sec. 45. Issuance of license.

(a) The burden is upon each applicant to demonstrate his suitability for licensure. Each video gaming terminal manufacturer, distributor, supplier, operator, handler, licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, and licensed veterans establishment shall be licensed by the Board. The Board may issue or deny a license under this Act to any person pursuant to the same criteria set forth in Section 9 of the Riverboat Gambling Act.

(b) Each person seeking and possessing a license as a video gaming terminal manufacturer, distributor, supplier, operator, handler, licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment shall submit to a background investigation conducted by the Board with the assistance of the State Police or other law enforcement. The background investigation shall include each beneficiary of a trust, each partner of a partnership, and each director and officer and all stockholders of 5% or more in a parent or subsidiary corporation of a video gaming terminal manufacturer, distributor, supplier, operator, or licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment.

(c) Each person seeking and possessing a license as a video gaming terminal manufacturer, distributor, supplier, operator, handler, licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment shall disclose the identity of every person, association, trust, or corporation having a greater than 1% direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the video gaming terminal operation to which the license is sought. If the disclosed entity is a trust, the application shall disclose the names and addresses of the beneficiaries; if a corporation, the names and addresses of all stockholders and directors; if a partnership, the names and addresses of all partners, both general and limited.

(d) No person may be licensed as a video gaming terminal manufacturer, distributor, supplier, operator, handler, licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment if that person has been found by the Board to:

(1) have a background, including a criminal record, reputation, habits, social or business associations, or prior activities that pose a threat to the public interests of the State or to the security and integrity of video gaming;

(2) create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, and activities in the conduct of video gaming; or

(3) present questionable business practices and financial arrangements incidental to the conduct of video gaming activities.

(e) Any applicant for any license under this Act has the burden of proving his or her qualifications to the satisfaction of the Board. The Board may adopt rules to establish additional qualifications and requirements to preserve the integrity and security of video gaming in this State.

(f) ~~(b)~~ A non-refundable application fee shall be paid at the time an application for a license is filed with the Board in the following amounts:

- (1) Manufacturer ..... \$5,000
- (2) Distributor..... \$5,000
- (3) Terminal operator..... \$5,000
- (4) Supplier ..... \$2,500
- (5) Technician ..... \$100
- (6) Terminal Handler ..... \$50

~~(c) (Blank).~~

(g) ~~(d)~~ Each licensed distributor, terminal operator, or person with a substantial interest in a distributor or terminal operator must have resided in Illinois for at least 24 months prior to application unless he or she has performed his or her respective business in Illinois for at least 48 months prior to the effective date of this Act.

The Board shall establish an annual fee for each license not to exceed the following:

(1) Manufacturer .....	\$10,000
(2) Distributor.....	\$10,000
(3) Terminal operator.....	\$5,000
(4) Supplier .....	\$2,000
(5) Technician .....	\$100
(6) Licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment .....	\$100
(7) Video gaming terminal.....	\$100
<u>(8) Terminal Handler .....</u>	<u>\$50</u>

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 50)

Sec. 50. Distribution of license fees.

(a) All fees collected under Section 45 shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund.

(b) Fees collected under Section 45 shall be used as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent shall be paid, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to the Department of Human Services for administration of ~~to~~ programs for the treatment of compulsive gambling.

(2) Seventy-five percent shall be used for the administration of this Act.

(c) All licenses issued by the Board under this Act are renewable annually unless sooner cancelled or terminated. No

license issued under this Act is transferable or assignable.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 58)

Sec. 58. Location of terminals. Video gaming terminals must be located in an area restricted to persons over 21 years of age the entrance to which is within the view of at least one employee, who is over 21 years of age, of the establishment in which they are located. The placement of video gaming terminals in licensed establishments, licensed truck stop establishments, licensed fraternal establishments, and licensed veterans establishments shall be subject to the rules promulgated by the Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 60)

Sec. 60. Imposition and distribution of tax.

(a) A tax of 30% is imposed on net terminal income and shall be collected by the Board.

(b) Of the tax collected under this Section, five-sixths shall be deposited into the Capital Projects Fund and one-sixth shall be deposited into the Local Government Video Gaming Distributive Fund.

(c) Revenues generated from the play of video gaming terminals shall be deposited by the terminal operator, who is

responsible for tax payments, in a specially created, separate bank account maintained by the video gaming terminal operator to allow for electronic fund transfers of moneys for tax payment.

(d) Each licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, and licensed veterans establishment shall maintain an adequate video gaming fund, with the amount to be determined by the Board.

(e) The State's percentage of net terminal income shall be reported and remitted to the Board within 15 days after the 15th day of each month and within 15 days after the end of each month by the video terminal operator. A video terminal operator who falsely reports or fails to report the amount due required by this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony and is subject to termination of his or her license by the Board. Each video terminal operator shall keep a record of net terminal income in such form as the Board may require. All payments not remitted when due shall be paid together with a penalty assessment on the unpaid balance at a rate of 1.5% per month.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 80 new)

Sec. 80. Applicability of Illinois Riverboat Gambling Act. The provisions of the Illinois Riverboat Gambling Act, and all rules promulgated thereunder, shall apply to the Video Gaming Act, except where there is a conflict between the 2 Acts. All

provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Act to the same extent as if such provisions were included herein.

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 85 new)

Sec. 85. Severability. The provisions of the Video Gaming Act are severable pursuant to Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Section 60-10. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Illinois Lottery Law is amended by changing Sections 3, 7.12, 7.17, 9, and 9.1 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1605/3) (from Ch. 120, par. 1153)

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act:

a. "Lottery" or "State Lottery" means the lottery or lotteries established and operated pursuant to this Act.

b. "Board" means the Lottery Control Board created by this Act.

c. "Department" means the Department of Revenue.

d. "Director" means the Director of Revenue.

e. "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Lottery Control Board.

f. "Multi-state game directors" means such persons, including the Superintendent, as may be designated by an

agreement between the Division and one or more additional lotteries operated under the laws of another state or states.

g. "Division" means the Division of the State Lottery of the Department of Revenue.

h. "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the Division of the State Lottery of the Department of Revenue.

i. "Management agreement" means an agreement or contract between the Department on behalf of the State with a private manager, as an independent contractor, whereby the private manager provides management services to the Lottery in exchange for the receipt of no more than 5% of Lottery profits ~~ticket and share sales and related proceeds~~ so long as the Department continues to exercise actual control over all significant business decisions made by the private manager as set forth in Section 9.1.

j. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, joint venture, partnership, estate, trust, syndicate, fiduciary, corporation, or other legal entity, group, or combination.

k. "Private manager" means a person that provides management services to the Lottery on behalf of the Department under a management agreement.

l. "Profits" means total revenues accruing from the sale of lottery tickets or shares and related proceeds minus (1) the payment of prizes and retailer bonuses and (2) the payment of costs incurred in the operation and administration of the lottery, excluding costs of services directly rendered by a

private manager.

(Source: P.A. 94-776, eff. 5-19-06; 09600HB0255enr.)

(20 ILCS 1605/7.12)

Sec. 7.12. Internet pilot program. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) the consumer market in Illinois has changed since the creation of the Illinois State Lottery in 1974;

(2) the Internet has become an integral part of everyday life for a significant number of Illinois residents not only in regards to their professional life, but also in regards to personal business and communication; and

(3) the current practices of selling lottery tickets does not appeal to the new form of market participants who prefer to make purchases on the internet at their own convenience.

It is the intent of the General Assembly to create an Internet pilot program for the sale of lottery tickets to capture this new form of market participant.

The Department shall create a pilot program that allows an individual to purchase lottery tickets or shares on the Internet without using a Lottery retailer with on-line status, as those terms are defined by rule. The Department shall adopt rules necessary for the administration of this program. These rules shall include requirements for marketing of the Lottery

to infrequent players. The provisions of this Act and the rules adopted under this Act shall apply to the sale of lottery tickets or shares under this program.

Before beginning the pilot program, the Department of Revenue must seek a clarifying memorandum from the federal Department of Justice that it is legal for Illinois residents and non-Illinois residents to purchase and the private company to sell lottery tickets on the Internet on behalf of the State of Illinois under the federal Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006.

The Department shall limit the individuals authorized to purchase lottery tickets on the Internet to individuals who are 18 years of age or older and Illinois residents, unless the clarifying memorandum from the federal Department of Justice indicates that it is legal for non-Illinois residents to purchase lottery tickets on the Internet, and shall set a limitation on the monthly purchases that may be made through any one individual's lottery account. The Department is obligated to implement the pilot program set forth in this Section and Sections 7.15, 7.16, and 7.17 only at such time, and to such extent, that the Department of Justice issues a clarifying memorandum finding such program to be permitted under federal law ~~to the extent permitted by the federal Department of Justice in its clarifying memorandum~~. Only Lotto and Mega Million games offered by the Illinois Lottery may be offered through the pilot program.

The pilot program must be conducted pursuant to a contract with a private vendor that has the expertise, technical capability, and knowledge of the Illinois lottery marketplace to conduct the program. The Department of the Lottery must seek ~~ensure~~ cooperation from existing vendors for the program.

The pilot program shall last for not less than 36 months, but not more than 48 months.

(Source: 09600HB0255sam001.)

(20 ILCS 1605/7.17)

Sec. 7.17. Contracts. The contract with a private vendor to fulfill the pilot program requirements of Sections 7.12, 7.15, and 7.16 of this Act must be separate from lottery contracts existing on the effective date of this Section. To the extent feasible based upon the receipt of the clarifying memorandum permitting the program to proceed, the ~~The~~ Department shall enter into a contract with a private vendor no later than December 1, 2009 and the private vendor must begin performance on the contract no later than January 1, 2010. The Department must ensure cooperation from all existing contractors supporting the Lottery and any private manager selected under Section 9.1 of the Act.

All contracts entered into (i) with a private vendor to fulfill the requirements for the pilot program under Section 7.12 or (ii) for the development and provision of technology and controls under this Section shall be awarded pursuant to

Section 20-35 of the Illinois Procurement Code.

The Department shall award contracts for the development and provision of technology and controls to ensure compliance with the age and residency requirements for the purchase of lottery tickets on the Internet pursuant to competitive bidding processes. The technology and controls must include appropriate data security standards to prevent unauthorized access to Internet lottery accounts.

(Source: 09600HB0255sam001.)

(20 ILCS 1605/9) (from Ch. 120, par. 1159)

Sec. 9. The Superintendent, as administrative head of the Division, shall direct and supervise all its administrative and technical activities and shall report to the Director. In addition to the duties imposed upon him elsewhere in this Act, it shall be the Superintendent's duty:

a. To supervise and administer the operation of the lottery in accordance with the provisions of this Act or such rules and regulations of the Department adopted thereunder.

b. To attend meetings of the Board or to appoint a designee to attend in his stead.

c. To employ and direct such personnel in accord with the Personnel Code, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Superintendent may, subject to the approval of the Director, use the services, personnel, or facilities of the Department. In addition, the Superintendent may by agreement

secure such services as he or she may deem necessary from any other department, agency, or unit of the State government, and may employ and compensate such consultants and technical assistants as may be required and is otherwise permitted by law.

d. To license, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 10 and 10.1 of this Act and the rules and regulations of the Department adopted thereunder, as agents to sell lottery tickets such persons as in his opinion will best serve the public convenience and promote the sale of tickets or shares. The Superintendent may require a bond from every licensed agent, in such amount as provided in the rules and regulations of the Department. Every licensed agent shall prominently display his license, or a copy thereof, as provided in the rules and regulations of the Department.

e. To suspend or revoke any license issued pursuant to this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Department thereunder.

f. To confer regularly as necessary or desirable and not less than once every month with the Lottery Control Board on the operation and administration of the Lottery; to make available for inspection by the Board or any member of the Board, upon request, all books, records, files, and other information and documents of his office; to advise the Board and recommend such rules and regulations and such other matters as he deems necessary and advisable to improve the operation

and administration of the lottery.

g. To enter into contracts for the operation of the lottery, or any part thereof, and into contracts for the promotion of the lottery on behalf of the Department with any person, firm or corporation, to perform any of the functions provided for in this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Department shall not expend State funds on a contractual basis for such functions unless those functions and expenditures are expressly authorized by the General Assembly.

h. To enter into an agreement or agreements with the management of state lotteries operated pursuant to the laws of other states for the purpose of creating and operating a multi-state lottery game wherein a separate and distinct prize pool would be combined to award larger prizes to the public than could be offered by the several state lotteries, individually. No tickets or shares offered in connection with a multi-state lottery game shall be sold within the State of Illinois, except those offered by and through the Department. No such agreement shall purport to pledge the full faith and credit of the State of Illinois, nor shall the Department expend State funds on a contractual basis in connection with any such game unless such expenditures are expressly authorized by the General Assembly, provided, however, that in the event of error or omission by the Illinois State Lottery in the conduct of the game, as determined by the multi-state game

directors, the Department shall be authorized to pay a prize winner or winners the lesser of a disputed prize or \$1,000,000, any such payment to be made solely from funds appropriated for game prize purposes. The Department shall be authorized to share in the ordinary operating expenses of any such multi-state lottery game, from funds appropriated by the General Assembly, and in the event the multi-state game control offices are physically located within the State of Illinois, the Department is authorized to advance start-up operating costs not to exceed \$150,000, subject to proportionate reimbursement of such costs by the other participating state lotteries. The Department shall be authorized to share proportionately in the costs of establishing a liability reserve fund from funds appropriated by the General Assembly. The Department is authorized to transfer prize award funds attributable to Illinois sales of multi-state lottery game tickets to the multi-state control office, or its designated depository, for deposit to such game pool account or accounts as may be established by the multi-state game directors, the records of which account or accounts shall be available at all times for inspection in an audit by the Auditor General of Illinois and any other auditors pursuant to the laws of the State of Illinois. No multi-state game prize awarded to a nonresident of Illinois, with respect to a ticket or share purchased in a state other than the State of Illinois, shall be deemed to be a prize awarded under this Act for the purpose of

taxation under the Illinois Income Tax Act. ~~All of the net revenues accruing from the sale of multi-state lottery tickets or shares shall be transferred into the Common School Fund pursuant to Section 7.2.~~ The Department shall promulgate such rules as may be appropriate to implement the provisions of this Section.

i. To make a continuous study and investigation of (1) the operation and the administration of similar laws which may be in effect in other states or countries, (2) any literature on the subject which from time to time may be published or available, (3) any Federal laws which may affect the operation of the lottery, and (4) the reaction of Illinois citizens to existing and potential features of the lottery with a view to recommending or effecting changes that will tend to serve the purposes of this Act.

j. To report monthly to the State Treasurer and the Lottery Control Board a full and complete statement of lottery revenues, prize disbursements and other expenses for each month and the amounts to be transferred to the Common School Fund pursuant to Section 7.2 or such other funds as are otherwise authorized by Section 21.2 of this Act, and to make an annual report, which shall include a full and complete statement of lottery revenues, prize disbursements and other expenses, to the Governor and the Board. All reports required by this subsection shall be public and copies of all such reports shall be sent to the Speaker of the House, the President of the

Senate, and the minority leaders of both houses.

(Source: P.A. 94-776, eff. 5-19-06.)

(20 ILCS 1605/9.1)

Sec. 9.1. Private manager and management agreement.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Offeror" means a person or group of persons that responds to a request for qualifications under this Section.

"Request for qualifications" means all materials and documents prepared by the Department to solicit the following from offerors:

(1) Statements of qualifications.

(2) Proposals to enter into a management agreement.

"Final offeror" means the offeror ultimately selected by the Governor to be the private manager for the Lottery under subsection (h) of this Section.

(b) By March 1, 2010, the Department shall enter into a management agreement with a private manager for the total management of the Lottery with integrated functions, such as lottery game design, supply of goods and services, and advertising and as specified in this Section.

(c) Pursuant to the terms of this subsection ~~In connection with the selection of the private manager,~~ the Department shall endeavor to expeditiously terminate the existing contracts in support of the Lottery in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly in connection with

the selection of the private manager. As part of its obligation to terminate these contracts and select the private manager, the Department shall establish a mutually agreeable timetable to transfer the functions of existing contractors to the private manager so that existing Lottery operations are not materially diminished or impaired during the transition. To that end, the Department shall do the following ~~as follows~~:

(1) where such contracts contain a provision authorizing termination upon notice, the Department shall provide notice of termination to occur upon the mutually agreed timetable for transfer of functions ~~the effective date of the management agreement with the private manager;~~

(2) upon the expiration of any initial term or renewal term of the current Lottery contracts, the Department shall not renew such contract for a term extending beyond the mutually agreed timetable for transfer of functions ~~effective date of the management agreement with the private manager;~~ or

(3) in the event any current contract provides for termination of that contract upon the implementation of a contract with the private manager, the Department shall perform all necessary actions to terminate the contract on the date that coincides with the mutually agreed timetable for transfer of functions.

If the contracts to support the current operation of the Lottery in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act

of the 96th General Assembly are not subject to termination as provided for in this subsection (c), then the Department may include a provision in the contract with the private manager specifying a mutually agreeable methodology for incorporation.

(c-5) The Department shall include provisions in the management agreement whereby the private manager shall, for a fee, and pursuant to a contract negotiated with the Department (the "Employee Use Contract"), utilize the services of current Department employees to assist in the administration and operation of the Lottery. The Department shall be the employer of all such bargaining unit employees assigned to perform such work for the private manager, and such employees shall be State employees, as defined by the Personnel Code. Department employees shall operate under the same employment policies, rules, regulations, and procedures, as other employees of the Department. In addition, neither historical representation rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, nor existing collective bargaining agreements, shall be disturbed by the management agreement with the private manager for the management of the Lottery.

(d) The management agreement with the private manager shall include all of the following:

(1) A term not to exceed 10 years, including any renewals.

(2) A provision specifying that the Department:

(A) shall exercise actual control over all

significant business decisions;

(A-5) ~~(A)~~ has the authority to direct or countermand operating decisions by the private manager at any time;

(B) has ready access at any time to information regarding Lottery operations;

(C) has the right to demand and receive information from the private manager concerning any aspect of the Lottery operations at any time; and

(D) retains ownership of all trade names, trademarks, and intellectual property associated with the Lottery.

(3) A provision imposing an affirmative duty on the private manager to provide the Department with material information and with any information the private manager reasonably believes the Department would want to know to enable the Department to conduct the Lottery.

(4) A provision requiring the private manager to provide the Department with advance notice of any operating decision that bears significantly on the public interest, including, but not limited to, decisions on the kinds of games to be offered to the public and decisions affecting the relative risk and reward of the games being offered, so the Department has a reasonable opportunity to evaluate and countermand that decision.

(5) A provision providing the private manager with a

percentage, not to exceed 5%, of Lottery profits ~~ticket or share sales or related proceeds~~ in consideration for managing the Lottery, including terms that may provide the private manager with an increase in compensation if Lottery revenues grow by a specified percentage in a given year.

(6) (Blank).

(7) A provision requiring the deposit of all Lottery proceeds to be deposited into the State Lottery Fund.

(8) A provision requiring the private manager to locate its principal office within the State.

(8-5) A provision encouraging that at least 20% of the cost of contracts entered into for goods and services by the private manager in connection with its management of the Lottery, other than contracts with sales agents or technical advisors, be awarded to businesses that are a minority owned business, a female owned business, or a business owned by a person with disability, as those terms are defined in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Females, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

(9) A requirement that so long as the private manager complies with all the conditions of the agreement under the oversight of the Department, the private manager shall have the following duties and obligations with respect to the management of the Lottery:

(A) The right to use equipment and other assets used in the operation of the Lottery.

(B) The rights and obligations under contracts ~~with retailers~~ with retailers and vendors.

(C) The implementation of a comprehensive security program by the private manager.

(D) The implementation of a comprehensive system of internal audits.

(E) The implementation of a program by the private manager to curb compulsive gambling by persons playing the Lottery.

(F) A system for determining (i) the type of Lottery games, (ii) the method of selecting winning tickets, (iii) the manner of payment of prizes to holders of winning tickets, (iv) the frequency of drawings of winning tickets, (v) the method to be used in selling tickets, (vi) a system for verifying the validity of tickets claimed to be winning tickets, (vii) the basis upon which retailer commissions are established by the manager, and (viii) minimum payouts.

(10) A requirement that advertising and promotion must be consistent with Section 7.8a of this Act.

(11) A requirement that the private manager market the Lottery to those residents who are new, infrequent, or lapsed players of the Lottery, especially those who are most likely to make regular purchases on the Internet as permitted by law.

(12) A code of ethics for the private manager's officers and employees.

(13) A requirement that the Department monitor and oversee the private manager's practices and take action that the Department considers appropriate to ensure that the private manager is in compliance with the terms of the management agreement, while allowing the manager, unless specifically prohibited by law or the management agreement, to negotiate and sign its own contracts with vendors.

(14) A provision requiring the private manager to periodically file, at least on an annual basis, appropriate financial statements in a form and manner acceptable to the Department.

(15) Cash reserves requirements.

(16) Procedural requirements for obtaining the prior approval of the Department when a management agreement or an interest in a management agreement is sold, assigned, transferred, or pledged as collateral to secure financing.

(17) Grounds for the termination of the management agreement by the Department or the private manager.

(18) Procedures for amendment of the agreement.

(19) (Blank) ~~A provision prohibiting the Department from entering into another management agreement under this section as long as the original management agreement has not been terminated.~~

(20) The transition of rights and obligations, including any associated equipment or other assets used in the operation of the Lottery, from the manager to any successor manager of the lottery, including the Department, following the termination of or foreclosure upon the management agreement.

(21) Right of use of copyrights, trademarks, and service marks held by the Department in the name of the State. The agreement must provide that any use of them by the manager shall only be for the purpose of fulfilling its obligations under the management agreement during the term of the agreement.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Department shall select a private manager through a competitive request for qualifications process consistent with Section 20-35 of the Illinois Procurement Code, which shall take into account:

(1) the offeror's ability to market the Lottery to those residents who are new, infrequent, or lapsed players of the Lottery, especially those who are most likely to make regular purchases on the Internet;

(2) the offeror's ability to address the State's concern with the social effects of gambling on those who can least afford to do so;

(3) the offeror's ability to provide the most successful management of the Lottery for the benefit of the

people of the State based on current and past business practices or plans of the offeror; and

(4) the offeror's poor or inadequate past performance in servicing, equipping, operating or managing a lottery on behalf of Illinois, another State or foreign government and attracting persons who are not currently regular players of a lottery.

(f) The Department may ~~shall~~ retain the services of an advisor or advisors with significant experience in the management, operation, and procurement of goods, services, and equipment for a government-run lottery to assist in the preparation of the terms of the request for qualifications. No advisor or advisors retained may ~~be affiliated with an offeror~~ ~~or~~ have any prior or present affiliation with any potential offeror, or with a contractor or subcontractor presently providing goods, services or equipment to the Department to support the Lottery. The Department shall not include terms in the request for qualifications that provides an advantage whether directly or indirectly to any contractor or subcontractor presently ~~presenting~~ providing goods, services or equipment to the Department to support the Lottery, including terms contained in a contractor or subcontractor's responses to requests for proposals or qualifications submitted to Illinois, another State or foreign government. The request for proposals offered by the Department on December 22, 2008 as "LOT08GAMESYS" and reference number "22016176" is

declared void.

~~The Department shall issue the request for qualifications no later than 30 calendar days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly. The deadline for the submission of responsive qualifications proposals shall be 30 calendar days after the date the request for qualifications is issued.~~

(g) The Department shall select at least 2 offerors as finalists to potentially serve as the private manager no later than February 1, 2010. Upon making preliminary selections, the Department shall schedule a public hearing on the finalists' proposals and provide public notice of the hearing at least 7 calendar days before the hearing. The notice must include all of the following:

- (1) The date, time, and place of the hearing.
- (2) The subject matter of the hearing.
- (3) A brief description of the management agreement to be awarded.
- (4) The identity of the offerors that have been selected as finalists to serve as the private manager.
- (5) The address and telephone number of the Department.

(h) At the public hearing, the Department shall (i) provide sufficient time for each finalist to present and explain its proposal to the Department and the Governor or the Governor's designee, including an opportunity to respond to questions posed by the Department, Governor, or designee and (ii) allow

the public and non-selected offerors to comment on the presentations. The Governor or a designee shall attend the public hearing. After the public hearing, the Department shall have 14 calendar days to recommend to the Governor whether a management agreement should be entered into with a particular finalist. After reviewing the Department's recommendation, the Governor may accept or reject the Department's recommendation, and shall select a final offeror as the private manager by publication of a notice in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin. The Governor shall include in the notice a detailed explanation and the reasons why the final offeror is superior to other offerors and will provide management services in a manner that best achieves the objectives of this Section. The Governor shall designate a final offeror as the private manager with sufficient time for the Department to enter into a management agreement on or before March 1, 2010. The Governor shall also sign the management agreement with the private manager.

(i) Any action to contest the validity of a management agreement entered into under this Section must be brought within 14 calendar days after the publication of the notice of the designation of the private manager as provided in subsection (h) of this Section.

(j) The Lottery shall remain, for so long as a private manager manages the Lottery in accordance with provisions of this Act, a Lottery conducted by the State, and the State shall not be authorized to sell or transfer the Lottery to a third

party.

(k) Any tangible personal property used exclusively in connection with the lottery that is owned by the Department and leased to the private manager shall be owned by the Department in the name of the State and shall be considered to be public property devoted to an essential public and governmental function.

(l) The Department may exercise any of its powers under this Section or any other law as necessary or desirable for the execution of the Department's powers under this Section.

(m) Neither this Section nor any management agreement entered into under this Section prohibits the General Assembly from authorizing forms of gambling that are not in direct competition with the Lottery.

(n) The private manager shall be subject to a complete investigation in the third, seventh, and tenth years of the agreement (if the agreement is for a 10-year term) by the Department in cooperation with the Auditor General to determine whether the private manager has complied with this Section and the management agreement. The private manager shall bear the cost of an investigation or reinvestigation of the private manager under this subsection.

(o) The powers conferred by this Section are in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law. If any other law or rule is inconsistent with this Section, this Section controls as to any management agreement entered into

under this Section. This Section and any rules adopted under this Section contain full and complete authority for a management agreement between the Department and a manager. No law, procedure, proceeding, publication, notice, consent, approval, order, or act by the Department or any other officer, Department, agency, or instrumentality of the State or any political subdivision is required for the Department to enter into a management agreement under this Section. This Section contains full and complete authority for the Department to approve any subcontracts entered into by a private manager under the terms of a management agreement.

Except as provided in Sections 21.2, 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, and 21.8 ~~Notwithstanding any other State law to the contrary,~~ the Department shall distribute all proceeds of lottery tickets and shares sold in the following priority and manner:

(1) The payment of prizes and retailer bonuses. ~~Provide the sums due to the private manager under the management agreement with the Department.~~

(2) The payment of costs incurred in the operation and administration of the Lottery, including the payment of sums due to the private manager under the management agreement with the Department and payment of ~~Provide the~~ sums due to the private vendor for lottery tickets and shares sold on the Internet via the pilot program as compensation under its contract with the Department.

(3) On the last day of each month or as soon thereafter

as possible, the State Comptroller shall direct and the State Treasurer shall transfer from the Lottery Fund to the Common School Fund an amount that is equal to the proceeds transferred in the corresponding month of fiscal year 2009, as adjusted for inflation, to the Common School Fund.

(4) On or before the last day of each fiscal year, deposit any remaining proceeds, subject to payments under items (1), (2), and (3) into the Capital Projects Fund each fiscal year.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-15. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 105/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.3-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of either the selling price or the fair market value, if any, of the tangible personal property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is the same as the property that was purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the selling price of the property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is a by-product or waste product that has been refined, manufactured, or produced from property purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the lower of the fair market

value, if any, of the specific property so used in this State or on the selling price of the property purchased at retail. For purposes of this Section "fair market value" means the price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. The fair market value shall be established by Illinois sales by the taxpayer of the same property as that functionally used or consumed, or if there are no such sales by the taxpayer, then comparable sales or purchases of property of like kind and character in Illinois.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales

made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel and biodiesel blends with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human

use, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until August 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means ~~mean~~ non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding ~~Notwithstanding~~ any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, ~~candy,~~ and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any

other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug"

label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

If the property that is purchased at retail from a retailer is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 93-17, eff. 6-11-03; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-20. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 110/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the selling price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of service, but, for the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the selling price be less than the cost price of the property to the serviceman.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000,

with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013, and (iii) 100% of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If,

at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act

by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use. For the purposes of this Section, until August 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means ~~mean~~ non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial

sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding ~~Notwithstanding~~ any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, ~~candy,~~ and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and

drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

If the property that is acquired from a serviceman is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 93-17, eff. 6-11-03; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-25. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Service Occupation Tax Act is

amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the "selling price", as defined in Section 2 of the Service Use Tax Act, of the tangible personal property. For the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the "selling price" be less than the cost price to the serviceman of the tangible personal property transferred. The selling price of each item of tangible personal property transferred as an incident of a sale of service may be shown as a distinct and separate item on the serviceman's billing to the service customer. If the selling price is not so shown, the selling price of the tangible personal property is deemed to be 50% of the serviceman's entire billing to the service customer. When, however, a serviceman contracts to design, develop, and produce special order machinery or equipment, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of the contract.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the

tax imposed by this Act shall apply to (i) 70% of the cost price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013, and (iii) 100% of the cost price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of

the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel material, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human

consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use. For the purposes of this Section, until August 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means ~~mean~~ non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding ~~Notwithstanding~~ any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, ~~candy,~~ and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions,

shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

(Source: P.A. 93-17, eff. 6-11-03; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-30. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/2-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 441-10)

Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made in the course of business.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of

the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4 inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty offense for which the fine shall be \$500 per day per each retail premises where a violation occurs.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2013 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and

nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a disabled person, and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes, and needles used by diabetics, for human use, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until August 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means ~~mean~~ non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding ~~Notwithstanding~~ any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold"

includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, ~~candy~~, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning August 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the

definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

(Source: P.A. 93-17, eff. 6-11-03; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-32. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Riverboat Gambling Act is amended by changing Section 13 and adding Section 24 as follows:

(230 ILCS 10/13) (from Ch. 120, par. 2413)

Sec. 13. Wagering tax; rate; distribution.

(a) Until January 1, 1998, a tax is imposed on the adjusted gross receipts received from gambling games authorized under this Act at the rate of 20%.

(a-1) From January 1, 1998 until July 1, 2002, a privilege tax is imposed on persons engaged in the business of conducting riverboat gambling operations, based on the adjusted gross receipts received by a licensed owner from gambling games authorized under this Act at the following rates:

15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25,000,000;

20% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25,000,000 but not exceeding \$50,000,000;

25% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50,000,000 but not exceeding \$75,000,000;

30% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75,000,000 but not exceeding \$100,000,000;

35% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100,000,000.

(a-2) From July 1, 2002 until July 1, 2003, a privilege tax is imposed on persons engaged in the business of conducting riverboat gambling operations, other than licensed managers conducting riverboat gambling operations on behalf of the State, based on the adjusted gross receipts received by a licensed owner from gambling games authorized under this Act at the following rates:

15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25,000,000;

22.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25,000,000 but not exceeding \$50,000,000;

27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50,000,000 but not exceeding \$75,000,000;

32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75,000,000 but not exceeding \$100,000,000;

37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of

\$100,000,000 but not exceeding \$150,000,000;

45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$150,000,000 but not exceeding \$200,000,000;

50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$200,000,000.

(a-3) Beginning July 1, 2003, a privilege tax is imposed on persons engaged in the business of conducting riverboat gambling operations, other than licensed managers conducting riverboat gambling operations on behalf of the State, based on the adjusted gross receipts received by a licensed owner from gambling games authorized under this Act at the following rates:

15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25,000,000;

27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25,000,000 but not exceeding \$37,500,000;

32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$37,500,000 but not exceeding \$50,000,000;

37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50,000,000 but not exceeding \$75,000,000;

45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75,000,000 but not exceeding \$100,000,000;

50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100,000,000 but not exceeding \$250,000,000;

70% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$250,000,000.

An amount equal to the amount of wagering taxes collected under this subsection (a-3) that are in addition to the amount of wagering taxes that would have been collected if the wagering tax rates under subsection (a-2) were in effect shall be paid into the Common School Fund.

The privilege tax imposed under this subsection (a-3) shall no longer be imposed beginning on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2005; (ii) the first date after June 20, 2003 that riverboat gambling operations are conducted pursuant to a dormant license; or (iii) the first day that riverboat gambling operations are conducted under the authority of an owners license that is in addition to the 10 owners licenses initially authorized under this Act. For the purposes of this subsection (a-3), the term "dormant license" means an owners license that is authorized by this Act under which no riverboat gambling operations are being conducted on June 20, 2003.

(a-4) Beginning on the first day on which the tax imposed under subsection (a-3) is no longer imposed, a privilege tax is imposed on persons engaged in the business of conducting riverboat gambling operations, other than licensed managers conducting riverboat gambling operations on behalf of the State, based on the adjusted gross receipts received by a licensed owner from gambling games authorized under this Act at the following rates:

15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25,000,000;

22.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25,000,000 but not exceeding \$50,000,000;

27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50,000,000 but not exceeding \$75,000,000;

32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75,000,000 but not exceeding \$100,000,000;

37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100,000,000 but not exceeding \$150,000,000;

45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$150,000,000 but not exceeding \$200,000,000;

50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$200,000,000.

(a-8) Riverboat gambling operations conducted by a licensed manager on behalf of the State are not subject to the tax imposed under this Section.

(a-10) The taxes imposed by this Section shall be paid by the licensed owner to the Board not later than 3:00 o'clock p.m. of the day after the day when the wagers were made.

(a-15) If the privilege tax imposed under subsection (a-3) is no longer imposed pursuant to item (i) of the last paragraph of subsection (a-3), then by June 15 of each year, each owners licensee, other than an owners licensee that admitted 1,000,000 persons or fewer in calendar year 2004, must, in addition to the payment of all amounts otherwise due under this Section, pay to the Board a reconciliation payment in the amount, if any, by which the licensed owner's base amount exceeds the

amount of net privilege tax paid by the licensed owner to the Board in the then current State fiscal year. A licensed owner's net privilege tax obligation due for the balance of the State fiscal year shall be reduced up to the total of the amount paid by the licensed owner in its June 15 reconciliation payment. The obligation imposed by this subsection (a-15) is binding on any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that acquires an ownership interest in any such owners license. The obligation imposed under this subsection (a-15) terminates on the earliest of: (i) July 1, 2007, (ii) the first day after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly that riverboat gambling operations are conducted pursuant to a dormant license, (iii) the first day that riverboat gambling operations are conducted under the authority of an owners license that is in addition to the 10 owners licenses initially authorized under this Act, or (iv) the first day that a licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 conducts gaming operations with slot machines or other electronic gaming devices. The Board must reduce the obligation imposed under this subsection (a-15) by an amount the Board deems reasonable for any of the following reasons: (A) an act or acts of God, (B) an act of bioterrorism or terrorism or a bioterrorism or terrorism threat that was investigated by a law enforcement agency, or (C) a condition beyond the control of the owners licensee that does not result from any act or omission by the owners licensee or any of its agents and that poses a hazardous

threat to the health and safety of patrons. If an owners licensee pays an amount in excess of its liability under this Section, the Board shall apply the overpayment to future payments required under this Section.

For purposes of this subsection (a-15):

"Act of God" means an incident caused by the operation of an extraordinary force that cannot be foreseen, that cannot be avoided by the exercise of due care, and for which no person can be held liable.

"Base amount" means the following:

For a riverboat in Alton, \$31,000,000.

For a riverboat in East Peoria, \$43,000,000.

For the Empress riverboat in Joliet, \$86,000,000.

For a riverboat in Metropolis, \$45,000,000.

For the Harrah's riverboat in Joliet, \$114,000,000.

For a riverboat in Aurora, \$86,000,000.

For a riverboat in East St. Louis, \$48,500,000.

For a riverboat in Elgin, \$198,000,000.

"Dormant license" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection (a-3).

"Net privilege tax" means all privilege taxes paid by a licensed owner to the Board under this Section, less all payments made from the State Gaming Fund pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.

The changes made to this subsection (a-15) by Public Act 94-839 are intended to restate and clarify the intent of Public

Act 94-673 with respect to the amount of the payments required to be made under this subsection by an owners licensee to the Board.

(b) Until January 1, 1998, 25% of the tax revenue deposited in the State Gaming Fund under this Section shall be paid, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to the unit of local government which is designated as the home dock of the riverboat. Beginning January 1, 1998, from the tax revenue deposited in the State Gaming Fund under this Section, an amount equal to 5% of adjusted gross receipts generated by a riverboat shall be paid monthly, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to the unit of local government that is designated as the home dock of the riverboat. From the tax revenue deposited in the State Gaming Fund pursuant to riverboat gambling operations conducted by a licensed manager on behalf of the State, an amount equal to 5% of adjusted gross receipts generated pursuant to those riverboat gambling operations shall be paid monthly, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to the unit of local government that is designated as the home dock of the riverboat upon which those riverboat gambling operations are conducted.

(c) Appropriations, as approved by the General Assembly, may be made from the State Gaming Fund to the Department of Revenue and the Department of State Police for the administration and enforcement of this Act and the Video Gaming Act, or to the Department of Human Services for the

administration of programs to treat problem gambling.

(c-5) Before May 26, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-804) and beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, unless any organization licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 begins to operate a slot machine or video game of chance under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or this Act, after the payments required under subsections (b) and (c) have been made, an amount equal to 15% of the adjusted gross receipts of (1) an owners licensee that relocates pursuant to Section 11.2, (2) an owners licensee conducting riverboat gambling operations pursuant to an owners license that is initially issued after June 25, 1999, or (3) the first riverboat gambling operations conducted by a licensed manager on behalf of the State under Section 7.3, whichever comes first, shall be paid from the State Gaming Fund into the Horse Racing Equity Fund.

(c-10) Each year the General Assembly shall appropriate from the General Revenue Fund to the Education Assistance Fund an amount equal to the amount paid into the Horse Racing Equity Fund pursuant to subsection (c-5) in the prior calendar year.

(c-15) After the payments required under subsections (b), (c), and (c-5) have been made, an amount equal to 2% of the adjusted gross receipts of (1) an owners licensee that relocates pursuant to Section 11.2, (2) an owners licensee conducting riverboat gambling operations pursuant to an owners license that is initially issued after June 25, 1999, or (3)

the first riverboat gambling operations conducted by a licensed manager on behalf of the State under Section 7.3, whichever comes first, shall be paid, subject to appropriation from the General Assembly, from the State Gaming Fund to each home rule county with a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants for the purpose of enhancing the county's criminal justice system.

(c-20) Each year the General Assembly shall appropriate from the General Revenue Fund to the Education Assistance Fund an amount equal to the amount paid to each home rule county with a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants pursuant to subsection (c-15) in the prior calendar year.

(c-25) After the payments required under subsections (b), (c), (c-5) and (c-15) have been made, an amount equal to 2% of the adjusted gross receipts of (1) an owners licensee that relocates pursuant to Section 11.2, (2) an owners licensee conducting riverboat gambling operations pursuant to an owners license that is initially issued after June 25, 1999, or (3) the first riverboat gambling operations conducted by a licensed manager on behalf of the State under Section 7.3, whichever comes first, shall be paid from the State Gaming Fund to Chicago State University.

(d) From time to time, the Board shall transfer the remainder of the funds generated by this Act into the Education Assistance Fund, created by Public Act 86-0018, of the State of Illinois.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the unit of local

government designated as the home dock of the riverboat from entering into agreements with other units of local government in this State or in other states to share its portion of the tax revenue.

(f) To the extent practicable, the Board shall administer and collect the wagering taxes imposed by this Section in a manner consistent with the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 8, 9, and 10 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act.

(Source: P.A. 94-673, eff. 8-23-05; 94-804, eff. 5-26-06; 94-839, eff. 6-6-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-1008, eff. 12-15-08.)

(230 ILCS 10/24 new)

Sec. 24. Applicability of Illinois Riverboat Gambling Act.  
The provisions of the Illinois Riverboat Gambling Act, and all rules promulgated thereunder, shall apply to the Video Gaming Act, except where there is a conflict between the 2 Acts.

Section 60-35. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Section 8-1 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/8-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 158)

Sec. 8-1. A tax is imposed upon the privilege of engaging

in business as a manufacturer or as an importing distributor of alcoholic liquor other than beer at the rate of \$0.185 per gallon for cider containing not less than 0.5% alcohol by volume nor more than 7% alcohol by volume, \$0.73 per gallon until August 1, 2009 and \$1.39 per gallon beginning August 1, 2009 for wine other than cider containing less than 7% alcohol by volume, and \$4.50 per gallon until August 1, 2009 and \$8.55 per gallon beginning August 1, 2009 on alcohol and spirits manufactured and sold or used by such manufacturer, or as agent for any other person, or sold or used by such importing distributor, or as agent for any other person. A tax is imposed upon the privilege of engaging in business as a manufacturer of beer or as an importing distributor of beer at the rate of \$0.185 per gallon until August 1, 2009 and \$0.231 per gallon beginning August 1, 2009 on all beer manufactured and sold or used by such manufacturer, or as agent for any other person, or sold or used by such importing distributor, or as agent for any other person. Any brewer manufacturing beer in this State shall be entitled to and given a credit or refund of 75% of the tax imposed on each gallon of beer up to 4.9 million gallons per year in any given calendar year for tax paid or payable on beer produced and sold in the State of Illinois.

For the purpose of this Section, "cider" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by the alcohol fermentation of the juice of apples or pears including, but not limited to, flavored, sparkling, or carbonated cider.

The credit or refund created by this Act shall apply to all beer taxes in the calendar years 1982 through 1986.

The increases made by this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly in the rates of taxes imposed under this Section shall apply beginning on July 1, 1999.

A tax at the rate of 1¢ per gallon on beer and 48¢ per gallon on alcohol and spirits is also imposed upon the privilege of engaging in business as a retailer or as a distributor who is not also an importing distributor with respect to all beer and all alcohol and spirits owned or possessed by such retailer or distributor when this amendatory Act of 1969 becomes effective, and with respect to which the additional tax imposed by this amendatory Act upon manufacturers and importing distributors does not apply. Retailers and distributors who are subject to the additional tax imposed by this paragraph of this Section shall be required to inventory such alcoholic liquor and to pay this additional tax in a manner prescribed by the Department.

The provisions of this Section shall be construed to apply to any importing distributor engaging in business in this State, whether licensed or not.

However, such tax is not imposed upon any such business as to any alcoholic liquor shipped outside Illinois by an Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, nor as to any alcoholic liquor delivered in Illinois by an Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to a purchaser for

immediate transportation by the purchaser to another state into which the purchaser has a legal right, under the laws of such state, to import such alcoholic liquor, nor as to any alcoholic liquor other than beer sold by one Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to another Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to the extent to which the sale of alcoholic liquor other than beer by one Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to another Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor is authorized by the licensing provisions of this Act, nor to alcoholic liquor whether manufactured in or imported into this State when sold to a "non-beverage user" licensed by the State for use in the manufacture of any of the following when they are unfit for beverage purposes:

Patent and proprietary medicines and medicinal, antiseptic, culinary and toilet preparations;

Flavoring extracts and syrups and food products;

Scientific, industrial and chemical products, excepting denatured alcohol;

Or for scientific, chemical, experimental or mechanical purposes;

Nor is the tax imposed upon the privilege of engaging in any business in interstate commerce or otherwise, which business may not, under the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, be made the subject of taxation by this State.

The tax herein imposed shall be in addition to all other

occupation or privilege taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or political subdivision thereof.

If any alcoholic liquor manufactured in or imported into this State is sold to a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor by a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to be used solely as an ingredient in the manufacture of any beverage for human consumption, the tax imposed upon such purchasing manufacturer or importing distributor shall be reduced by the amount of the taxes which have been paid by the selling manufacturer or importing distributor under this Act as to such alcoholic liquor so used to the Department of Revenue.

If any person received any alcoholic liquors from a manufacturer or importing distributor, with respect to which alcoholic liquors no tax is imposed under this Article, and such alcoholic liquor shall thereafter be disposed of in such manner or under such circumstances as may cause the same to become the base for the tax imposed by this Article, such person shall make the same reports and returns, pay the same taxes and be subject to all other provisions of this Article relating to manufacturers and importing distributors.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require the payment to the Department of the taxes imposed by this Article more than once with respect to any quantity of alcoholic liquor sold or used within this State.

No tax is imposed by this Act on sales of alcoholic liquor

by Illinois licensed foreign importers to Illinois licensed importing distributors.

All of the proceeds of the additional tax imposed by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be deposited by the Department into the Capital Projects Fund. The remainder of the tax imposed by this Act shall be deposited by the Department into the General Revenue Fund.

The provisions of this Section 8-1 are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(Source: P.A. 90-625, eff. 7-10-98; 91-38, eff. 6-15-99; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-40. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 15-102, 15-107, and 15-111 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/15-102) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 15-102)

Sec. 15-102. Width of Vehicles.

(a) On Class III and non-designated State and local highways, the total outside width of any vehicle or load thereon shall not exceed 8 feet.

(b) Except during those times when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1000 feet, the following vehicles may exceed the 8

feet limitation during the period from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset:

(1) Loads of hay, straw or other similar farm products provided that the load is not more than 12 feet wide.

(2) Implements of husbandry being transported on another vehicle and the transporting vehicle while loaded.

The following requirements apply to the transportation on another vehicle of an implement of husbandry wider than 8 feet 6 inches on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways or other highways in the system of State highways:

(A) The driver of a vehicle transporting an implement of husbandry that exceeds 8 feet 6 inches in width shall obey all traffic laws and shall check the roadways prior to making a movement in order to ensure that adequate clearance is available for the movement. It is prima facie evidence that the driver of a vehicle transporting an implement of husbandry has failed to check the roadway prior to making a movement if the vehicle is involved in a collision with a bridge, overpass, fixed structure, or properly placed traffic control device or if the vehicle blocks traffic due to its inability to proceed because of a bridge, overpass, fixed structure, or properly placed traffic control device.

(B) Flags shall be displayed so as to wave freely

at the extremities of overwidth objects and at the extreme ends of all protrusions, projections, and overhangs. All flags shall be clean, bright red flags with no advertising, wording, emblem, or insignia inscribed upon them and at least 18 inches square.

(C) "OVERSIZE LOAD" signs are mandatory on the front and rear of all vehicles with loads over 10 feet wide. These signs must have 12-inch high black letters with a 2-inch stroke on a yellow sign that is 7 feet wide by 18 inches high.

(D) One civilian escort vehicle is required for a load that exceeds 14 feet 6 inches in width and 2 civilian escort vehicles are required for a load that exceeds 16 feet in width on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways or other highways in the system of State highways.

(E) The requirements for a civilian escort vehicle and driver are as follows:

(1) The civilian escort vehicle shall be a passenger car or a second division vehicle not exceeding a gross vehicle weight of 8,000 pounds that is designed to afford clear and unobstructed vision to both front and rear.

(2) The escort vehicle driver must be properly licensed to operate the vehicle.

(3) While in use, the escort vehicle must be

equipped with illuminated rotating, oscillating, or flashing amber lights or flashing amber strobe lights mounted on top that are of sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(4) "OVERSIZE LOAD" signs are mandatory on all escort vehicles. The sign on an escort vehicle shall have 8-inch high black letters on a yellow sign that is 5 feet wide by 12 inches high.

(5) When only one escort vehicle is required and it is operating on a two-lane highway, the escort vehicle shall travel approximately 300 feet ahead of the load. The rotating, oscillating, or flashing lights or flashing amber strobe lights and an "OVERSIZE LOAD" sign shall be displayed on the escort vehicle and shall be visible from the front. When only one escort vehicle is required and it is operating on a multilane divided highway, the escort vehicle shall travel approximately 300 feet behind the load and the sign and lights shall be visible from the rear.

(6) When 2 escort vehicles are required, one escort shall travel approximately 300 feet ahead of the load and the second escort shall travel approximately 300 feet behind the load. The rotating, oscillating, or flashing lights or

flashing amber strobe lights and an "OVERSIZE LOAD" sign shall be displayed on the escort vehicles and shall be visible from the front on the lead escort and from the rear on the trailing escort.

(7) When traveling within the corporate limits of a municipality, the escort vehicle shall maintain a reasonable and proper distance from the oversize load, consistent with existing traffic conditions.

(8) A separate escort shall be provided for each load hauled.

(9) The driver of an escort vehicle shall obey all traffic laws.

(10) The escort vehicle must be in safe operational condition.

(11) The driver of the escort vehicle must be in radio contact with the driver of the vehicle carrying the oversize load.

(F) A transport vehicle while under load of more than 8 feet 6 inches in width must be equipped with an illuminated rotating, oscillating, or flashing amber light or lights or a flashing amber strobe light or lights mounted on the top of the cab that are of sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight. If the load on the transport vehicle

blocks the visibility of the amber lighting from the rear of the vehicle, the vehicle must also be equipped with an illuminated rotating, oscillating, or flashing amber light or lights or a flashing amber strobe light or lights mounted on the rear of the load that are of sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(G) When a flashing amber light is required on the transport vehicle under load and it is operating on a two-lane highway, the transport vehicle shall display to the rear at least one rotating, oscillating, or flashing light or a flashing amber strobe light and an "OVERSIZE LOAD" sign. When a flashing amber light is required on the transport vehicle under load and it is operating on a multilane divided highway, the sign and light shall be visible from the rear.

(H) Maximum speed shall be 45 miles per hour on all such moves or 5 miles per hour above the posted minimum speed limit, whichever is greater, but the vehicle shall not at any time exceed the posted maximum speed limit.

(3) Portable buildings designed and used for agricultural and livestock raising operations that are not more than 14 feet wide and with not more than a 1 foot overhang along the left side of the hauling vehicle. However, the buildings shall not be transported more than

10 miles and not on any route that is part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

All buildings when being transported shall display at least 2 red cloth flags, not less than 12 inches square, mounted as high as practicable on the left and right side of the building.

A State Police escort shall be required if it is necessary for this load to use part of the left lane when crossing any 2 laned State highway bridge.

(c) Vehicles propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires operated wholly within the corporate limits of a municipality are also exempt from the width limitation.

(d) Exemptions are also granted to vehicles designed for the carrying of more than 10 persons under the following conditions:

(1) (Blank);

(2) When operated within any public transportation service with the approval of local authorities or an appropriate public body authorized by law to provide public transportation. Any vehicle so operated may be 8 feet 6 inches in width; or

(3) When a county engineer or superintendent of highways, after giving due consideration to the mass transportation needs of the area and to the width and condition of the road, has determined that the operation of buses wider than 8 feet will not pose an undue safety

hazard on a particular county or township road segment, he or she may authorize buses not to exceed 8 feet 6 inches in width on any highway under that engineer's or superintendent's jurisdiction.

(d-1) A recreational vehicle, as defined in Section 1-169, may exceed 8 feet 6 inches in width if:

(1) the excess width is attributable to appurtenances that extend 6 inches or less beyond either side of the body of the vehicle; and

(2) the roadway on which the vehicle is traveling has marked lanes for vehicular traffic that are at least 11 feet in width.

As used in this subsection (d-1) and in subsection (d-2), the term appurtenance includes (i) a retracted awning and its support hardware and (ii) any appendage that is intended to be an integral part of a recreation vehicle.

(d-2) A recreational vehicle that exceeds 8 feet 6 inches in width as provided in subsection (d-1) may travel any roadway of the State if the vehicle is being operated between a roadway permitted under subsection (d-1) and:

(1) the location where the recreation vehicle is garaged;

(2) the destination of the recreation vehicle; or

(3) a facility for food, fuel, repair, services, or rest.

(e) A vehicle and load traveling upon the National System

of Interstate and Defense Highways or any other highway in the system of State highways that has been designated as a Class I or Class II highway by the Department, or any street or highway designated by local authorities, may have a total outside width of 8 feet 6 inches, provided that certain safety devices that the Department determines as necessary for the safe and efficient operation of motor vehicles shall not be included in the calculation of width.

~~(e 1) A vehicle and load more than 8 feet wide but not exceeding 8 feet 6 inches in width is allowed access according to the following:~~

~~(1) A vehicle and load not exceeding 80,000 pounds in weight is allowed access from any State designated highway onto any county, township, or municipal highway for a distance of 5 highway miles for the purpose of loading and unloading, provided:~~

~~(A) The vehicle and load does not exceed 65 feet overall length.~~

~~(B) There is no sign prohibiting that access.~~

~~(C) The route is not being used as a thoroughfare between State designated highways.~~

~~(2) A vehicle and load not exceeding 80,000 pounds in weight is allowed access from any State designated highway onto any county or township highway for a distance of 5 highway miles or onto any municipal highway for a distance of one highway mile for the purpose of food, fuel, repairs,~~

~~and rest, provided:~~

~~(A) The vehicle and load does not exceed 65 feet overall length.~~

~~(B) There is no sign prohibiting that access.~~

~~(C) The route is not being used as a thoroughfare between State designated highways.~~

~~(3) A vehicle and load not exceeding 80,000 pounds in weight is allowed access from a Class I highway onto any street or highway for a distance of one highway mile for the purpose of loading, unloading, food, fuel, repairs, and rest, provided there is no sign prohibiting that access.~~

~~(4) A vehicle and load not exceeding 80,000 pounds in weight is allowed access from a Class I or Class II highway onto any State highway or any locally designated highway for a distance of 5 highway miles for the purpose of loading, unloading, food, fuel, repairs, and rest.~~

~~(5) A trailer or semi trailer not exceeding 28 feet 6 inches in length, that was originally in combination with a truck tractor, shall have unlimited access to points of loading and unloading.~~

~~(6) All household goods carriers shall have unlimited access to points of loading and unloading.~~

Section 5-35 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act relating to procedures for rulemaking shall not apply to the designation of highways under this paragraph (e).

(f) Mirrors required by Section 12-502 of this Code and

other safety devices identified by the Department may project up to 14 inches beyond each side of a bus and up to 6 inches beyond each side of any other vehicle, and that projection shall not be deemed a violation of the width restrictions of this Section.

(g) Any person who is convicted of violating this Section is subject to the penalty as provided in paragraph (b) of Section 15-113.

(Source: P.A. 93-177, eff. 7-11-03; 94-949, eff. 1-1-07; 09600HB0255enr.)

(625 ILCS 5/15-107) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 15-107)

Sec. 15-107. Length of vehicles.

(a) The maximum length of a single vehicle on any highway of this State may not exceed 42 feet except the following:

(1) Semitrailers.

(2) Charter or regulated route buses may be up to 45 feet in length, not including energy absorbing bumpers.

(a-1) A motor home as defined in Section 1-145.01 may be up to 45 feet in length, not including energy absorbing bumpers. The length limitations described in this subsection (a-1) shall be exclusive of energy-absorbing bumpers and rear view mirrors.

(b) On all non-State highways, the maximum length of vehicles in combinations is as follows:

(1) A truck tractor in combination with a semitrailer may not exceed 55 feet overall dimension.

(2) A truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer may not exceed 60 feet overall dimension.

(3) Combinations specially designed to transport motor vehicles or boats may not exceed 60 feet overall dimension.

Vehicles operating during daylight hours when transporting poles, pipes, machinery, or other objects of a structural nature that cannot readily be dismembered are exempt from length limitations, provided that no object may exceed 80 feet in length and the overall dimension of the vehicle including the load may not exceed 100 feet. This exemption does not apply to operation on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Legal holidays referred to in this Section are the days on which the following traditional holidays are celebrated: New Year's Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day.

Vehicles and loads operated by a public utility while en route to make emergency repairs to public service facilities or properties are exempt from length limitations, provided that during night operations every vehicle and its load must be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps on the extreme ends of any projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of the load.

A tow truck in combination with a disabled vehicle or combination of disabled vehicles, as provided in paragraph (6) of subsection (c) of this Section, is exempt from length limitations.

All other combinations not listed in this subsection (b) may not exceed 60 feet overall dimension.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (c-1) and (c-2), combinations of vehicles may not exceed a total of 2 vehicles except the following:

(1) A truck tractor semitrailer may draw one trailer.

(2) A truck tractor semitrailer may draw one converter dolly.

(3) A truck tractor semitrailer may draw one vehicle that is defined in Chapter 1 as special mobile equipment, provided the overall dimension does not exceed 60 feet.

(4) A truck in transit may draw 3 trucks in transit coupled together by the triple saddlemount method.

(5) Recreational vehicles consisting of 3 vehicles, provided the following:

(A) The total overall dimension does not exceed 60 feet.

(B) The towing vehicle is a properly registered vehicle capable of towing another vehicle using a fifth-wheel type assembly.

(C) The second vehicle in the combination of vehicles is a recreational vehicle that is towed by a fifth-wheel assembly. This vehicle must be properly registered and must be equipped with brakes, regardless of weight.

(D) The third vehicle must be the lightest of the 3

vehicles and be a trailer or semitrailer designed or used for transporting a boat, all-terrain vehicle, personal watercraft, or motorcycle.

(E) The towed vehicles may be only for the use of the operator of the towing vehicle.

(F) All vehicles must be properly equipped with operating brakes and safety equipment required by this Code, except the additional brake requirement in subdivision (C) of this subparagraph (5).

(6) A tow truck in combination with a disabled vehicle or combination of disabled vehicles, provided the towing vehicle:

(A) Is specifically designed as a tow truck having a gross vehicle weight rating of at least 18,000 pounds and equipped with air brakes, provided that air brakes are required only if the towing vehicle is towing a vehicle, semitrailer, or tractor-trailer combination that is equipped with air brakes. For the purpose of this subsection, gross vehicle weight rating, or GVWR, means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of the tow truck.

(B) Is equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights, visible for at least 500 feet in all directions.

(C) Is capable of utilizing the lighting and braking systems of the disabled vehicle or combination

of vehicles.

(D) Does not engage a tow exceeding 50 highway miles from the initial point of wreck or disablement to a place of repair. Any additional movement of the vehicles may occur only upon issuance of authorization for that movement under the provisions of Sections 15-301 through 15-319 of this Code.

The Department may by rule or regulation prescribe additional requirements regarding length limitations for a tow truck towing another vehicle.

For purposes of this Section, a tow-dolly that merely serves as substitute wheels for another legally licensed vehicle is considered part of the licensed vehicle and not a separate vehicle.

(7) Commercial vehicles consisting of 3 vehicles, provided the following:

(A) The total overall dimension does not exceed 65 feet.

(B) The towing vehicle is a properly registered vehicle capable of towing another vehicle using a fifth-wheel type assembly or a goose-neck hitch ball.

(C) The third vehicle must be the lightest of the 3 vehicles and be a trailer or semitrailer.

(D) All vehicles must be properly equipped with operating brakes and safety equipment required by this Code.

(E) The combination of vehicles must be operated by a person who holds a commercial driver's license (CDL).

(F) The combination of vehicles must be en route to a location where new or used trailers are sold by an Illinois or out-of-state licensed new or used trailer dealer.

(c-1) A combination of 3 vehicles is allowed access to any State designated highway if:

(1) the length of neither towed vehicle exceeds 28.5 feet;

(2) the overall wheel base of the combination of vehicles does not exceed 62 feet; and

(3) the combination of vehicles is en route to a location where new or used trailers are sold by an Illinois or out-of-state licensed new or used trailer dealer.

(c-2) A combination of 3 vehicles is allowed access from any State designated highway onto any county, township, or municipal highway for a distance of 5 highway miles for the purpose of delivery or collection of one or both of the towed vehicles if:

(1) the length of neither towed vehicle exceeds 28.5 feet;

(2) the combination of vehicles does not exceed 40,000 pounds in gross weight and 8 feet 6 inches in width;

(3) there is no sign prohibiting that access;

(4) the route is not being used as a thoroughfare

between State designated highways; and

(5) the combination of vehicles is en route to a location where new or used trailers are sold by an Illinois or out-of-state licensed new or used trailer dealer.

(d) On Class I highways there are no overall length limitations on motor vehicles operating in combinations provided:

(1) The length of a semitrailer, unladen or with load, in combination with a truck tractor may not exceed 53 feet.

(2) The distance between the kingpin and the center of the rear axle of a semitrailer longer than 48 feet, in combination with a truck tractor, may not exceed 45 feet 6 inches.

(3) The length of a semitrailer or trailer, unladen or with load, operated in a truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer combination, may not exceed 28 feet 6 inches.

(4) Maxi-cube combinations, as defined in Chapter 1, may not exceed 65 feet overall dimension.

(5) Combinations of vehicles specifically designed to transport motor vehicles or boats may not exceed 65 feet overall dimension. The length limitation is inclusive of front and rear bumpers but exclusive of the overhang of the transported vehicles, as provided in paragraph (i) of this Section.

(6) Stinger steered semitrailer vehicles as defined in Chapter 1, specifically designed to transport motor

vehicles or boats, may not exceed 75 feet overall dimension. The length limitation is inclusive of front and rear bumpers but exclusive of the overhang of the transported vehicles, as provided in paragraph (i) of this Section.

(7) A truck in transit transporting 3 trucks coupled together by the triple saddlemount method may not exceed 75 feet overall dimension.

Vehicles operating during daylight hours when transporting poles, pipes, machinery, or other objects of a structural nature that cannot readily be dismembered are exempt from length limitations, provided that no object may exceed 80 feet in length and the overall dimension of the vehicle including the load may not exceed 100 feet. This exemption does not apply to operation on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Legal holidays referred to in this Section are the days on which the following traditional holidays are celebrated: New Year's Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day.

Vehicles and loads operated by a public utility while en route to make emergency repairs to public service facilities or properties are exempt from length limitations, provided that during night operations every vehicle and its load must be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps on the extreme ends of any projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of the load.

A tow truck in combination with a disabled vehicle or combination of disabled vehicles, as provided in paragraph (6) of subsection (c) of this Section, is exempt from length limitations.

The length limitations described in this paragraph (d) shall be exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices, such as bumpers, refrigeration units or air compressors and other devices, that the Department may interpret as necessary for safe and efficient operation; except that no device excluded under this paragraph shall have by its design or use the capability to carry cargo.

Section 5-35 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act relating to procedures for rulemaking shall not apply to the designation of highways under this paragraph (d).

(e) On Class II highways there are no overall length limitations on motor vehicles operating in combinations, provided:

(1) The length of a semitrailer, unladen or with load, in combination with a truck tractor, may not exceed 53 feet overall dimension.

(2) The distance between the kingpin and the center of the rear axle of a semitrailer longer than 48 feet, in combination with a truck tractor, may not exceed 45 feet 6 inches.

(3) A truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer combination may not exceed 65 feet in dimension from front axle to rear

axle.

(4) The length of a semitrailer or trailer, unladen or with load, operated in a truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer combination, may not exceed 28 feet 6 inches.

(5) Maxi-cube combinations, as defined in Chapter 1, may not exceed 65 feet overall dimension.

(6) A combination of vehicles, specifically designed to transport motor vehicles or boats, may not exceed 65 feet overall dimension. The length limitation is inclusive of front and rear bumpers but exclusive of the overhang of the transported vehicles, as provided in paragraph (i) of this Section.

(7) Stinger steered semitrailer vehicles, as defined in Chapter 1, specifically designed to transport motor vehicles or boats, may not exceed 75 feet overall dimension. The length limitation is inclusive of front and rear bumpers but exclusive of the overhang of the transported vehicles, as provided in paragraph (i) of this Section.

(8) A truck in transit transporting 3 trucks coupled together by the triple saddlemount method may not exceed 75 feet overall dimension.

Vehicles operating during daylight hours when transporting poles, pipes, machinery, or other objects of a structural nature that cannot readily be dismembered are exempt from length limitations, provided that no object may exceed 80 feet

in length and the overall dimension of the vehicle including the load may not exceed 100 feet. This exemption does not apply to operation on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Legal holidays referred to in this Section are the days on which the following traditional holidays are celebrated: New Year's Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day.

Vehicles and loads operated by a public utility while en route to make emergency repairs to public service facilities or properties are exempt from length limitations, provided that during night operations every vehicle and its load must be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps on the extreme ends of any projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of the load.

A tow truck in combination with a disabled vehicle or combination of disabled vehicles, as provided in paragraph (6) of subsection (c) of this Section, is exempt from length limitations.

Local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction, may also by ordinance or resolution allow length limitations of this subsection (e).

The length limitations described in this paragraph (e) shall be exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices, such as bumpers, refrigeration units or air compressors and other devices, that the Department may interpret as necessary for safe and efficient operation; except that no device

excluded under this paragraph shall have by its design or use the capability to carry cargo.

~~(c-1) Combinations of vehicles not exceeding 65 feet overall length are allowed access as follows:~~

~~(1) From any State designated highway onto any county, township, or municipal highway for a distance of 5 highway miles for the purpose of loading and unloading, provided:~~

~~(A) The vehicle does not exceed 80,000 pounds in gross weight and 8 feet 6 inches in width.~~

~~(B) There is no sign prohibiting that access.~~

~~(C) The route is not being used as a thoroughfare between State designated highways.~~

~~(2) From any State designated highway onto any county or township highway for a distance of 5 highway miles or onto any municipal highway for a distance of one highway mile for the purpose of food, fuel, repairs, and rest, provided:~~

~~(A) The vehicle does not exceed 80,000 pounds in gross weight and 8 feet 6 inches in width.~~

~~(B) There is no sign prohibiting that access.~~

~~(C) The route is not being used as a thoroughfare between State designated highways.~~

~~(c-2) Except as provided in subsection (c-3), combinations of vehicles over 65 feet in length, with no overall length limitation except as provided in subsections (d) and (e) of this Section, are allowed access as follows:~~

~~(1) From a Class I highway onto any street or highway for a distance of one highway mile for the purpose of loading, unloading, food, fuel, repairs, and rest, provided there is no sign prohibiting that access.~~

~~(2) From a Class I or Class II highway onto any State highway or any locally designated highway for a distance of 5 highway miles for the purpose of loading, unloading, food, fuel, repairs, and rest.~~

~~(e 3) Combinations of vehicles over 65 feet in length operated by household goods carriers, with no overall length limitations except as provided in subsections (d) and (e) of this Section, have unlimited access to points of loading and unloading.~~

Section 5-35 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act relating to procedures for rulemaking shall not apply to the designation of highways under this paragraph (e).

(f) On Class III and other non-designated State highways, the length limitations for vehicles in combination are as follows:

(1) Truck tractor-semitrailer combinations, must comply with either a maximum 55 feet overall wheel base or a maximum 65 feet extreme overall dimension.

(2) Semitrailers, unladen or with load, may not exceed 53 feet overall dimension.

(3) No truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer combination may exceed 60 feet extreme overall dimension.

(4) The distance between the kingpin and the center axle of a semitrailer longer than 48 feet, in combination with a truck tractor, may not exceed 42 feet 6 inches.

(g) Length limitations in the preceding subsections of this Section 15-107 do not apply to the following:

(1) Vehicles operated in the daytime, except on Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays, when transporting poles, pipe, machinery, or other objects of a structural nature that cannot readily be dismembered, provided the overall length of vehicle and load may not exceed 100 feet and no object exceeding 80 feet in length may be transported unless a permit has been obtained as authorized in Section 15-301.

(2) Vehicles and loads operated by a public utility while en route to make emergency repairs to public service facilities or properties, but during night operation every vehicle and its load must be equipped with a sufficient number of clearance lamps on both sides and marker lamps upon the extreme ends of any projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of the load.

(3) A tow truck in combination with a disabled vehicle or combination of disabled vehicles, provided the towing vehicle meets the following conditions:

(A) It is specifically designed as a tow truck having a gross vehicle weight rating of at least 18,000 pounds and equipped with air brakes, provided that air

brakes are required only if the towing vehicle is towing a vehicle, semitrailer, or tractor-trailer combination that is equipped with air brakes.

(B) It is equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights, visible for at least 500 feet in all directions.

(C) It is capable of utilizing the lighting and braking systems of the disabled vehicle or combination of vehicles.

(D) It does not engage in a tow exceeding 50 miles from the initial point of wreck or disablement.

The Department may by rule or regulation prescribe additional requirements regarding length limitations for a tow truck towing another vehicle. The towing vehicle, however, may tow any disabled vehicle from the initial point of wreck or disablement to a point where repairs are actually to occur. This movement shall be valid only on State routes. The tower must abide by posted bridge weight limits.

For the purpose of this subsection, gross vehicle weight rating, or GVWR, shall mean the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of the tow truck. Legal holidays referred to in this Section shall be specified as the day on which the following traditional holidays are celebrated:

New Year's Day;

Memorial Day;

Independence Day;

Labor Day;  
Thanksgiving Day; and  
Christmas Day.

(h) The load upon any vehicle operated alone, or the load upon the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles, shall not extend more than 3 feet beyond the front wheels of the vehicle or the front bumper of the vehicle if it is equipped with a front bumper. The provisions of this subsection (h) shall not apply to any vehicle or combination of vehicles specifically designed for the collection and transportation of waste, garbage, or recyclable materials during the vehicle's operation in the course of collecting garbage, waste, or recyclable materials if the vehicle is traveling at a speed not in excess of 15 miles per hour during the vehicle's operation and in the course of collecting garbage, waste, or recyclable materials. However, in no instance shall the load extend more than 7 feet beyond the front wheels of the vehicle or the front bumper of the vehicle if it is equipped with a front bumper.

(i) The load upon the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles specifically designed to transport motor vehicles shall not extend more than 3 feet beyond the foremost part of the transporting vehicle and the load upon the rear transporting vehicle shall not extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of the bed or body of the vehicle. This paragraph shall only be applicable upon highways designated in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this Section.

(j) Articulated vehicles comprised of 2 sections, neither of which exceeds a length of 42 feet, designed for the carrying of more than 10 persons, may be up to 60 feet in length, not including energy absorbing bumpers, provided that the vehicles are:

1. operated by or for any public body or motor carrier authorized by law to provide public transportation services; or

2. operated in local public transportation service by any other person and the municipality in which the service is to be provided approved the operation of the vehicle.

(j-1) (Blank).

(k) Any person who is convicted of violating this Section is subject to the penalty as provided in paragraph (b) of Section 15-113.

(l) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 93-177, eff. 7-11-03; 93-1023, eff. 8-25-04; 94-713, eff. 6-1-06; 09600HB0255enr.)

(625 ILCS 5/15-111) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 15-111)

Sec. 15-111. Wheel and axle loads and gross weights.

(a) On non-designated highways, no vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires may be operated, unladen or with load, when the total weight transmitted to the road surface exceeds 20,000 pounds on a single axle or 34,000 pounds on a tandem axle with no axle within the tandem

exceeding 20,000 pounds except:

(1) when a different limit is established and posted in accordance with Section 15-316 of this Code;

(2) vehicles for which the Department of Transportation and local authorities issue overweight permits under authority of Section 15-301 of this Code;

(3) tow trucks subject to the conditions provided in subsection (d) may not exceed 24,000 pounds on a single rear axle or 44,000 pounds on a tandem rear axle;

(4) any single axle of a 2-axle truck weighing 36,000 pounds or less and not a part of a combination of vehicles, shall not exceed 20,000 pounds;

(5) any single axle of a 2-axle truck equipped with a personnel lift or digger derrick, weighing 36,000 pounds or less, owned and operated by a public utility, shall not exceed 20,000 pounds;

(6) any single axle of a 2-axle truck specially equipped with a front loading compactor used exclusively for garbage, refuse, or recycling may not exceed 20,000 pounds per axle, provided that the gross weight of the vehicle does not exceed 40,000 pounds;

(7) a truck, not in combination and specially equipped with a selfcompactor or an industrial roll-off hoist and roll-off container, used exclusively for garbage or refuse operations may, when laden, transmit upon the road surface the following maximum weights: 22,000 pounds on a single

axle; 40,000 pounds on a tandem axle;

(8) a truck, not in combination and used exclusively for the collection of rendering materials, may, when laden, transmit upon the road surface the following maximum weights: 22,000 pounds on a single axle; 40,000 pounds on a tandem axle;

(9) tandem axles on a 3-axle truck registered as a Special Hauling Vehicle, manufactured prior to or in the model year of 2014 and first registered in Illinois prior to January 1, 2015, with a distance greater than 72 inches but not more than 96 inches between any series of 2 axles, is allowed a combined weight on the series not to exceed 36,000 pounds and neither axle of the series may exceed 20,000 pounds. Any vehicle of this type manufactured after the model year of 2014 or first registered in Illinois after December 31, 2014 may not exceed a combined weight of 34,000 pounds through the series of 2 axles and neither axle of the series may exceed 20,000 pounds;

(10) a 4-axle truck mixer registered as a Special Hauling Vehicle, used exclusively for the mixing and transportation of concrete in the plastic state and manufactured prior to or in the model year of 2014 and first registered in Illinois prior to January 1, 2015, is allowed the following maximum weights: 20,000 pounds on any single axle; 36,000 pounds on any series of 2 axles greater than 72 inches but not more than 96 inches; and 34,000

pounds on any series of 2 axles greater than 40 inches but not more than 72 inches;

(11) 4-axle vehicles or a 5 or more axle combination of vehicles: The weight transmitted upon the road surface through any series of 3 axles whose centers are more than 96 inches apart, measured between extreme axles in the series, may not exceed those allowed in the table contained in subsection (f) of this Section. No axle or tandem axle of the series may exceed the maximum weight permitted under this Section for a single or tandem axle.

No vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with other than pneumatic tires may be operated, unladen or with load, upon the highways of this State when the gross weight on the road surface through any wheel exceeds 800 pounds per inch width of tire tread or when the gross weight on the road surface through any axle exceeds 16,000 pounds.

(b) On non-designated highways, the gross weight of vehicles and combination of vehicles including the weight of the vehicle or combination and its maximum load shall be subject to the federal bridge formula provided in subsection (f) of this Section.

VEHICLES OPERATING ON CRAWLER TYPE TRACKS .... 40,000 pounds

TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH SELFCOMPACTORS  
OR ROLL-OFF HOISTS AND ROLL-OFF CONTAINERS FOR GARBAGE,

REFUSE, OR RECYCLING HAULS ONLY AND TRUCKS USED FOR  
THE COLLECTION OF RENDERING MATERIALS  
On Highway Not Part of National System  
of Interstate and Defense Highways

with 2 axles	36,000 pounds
with 3 axles	54,000 pounds

TWO AXLE TRUCKS EQUIPPED WITH  
A FRONT LOADING COMPACTOR USED EXCLUSIVELY  
FOR THE COLLECTION OF GARBAGE, REFUSE, OR RECYCLING

with 2 axles	40,000 pounds
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A 4-axle truck mixer registered as a Special Hauling Vehicle, used exclusively for mixing and transportation of concrete in the plastic state, manufactured before or in the model year of 2014, and first registered in Illinois before January 1, 2015, is allowed a maximum gross weight listed in the table of subsection (f) of this Section for 4 axles. This vehicle, while loaded with concrete in the plastic state, is not subject to the series of 3 axles requirement provided for in subdivision (a)(11) of this Section, but no axle or tandem axle of the series may exceed the maximum weight permitted under subdivision (a)(10) of this Section.

(b-1) As used in this Section, a "recycling haul" or "recycling operation" means the hauling of segregated, non-hazardous, non-special, homogeneous non-putrescible

materials, such as paper, glass, cans, or plastic, for subsequent use in the secondary materials market.

(c) Cities having a population of more than 50,000 may permit by ordinance axle loads on 2 axle motor vehicles 33 1/2% above those provided for herein, but the increase shall not become effective until the city has officially notified the Department of the passage of the ordinance and shall not apply to those vehicles when outside of the limits of the city, nor shall the gross weight of any 2 axle motor vehicle operating over any street of the city exceed 40,000 pounds.

(d) Weight limitations shall not apply to vehicles (including loads) operated by a public utility when transporting equipment required for emergency repair of public utility facilities or properties or water wells.

A combination of vehicles, including a tow truck and a disabled vehicle or disabled combination of vehicles, that exceeds the weight restriction imposed by this Code, may be operated on a public highway in this State provided that neither the disabled vehicle nor any vehicle being towed nor the tow truck itself shall exceed the weight limitations permitted under this Chapter. During the towing operation, neither the tow truck nor the vehicle combination shall exceed 24,000 pounds on a single rear axle and 44,000 pounds on a tandem rear axle, provided the towing vehicle:

- (1) is specifically designed as a tow truck having a gross vehicle weight rating of at least 18,000 pounds and

is equipped with air brakes, provided that air brakes are required only if the towing vehicle is towing a vehicle, semitrailer, or tractor-trailer combination that is equipped with air brakes;

(2) is equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights, visible for at least 500 feet in all directions;

(3) is capable of utilizing the lighting and braking systems of the disabled vehicle or combination of vehicles; and

(4) does not engage in a tow exceeding 20 miles from the initial point of wreck or disablement. Any additional movement of the vehicles may occur only upon issuance of authorization for that movement under the provisions of Sections 15-301 through 15-319 of this Code. The towing vehicle, however, may tow any disabled vehicle from the initial point of wreck or disablement to a point where repairs are actually to occur. This movement shall be valid only on State routes. The tower must abide by posted bridge weight limits.

Gross weight limits shall not apply to the combination of the tow truck and vehicles being towed. The tow truck license plate must cover the operating empty weight of the tow truck only. The weight of each vehicle being towed shall be covered by a valid license plate issued to the owner or operator of the vehicle being towed and displayed on that vehicle. If no valid

plate issued to the owner or operator of that vehicle is displayed on that vehicle, or the plate displayed on that vehicle does not cover the weight of the vehicle, the weight of the vehicle shall be covered by the third tow truck plate issued to the owner or operator of the tow truck and temporarily affixed to the vehicle being towed. If a roll-back carrier is registered and being used as a tow truck, however, the license plate or plates for the tow truck must cover the gross vehicle weight, including any load carried on the bed of the roll-back carrier.

The Department may by rule or regulation prescribe additional requirements. However, nothing in this Code shall prohibit a tow truck under instructions of a police officer from legally clearing a disabled vehicle, that may be in violation of weight limitations of this Chapter, from the roadway to the berm or shoulder of the highway. If in the opinion of the police officer that location is unsafe, the officer is authorized to have the disabled vehicle towed to the nearest place of safety.

For the purpose of this subsection, gross vehicle weight rating, or GVWR, shall mean the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of the tow truck.

(e) No vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires shall be operated, unladen or with load, upon the highways of this State in violation of the provisions of any permit issued under the provisions of Sections 15-301

through 15-319 of this Chapter.

(f) No vehicle or combination of vehicles with pneumatic tires may be operated, unladen or with load, when the total weight on the road surface exceeds the following: 20,000 pounds on a single axle; 34,000 pounds on a tandem axle with no axle within the tandem exceeding 20,000 pounds; 80,000 pounds gross weight for vehicle combinations of 5 or more axles; or a total weight on a group of 2 or more consecutive axles in excess of that weight produced by the application of the following formula:  $W = 500 \text{ times the sum of } (LN \text{ divided by } N-1) + 12N + 36$ , where "W" equals overall total weight on any group of 2 or more consecutive axles to the nearest 500 pounds, "L" equals the distance measured to the nearest foot between extremes of any group of 2 or more consecutive axles, and "N" equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

The above formula when expressed in tabular form results in allowable loads as follows:

Distance measured to the nearest foot between the extremes of any group of 2 or more consecutive axles	Maximum weight in pounds of any group of 2 or more consecutive axles
feet	2 axles    3 axles    4 axles    5 axles    6 axles

4	34,000				
5	34,000				
6	34,000				
7	34,000				
8	38,000*	42,000			
9	39,000	42,500			
10	40,000	43,500			
11		44,000			
12		45,000	50,000		
13		45,500	50,500		
14		46,500	51,500		
15		47,000	52,000		
16		48,000	52,500	58,000	
17		48,500	53,500	58,500	
18		49,500	54,000	59,000	
19		50,000	54,500	60,000	
20		51,000	55,500	60,500	66,000
21		51,500	56,000	61,000	66,500
22		52,500	56,500	61,500	67,000
23		53,000	57,500	62,500	68,000
24		54,000	58,000	63,000	68,500
25		54,500	58,500	63,500	69,000
26		55,500	59,500	64,000	69,500
27		56,000	60,000	65,000	70,000
28		57,000	60,500	65,500	71,000
29		57,500	61,500	66,000	71,500

30	58,500	62,000	66,500	72,000
31	59,000	62,500	67,500	72,500
32	60,000	63,500	68,000	73,000
33		64,000	68,500	74,000
34		64,500	69,000	74,500
35		65,500	70,000	75,000
36		66,000	70,500	75,500
37		66,500	71,000	76,000
38		67,500	72,000	77,000
39		68,000	72,500	77,500
40		68,500	73,000	78,000
41		69,500	73,500	78,500
42		70,000	74,000	79,000
43		70,500	75,000	80,000
44		71,500	75,500	
45		72,000	76,000	
46		72,500	76,500	
47		73,500	77,500	
48		74,000	78,000	
49		74,500	78,500	
50		75,500	79,000	
51		76,000	80,000	
52		76,500		
53		77,500		
54		78,000		
55		78,500		

56	79,500
57	80,000

\*If the distance between 2 axles is 96 inches or less, the 2 axles are tandem axles and the maximum total weight may not exceed 34,000 pounds, notwithstanding the higher limit resulting from the application of the formula.

Vehicles not in a combination having more than 4 axles may not exceed the weight in the table in this subsection (f) for 4 axles measured between the extreme axles of the vehicle.

Vehicles in a combination having more than 6 axles may not exceed the weight in the table in this subsection (f) for 6 axles measured between the extreme axles of the combination.

Local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction, without additional fees, may also by ordinance or resolution allow the weight limitations of this subsection, provided the maximum gross weight on any one axle shall not exceed 20,000 pounds and the maximum total weight on any tandem axle shall not exceed 34,000 pounds, on designated highways when appropriate regulatory signs giving notice are erected upon the street or highway or portion of any street or highway affected by the ordinance or resolution.

The following are exceptions to the above formula:

- (1) Two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a total weight of 34,000 pounds each if the overall distance between the first and last axles of the consecutive sets of tandem axles is 36 feet or more.

(2) Vehicles for which a different limit is established and posted in accordance with Section 15-316 of this Code.

(3) Vehicles for which the Department of Transportation and local authorities issue overweight permits under authority of Section 15-301 of this Code. These vehicles are not subject to the bridge formula.

(4) Tow trucks subject to the conditions provided in subsection (d) may not exceed 24,000 pounds on a single rear axle or 44,000 pounds on a tandem rear axle.

(5) A tandem axle on a 3-axle truck registered as a Special Hauling Vehicle, manufactured prior to or in the model year of 2014, and registered in Illinois prior to January 1, 2015, with a distance between 2 axles in a series greater than 72 inches but not more than 96 inches may not exceed a total weight of 36,000 pounds and neither axle of the series may exceed 20,000 ~~18,000~~ pounds.

(6) A truck not in combination, equipped with a self compactor or an industrial roll-off hoist and roll-off container, used exclusively for garbage, refuse, or recycling operations, may, when laden, transmit upon the road surface, except when on part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, the following maximum weights: 22,000 pounds on a single axle; 40,000 pounds on a tandem axle; 36,000 pounds gross weight on a 2-axle vehicle; 54,000 pounds gross weight on a 3-axle vehicle. This vehicle is not subject to the bridge formula.

(7) Combinations of vehicles, registered as Special Hauling Vehicles that include a semitrailer manufactured prior to or in the model year of 2014, and registered in Illinois prior to January 1, 2015, having 5 axles with a distance of 42 feet or less between extreme axles, may not exceed the following maximum weights: 20,000 ~~18,000~~ pounds on a single axle; 34,000 ~~32,000~~ pounds on a tandem axle; and 72,000 pounds gross weight. This combination of vehicles is not subject to the bridge formula. For all those combinations of vehicles that include a semitrailer manufactured after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, the overall distance between the first and last axles of the 2 sets of tandems must be 18 feet 6 inches or more. Any combination of vehicles that has had its cargo container replaced in its entirety after December 31, 2014 may not exceed the weights allowed by the bridge formula.

(8) A 4-axle truck mixer registered as a Special Hauling Vehicle, used exclusively for the mixing and transportation of concrete in the plastic state, manufactured before or in the model year of 2014, first registered in Illinois before January 1, 2015, and not operated on a highway that is part of the National System of Interstate Highways, is allowed the following maximum weights: 20,000 pounds on any single axle; 36,000 pounds on a series of axles greater than 72 inches but not more than

96 inches; and 34,000 pounds on any series of 2 axles greater than 40 inches but not more than 72 inches. The gross weight of this vehicle may not exceed the weights allowed by the bridge formula for 4 axles. The bridge formula does not apply to any series of 3 axles while the vehicle is transporting concrete in the plastic state, but no axle or tandem axle of the series may exceed the maximum weight permitted under this subsection (f).

No vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with other than pneumatic tires may be operated, unladen or with load, upon the highways of this State when the gross weight on the road surface through any wheel exceeds 800 pounds per inch width of tire tread or when the gross weight on the road surface through any axle exceeds 16,000 pounds.

(f-1) A vehicle and load not exceeding 80,000 pounds is allowed travel on non-designated highways so long as there is no sign prohibiting that access.

(g) No person shall operate a vehicle or combination of vehicles over a bridge or other elevated structure constituting part of a highway with a gross weight that is greater than the maximum weight permitted by the Department, when the structure is sign posted as provided in this Section.

(h) The Department upon request from any local authority shall, or upon its own initiative may, conduct an investigation of any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway, and if it finds that the structure cannot with

safety to itself withstand the weight of vehicles otherwise permissible under this Code the Department shall determine and declare the maximum weight of vehicles that the structures can withstand, and shall cause or permit suitable signs stating maximum weight to be erected and maintained before each end of the structure. No person shall operate a vehicle or combination of vehicles over any structure with a gross weight that is greater than the posted maximum weight.

(i) Upon the trial of any person charged with a violation of subsections (g) or (h) of this Section, proof of the determination of the maximum allowable weight by the Department and the existence of the signs, constitutes conclusive evidence of the maximum weight that can be maintained with safety to the bridge or structure.

(Source: P.A. 94-464, eff. 1-1-06; 94-926, eff. 1-1-07; 95-51, eff. 1-1-08; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-45. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, the Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by changing Section 28-1 as follows:

(720 ILCS 5/28-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-1)

Sec. 28-1. Gambling.

(a) A person commits gambling when he:

(1) Plays a game of chance or skill for money or other thing of value, unless excepted in subsection (b) of this

Section; or

(2) Makes a wager upon the result of any game, contest, or any political nomination, appointment or election; or

(3) Operates, keeps, owns, uses, purchases, exhibits, rents, sells, bargains for the sale or lease of, manufactures or distributes any gambling device; or

(4) Contracts to have or give himself or another the option to buy or sell, or contracts to buy or sell, at a future time, any grain or other commodity whatsoever, or any stock or security of any company, where it is at the time of making such contract intended by both parties thereto that the contract to buy or sell, or the option, whenever exercised, or the contract resulting therefrom, shall be settled, not by the receipt or delivery of such property, but by the payment only of differences in prices thereof; however, the issuance, purchase, sale, exercise, endorsement or guarantee, by or through a person registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 8 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953, or by or through a person exempt from such registration under said Section 8, of a put, call, or other option to buy or sell securities which have been registered with the Secretary of State or which are exempt from such registration under Section 3 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953 is not gambling within the meaning of this paragraph (4); or

(5) Knowingly owns or possesses any book, instrument or

apparatus by means of which bets or wagers have been, or are, recorded or registered, or knowingly possesses any money which he has received in the course of a bet or wager; or

(6) Sells pools upon the result of any game or contest of skill or chance, political nomination, appointment or election; or

(7) Sets up or promotes any lottery or sells, offers to sell or transfers any ticket or share for any lottery; or

(8) Sets up or promotes any policy game or sells, offers to sell or knowingly possesses or transfers any policy ticket, slip, record, document or other similar device; or

(9) Knowingly drafts, prints or publishes any lottery ticket or share, or any policy ticket, slip, record, document or similar device, except for such activity related to lotteries, bingo games and raffles authorized by and conducted in accordance with the laws of Illinois or any other state or foreign government; or

(10) Knowingly advertises any lottery or policy game, except for such activity related to lotteries, bingo games and raffles authorized by and conducted in accordance with the laws of Illinois or any other state; or

(11) Knowingly transmits information as to wagers, betting odds, or changes in betting odds by telephone, telegraph, radio, semaphore or similar means; or knowingly

installs or maintains equipment for the transmission or receipt of such information; except that nothing in this subdivision (11) prohibits transmission or receipt of such information for use in news reporting of sporting events or contests; or

(12) Knowingly establishes, maintains, or operates an Internet site that permits a person to play a game of chance or skill for money or other thing of value by means of the Internet or to make a wager upon the result of any game, contest, political nomination, appointment, or election by means of the Internet. This item (12) does not apply to activities referenced in items (6) and (6.1) of subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) Participants in any of the following activities shall not be convicted of gambling therefor:

(1) Agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance including without limitation contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life or health or accident insurance.

(2) Offers of prizes, award or compensation to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the owners of animals or vehicles entered in such contest.

(3) Pari-mutuel betting as authorized by the law of this State.

(4) Manufacture of gambling devices, including the

acquisition of essential parts therefor and the assembly thereof, for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce to any place outside this State when such transportation is not prohibited by any applicable Federal law; or the manufacture, distribution, or possession of video gaming terminals, as defined in the Video Gaming Act, by manufacturers, distributors, and terminal operators licensed to do so under the Video Gaming Act.

(5) The game commonly known as "bingo", when conducted in accordance with the Bingo License and Tax Act.

(6) Lotteries when conducted by the State of Illinois ~~or a third party pursuant to a Management Agreement with the State of Illinois~~ in accordance with the Illinois Lottery Law. This exemption includes any activity conducted by the Department of Revenue to sell lottery tickets pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Lottery Law and its rules.

(6.1) The purchase of lottery tickets through the Internet for a lottery conducted by the State of Illinois under the program established in Section 7.12 of the Illinois Lottery Law.

(7) Possession of an antique slot machine that is neither used nor intended to be used in the operation or promotion of any unlawful gambling activity or enterprise. For the purpose of this subparagraph (b)(7), an antique slot machine is one manufactured 25 years ago or earlier.

(8) Raffles when conducted in accordance with the Raffles Act.

(9) Charitable games when conducted in accordance with the Charitable Games Act.

(10) Pull tabs and jar games when conducted under the Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act.

(11) Gambling games conducted on riverboats when authorized by the Riverboat Gambling Act.

(12) Video gaming terminal games at a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment when conducted in accordance with the Video Gaming Act.

(c) Sentence.

Gambling under subsection (a) (1) or (a) (2) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. Gambling under any of subsections (a) (3) through (a) (11) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent conviction under any of subsections (a) (3) through (a) (11), is a Class 4 felony. Gambling under subsection (a) (12) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent conviction under subsection (a) (12) is a Class 4 felony.

(d) Circumstantial evidence.

In prosecutions under subsection (a) (1) through (a) (12) of this Section circumstantial evidence shall have the same validity and weight as in any criminal prosecution.

(Source: P.A. 91-257, eff. 1-1-00; 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-50. If and only if House Bill 255 of the 96th General Assembly becomes law, Section 9999 is amended as follows:

(09600HB0255enr. Sec. 9999)

Sec. 9999. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2009, except that the changes to Sections 15-102, 15-107, 15-111, 15-112, 15-113, 15-306, 15-307, and 16-105 of the Illinois Vehicle Code take effect January 1, 2010; but this Act does not take effect at all unless House Bill 312 of the 96th General Assembly, as amended, becomes law.

(Source: 09600HB0255enr.)

Section 60-95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

#### Article 65.

Section 65-5. The River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act is

amended by changing Section 10-5.3 as follows:

(65 ILCS 115/10-5.3)

Sec. 10-5.3. Certification of River Edge Redevelopment Zones.

(a) Approval of designated River Edge Redevelopment Zones shall be made by the Department by certification of the designating ordinance. The Department shall promptly issue a certificate for each zone upon its approval. The certificate shall be signed by the Director of the Department, shall make specific reference to the designating ordinance, which shall be attached thereto, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. A certified copy of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Certificate, or a duplicate original thereof, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the River Edge Redevelopment Zone lies.

(b) A River Edge Redevelopment Zone shall be effective upon its certification. The Department shall transmit a copy of the certification to the Department of Revenue, and to the designating municipality. Upon certification of a River Edge Redevelopment Zone, the terms and provisions of the designating ordinance shall be in effect, and may not be amended or repealed except in accordance with Section 10-5.4.

(c) A River Edge Redevelopment Zone shall be in effect for the period stated in the certificate, which shall in no event

exceed 30 calendar years. Zones shall terminate at midnight of December 31 of the final calendar year of the certified term, except as provided in Section 10-5.4.

(d) In calendar years 2006 and 2007, the Department may certify one pilot River Edge Redevelopment Zone in the City of East St. Louis, one pilot River Edge Redevelopment Zone in the City of Rockford, and one pilot River Edge Redevelopment Zone in the City of Aurora.

In calendar year 2009, the Department may certify one pilot River Edge Redevelopment Zone in the City of Elgin.

Thereafter the Department may not certify any additional River Edge Redevelopment Zones, but may amend and rescind certifications of existing River Edge Redevelopment Zones in accordance with Section 10-5.4.

(e) A municipality in which a River Edge Redevelopment Zone has been certified must submit to the Department, within 60 days after the certification, a plan for encouraging the participation by minority persons, females, persons with disabilities, and veterans in the zone. The Department may assist the municipality in developing and implementing the plan. The terms "minority person", "female", and "person with a disability" have the meanings set forth under Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Females, and Persons with Disabilities Act. "Veteran" means an Illinois resident who is a veteran as defined in subsection (h) of Section 1491 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(Source: P.A. 94-1021, eff. 7-12-06; 94-1022, eff. 7-12-06.)

Article 70.

Section 70-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that parts of Illinois lack access to high-speed information and communication (broadband) networks. Such networks impact access to jobs, education, health care, public safety and quality of life in Illinois. The 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) represents an unprecedented federal investment in core infrastructure, including over \$7 billion in competitive grants and loans available through the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce for core broadband infrastructure. It is the policy of Illinois to secure every viable stimulus project from undue delays, especially those awarded competitively, tied to deadlines, and connected to core infrastructure. Encouraging network development will help Illinois' public and private entities compete for and manage broadband infrastructure projects.

Section 70-7. The Secretary of State Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(15 ILCS 305/5) (from Ch. 124, par. 5)

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State:

1. To countersign and affix the seal of state to all

commissions required by law to be issued by the Governor.

2. To make a register of all appointments by the Governor, specifying the person appointed, the office conferred, the date of the appointment, the date when bond or oath is taken and the date filed. If Senate confirmation is required, the date of the confirmation shall be included in the register.

3. To make proper indexes to public acts, resolutions, papers and documents in his office.

3-a. To review all rules of all State agencies adopted in compliance with the codification system prescribed by the Secretary. The review shall be for the purposes and include all the powers and duties provided in the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The Secretary of State shall cooperate with the Legislative Information System to insure the accuracy of the text of the rules maintained under the Legislative Information System Act.

4. To give any person requiring the same paying the lawful fees therefor, a copy of any law, act, resolution, record or paper in his office, and attach thereto his certificate, under the seal of the state.

5. To take charge of and preserve from waste, and keep in repair, the houses, lots, grounds and appurtenances, situated in the City of Springfield, and belonging to or occupied by the State, the care of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and to take charge of and preserve from waste, and keep in repair, the houses, lots, grounds and appurtenances, situated

in the State outside the City of Springfield where such houses, lots, grounds and appurtenances are occupied by the Secretary of State and no other State officer or agency.

6. To supervise the distribution of the laws.

7. To perform such other duties as may be required by law. The Secretary of State may, within appropriations authorized by the General Assembly, maintain offices in the State Capital and in such other places in the State as he may deem necessary to properly carry out the powers and duties vested in him by law.

8. In addition to all other authority granted to the Secretary by law, subject to appropriation, to make grants or otherwise provide assistance to, among others without limitation, units of local government, school districts, educational institutions, private agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and for-profit entities for the health, safety, and welfare of Illinois residents for purposes related to education, transportation, construction, capital improvements, social services, and any other lawful public purpose. Upon request of the Secretary, all State agencies are mandated to provide the Secretary with assistance in administering the grants.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

Section 70-10. The Public Utilities Act is amended by adding Section 8-511 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/8-511 new)

Sec. 8-511. Network equipment attachment agreements; Stimulus-funded broadband network providers.

(a) For purposes of this Section:

"Stimulus-funded broadband network provider" or "SBNP" means an Illinois-based recipient of grant or loan funding authorized by the ARRA and awarded through the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service (RUS) or the United States Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

(b) Access to government and public utility assets, including towers, water towers, buildings, street lights, traffic poles, and pole arms for Stimulus-funded broadband network providers (SBNPs) must be provided at rates and under conditions that are just and reasonable.

(c) SBNPs whose federally-approved plans include the attachments listed in subsection (b) of this Section are required to enter into agreements with the asset owners. The agreements shall:

(1) contain rates, terms, conditions, and timetables;

and

(2) be for the purpose of attaching any equipment necessary for the provision of broadband network services, including antennas, base stations, routers, and switching, processing, transmission, and distribution equipment with consideration for the safety of those installing and

maintaining the pole attachments.

The SBNP shall adhere to all applicable National Electrical Safety Code Guidelines and shall not place ancillary equipment such as power supplies, equipment cabinets, and multiplexers in the climbing space of a pole, unless expressly authorized to do so by the pole owner. If relevant assets are co-owned by 2 or more entities, then an agreement for access shall only be necessary with the majority owner. If the SBNP and the asset owner are unable to reach an agreement on rates, terms, conditions, or timetables, then either party may, in its discretion, pursue procedures under subsection (d) of this Section.

(d) The Commission shall adopt rules concerning access rates, terms, conditions, and timetables for agreements required under this Section and any necessary additional procedures for hearing and resolving contested cases. For purposes of enforcing any determinations resulting from contested cases originating under this Section, the Commission shall take action as it deems appropriate.

(e) If the Commission finds that an asset owner violated any provision of this Section or any Commission order under this Section, then it shall order the asset owner:

(1) to grant access to the SBNP; and

(2) to cease and desist from violating the provisions of this Section.

Orders issued by the Commission shall be enforceable as in

any other matter before the Commission.

(f) This Section applies to any attachment agreement that is entered into by parties after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.

(g) Any stimulus-funded broadband network provider using existing above ground right-of-ways and underground utilities shall provide reasonable public notice to easement owners of their proposed fiber optic cable route. If no easement owner along the proposed route files a written objection within 30 days with the Commission, then the SBNP is authorized to commence network deployment. Easement owners that formally object must enter into a dispute resolution process with the SBNP that is authorized by the Commission.

(h) If, in the process of installing broadband infrastructure along existing right of way, farm drainage is damaged, then the easement or landowner shall be reimbursed by the SBNP for any repair costs they incur.

Section 70-15. The Illinois Highway Code is amended by adding Section 9-131 as follows:

(605 ILCS 5/9-131 new)

Sec. 9-131. Installation of fiber-optic network conduit.

(a) For purposes of this Section:

"Fiber-optic network conduit" means a pipe or duct used to enclose fiber-optic cable facilities buried alongside the

roadway or surface mounted on bridges, overpasses, and other facilities where below ground placement is impossible or impractical.

(b) In order to ensure affordable high-speed, world-class core information and communication networks are available throughout Illinois, the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Department of Central Management Services shall collaborate to install fiber-optic network conduit where it does not already exist in every new State-funded construction project that opens, bores, or trenches alongside a State-owned infrastructure, including, but not limited to, roadways and bridges. The Department of Central Management Services or the Department of Transportation may permit a third party to manage the fiber and conduit leasing. The Department of Central Management Services and the Department of Transportation shall take reasonable steps to ensure market-based, non-discriminatory pricing. Public bidding notices for such projects must describe the need for fiber-optic conduit or cable. The Department of Transportation shall report annually to the Governor and the General Assembly on the progress and any associated costs incurred by this Section. This Section does not prohibit the State from purchasing or installing fiber-optic cable within the fiber-optic network conduit.

Section 75-5. The School Construction Law is amended by changing Sections 5-25, 5-30, and 5-57 as follows:

(105 ILCS 230/5-25)

Sec. 5-25. Eligibility and project standards.

(a) The State Board of Education shall establish eligibility standards for school construction project grants and debt service grants. These standards shall include minimum enrollment requirements for eligibility for school construction project grants of 200 students for elementary districts, 200 students for high school districts, and 400 students for unit districts. The State Board of Education shall approve a district's eligibility for a school construction project grant or a debt service grant pursuant to the established standards.

(b) The Capital Development Board shall establish project standards for all school construction project grants provided pursuant to this Article. These standards shall include space and capacity standards as well as the determination of recognized project costs that shall be eligible for State financial assistance and enrichment costs that shall not be eligible for State financial assistance.

(c) The State Board of Education and the Capital Development Board shall not establish standards that disapprove or otherwise establish limitations that restrict the eligibility of (i) a school district with a population

exceeding 500,000 for a school construction project grant based on the fact that any or all of the school construction project grant will be used to pay debt service or to make lease payments, as authorized by subsection (b) of Section 5-35 of this Law, or (ii) a school district located in whole or in part in a county that imposes a tax for school facility purposes pursuant to Section 5-1006.7 of the Counties Code.

(Source: P.A. 90-548, eff. 1-1-98; 91-38, eff. 6-15-99.)

(105 ILCS 230/5-30)

Sec. 5-30. Priority of school construction projects. The State Board of Education shall develop standards for the determination of priority needs concerning school construction projects based upon approved district facilities plans. Such standards shall call for prioritization based on the degree of need and project type in the following order:

(1) Replacement or reconstruction of school buildings destroyed or damaged by flood, tornado, fire, earthquake, or other disasters, either man-made or produced by nature;

(2) Projects designed to alleviate a shortage of classrooms due to population growth or to replace aging school buildings;

(3) Projects resulting from interdistrict reorganization of school districts contingent on local referenda;

(4) Replacement or reconstruction of school facilities

determined to be severe and continuing health or life safety hazards;

(5) Alterations necessary to provide accessibility for qualified individuals with disabilities; and

(6) Other unique solutions to facility needs.

Except for those changes absolutely necessary to comply with the changes made to subsection (c) of Section 5-25 of this Law by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the ~~The~~ State Board of Education may not make any material changes to the standards in effect on May 18, 2004, unless the State Board of Education is specifically authorized by law.

(Source: P.A. 93-679, eff. 6-30-04.)

(105 ILCS 230/5-57)

Sec. 5-57. Administration of powers; no changes. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary and except for those changes absolutely necessary to comply with the changes made to subsection (c) of Section 5-25 of this Law by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the Capital Development Board may not make any material changes in the administration of its powers granted under this Law from how it administered those powers on May 18, 2004, unless specifically authorized by law.

(Source: P.A. 93-679, eff. 6-30-04.)

Article 80.

Section 80-5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-390 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-390 new)

Sec. 605-390. Use of Illinois resident labor. To the extent permitted by any applicable federal law or regulation, for all work performed for State construction projects which are funded in whole or in part by a capital infrastructure bill enacted by the 96th General Assembly by sums appropriated to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, at least 50% of the total labor hours must be performed by actual residents of the State of Illinois. For purposes of this Section, "actual residents of the State of Illinois" means persons domiciled in the State of Illinois. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules providing for the enforcement of this Section.

Section 80-10. The Department of Natural Resources (Conservation) Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 805-350 as follows:

(20 ILCS 805/805-350 new)

Sec. 805-350. Use of Illinois resident labor. To the extent permitted by any applicable federal law or regulation, for all work performed for State construction projects which are funded

in whole or in part by a capital infrastructure bill enacted by the 96th General Assembly by sums appropriated to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, at least 50% of the total labor hours must be performed by actual residents of the State of Illinois. For purposes of this Section, "actual residents of the State of Illinois" means persons domiciled in the State of Illinois. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules providing for the enforcement of this Section.

Section 80-15. The Department of Natural Resources (Mines and Minerals) Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 1905-12 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1905/1905-12 new)

Sec. 1905-12. Use of Illinois resident labor. To the extent permitted by any applicable federal law or regulation, for all work performed for State construction projects which are funded in whole or in part by a capital infrastructure bill enacted by the 96th General Assembly by sums appropriated to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, at least 50% of the total labor hours must be performed by actual residents of the State of Illinois. For purposes of this Section, "actual residents of the State of Illinois" means persons domiciled in the State of Illinois. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules providing for the enforcement of this Section.

Section 80-20. The Department of Transportation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2705-260 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2705/2705-260 new)

Sec. 2705-260. Use of Illinois resident labor. To the extent permitted by any applicable federal law or regulation, for all work performed for State construction projects which are funded in whole or in part by a capital infrastructure bill enacted by the 96th General Assembly by sums appropriated to the Illinois Department of Transportation, at least 50% of the total labor hours must be performed by actual residents of the State of Illinois. For purposes of this Section, "actual residents of the State of Illinois" means persons domiciled in the State of Illinois. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules providing for the enforcement of this Section.

Section 80-25. The Capital Development Board Act is amended by adding Section 10.17 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3105/10.17 new)

Sec. 10.17. Use of Illinois resident labor. To the extent permitted by any applicable federal law or regulation, for all work performed for State construction projects which are funded in whole or in part by a capital infrastructure bill enacted by the 96th General Assembly by sums appropriated to the Capital

Development Board, at least 50% of the total labor hours must be performed by actual residents of the State of Illinois. For purposes of this Section, "actual residents of the State of Illinois" means persons domiciled in the State of Illinois. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules providing for the enforcement of this Section.

Section 80-30. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

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

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

(a) There is established in the Executive Branch of the State Government an agency to be known as the Environmental Protection Agency. This Agency shall be under the supervision and direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of the Director shall expire on the third Monday of January in odd numbered years, provided that he or she shall hold office until a successor is appointed and has qualified. The Director shall receive an annual salary as set by the Governor from time to time or as set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. If set by the Governor, the Director's annual salary may not exceed 85% of the Governor's annual salary. The Director, in accord with the Personnel Code,

shall employ and direct such personnel, and shall provide for such laboratory and other facilities, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. In addition, the Director may by agreement secure such services as he or she may deem necessary from any other department, agency, or unit of the State Government, and may employ and compensate such consultants and technical assistants as may be required.

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

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

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

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

(2) In accordance with the provisions of this Act,

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

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

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

(g) The Agency shall have the duty to administer, in accord with Title X of this Act, such permit and certification systems as may be established by this Act or by regulations adopted thereunder. The Agency may enter into written delegation agreements with any department, agency, or unit of State or local government under which all or portions of this duty may be delegated for public water supply storage and transport systems, sewage collection and transport systems, air pollution control sources with uncontrolled emissions of 100

tons per year or less and application of algicides to waters of the State. Such delegation agreements will require that the work to be performed thereunder will be in accordance with Agency criteria, subject to Agency review, and shall include such financial and program auditing by the Agency as may be required.

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

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

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

(k) The Agency shall have the authority to accept, receive, and administer on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans, indirect cost reimbursements, or other funds made available to the State from any source for purposes of this Act or for air

or water pollution control, public water supply, solid waste disposal, noise abatement, or other environmental protection activities, surveys, or programs. Any federal funds received by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in a trust fund with the State Treasurer and held and disbursed by him in accordance with Treasurer as Custodian of Funds Act, provided that such monies shall be used only for the purposes for which they are contributed and any balance remaining shall be returned to the contributor.

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

(1) The Agency is hereby designated as water pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; as implementing agency for the State for all purposes of the Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 93-523, as now or hereafter amended, except Section 1425 of that Act; as air pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Clean Air Act of 1970, Public Law 91-604, approved December 31, 1970, as amended; and as solid waste agency for the state for all purposes of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, approved October 20, 1965, and amended by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, Public Law 91-512, approved October 26, 1970, as amended, and amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (P.L. 94-580) approved October 21, 1976, as amended; as noise control

agency for the state for all purposes of the Noise Control Act of 1972, Public Law 92-574, approved October 27, 1972, as amended; and as implementing agency for the State for all purposes of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-510), as amended; and otherwise as pollution control agency for the State pursuant to federal laws integrated with the foregoing laws, for financing purposes or otherwise. The Agency is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to the State the benefits of such federal Acts, provided that the Agency shall transmit to the United States without change any standards adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to Section 5(c) of this Act. This subsection (1) of Section 4 shall not be construed to bar or prohibit the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Commission from accepting, receiving, and administering on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans or other funds for which the Commission is eligible pursuant to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act. The Agency is hereby designated as the State agency for all purposes of administering the requirements of Section 313 of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

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

may participate in proceedings under such federal Acts.

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

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

(o) The Agency shall have the authority to issue certificates of competency to persons and laboratories meeting the minimum standards established by the Agency in accordance

with Section 4(n) of this Act and to promulgate and enforce regulations relevant to the issuance and use of such certificates. The Agency may enter into formal working agreements with other departments or agencies of state government under which all or portions of this authority may be delegated to the cooperating department or agency.

(p) Except as provided in Section 17.7, the Agency shall have the duty to analyze samples as required from each public water supply to determine compliance with the contaminant levels specified by the Pollution Control Board. The maximum number of samples which the Agency shall be required to analyze for microbiological quality shall be 6 per month, but the Agency may, at its option, analyze a larger number each month for any supply. Results of sample analyses for additional required bacteriological testing, turbidity, residual chlorine and radionuclides are to be provided to the Agency in accordance with Section 19. Owners of water supplies may enter into agreements with the Agency to provide for reduced Agency participation in sample analyses.

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

(r) The Agency may enter into written delegation agreements

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

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

contracts and agreements as are necessary to carry out the Agency's duties under this subsection.

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

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

(v) (Blank.)

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

(x)(1) The Agency shall have authority to distribute grants, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to units of local government for financing and construction of public water supply facilities. With respect to all monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund or the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for public water supply grants, such grants shall be made in accordance with rules

promulgated by the Agency. Such rules shall include a requirement for a local match of 30% of the total project cost for projects funded through such grants.

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

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

written request by the person.

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

(Source: P.A. 92-574, eff. 6-26-02; 93-152, eff. 7-10-03.)

Section 80-90. Severability. The provisions of this Article 80 are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

#### Article 85.

Section 85-5. The Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 2505-305 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2505/2505-305) (was 20 ILCS 2505/39b15.1)

Sec. 2505-305. Investigators.

(a) The Department has the power to appoint investigators to conduct all investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under the provisions of any law administered by the Department ~~or the Illinois Gaming Board~~. Except as provided in subsection (c), these investigators have and may exercise all the powers of peace officers solely for the purpose of enforcing taxing measures administered by the Department ~~or the Illinois Gaming Board~~.

(b) The Director must authorize to each investigator employed under this Section and to any other employee of the Department exercising the powers of a peace officer a distinct badge that, on its face, (i) clearly states that the badge is authorized by the Department and (ii) contains a unique identifying number. No other badge shall be authorized by the Department.

(c) The Department may enter into agreements with the Illinois Gaming Board providing that investigators appointed under this Section shall exercise the peace officer powers set forth in paragraph (20.6) of subsection (c) of Section 5 of the Riverboat Gambling Act. ~~Investigators appointed under this Section who are assigned to the Illinois Gaming Board have and may exercise all the rights and powers of peace officers, provided that these powers shall be limited to offenses or violations occurring or committed on a riverboat or dock, as defined in subsections (d) and (f) of Section 4 of the Riverboat Gambling Act.~~

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00; 91-883, eff. 1-1-01; 92-493, eff. 1-1-02.)

Section 85-20. The Illinois Pension Code is amended by changing Sections 14-110 and 14-152.1 as follows:

(40 ILCS 5/14-110) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 14-110)

Sec. 14-110. Alternative retirement annuity.

(a) Any member who has withdrawn from service with not less than 20 years of eligible creditable service and has attained age 55, and any member who has withdrawn from service with not less than 25 years of eligible creditable service and has attained age 50, regardless of whether the attainment of either of the specified ages occurs while the member is still in service, shall be entitled to receive at the option of the member, in lieu of the regular or minimum retirement annuity, a retirement annuity computed as follows:

(i) for periods of service as a noncovered employee: if retirement occurs on or after January 1, 2001, 3% of final average compensation for each year of creditable service; if retirement occurs before January 1, 2001, 2 1/4% of final average compensation for each of the first 10 years of creditable service, 2 1/2% for each year above 10 years to and including 20 years of creditable service, and 2 3/4% for each year of creditable service above 20 years; and

(ii) for periods of eligible creditable service as a

covered employee: if retirement occurs on or after January 1, 2001, 2.5% of final average compensation for each year of creditable service; if retirement occurs before January 1, 2001, 1.67% of final average compensation for each of the first 10 years of such service, 1.90% for each of the next 10 years of such service, 2.10% for each year of such service in excess of 20 but not exceeding 30, and 2.30% for each year in excess of 30.

Such annuity shall be subject to a maximum of 75% of final average compensation if retirement occurs before January 1, 2001 or to a maximum of 80% of final average compensation if retirement occurs on or after January 1, 2001.

These rates shall not be applicable to any service performed by a member as a covered employee which is not eligible creditable service. Service as a covered employee which is not eligible creditable service shall be subject to the rates and provisions of Section 14-108.

(b) For the purpose of this Section, "eligible creditable service" means creditable service resulting from service in one or more of the following positions:

- (1) State policeman;
- (2) fire fighter in the fire protection service of a department;
- (3) air pilot;
- (4) special agent;
- (5) investigator for the Secretary of State;

- (6) conservation police officer;
- (7) investigator for the Department of Revenue or the Illinois Gaming Board;
- (8) security employee of the Department of Human Services;
- (9) Central Management Services security police officer;
- (10) security employee of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice;
- (11) dangerous drugs investigator;
- (12) investigator for the Department of State Police;
- (13) investigator for the Office of the Attorney General;
- (14) controlled substance inspector;
- (15) investigator for the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor;
- (16) Commerce Commission police officer;
- (17) arson investigator;
- (18) State highway maintenance worker.

A person employed in one of the positions specified in this subsection is entitled to eligible creditable service for service credit earned under this Article while undergoing the basic police training course approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, if completion of that training is required of persons serving in that position. For the purposes of this Code, service during the required basic

police training course shall be deemed performance of the duties of the specified position, even though the person is not a sworn peace officer at the time of the training.

(c) For the purposes of this Section:

(1) The term "state policeman" includes any title or position in the Department of State Police that is held by an individual employed under the State Police Act.

(2) The term "fire fighter in the fire protection service of a department" includes all officers in such fire protection service including fire chiefs and assistant fire chiefs.

(3) The term "air pilot" includes any employee whose official job description on file in the Department of Central Management Services, or in the department by which he is employed if that department is not covered by the Personnel Code, states that his principal duty is the operation of aircraft, and who possesses a pilot's license; however, the change in this definition made by this amendatory Act of 1983 shall not operate to exclude any noncovered employee who was an "air pilot" for the purposes of this Section on January 1, 1984.

(4) The term "special agent" means any person who by reason of employment by the Division of Narcotic Control, the Bureau of Investigation or, after July 1, 1977, the Division of Criminal Investigation, the Division of Internal Investigation, the Division of Operations, or any

other Division or organizational entity in the Department of State Police is vested by law with duties to maintain public order, investigate violations of the criminal law of this State, enforce the laws of this State, make arrests and recover property. The term "special agent" includes any title or position in the Department of State Police that is held by an individual employed under the State Police Act.

(5) The term "investigator for the Secretary of State" means any person employed by the Office of the Secretary of State and vested with such investigative duties as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act.

A person who became employed as an investigator for the Secretary of State between January 1, 1967 and December 31, 1975, and who has served as such until attainment of age 60, either continuously or with a single break in service of not more than 3 years duration, which break terminated before January 1, 1976, shall be entitled to have his retirement annuity calculated in accordance with subsection (a), notwithstanding that he has less than 20 years of credit for such service.

(6) The term "Conservation Police Officer" means any person employed by the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of Natural Resources and vested with such law enforcement duties as render him ineligible for coverage

under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D), and 218(1)(1) of that Act. The term "Conservation Police Officer" includes the positions of Chief Conservation Police Administrator and Assistant Conservation Police Administrator.

(7) The term "investigator for the Department of Revenue" means any person employed by the Department of Revenue and vested with such investigative duties as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act.

The term "investigator for the Illinois Gaming Board" means any person employed as such by the Illinois Gaming Board and vested with such peace officer duties as render the person ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D), and 218(1)(1) of that Act.

(8) The term "security employee of the Department of Human Services" means any person employed by the Department of Human Services who (i) is employed at the Chester Mental Health Center and has daily contact with the residents thereof, (ii) is employed within a security unit at a facility operated by the Department and has daily contact with the residents of the security unit, (iii) is employed at a facility operated by the Department that includes a security unit and is regularly scheduled to work at least

50% of his or her working hours within that security unit, or (iv) is a mental health police officer. "Mental health police officer" means any person employed by the Department of Human Services in a position pertaining to the Department's mental health and developmental disabilities functions who is vested with such law enforcement duties as render the person ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act. "Security unit" means that portion of a facility that is devoted to the care, containment, and treatment of persons committed to the Department of Human Services as sexually violent persons, persons unfit to stand trial, or persons not guilty by reason of insanity. With respect to past employment, references to the Department of Human Services include its predecessor, the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

The changes made to this subdivision (c)(8) by Public Act 92-14 apply to persons who retire on or after January 1, 2001, notwithstanding Section 1-103.1.

(9) "Central Management Services security police officer" means any person employed by the Department of Central Management Services who is vested with such law enforcement duties as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act.

(10) For a member who first became an employee under this Article before July 1, 2005, the term "security employee of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice" means any employee of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice or the former Department of Personnel, and any member or employee of the Prisoner Review Board, who has daily contact with inmates or youth by working within a correctional facility or Juvenile facility operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice or who is a parole officer or an employee who has direct contact with committed persons in the performance of his or her job duties. For a member who first becomes an employee under this Article on or after July 1, 2005, the term means an employee of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice who is any of the following: (i) officially headquartered at a correctional facility or Juvenile facility operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice, (ii) a parole officer, (iii) a member of the apprehension unit, (iv) a member of the intelligence unit, (v) a member of the sort team, or (vi) an investigator.

(11) The term "dangerous drugs investigator" means any person who is employed as such by the Department of Human Services.

(12) The term "investigator for the Department of State Police" means a person employed by the Department of State

Police who is vested under Section 4 of the Narcotic Control Division Abolition Act with such law enforcement powers as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act.

(13) "Investigator for the Office of the Attorney General" means any person who is employed as such by the Office of the Attorney General and is vested with such investigative duties as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act. For the period before January 1, 1989, the term includes all persons who were employed as investigators by the Office of the Attorney General, without regard to social security status.

(14) "Controlled substance inspector" means any person who is employed as such by the Department of Professional Regulation and is vested with such law enforcement duties as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D) and 218(1)(1) of that Act. The term "controlled substance inspector" includes the Program Executive of Enforcement and the Assistant Program Executive of Enforcement.

(15) The term "investigator for the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor" means a person

employed in that capacity on a full time basis under the authority of Section 7.06 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act.

(16) "Commerce Commission police officer" means any person employed by the Illinois Commerce Commission who is vested with such law enforcement duties as render him ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D), and 218(1)(1) of that Act.

(17) "Arson investigator" means any person who is employed as such by the Office of the State Fire Marshal and is vested with such law enforcement duties as render the person ineligible for coverage under the Social Security Act by reason of Sections 218(d)(5)(A), 218(d)(8)(D), and 218(1)(1) of that Act. A person who was employed as an arson investigator on January 1, 1995 and is no longer in service but not yet receiving a retirement annuity may convert his or her creditable service for employment as an arson investigator into eligible creditable service by paying to the System the difference between the employee contributions actually paid for that service and the amounts that would have been contributed if the applicant were contributing at the rate applicable to persons with the same social security status earning eligible creditable service on the date of application.

(18) The term "State highway maintenance worker" means

a person who is either of the following:

(i) A person employed on a full-time basis by the Illinois Department of Transportation in the position of highway maintainer, highway maintenance lead worker, highway maintenance lead/lead worker, heavy construction equipment operator, power shovel operator, or bridge mechanic; and whose principal responsibility is to perform, on the roadway, the actual maintenance necessary to keep the highways that form a part of the State highway system in serviceable condition for vehicular traffic.

(ii) A person employed on a full-time basis by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority in the position of equipment operator/laborer H-4, equipment operator/laborer H-6, welder H-4, welder H-6, mechanical/electrical H-4, mechanical/electrical H-6, water/sewer H-4, water/sewer H-6, sign maker/hanger H-4, sign maker/hanger H-6, roadway lighting H-4, roadway lighting H-6, structural H-4, structural H-6, painter H-4, or painter H-6; and whose principal responsibility is to perform, on the roadway, the actual maintenance necessary to keep the Authority's tollways in serviceable condition for vehicular traffic.

(d) A security employee of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice, and a security employee of

the Department of Human Services who is not a mental health police officer, shall not be eligible for the alternative retirement annuity provided by this Section unless he or she meets the following minimum age and service requirements at the time of retirement:

(i) 25 years of eligible creditable service and age 55;  
or

(ii) beginning January 1, 1987, 25 years of eligible creditable service and age 54, or 24 years of eligible creditable service and age 55; or

(iii) beginning January 1, 1988, 25 years of eligible creditable service and age 53, or 23 years of eligible creditable service and age 55; or

(iv) beginning January 1, 1989, 25 years of eligible creditable service and age 52, or 22 years of eligible creditable service and age 55; or

(v) beginning January 1, 1990, 25 years of eligible creditable service and age 51, or 21 years of eligible creditable service and age 55; or

(vi) beginning January 1, 1991, 25 years of eligible creditable service and age 50, or 20 years of eligible creditable service and age 55.

Persons who have service credit under Article 16 of this Code for service as a security employee of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Human Services in a position requiring

certification as a teacher may count such service toward establishing their eligibility under the service requirements of this Section; but such service may be used only for establishing such eligibility, and not for the purpose of increasing or calculating any benefit.

(e) If a member enters military service while working in a position in which eligible creditable service may be earned, and returns to State service in the same or another such position, and fulfills in all other respects the conditions prescribed in this Article for credit for military service, such military service shall be credited as eligible creditable service for the purposes of the retirement annuity prescribed in this Section.

(f) For purposes of calculating retirement annuities under this Section, periods of service rendered after December 31, 1968 and before October 1, 1975 as a covered employee in the position of special agent, conservation police officer, mental health police officer, or investigator for the Secretary of State, shall be deemed to have been service as a noncovered employee, provided that the employee pays to the System prior to retirement an amount equal to (1) the difference between the employee contributions that would have been required for such service as a noncovered employee, and the amount of employee contributions actually paid, plus (2) if payment is made after July 31, 1987, regular interest on the amount specified in item (1) from the date of service to the date of payment.

For purposes of calculating retirement annuities under this Section, periods of service rendered after December 31, 1968 and before January 1, 1982 as a covered employee in the position of investigator for the Department of Revenue shall be deemed to have been service as a noncovered employee, provided that the employee pays to the System prior to retirement an amount equal to (1) the difference between the employee contributions that would have been required for such service as a noncovered employee, and the amount of employee contributions actually paid, plus (2) if payment is made after January 1, 1990, regular interest on the amount specified in item (1) from the date of service to the date of payment.

(g) A State policeman may elect, not later than January 1, 1990, to establish eligible creditable service for up to 10 years of his service as a policeman under Article 3, by filing a written election with the Board, accompanied by payment of an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (i) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 3-110.5, and the amounts that would have been contributed had such contributions been made at the rates applicable to State policemen, plus (ii) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

Subject to the limitation in subsection (i), a State policeman may elect, not later than July 1, 1993, to establish

eligible creditable service for up to 10 years of his service as a member of the County Police Department under Article 9, by filing a written election with the Board, accompanied by payment of an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (i) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 9-121.10 and the amounts that would have been contributed had those contributions been made at the rates applicable to State policemen, plus (ii) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

(h) Subject to the limitation in subsection (i), a State policeman or investigator for the Secretary of State may elect to establish eligible creditable service for up to 12 years of his service as a policeman under Article 5, by filing a written election with the Board on or before January 31, 1992, and paying to the System by January 31, 1994 an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (i) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 5-236, and the amounts that would have been contributed had such contributions been made at the rates applicable to State policemen, plus (ii) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

Subject to the limitation in subsection (i), a State policeman, conservation police officer, or investigator for

the Secretary of State may elect to establish eligible creditable service for up to 10 years of service as a sheriff's law enforcement employee under Article 7, by filing a written election with the Board on or before January 31, 1993, and paying to the System by January 31, 1994 an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (i) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 7-139.7, and the amounts that would have been contributed had such contributions been made at the rates applicable to State policemen, plus (ii) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

Subject to the limitation in subsection (i), a State policeman, conservation police officer, or investigator for the Secretary of State may elect to establish eligible creditable service for up to 5 years of service as a police officer under Article 3, a policeman under Article 5, a sheriff's law enforcement employee under Article 7, a member of the county police department under Article 9, or a police officer under Article 15 by filing a written election with the Board and paying to the System an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (i) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 3-110.6, 5-236, 7-139.8, 9-121.10, or 15-134.4 and the amounts that would have been contributed had such contributions been made at the rates applicable to State

policemen, plus (ii) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

(i) The total amount of eligible creditable service established by any person under subsections (g), (h), (j), (k), and (l) of this Section shall not exceed 12 years.

(j) Subject to the limitation in subsection (i), an investigator for the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor or a controlled substance inspector may elect to establish eligible creditable service for up to 10 years of his service as a policeman under Article 3 or a sheriff's law enforcement employee under Article 7, by filing a written election with the Board, accompanied by payment of an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (1) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 3-110.6 or 7-139.8, and the amounts that would have been contributed had such contributions been made at the rates applicable to State policemen, plus (2) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

(k) Subject to the limitation in subsection (i) of this Section, an alternative formula employee may elect to establish eligible creditable service for periods spent as a full-time law enforcement officer or full-time corrections officer employed by the federal government or by a state or local

government located outside of Illinois, for which credit is not held in any other public employee pension fund or retirement system. To obtain this credit, the applicant must file a written application with the Board by March 31, 1998, accompanied by evidence of eligibility acceptable to the Board and payment of an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (1) employee contributions for the credit being established, based upon the applicant's salary on the first day as an alternative formula employee after the employment for which credit is being established and the rates then applicable to alternative formula employees, plus (2) an amount determined by the Board to be the employer's normal cost of the benefits accrued for the credit being established, plus (3) regular interest on the amounts in items (1) and (2) from the first day as an alternative formula employee after the employment for which credit is being established to the date of payment.

(1) Subject to the limitation in subsection (i), a security employee of the Department of Corrections may elect, not later than July 1, 1998, to establish eligible creditable service for up to 10 years of his or her service as a policeman under Article 3, by filing a written election with the Board, accompanied by payment of an amount to be determined by the Board, equal to (i) the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the System under Section 3-110.5, and the amounts that would have been contributed had such contributions been made at the rates

applicable to security employees of the Department of Corrections, plus (ii) interest thereon at the effective rate for each year, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

(m) The amendatory changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply only to: (1) security employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice employed by the Department of Corrections before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly and transferred to the Department of Juvenile Justice by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly; and (2) persons employed by the Department of Juvenile Justice on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly who are required by subsection (b) of Section 3-2.5-15 of the Unified Code of Corrections to have a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university with a specialization in criminal justice, education, psychology, social work, or a closely related social science or, in the case of persons who provide vocational training, who are required to have adequate knowledge in the skill for which they are providing the vocational training.

(n) A person employed in a position under subsection (b) of this Section who has purchased service credit under subsection (j) of Section 14-104 or subsection (b) of Section 14-105 in any other capacity under this Article may convert up to 5 years of that service credit into service credit covered under this

Section by paying to the Fund an amount equal to (1) the additional employee contribution required under Section 14-133, plus (2) the additional employer contribution required under Section 14-131, plus (3) interest on items (1) and (2) at the actuarially assumed rate from the date of the service to the date of payment.

(Source: P.A. 94-4, eff. 6-1-05; 94-696, eff. 6-1-06; 95-530, eff. 8-28-07; 95-1036, eff. 2-17-09.)

(40 ILCS 5/14-152.1)

Sec. 14-152.1. Application and expiration of new benefit increases.

(a) As used in this Section, "new benefit increase" means an increase in the amount of any benefit provided under this Article, or an expansion of the conditions of eligibility for any benefit under this Article, that results from an amendment to this Code that takes effect after June 1, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-4) ~~this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly~~. "New benefit increase", however, does not include any benefit increase resulting from the changes made to this Article by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code or any subsequent amendment to this Code, every new benefit increase is subject to this Section and shall be deemed to be granted only in conformance with and contingent upon compliance with

the provisions of this Section.

(c) The Public Act enacting a new benefit increase must identify and provide for payment to the System of additional funding at least sufficient to fund the resulting annual increase in cost to the System as it accrues.

Every new benefit increase is contingent upon the General Assembly providing the additional funding required under this subsection. The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability shall analyze whether adequate additional funding has been provided for the new benefit increase and shall report its analysis to the Public Pension Division of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. A new benefit increase created by a Public Act that does not include the additional funding required under this subsection is null and void. If the Public Pension Division determines that the additional funding provided for a new benefit increase under this subsection is or has become inadequate, it may so certify to the Governor and the State Comptroller and, in the absence of corrective action by the General Assembly, the new benefit increase shall expire at the end of the fiscal year in which the certification is made.

(d) Every new benefit increase shall expire 5 years after its effective date or on such earlier date as may be specified in the language enacting the new benefit increase or provided under subsection (c). This does not prevent the General Assembly from extending or re-creating a new benefit increase

by law.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the language creating the new benefit increase, a new benefit increase that expires under this Section continues to apply to persons who applied and qualified for the affected benefit while the new benefit increase was in effect and to the affected beneficiaries and alternate payees of such persons, but does not apply to any other person, including without limitation a person who continues in service after the expiration date and did not apply and qualify for the affected benefit while the new benefit increase was in effect.

(Source: P.A. 94-4, eff. 6-1-05.)

Section 85-25. The Riverboat Gambling Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(230 ILCS 10/5) (from Ch. 120, par. 2405)

Sec. 5. Gaming Board.

(a) (1) There is hereby established within the Department of Revenue an Illinois Gaming Board which shall have the powers and duties specified in this Act, and all other powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively execute this Act for the purpose of administering, regulating, and enforcing the system of riverboat gambling established by this Act. Its jurisdiction shall extend under this Act to every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in

riverboat gambling operations in the State of Illinois.

(2) The Board shall consist of 5 members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor to be chairman. Each member shall have a reasonable knowledge of the practice, procedure and principles of gambling operations. Each member shall either be a resident of Illinois or shall certify that he will become a resident of Illinois before taking office. At least one member shall be experienced in law enforcement and criminal investigation, at least one member shall be a certified public accountant experienced in accounting and auditing, and at least one member shall be a lawyer licensed to practice law in Illinois.

(3) The terms of office of the Board members shall be 3 years, except that the terms of office of the initial Board members appointed pursuant to this Act will commence from the effective date of this Act and run as follows: one for a term ending July 1, 1991, 2 for a term ending July 1, 1992, and 2 for a term ending July 1, 1993. Upon the expiration of the foregoing terms, the successors of such members shall serve a term for 3 years and until their successors are appointed and qualified for like terms. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled for the unexpired term in like manner as original appointments. Each member of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment at the discretion of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(4) Each member of the Board shall receive \$300 for each day the Board meets and for each day the member conducts any hearing pursuant to this Act. Each member of the Board shall also be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the execution of official duties.

(5) No person shall be appointed a member of the Board or continue to be a member of the Board who is, or whose spouse, child or parent is, a member of the board of directors of, or a person financially interested in, any gambling operation subject to the jurisdiction of this Board, or any race track, race meeting, racing association or the operations thereof subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Racing Board. No Board member shall hold any other public office for which he shall receive compensation other than necessary travel or other incidental expenses. No person shall be a member of the Board who is not of good moral character or who has been convicted of, or is under indictment for, a felony under the laws of Illinois or any other state, or the United States.

(6) Any member of the Board may be removed by the Governor for neglect of duty, misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office.

(7) Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, each member of the Board shall take an oath that he will faithfully execute the duties of his office according to the laws of the State and the rules and regulations adopted therewith and shall give bond to the State of Illinois,

approved by the Governor, in the sum of \$25,000. Every such bond, when duly executed and approved, shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Whenever the Governor determines that the bond of any member of the Board has become or is likely to become invalid or insufficient, he shall require such member forthwith to renew his bond, which is to be approved by the Governor. Any member of the Board who fails to take oath and give bond within 30 days from the date of his appointment, or who fails to renew his bond within 30 days after it is demanded by the Governor, shall be guilty of neglect of duty and may be removed by the Governor. The cost of any bond given by any member of the Board under this Section shall be taken to be a part of the necessary expenses of the Board.

(8) Upon the request of the Board, the Department shall employ such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Board. No person shall be employed to serve the Board who is, or whose spouse, parent or child is, an official of, or has a financial interest in or financial relation with, any operator engaged in gambling operations within this State or any organization engaged in conducting horse racing within this State. Any employee violating these prohibitions shall be subject to termination of employment.

(9) An Administrator shall perform any and all duties that the Board shall assign him. The salary of the Administrator shall be determined by the Board and approved by the Director

of the Department and, in addition, he shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred by him in discharge of his official duties. The Administrator shall keep records of all proceedings of the Board and shall preserve all records, books, documents and other papers belonging to the Board or entrusted to its care. The Administrator shall devote his full time to the duties of the office and shall not hold any other office or employment.

(b) The Board shall have general responsibility for the implementation of this Act. Its duties include, without limitation, the following:

(1) To decide promptly and in reasonable order all license applications. Any party aggrieved by an action of the Board denying, suspending, revoking, restricting or refusing to renew a license may request a hearing before the Board. A request for a hearing must be made to the Board in writing within 5 days after service of notice of the action of the Board. Notice of the action of the Board shall be served either by personal delivery or by certified mail, postage prepaid, to the aggrieved party. Notice served by certified mail shall be deemed complete on the business day following the date of such mailing. The Board shall conduct all requested hearings promptly and in reasonable order;

(2) To conduct all hearings pertaining to civil violations of this Act or rules and regulations promulgated

hereunder;

(3) To promulgate such rules and regulations as in its judgment may be necessary to protect or enhance the credibility and integrity of gambling operations authorized by this Act and the regulatory process hereunder;

(4) To provide for the establishment and collection of all license and registration fees and taxes imposed by this Act and the rules and regulations issued pursuant hereto. All such fees and taxes shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund;

(5) To provide for the levy and collection of penalties and fines for the violation of provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. All such fines and penalties shall be deposited into the Education Assistance Fund, created by Public Act 86-0018, of the State of Illinois;

(6) To be present through its inspectors and agents any time gambling operations are conducted on any riverboat for the purpose of certifying the revenue thereof, receiving complaints from the public, and conducting such other investigations into the conduct of the gambling games and the maintenance of the equipment as from time to time the Board may deem necessary and proper;

(7) To review and rule upon any complaint by a licensee regarding any investigative procedures of the State which

are unnecessarily disruptive of gambling operations. The need to inspect and investigate shall be presumed at all times. The disruption of a licensee's operations shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence, and establish that: (A) the procedures had no reasonable law enforcement purposes, and (B) the procedures were so disruptive as to unreasonably inhibit gambling operations;

(8) To hold at least one meeting each quarter of the fiscal year. In addition, special meetings may be called by the Chairman or any 2 Board members upon 72 hours written notice to each member. All Board meetings shall be subject to the Open Meetings Act. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and 3 votes shall be required for any final determination by the Board. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all its meetings. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, for the performance of any duty, or for the exercise of any power which this Act requires the Board members to transact, perform or exercise en banc, except that, upon order of the Board, one of the Board members or an administrative law judge designated by the Board may conduct any hearing provided for under this Act or by Board rule and may recommend findings and decisions to the Board. The Board member or administrative law judge conducting such hearing shall have all powers and rights granted to the Board in

this Act. The record made at the time of the hearing shall be reviewed by the Board, or a majority thereof, and the findings and decision of the majority of the Board shall constitute the order of the Board in such case;

(9) To maintain records which are separate and distinct from the records of any other State board or commission. Such records shall be available for public inspection and shall accurately reflect all Board proceedings;

(10) To file a written annual report with the Governor on or before March 1 each year and such additional reports as the Governor may request. The annual report shall include a statement of receipts and disbursements by the Board, actions taken by the Board, and any additional information and recommendations which the Board may deem valuable or which the Governor may request;

(11) (Blank); and

(12) To assume responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the Bingo License and Tax Act, the Charitable Games Act, and the Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act if such responsibility is delegated to it by the Director of Revenue.

(c) The Board shall have jurisdiction over and shall supervise all gambling operations governed by this Act. The Board shall have all powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively execute the provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for licenses and to select among competing applicants the applicants which best serve the interests of the citizens of Illinois.

(2) To have jurisdiction and supervision over all riverboat gambling operations in this State and all persons on riverboats where gambling operations are conducted.

(3) To promulgate rules and regulations for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act and to prescribe rules, regulations and conditions under which all riverboat gambling in the State shall be conducted. Such rules and regulations are to provide for the prevention of practices detrimental to the public interest and for the best interests of riverboat gambling, including rules and regulations regarding the inspection of such riverboats and the review of any permits or licenses necessary to operate a riverboat under any laws or regulations applicable to riverboats, and to impose penalties for violations thereof.

(4) To enter the office, riverboats, facilities, or other places of business of a licensee, where evidence of the compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this Act is likely to be found.

(5) To investigate alleged violations of this Act or the rules of the Board and to take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee or a holder of an occupational

license for a violation, or institute appropriate legal action for enforcement, or both.

(6) To adopt standards for the licensing of all persons under this Act, as well as for electronic or mechanical gambling games, and to establish fees for such licenses.

(7) To adopt appropriate standards for all riverboats and facilities.

(8) To require that the records, including financial or other statements of any licensee under this Act, shall be kept in such manner as prescribed by the Board and that any such licensee involved in the ownership or management of gambling operations submit to the Board an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement, list of the stockholders or other persons having a 1% or greater beneficial interest in the gambling activities of each licensee, and any other information the Board deems necessary in order to effectively administer this Act and all rules, regulations, orders and final decisions promulgated under this Act.

(9) To conduct hearings, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records and other pertinent documents in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, when, in the judgment of the Board, it is necessary to administer or enforce this Act or the Board

rules.

(10) To prescribe a form to be used by any licensee involved in the ownership or management of gambling operations as an application for employment for their employees.

(11) To revoke or suspend licenses, as the Board may see fit and in compliance with applicable laws of the State regarding administrative procedures, and to review applications for the renewal of licenses. The Board may suspend an owners license, without notice or hearing upon a determination that the safety or health of patrons or employees is jeopardized by continuing a riverboat's operation. The suspension may remain in effect until the Board determines that the cause for suspension has been abated. The Board may revoke the owners license upon a determination that the owner has not made satisfactory progress toward abating the hazard.

(12) To eject or exclude or authorize the ejection or exclusion of, any person from riverboat gambling facilities where such person is in violation of this Act, rules and regulations thereunder, or final orders of the Board, or where such person's conduct or reputation is such that his presence within the riverboat gambling facilities may, in the opinion of the Board, call into question the honesty and integrity of the gambling operations or interfere with orderly conduct thereof; provided that the

propriety of such ejection or exclusion is subject to subsequent hearing by the Board.

(13) To require all licensees of gambling operations to utilize a cashless wagering system whereby all players' money is converted to tokens, electronic cards, or chips which shall be used only for wagering in the gambling establishment.

(14) (Blank).

(15) To suspend, revoke or restrict licenses, to require the removal of a licensee or an employee of a licensee for a violation of this Act or a Board rule or for engaging in a fraudulent practice, and to impose civil penalties of up to \$5,000 against individuals and up to \$10,000 or an amount equal to the daily gross receipts, whichever is larger, against licensees for each violation of any provision of the Act, any rules adopted by the Board, any order of the Board or any other action which, in the Board's discretion, is a detriment or impediment to riverboat gambling operations.

(16) To hire employees to gather information, conduct investigations and carry out any other tasks contemplated under this Act.

(17) To establish minimum levels of insurance to be maintained by licensees.

(18) To authorize a licensee to sell or serve alcoholic liquors, wine or beer as defined in the Liquor Control Act

of 1934 on board a riverboat and to have exclusive authority to establish the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat, notwithstanding any provision of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or any local ordinance, and regardless of whether the riverboat makes excursions. The establishment of the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not establish the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat. This amendatory Act of 1991 is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(19) After consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to establish binding emergency orders upon the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Board regarding the navigability of water, relative to excursions, in the event of extreme weather conditions, acts of God or other extreme circumstances.

(20) To delegate the execution of any of its powers under this Act for the purpose of administering and enforcing this Act and its rules and regulations hereunder.

(20.6) To appoint investigators to conduct investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under this Act, as deemed necessary by the Board. These investigators have and may exercise all of the

rights and powers of peace officers, provided that these powers shall be limited to offenses or violations occurring or committed on a riverboat or dock, as defined in subsections (d) and (f) of Section 4, or as otherwise provided by this Act or any other law.

(20.7) To contract with the Department of State Police for the use of trained and qualified State police officers and with the Department of Revenue for the use of trained and qualified Department of Revenue investigators to conduct investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under this Act and to exercise all of the rights and powers of peace officers, provided that the powers of Department of Revenue investigators under this subdivision (20.7) shall be limited to offenses or violations occurring or committed on a riverboat or dock, as defined in subsections (d) and (f) of Section 4, or as otherwise provided by this Act or any other law. In the event the Department of State Police or the Department of Revenue is unable to fill contracted police or investigative positions, the Board may appoint investigators to fill those positions pursuant to subdivision (20.6).

(21) To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this Act and rules and regulations hereunder.

(d) The Board may seek and shall receive the cooperation of

the Department of State Police in conducting background investigations of applicants and in fulfilling its responsibilities under this Section. Costs incurred by the Department of State Police as a result of such cooperation shall be paid by the Board in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the Department of State Police Law (20 ILCS 2605/2605-400).

(e) The Board must authorize to each investigator and to any other employee of the Board exercising the powers of a peace officer a distinct badge that, on its face, (i) clearly states that the badge is authorized by the Board and (ii) contains a unique identifying number. No other badge shall be authorized by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 91-40, eff. 1-1-00; 91-239, eff. 1-1-00; 91-883, eff. 1-1-01.)

#### Article 99.

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