



## 102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2021 and 2022

SB3636

Introduced 1/19/2022, by Sen. Jil Tracy

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Provides limitations concerning lobbying by a member of the General Assembly or his or her spouse or any immediate family member living with that member of the General Assembly. Provides that no legislator may, during his or her term of office, negotiate for employment with a lobbying entity. Amends the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act. Provides a revolving door prohibition on former members of the General Assembly lobbying the General Assembly within a specified period of time. Amends the Election Code. Provides for candidate political committee restrictions and makes related requirements. Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Expands the definition of "predicate activity" to include bribery, official misconduct, solicitation misconduct (State government), solicitation misconduct (local government), and legislative misconduct. Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Expands the authority of the State's Attorney to seek a court order authorizing the interception of a private communication under specified circumstances concerning activity under the Illinois Street Gang and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Law. Amends the Statewide Grand Jury Act. Expands the authority of a Statewide Grand Jury to investigate and indict offenses involving the corruption of a public official, to include theft, fraud, extortion, or a violation of the Official Misconduct and Public Contracts Article of the Criminal Code of 2012. Provides that venue for purposes of trial for any offense involving the corruption of a public official may be in any county in which any portion of the offense occurred. Makes conforming and other changes. Effective immediately.

LRB102 24900 RJF 34150 b

1 AN ACT concerning government.

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

4 Section 5. The Illinois Governmental Ethics Act is amended  
5 by changing Section 2-101 and by adding Section 2-115 as  
6 follows:

7 (5 ILCS 420/2-101) (from Ch. 127, par. 602-101)

8 Sec. 2-101. Government official lobbying.

9 (a) No member of the General Assembly, his or her spouse,  
10 or any immediate family member living with that member of the  
11 General Assembly may engage in lobbying if he or she accepts  
12 compensation specifically attributable to such lobbying, other  
13 than that provided by law for members of the General Assembly.  
14 Nothing in this Section prohibits a member of the General  
15 Assembly, his or her spouse, or any immediate family member  
16 living with that member of the General Assembly from lobbying  
17 without compensation or lobbying as part of his or her  
18 official duties as a member of the General Assembly. ~~No~~  
19 legislator may engage in promoting or opposing in any manner  
20 the passage by the General Assembly of any legislative matter  
21 affecting the interests of any individual, association, or  
22 corporation as distinct from those of the people of the State  
23 as a whole, if he or she accepts compensation specifically

1 ~~attributable to such lobbying, other than that provided by law~~  
2 ~~for members of the General Assembly. Nothing in this Section~~  
3 ~~prohibits a legislator from lobbying without compensation.~~

4 No legislator or executive branch constitutional officer  
5 shall engage in compensated lobbying of the governing body of  
6 a municipality, county, or township, or an official thereof,  
7 on behalf of any lobbyist or lobbying entity that is  
8 registered to lobby the General Assembly or the executive  
9 branch of the State of Illinois.

10 (b) No elected or appointed county executive or  
11 legislative official shall engage in compensated lobbying of  
12 the governing body of a county, municipality, township, the  
13 General Assembly, a State executive branch office or agency,  
14 or an official thereof, on behalf of any lobbyist or lobbying  
15 entity that is registered to lobby the county in which the  
16 official is elected or appointed.

17 (c) No elected or appointed municipal executive or  
18 legislative official shall engage in compensated lobbying of  
19 the governing body of a county, municipality, township, the  
20 General Assembly, a State executive branch office or agency,  
21 or an official thereof, on behalf of any lobbyist or lobbying  
22 entity that is registered to lobby the municipality in which  
23 the official is elected or appointed.

24 (d) No elected or appointed township executive or  
25 legislative official shall engage in compensated lobbying of  
26 the governing body of a county, municipality, township, the

1 General Assembly, a State executive branch office or agency,  
2 or an official thereof, on behalf of any lobbyist or lobbying  
3 entity that is registered to lobby the township in which the  
4 official is elected or appointed.

5 (e) No elected or appointed municipal executive or  
6 legislative official shall engage in compensated lobbying of  
7 the governing body of a county, municipality, or township, the  
8 General Assembly, a State executive branch office or agency,  
9 or an official thereof, on behalf of any lobbyist or lobbying  
10 entity if the person is an elected or appointed municipal  
11 executive or legislative official from a municipality exempted  
12 by the preemption provision of Section 11.2 of the Lobbyist  
13 Registration Act.

14 (f) A violation of this Section shall constitute a Class 3  
15 felony ~~A misdemeanor~~.

16 (Source: P.A. 102-664, eff. 1-1-22.)

17 (5 ILCS 420/2-115 new)

18 Sec. 2-115. Future employment with lobbying entity. No  
19 legislator may, during his or her term of office, negotiate  
20 for employment with a lobbying entity, as that term is defined  
21 in Section 2 of the Lobbyist Registration Act, if that  
22 lobbying entity engages in lobbying with members of the  
23 General Assembly during the legislator's term of office.

24 Section 10. The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act

1 is amended by changing Section 5-45 as follows:

2 (5 ILCS 430/5-45)

3 Sec. 5-45. Procurement; revolving door prohibition.

4 (a) No former officer, member, or State employee, or  
5 spouse or immediate family member living with such person,  
6 shall, within a period of one year immediately after  
7 termination of State employment, knowingly accept employment  
8 or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or  
9 entity if the officer, member, or State employee, during the  
10 year immediately preceding termination of State employment,  
11 participated personally and substantially in the award or  
12 fiscal administration of State contracts, or the issuance of  
13 State contract change orders, with a cumulative value of  
14 \$25,000 or more to the person or entity, or its parent or  
15 subsidiary.

16 (a-5) No officer, member, or spouse or immediate family  
17 member living with such person shall, during the officer or  
18 member's term in office or within a period of 2 years  
19 immediately leaving office, hold an ownership interest, other  
20 than a passive interest in a publicly traded company, in any  
21 gaming license under the Illinois Gambling Act, the Video  
22 Gaming Act, the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, or the  
23 Sports Wagering Act. Any member of the General Assembly or  
24 spouse or immediate family member living with such person who  
25 has an ownership interest, other than a passive interest in a

1 publicly traded company, in any gaming license under the  
2 Illinois Gambling Act, the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975,  
3 the Video Gaming Act, or the Sports Wagering Act at the time of  
4 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General  
5 Assembly shall divest himself or herself of such ownership  
6 within one year after the effective date of this amendatory  
7 Act of the 101st General Assembly. No State employee who works  
8 for the Illinois Gaming Board or Illinois Racing Board or  
9 spouse or immediate family member living with such person  
10 shall, during State employment or within a period of 2 years  
11 immediately after termination of State employment, hold an  
12 ownership interest, other than a passive interest in a  
13 publicly traded company, in any gaming license under the  
14 Illinois Gambling Act, the Video Gaming Act, the Illinois  
15 Horse Racing Act of 1975, or the Sports Wagering Act.

16 (a-10) This subsection (a-10) applies on and after June  
17 25, 2021. No officer, member, or spouse or immediate family  
18 member living with such person, shall, during the officer or  
19 member's term in office or within a period of 2 years  
20 immediately after leaving office, hold an ownership interest,  
21 other than a passive interest in a publicly traded company, in  
22 any cannabis business establishment which is licensed under  
23 the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act. Any member of the General  
24 Assembly or spouse or immediate family member living with such  
25 person who has an ownership interest, other than a passive  
26 interest in a publicly traded company, in any cannabis

1 business establishment which is licensed under the Cannabis  
2 Regulation and Tax Act at the time of the effective date of  
3 this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall divest  
4 himself or herself of such ownership within one year after the  
5 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General  
6 Assembly.

7 No State employee who works for any State agency that  
8 regulates cannabis business establishment license holders who  
9 participated personally and substantially in the award of  
10 licenses under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act or a spouse  
11 or immediate family member living with such person shall,  
12 during State employment or within a period of 2 years  
13 immediately after termination of State employment, hold an  
14 ownership interest, other than a passive interest in a  
15 publicly traded company, in any cannabis license under the  
16 Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

17 (b) No former officer of the executive branch or State  
18 employee of the executive branch with regulatory or licensing  
19 authority, or spouse or immediate family member living with  
20 such person, shall, within a period of one year immediately  
21 after termination of State employment, knowingly accept  
22 employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a  
23 person or entity if the officer or State employee, during the  
24 year immediately preceding termination of State employment,  
25 participated personally and substantially in making a  
26 regulatory or licensing decision that directly applied to the

1 person or entity, or its parent or subsidiary.

2 (b-5) Beginning January 1, 2022, no former officer of the  
3 executive branch shall engage in activities at the State level  
4 that require registration under the Lobbyist Registration Act  
5 during the term of which he or she was elected or appointed  
6 until 6 months after leaving office.

7 (b-7) Beginning the second Wednesday in January of 2023,  
8 no former member shall engage in activities at the State level  
9 that require registration under the Lobbyist Registration Act  
10 in a General Assembly of which he or she was a member until 12  
11 ~~6~~ months after leaving office.

12 (c) Within 6 months after the effective date of this  
13 amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, each executive  
14 branch constitutional officer and legislative leader, the  
15 Auditor General, and the Joint Committee on Legislative  
16 Support Services shall adopt a policy delineating which State  
17 positions under his or her jurisdiction and control, by the  
18 nature of their duties, may have the authority to participate  
19 personally and substantially in the award or fiscal  
20 administration of State contracts or in regulatory or  
21 licensing decisions. The Governor shall adopt such a policy  
22 for all State employees of the executive branch not under the  
23 jurisdiction and control of any other executive branch  
24 constitutional officer.

25 The policies required under subsection (c) of this Section  
26 shall be filed with the appropriate ethics commission



1 established under this Act or, for the Auditor General, with  
2 the Office of the Auditor General.

3 (d) Each Inspector General shall have the authority to  
4 determine that additional State positions under his or her  
5 jurisdiction, not otherwise subject to the policies required  
6 by subsection (c) of this Section, are nonetheless subject to  
7 the notification requirement of subsection (f) below due to  
8 their involvement in the award or fiscal administration of  
9 State contracts or in regulatory or licensing decisions.

10 (e) The Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services,  
11 the Auditor General, and each of the executive branch  
12 constitutional officers and legislative leaders subject to  
13 subsection (c) of this Section shall provide written  
14 notification to all employees in positions subject to the  
15 policies required by subsection (c) or a determination made  
16 under subsection (d): (1) upon hiring, promotion, or transfer  
17 into the relevant position; and (2) at the time the employee's  
18 duties are changed in such a way as to qualify that employee.  
19 An employee receiving notification must certify in writing  
20 that the person was advised of the prohibition and the  
21 requirement to notify the appropriate Inspector General in  
22 subsection (f).

23 (f) Any State employee in a position subject to the  
24 policies required by subsection (c) or to a determination  
25 under subsection (d), but who does not fall within the  
26 prohibition of subsection (h) below, who is offered non-State

1 employment during State employment or within a period of one  
2 year immediately after termination of State employment shall,  
3 prior to accepting such non-State employment, notify the  
4 appropriate Inspector General. Within 10 calendar days after  
5 receiving notification from an employee in a position subject  
6 to the policies required by subsection (c), such Inspector  
7 General shall make a determination as to whether the State  
8 employee is restricted from accepting such employment by  
9 subsection (a) or (b). In making a determination, in addition  
10 to any other relevant information, an Inspector General shall  
11 assess the effect of the prospective employment or  
12 relationship upon decisions referred to in subsections (a) and  
13 (b), based on the totality of the participation by the former  
14 officer, member, or State employee in those decisions. A  
15 determination by an Inspector General must be in writing,  
16 signed and dated by the Inspector General, and delivered to  
17 the subject of the determination within 10 calendar days or  
18 the person is deemed eligible for the employment opportunity.  
19 For purposes of this subsection, "appropriate Inspector  
20 General" means (i) for members and employees of the  
21 legislative branch, the Legislative Inspector General; (ii)  
22 for the Auditor General and employees of the Office of the  
23 Auditor General, the Inspector General provided for in Section  
24 30-5 of this Act; and (iii) for executive branch officers and  
25 employees, the Inspector General having jurisdiction over the  
26 officer or employee. Notice of any determination of an

1 Inspector General and of any such appeal shall be given to the  
2 ultimate jurisdictional authority, the Attorney General, and  
3 the Executive Ethics Commission.

4 (g) An Inspector General's determination regarding  
5 restrictions under subsection (a) or (b) may be appealed to  
6 the appropriate Ethics Commission by the person subject to the  
7 decision or the Attorney General no later than the 10th  
8 calendar day after the date of the determination.

9 On appeal, the Ethics Commission or Auditor General shall  
10 seek, accept, and consider written public comments regarding a  
11 determination. In deciding whether to uphold an Inspector  
12 General's determination, the appropriate Ethics Commission or  
13 Auditor General shall assess, in addition to any other  
14 relevant information, the effect of the prospective employment  
15 or relationship upon the decisions referred to in subsections  
16 (a) and (b), based on the totality of the participation by the  
17 former officer, member, or State employee in those decisions.  
18 The Ethics Commission shall decide whether to uphold an  
19 Inspector General's determination within 10 calendar days or  
20 the person is deemed eligible for the employment opportunity.

21 (h) The following officers, members, or State employees  
22 shall not, within a period of one year immediately after  
23 termination of office or State employment, knowingly accept  
24 employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a  
25 person or entity if the person or entity or its parent or  
26 subsidiary, during the year immediately preceding termination

1 of State employment, was a party to a State contract or  
2 contracts with a cumulative value of \$25,000 or more involving  
3 the officer, member, or State employee's State agency, or was  
4 the subject of a regulatory or licensing decision involving  
5 the officer, member, or State employee's State agency,  
6 regardless of whether he or she participated personally and  
7 substantially in the award or fiscal administration of the  
8 State contract or contracts or the making of the regulatory or  
9 licensing decision in question:

10 (1) members or officers;

11 (2) members of a commission or board created by the  
12 Illinois Constitution;

13 (3) persons whose appointment to office is subject to  
14 the advice and consent of the Senate;

15 (4) the head of a department, commission, board,  
16 division, bureau, authority, or other administrative unit  
17 within the government of this State;

18 (5) chief procurement officers, State purchasing  
19 officers, and their designees whose duties are directly  
20 related to State procurement;

21 (6) chiefs of staff, deputy chiefs of staff, associate  
22 chiefs of staff, assistant chiefs of staff, and deputy  
23 governors, or any other position that holds an equivalent  
24 level of managerial oversight;

25 (7) employees of the Illinois Racing Board; and

26 (8) employees of the Illinois Gaming Board.

1 (i) For the purposes of this Section, with respect to  
2 officers or employees of a regional transit board, as defined  
3 in this Act, the phrase "person or entity" does not include:  
4 (i) the United States government, (ii) the State, (iii)  
5 municipalities, as defined under Article VII, Section 1 of the  
6 Illinois Constitution, (iv) units of local government, as  
7 defined under Article VII, Section 1 of the Illinois  
8 Constitution, or (v) school districts.

9 (Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19;  
10 102-664, eff. 1-1-22.)

11 Section 15. The Election Code is amended by changing  
12 Sections 9-3.5 and 9-8.5 as follows:

13 (10 ILCS 5/9-3.5)

14 Sec. 9-3.5. Candidate political committee restrictions.

15 (a) A person who is registered as a lobbyist under the  
16 Lobbyist Registration Act or who is nominated to a position  
17 that is subject to confirmation by the Senate shall not: (i)  
18 serve as an officer of a candidate political committee that is  
19 designated to support or oppose that person as a candidate; or  
20 (ii) be a candidate who is designated as the candidate to be  
21 supported by a candidate political committee. ~~A person who is~~  
22 nominated to an affected office shall not: (i) serve as an  
23 officer of a candidate political committee that is designated  
24 to support or oppose that person as a candidate; or (ii) be a

1 ~~candidate who is designated as the candidate to be supported~~  
2 ~~by a candidate political committee.~~

3 (b) Within 30 days after registering as a lobbyist under  
4 the Lobbyist Registration Act or after confirmation by the  
5 Senate, the person shall: (i) dissolve the candidate political  
6 committee; (ii) resign as an officer of the candidate  
7 political committee; (iii) have his or her name removed as the  
8 candidate to be supported by the candidate political  
9 committee; or (iv) notify the Board of the person's intent to  
10 convert the candidate political committee to a limited  
11 activity candidate political committee. Within 30 days after  
12 appointment, the person shall: (i) dissolve the candidate  
13 political committee; (ii) resign as an officer of the  
14 candidate political committee; (iii) have his or her name  
15 removed as the candidate to be supported by the candidate  
16 political committee; or (iv) notify the Board of the person's  
17 intent to convert the candidate political committee to a  
18 limited activity candidate political committee.

19 ~~(c) As used in this Section, "affected office" has the~~  
20 ~~meaning provided in subsection (c) of Section 3A-50 of the~~  
21 ~~Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.~~

22 (Source: P.A. 102-664, eff. 1-1-22.)

23 (10 ILCS 5/9-8.5)

24 Sec. 9-8.5. Limitations on campaign contributions.

25 (a) It is unlawful for a political committee to accept

1 contributions except as provided in this Section.

2 (b) During an election cycle, a candidate political  
3 committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value  
4 over the following: (i) \$5,000 from any individual, (ii)  
5 \$10,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or  
6 association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a candidate political  
7 committee or political action committee. A candidate political  
8 committee may accept contributions in any amount from a  
9 political party committee except during an election cycle in  
10 which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election.  
11 During an election cycle in which the candidate seeks  
12 nomination at a primary election, a candidate political  
13 committee may not accept contributions from political party  
14 committees with an aggregate value over the following: (i)  
15 \$200,000 for a candidate political committee established to  
16 support a candidate seeking nomination to statewide office,  
17 (ii) \$125,000 for a candidate political committee established  
18 to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Senate, the  
19 Supreme Court or Appellate Court in the First Judicial  
20 District, or an office elected by all voters in a county with  
21 1,000,000 or more residents, (iii) \$75,000 for a candidate  
22 political committee established to support a candidate seeking  
23 nomination to the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court  
24 or Appellate Court for a Judicial District other than the  
25 First Judicial District, an office elected by all voters of a  
26 county of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, and municipal and

1 county offices in Cook County other than those elected by all  
2 voters of Cook County, and (iv) \$50,000 for a candidate  
3 political committee established to support the nomination of a  
4 candidate to any other office. A candidate political committee  
5 established to elect a candidate to the General Assembly may  
6 accept contributions from only one legislative caucus  
7 committee. A candidate political committee may not accept  
8 contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an  
9 independent expenditure committee.

10 (b-5) Judicial elections.

11 (1) In addition to any other provision of this  
12 Section, a candidate political committee established to  
13 support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme  
14 Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court may not:

15 (A) accept contributions from any entity that does  
16 not disclose the identity of those who make  
17 contributions to the entity, except for contributions  
18 that are not required to be itemized by this Code; or

19 (B) accept contributions from any out-of-state  
20 person, as defined in this Article.

21 (2) As used in this subsection, "contribution" has the  
22 meaning provided in Section 9-1.4 and also includes the  
23 following that are subject to the limits of this Section:

24 (A) expenditures made by any person in concert or  
25 cooperation with, or at the request or suggestion of,  
26 a candidate, his or her designated committee, or their



1 agents; and

2 (B) the financing by any person of the  
3 dissemination, distribution, or republication, in  
4 whole or in part, of any broadcast or any written,  
5 graphic, or other form of campaign materials prepared  
6 by the candidate, his or her campaign committee, or  
7 their designated agents.

8 (3) As to contributions to a candidate political  
9 committee established to support a candidate seeking  
10 nomination to the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or  
11 Circuit Court:

12 (A) No person shall make a contribution in the  
13 name of another person or knowingly permit his or her  
14 name to be used to effect such a contribution.

15 (B) No person shall knowingly accept a  
16 contribution made by one person in the name of another  
17 person.

18 (C) No person shall knowingly accept reimbursement  
19 from another person for a contribution made in his or  
20 her own name.

21 (D) No person shall make an anonymous  
22 contribution.

23 (E) No person shall knowingly accept any anonymous  
24 contribution.

25 (F) No person shall predicate (1) any benefit,  
26 including, but not limited to, employment decisions,

1 including hiring, promotions, bonus compensation, and  
2 transfers, or (2) any other gift, transfer, or  
3 emolument upon:

4 (i) the decision by the recipient of that  
5 benefit to donate or not to donate to a candidate;

6 or

7 (ii) the amount of any such donation.

8 (4) No judicial candidate or political committee  
9 established to support a candidate seeking nomination to  
10 the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court shall  
11 knowingly accept any contribution or make any expenditure  
12 in violation of the provisions of this Section. No officer  
13 or employee of a political committee established to  
14 support a candidate seeking nomination to the Supreme  
15 Court, Appellate Court, or Circuit Court shall knowingly  
16 accept a contribution made for the benefit or use of a  
17 candidate or knowingly make any expenditure in support of  
18 or opposition to a candidate or for electioneering  
19 communications in relation to a candidate in violation of  
20 any limitation designated for contributions and  
21 expenditures under this Section.

22 (5) Where the provisions of this subsection (b-5)  
23 conflict with any other provision of this Code, this  
24 subsection (b-5) shall control.

25 (c) During an election cycle, a political party committee  
26 may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the

1 following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from  
2 any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii)  
3 \$50,000 from a political action committee. A political party  
4 committee may accept contributions in any amount from another  
5 political party committee or a candidate political committee,  
6 except as provided in subsection (c-5). Nothing in this  
7 Section shall limit the amounts that may be transferred  
8 between a political party committee established under  
9 subsection (a) of Section 7-8 of this Code and an affiliated  
10 federal political committee established under the Federal  
11 Election Code by the same political party. A political party  
12 committee may not accept contributions from a ballot  
13 initiative committee or from an independent expenditure  
14 committee. A political party committee established by a  
15 legislative caucus may not accept contributions from another  
16 political party committee established by a legislative caucus.

17 (c-5) During the period beginning on the date candidates  
18 may begin circulating petitions for a primary election and  
19 ending on the day of the primary election, a political party  
20 committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value  
21 over \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political  
22 party committee. A political party committee may accept  
23 contributions in any amount from a candidate political  
24 committee or political party committee if the political party  
25 committee receiving the contribution filed a statement of  
26 nonparticipation in the primary as provided in subsection

1 (c-10). The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall study  
2 and make recommendations on the provisions of this subsection  
3 to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2012.  
4 This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and  
5 thereafter no longer applies.

6 (c-10) A political party committee that does not intend to  
7 make contributions to candidates to be nominated at a general  
8 primary election or consolidated primary election may file a  
9 Statement of Nonparticipation in a Primary Election with the  
10 Board. The Statement of Nonparticipation shall include a  
11 verification signed by the chairperson and treasurer of the  
12 committee that (i) the committee will not make contributions  
13 or coordinated expenditures in support of or opposition to a  
14 candidate or candidates to be nominated at the general primary  
15 election or consolidated primary election (select one) to be  
16 held on (insert date), (ii) the political party committee may  
17 accept unlimited contributions from candidate political  
18 committees and political party committees, provided that the  
19 political party committee does not make contributions to a  
20 candidate or candidates to be nominated at the primary  
21 election, and (iii) failure to abide by these requirements  
22 shall deem the political party committee in violation of this  
23 Article and subject the committee to a fine of no more than  
24 150% of the total contributions or coordinated expenditures  
25 made by the committee in violation of this Article. This  
26 subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter

1 no longer applies.

2 (d) During an election cycle, a political action committee  
3 may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the  
4 following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from  
5 any corporation, labor organization, political party  
6 committee, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political  
7 action committee or candidate political committee. A political  
8 action committee may not accept contributions from a ballot  
9 initiative committee or from an independent expenditure  
10 committee.

11 (e) A ballot initiative committee may accept contributions  
12 in any amount from any source, provided that the committee  
13 files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and  
14 files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of  
15 this Article.

16 (e-5) An independent expenditure committee may accept  
17 contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the  
18 committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this  
19 Article and files the disclosure reports required by the  
20 provisions of this Article.

21 (e-10) A limited activity committee shall not accept  
22 contributions, except that the officer or a candidate the  
23 committee has designated to support may contribute personal  
24 funds in order to pay for maintenance expenses. A limited  
25 activity committee may only make expenditures that are: (i)  
26 necessary for maintenance of the committee; (ii) for rent or

1 lease payments until the end of the lease in effect at the time  
2 the officer or candidate is confirmed by the Senate or  
3 registered as a lobbyist under the Lobbyist Registration Act;  
4 (iii) contributions to 501(c)(3) charities; or (iv) returning  
5 contributions to original contributors.

6 (f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a political  
7 committee from dividing the proceeds of joint fundraising  
8 efforts; provided that no political committee may receive more  
9 than the limit from any one contributor, and provided that an  
10 independent expenditure committee may not conduct joint  
11 fundraising efforts with a candidate political committee or a  
12 political party committee.

13 (g) On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State  
14 Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the  
15 contribution limitations established in this Section for  
16 inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All  
17 Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of  
18 Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall  
19 publish this information on its official website.

20 (h) Self-funding candidates. If a public official, a  
21 candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate  
22 family contributes or loans to the public official's or  
23 candidate's political committee or to other political  
24 committees that transfer funds to the public official's or  
25 candidate's political committee or makes independent  
26 expenditures for the benefit of the public official's or

1 candidate's campaign during the 12 months prior to an election  
2 in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide  
3 office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices, then  
4 the public official or candidate shall file with the State  
5 Board of Elections, within one day, a Notification of  
6 Self-funding that shall detail each contribution or loan made  
7 by the public official, the candidate, or the public  
8 official's or candidate's immediate family. Within 2 business  
9 days after the filing of a Notification of Self-funding, the  
10 notification shall be posted on the Board's website and the  
11 Board shall give official notice of the filing to each  
12 candidate for the same office as the public official or  
13 candidate making the filing, including the public official or  
14 candidate filing the Notification of Self-funding. Notice  
15 shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the  
16 treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be  
17 sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the  
18 candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as  
19 applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address.  
20 Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all  
21 candidates for that office, including the public official or  
22 candidate who filed a Notification of Self-funding, shall be  
23 permitted to accept contributions in excess of any  
24 contribution limits imposed by subsection (b). If a public  
25 official or candidate filed a Notification of Self-funding  
26 during an election cycle that includes a general primary

1 election or consolidated primary election and that public  
2 official or candidate is nominated, all candidates for that  
3 office, including the nominee who filed the notification of  
4 self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in  
5 excess of any contribution limit imposed by subsection (b) for  
6 the subsequent election cycle. For the purposes of this  
7 subsection, "immediate family" means the spouse, parent, or  
8 child of a public official or candidate.

9 (h-5) If a natural person or independent expenditure  
10 committee makes independent expenditures in support of or in  
11 opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or  
12 candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for  
13 statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective  
14 offices in an election cycle, as reported in a written  
15 disclosure filed under subsection (a) of Section 9-8.6 or  
16 subsection (e-5) of Section 9-10, then the State Board of  
17 Elections shall, within 2 business days after the filing of  
18 the disclosure, post the disclosure on the Board's website and  
19 give official notice of the disclosure to each candidate for  
20 the same office as the public official or candidate for whose  
21 benefit or detriment the natural person or independent  
22 expenditure committee made independent expenditures. Upon  
23 posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates  
24 for that office in that election, including the public  
25 official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the  
26 natural person or independent expenditure committee made



1 independent expenditures, shall be permitted to accept  
2 contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by  
3 subsection (b).

4 (h-10) If the State Board of Elections receives  
5 notification or determines that a natural person or persons,  
6 an independent expenditure committee or committees, or  
7 combination thereof has made independent expenditures in  
8 support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular  
9 public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more  
10 than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for  
11 all other elective offices in an election cycle, then the  
12 Board shall, within 2 business days after discovering the  
13 independent expenditures that, in the aggregate, exceed the  
14 threshold set forth in (i) and (ii) of this subsection, post  
15 notice of this fact on the Board's website and give official  
16 notice to each candidate for the same office as the public  
17 official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the  
18 independent expenditures were made. Notice shall be sent via  
19 first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the  
20 candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to  
21 the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee  
22 if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have  
23 provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the  
24 notice on the Board's website, all candidates of that office  
25 in that election, including the public official or candidate  
26 for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures

1 were made, may accept contributions in excess of any  
2 contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

3 (i) For the purposes of this Section, a corporation, labor  
4 organization, association, or a political action committee  
5 established by a corporation, labor organization, or  
6 association may act as a conduit in facilitating the delivery  
7 to a political action committee of contributions made through  
8 dues, levies, or similar assessments and the political action  
9 committee may report the contributions in the aggregate,  
10 provided that: (i) contributions made through dues, levies, or  
11 similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation,  
12 labor organization, or association in a calendar year may not  
13 exceed the limits set forth in this Section; (ii) the  
14 corporation, labor organization, association, or a political  
15 action committee established by a corporation, labor  
16 organization, or association facilitating the delivery of  
17 contributions maintains a list of natural persons,  
18 corporations, labor organizations, and associations that paid  
19 the dues, levies, or similar assessments from which the  
20 contributions comprising the aggregate amount derive; and  
21 (iii) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar  
22 assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor  
23 organization, or association that exceed \$1,000 in a quarterly  
24 reporting period shall be itemized on the committee's  
25 quarterly report and may not be reported in the aggregate. A  
26 political action committee facilitating the delivery of

1 contributions or receiving contributions shall disclose the  
2 amount of contributions made through dues delivered or  
3 received and the name of the corporation, labor organization,  
4 association, or political action committee delivering the  
5 contributions, if applicable. On January 1 of each  
6 odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust  
7 the amounts of the contribution limitations established in  
8 this subsection for inflation as determined by the Consumer  
9 Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United  
10 States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100.  
11 The State Board shall publish this information on its official  
12 website.

13 (j) A political committee that receives a contribution or  
14 transfer in violation of this Section shall dispose of the  
15 contribution or transfer by returning the contribution or  
16 transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer,  
17 to the contributor or transferor or donating the contribution  
18 or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or  
19 transfer, to a charity. A contribution or transfer received in  
20 violation of this Section that is not disposed of as provided  
21 in this subsection within 30 days after the Board sends  
22 notification to the political committee of the excess  
23 contribution by certified mail shall escheat to the General  
24 Revenue Fund and the political committee shall be deemed in  
25 violation of this Section and subject to a civil penalty not to  
26 exceed 150% of the total amount of the contribution.

1 (k) For the purposes of this Section, "statewide office"  
2 means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General,  
3 Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

4 (l) This Section is repealed if and when the United States  
5 Supreme Court invalidates contribution limits on committees  
6 formed to assist candidates, political parties, corporations,  
7 associations, or labor organizations established by or  
8 pursuant to federal law.

9 (Source: P.A. 102-664, eff. 1-1-22; 102-668, eff. 11-15-21.)

10 Section 20. The Lobbyist Registration Act is amended by  
11 adding Section 11.4 as follows:

12 (25 ILCS 170/11.4 new)

13 Sec. 11.4. Political activity. No person registered under  
14 this Act shall: (1) serve as an officer of a political  
15 committee; or (2) be a candidate who is designated as the  
16 candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee.  
17 A person registered under this Act who is either an officer of  
18 a political committee or a candidate who is designated as the  
19 candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee  
20 shall: (i) resign as an officer of the candidate political  
21 committee; (ii) have his or her name removed as the candidate  
22 to be supported by a candidate political committee within 30  
23 days after confirmation by the Senate; (iii) notify the State  
24 Board of Elections of the person's intent to convert the

1 candidate political committee to a limited activity committee  
2 pursuant to Section 9-1.8 of the Election Code within 30 days  
3 after registering under this Act and complete the transition  
4 to a limited activity committee within 60 days after  
5 registration; or (iv) dissolve the candidate political  
6 committee. A person registered under this Act who is in  
7 violation of this Section on the effective date of this  
8 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly must come into  
9 compliance within 30 days after the effective date of this  
10 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. As used in this  
11 Section, "political committee" has the meaning given to that  
12 term in Section 9-1.8 of the Election Code in which the person  
13 registered under this Act is designated as the candidate to be  
14 supported by the candidate political committee under Section  
15 9-2 of the Code.

16 Section 25. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by  
17 changing Section 33G-3 as follows:

18 (720 ILCS 5/33G-3)

19 (Section scheduled to be repealed on June 11, 2022)

20 Sec. 33G-3. Definitions. As used in this Article:

21 (a) "Another state" means any State of the United States  
22 (other than the State of Illinois), or the District of  
23 Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory  
24 or possession of the United States, or any political

1 subdivision, or any department, agency, or instrumentality  
2 thereof.

3 (b) "Enterprise" includes:

4 (1) any partnership, corporation, association,  
5 business or charitable trust, or other legal entity; and

6 (2) any group of individuals or other legal entities,  
7 or any combination thereof, associated in fact although  
8 not itself a legal entity. An association in fact must be  
9 held together by a common purpose of engaging in a course  
10 of conduct, and it may be associated together for purposes  
11 that are both legal and illegal. An association in fact  
12 must:

13 (A) have an ongoing organization or structure,  
14 either formal or informal;

15 (B) the various members of the group must function  
16 as a continuing unit, even if the group changes  
17 membership by gaining or losing members over time; and

18 (C) have an ascertainable structure distinct from  
19 that inherent in the conduct of a pattern of predicate  
20 activity.

21 As used in this Article, "enterprise" includes licit and  
22 illicit enterprises.

23 (c) "Labor organization" includes any organization, labor  
24 union, craft union, or any voluntary unincorporated  
25 association designed to further the cause of the rights of  
26 union labor that is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in

1 part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers  
2 concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or  
3 apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships, or of  
4 other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment,  
5 including apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships.

6 (d) "Operation or management" means directing or carrying  
7 out the enterprise's affairs and is limited to any person who  
8 knowingly serves as a leader, organizer, operator, manager,  
9 director, supervisor, financier, advisor, recruiter, supplier,  
10 or enforcer of an enterprise in violation of this Article.

11 (e) "Predicate activity" means any act that is a Class 2  
12 felony or higher and constitutes a violation or violations of  
13 any of the following provisions of the laws of the State of  
14 Illinois (as amended or revised as of the date the activity  
15 occurred or, in the instance of a continuing offense, the date  
16 that charges under this Article are filed in a particular  
17 matter in the State of Illinois) or any act under the law of  
18 another jurisdiction for an offense that could be charged as a  
19 Class 2 felony or higher in this State:

20 (1) under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal  
21 Code of 2012: 8-1.2 (solicitation of murder for hire), 9-1  
22 (first degree murder), 9-3.3 (drug-induced homicide), 10-1  
23 (kidnapping), 10-2 (aggravated kidnapping), 10-3.1  
24 (aggravated unlawful restraint), 10-4 (forcible  
25 detention), 10-5(b)(10) (child abduction), 10-9  
26 (trafficking in persons, involuntary servitude, and

1 related offenses), 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault),  
2 11-1.30 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.40  
3 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 11-1.60  
4 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), 11-6 (indecent  
5 solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of  
6 an adult), 11-14.3(a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B) (promoting  
7 prostitution), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution),  
8 11-18.1 (patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution;  
9 patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 12-3.05 (aggravated  
10 battery), 12-6.4 (criminal street gang recruitment),  
11 12-6.5 (compelling organization membership of persons),  
12 12-7.3 (stalking), 12-7.4 (aggravated stalking), 12-7.5  
13 (cyberstalking), 12-11 or 19-6 (home invasion), 12-11.1 or  
14 18-6 (vehicular invasion), 18-1 (robbery; aggravated  
15 robbery), 18-2 (armed robbery), 18-3 (vehicular  
16 hijacking), 18-4 (aggravated vehicular hijacking), 18-5  
17 (aggravated robbery), 19-1 (burglary), 19-3 (residential  
18 burglary), 20-1 (arson; residential arson; place of  
19 worship arson), 20-1.1 (aggravated arson), 20-1.2  
20 (residential arson), 20-1.3 (place of worship arson),  
21 24-1.2 (aggravated discharge of a firearm), 24-1.2-5  
22 (aggravated discharge of a machine gun or silencer  
23 equipped firearm), 24-1.8 (unlawful possession of a  
24 firearm by a street gang member), 24-3.2 (unlawful  
25 discharge of firearm projectiles), 24-3.9 (aggravated  
26 possession of a stolen firearm), 24-3A (gunrunning), 26-5



1 or 48-1 (dog-fighting), 29D-14.9 (terrorism), 29D-15  
2 (soliciting support for terrorism), 29D-15.1 (causing a  
3 catastrophe), 29D-15.2 (possession of a deadly substance),  
4 29D-20 (making a terrorist threat), 29D-25 (falsely making  
5 a terrorist threat), 29D-29.9 (material support for  
6 terrorism), 29D-35 (hindering prosecution of terrorism),  
7 31A-1.2 (unauthorized contraband in a penal institution),  
8 33-1 (bribery), 33-3 (official misconduct), 33-3.1  
9 (solicitation misconduct (State government)), 33-3.2  
10 (solicitation misconduct (local government)), 33-8  
11 (legislative misconduct), or 33A-3 (armed violence);

12 (2) under the Cannabis Control Act: Sections 5  
13 (manufacture or delivery of cannabis), 5.1 (cannabis  
14 trafficking), or 8 (production or possession of cannabis  
15 plants), provided the offense either involves more than  
16 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis or involves  
17 more than 50 cannabis sativa plants;

18 (3) under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act:  
19 Sections 401 (manufacture or delivery of a controlled  
20 substance), 401.1 (controlled substance trafficking), 405  
21 (calculated criminal drug conspiracy), or 405.2 (street  
22 gang criminal drug conspiracy); or

23 (4) under the Methamphetamine Control and Community  
24 Protection Act: Sections 15 (methamphetamine  
25 manufacturing), or 55 (methamphetamine delivery).

26 (f) "Pattern of predicate activity" means:

1           (1) at least 3 occurrences of predicate activity that  
2           are in some way related to each other and that have  
3           continuity between them, and that are separate acts. Acts  
4           are related to each other if they are not isolated events,  
5           including if they have similar purposes, or results, or  
6           participants, or victims, or are committed a similar way,  
7           or have other similar distinguishing characteristics, or  
8           are part of the affairs of the same enterprise. There is  
9           continuity between acts if they are ongoing over a  
10          substantial period, or if they are part of the regular way  
11          some entity does business or conducts its affairs; and

12          (2) which occurs after the effective date of this  
13          Article, and the last of which falls within 3 years  
14          (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the first  
15          occurrence of predicate activity.

16          (g) "Unlawful death" includes the following offenses:  
17          under the Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: Sections  
18          9-1 (first degree murder) or 9-2 (second degree murder).  
19          (Source: P.A. 97-686, eff. 6-11-12; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

20          Section 30. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is  
21          amended by changing Section 108B-3 as follows:

22                 (725 ILCS 5/108B-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 108B-3)

23                 Sec. 108B-3. Authorization for the interception of private  
24                 communication.

1           (a) The State's Attorney, or a person designated in  
2 writing or by law to act for him and to perform his duties  
3 during his absence or disability, may authorize, in writing,  
4 an ex parte application to the chief judge of a court of  
5 competent jurisdiction for an order authorizing the  
6 interception of a private communication when no party has  
7 consented to the interception and (i) the interception may  
8 provide evidence of, or may assist in the apprehension of a  
9 person who has committed, is committing or is about to commit,  
10 a violation of Section 8-1(b) (solicitation of murder), 8-1.2  
11 (solicitation of murder for hire), 9-1 (first degree murder),  
12 10-9 (involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a  
13 minor, or trafficking in persons), paragraph (1), (2), or (3)  
14 of subsection (a) of Section 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile  
15 prostitution), subdivision (a) (2) (A) or (a) (2) (B) of Section  
16 11-14.3 (promoting prostitution), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a  
17 minor engaged in prostitution), 11-16 (pandering), 11-17.1  
18 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1  
19 (patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution), 11-19.1  
20 (juvenile pimping and aggravated juvenile pimping), or 29B-1  
21 (money laundering) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the  
22 Criminal Code of 2012, Section 401, 401.1 (controlled  
23 substance trafficking), 405, 405.1 (criminal drug conspiracy)  
24 or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or any  
25 Section of the Methamphetamine Control and Community  
26 Protection Act, a violation of Section 24-2.1, 24-2.2, 24-3,

1 24-3.1, 24-3.3, 24-3.4, 24-4, or 24-5 or subsection  
2 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(6), 24-1(a)(7), 24-1(a)(9), 24-1(a)(10),  
3 or 24-1(c) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of  
4 2012, or an offense listed as predicate activity under  
5 subsection (e) of Section 33G-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or  
6 the Criminal Code of 2012, or conspiracy to commit money  
7 laundering or conspiracy to commit first degree murder; (ii)  
8 in response to a clear and present danger of imminent death or  
9 great bodily harm to persons resulting from: (1) a kidnapping  
10 or the holding of a hostage by force or the threat of the  
11 imminent use of force; or (2) the occupation by force or the  
12 threat of the imminent use of force of any premises, place,  
13 vehicle, vessel or aircraft; (iii) to aid an investigation or  
14 prosecution of a civil action brought under the Illinois  
15 Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act when there is  
16 probable cause to believe the interception of the private  
17 communication will provide evidence that a streetgang is  
18 committing, has committed, or will commit a second or  
19 subsequent gang-related offense or that the interception of  
20 the private communication will aid in the collection of a  
21 judgment entered under that Act; or (iv) upon information and  
22 belief that a streetgang has committed, is committing, or is  
23 about to commit a felony.

24 (b) The State's Attorney or a person designated in writing  
25 or by law to act for the State's Attorney and to perform his or  
26 her duties during his or her absence or disability, may

1 authorize, in writing, an ex parte application to the chief  
2 judge of a circuit court for an order authorizing the  
3 interception of a private communication when no party has  
4 consented to the interception and the interception may provide  
5 evidence of, or may assist in the apprehension of a person who  
6 has committed, is committing or is about to commit, a  
7 violation of an offense under Article 29D of the Criminal Code  
8 of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.

9 (b-1) Subsection (b) is inoperative on and after January  
10 1, 2005.

11 (b-2) No conversations recorded or monitored pursuant to  
12 subsection (b) shall be made inadmissible in a court of law by  
13 virtue of subsection (b-1).

14 (c) As used in this Section, "streetgang" and  
15 "gang-related" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section  
16 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention  
17 Act.

18 (Source: P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1464, eff. 8-20-10;  
19 97-897, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

20 Section 35. The Statewide Grand Jury Act is amended by  
21 changing Sections 2, 3, and 4 as follows:

22 (725 ILCS 215/2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1702)

23 Sec. 2. (a) County grand juries and State's Attorneys have  
24 always had and shall continue to have primary responsibility

1 for investigating, indicting, and prosecuting persons who  
2 violate the criminal laws of the State of Illinois. However,  
3 in recent years organized terrorist activity directed against  
4 innocent civilians, ~~and~~ certain criminal enterprises, and  
5 public corruption have developed that require investigation,  
6 indictment, and prosecution on a statewide or multicounty  
7 level. The criminal enterprises exist as a result of the  
8 allure of profitability present in narcotic activity, public  
9 corruption, the unlawful sale and transfer of firearms, and  
10 streetgang related felonies and organized terrorist activity  
11 is supported by the contribution of money and expert  
12 assistance from geographically diverse sources. In order to  
13 shut off the life blood of terrorism and weaken or eliminate  
14 the criminal enterprises, assets, and property used to further  
15 these offenses must be frozen, and any profit must be removed.  
16 State statutes exist that can accomplish that goal. Among them  
17 are the offense of money laundering, violations of Articles  
18 Article 29D, 33, and 33E of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the  
19 Criminal Code of 2012, the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act,  
20 and gunrunning. Local prosecutors need investigative personnel  
21 and specialized training to attack and eliminate these  
22 profits. In light of the transitory and complex nature of  
23 conduct that constitutes these criminal activities, the many  
24 diverse property interests that may be used, acquired directly  
25 or indirectly as a result of these criminal activities, and  
26 the many places that illegally obtained property may be

1 located, it is the purpose of this Act to create a limited,  
2 multicounty Statewide Grand Jury with authority to  
3 investigate, indict, and prosecute: narcotic activity,  
4 including cannabis and controlled substance trafficking,  
5 narcotics racketeering, money laundering, violations of the  
6 Cannabis and Controlled Substances Tax Act, and violations of  
7 Articles ~~Article~~ 29D, 33, and 33E of the Criminal Code of 1961  
8 or the Criminal Code of 2012; public corruption crimes; the  
9 unlawful sale and transfer of firearms; gunrunning; and  
10 streetgang related felonies.

11 (b) A Statewide Grand Jury may also investigate, indict,  
12 and prosecute violations facilitated by the use of a computer  
13 of any of the following offenses: indecent solicitation of a  
14 child, sexual exploitation of a child, soliciting for a  
15 juvenile prostitute, keeping a place of juvenile prostitution,  
16 juvenile pimping, child pornography, aggravated child  
17 pornography, or promoting juvenile prostitution except as  
18 described in subdivision (a)(4) of Section 11-14.4 of the  
19 Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.

20 (Source: P.A. 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

21 (725 ILCS 215/3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1703)

22 Sec. 3. Written application for the appointment of a  
23 Circuit Judge to convene and preside over a Statewide Grand  
24 Jury, with jurisdiction extending throughout the State, shall  
25 be made to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Upon such

1 written application, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
2 shall appoint a Circuit Judge from the circuit where the  
3 Statewide Grand Jury is being sought to be convened, who shall  
4 make a determination that the convening of a Statewide Grand  
5 Jury is necessary.

6 In such application the Attorney General shall state that  
7 the convening of a Statewide Grand Jury is necessary because  
8 of an alleged offense or offenses set forth in this Section  
9 involving more than one county of the State and identifying  
10 any such offense alleged; and

11 (a) that he or she believes that the grand jury  
12 function for the investigation and indictment of the  
13 offense or offenses cannot effectively be performed by a  
14 county grand jury together with the reasons for such  
15 belief, and

16 (b) (1) that each State's Attorney with jurisdiction  
17 over an offense or offenses to be investigated has  
18 consented to the impaneling of the Statewide Grand Jury,  
19 or

20 (2) if one or more of the State's Attorneys having  
21 jurisdiction over an offense or offenses to be  
22 investigated fails to consent to the impaneling of the  
23 Statewide Grand Jury, the Attorney General shall set forth  
24 good cause for impaneling the Statewide Grand Jury.

25 If the Circuit Judge determines that the convening of a  
26 Statewide Grand Jury is necessary, he or she shall convene and



1 impanel the Statewide Grand Jury with jurisdiction extending  
2 throughout the State to investigate and return indictments:

3 (a) For violations of any of the following or for any  
4 other criminal offense committed in the course of  
5 violating any of the following: Article 29D of the  
6 Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the  
7 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control  
8 Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection  
9 Act, or the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act; a streetgang  
10 related felony offense; Section 24-2.1, 24-2.2, 24-3,  
11 24-3A, 24-3.1, 24-3.3, 24-3.4, 24-4, or 24-5 or subsection  
12 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(6), 24-1(a)(7), 24-1(a)(9),  
13 24-1(a)(10), or 24-1(c) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or  
14 the Criminal Code of 2012; or a money laundering offense;  
15 provided that the violation or offense involves acts  
16 occurring in more than one county of this State; and

17 (a-5) For violations facilitated by the use of a  
18 computer, including the use of the Internet, the World  
19 Wide Web, electronic mail, message board, newsgroup, or  
20 any other commercial or noncommercial on-line service, of  
21 any of the following offenses: indecent solicitation of a  
22 child, sexual exploitation of a child, soliciting for a  
23 juvenile prostitute, keeping a place of juvenile  
24 prostitution, juvenile pimping, child pornography,  
25 aggravated child pornography, or promoting juvenile  
26 prostitution except as described in subdivision (a)(4) of

1 Section 11-14.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the  
2 Criminal Code of 2012; and

3 (a-6) For violations of offenses involving the  
4 corruption of a public official, including theft, fraud,  
5 extortion or a violation of Article 33 or 33E of the  
6 Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; and

7 (b) For the offenses of perjury, subornation of  
8 perjury, communicating with jurors and witnesses, and  
9 harassment of jurors and witnesses, as they relate to  
10 matters before the Statewide Grand Jury.

11 "Streetgang related" has the meaning ascribed to it in  
12 Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus  
13 Prevention Act.

14 Upon written application by the Attorney General for the  
15 convening of an additional Statewide Grand Jury, the Chief  
16 Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint a Circuit Judge  
17 from the circuit for which the additional Statewide Grand Jury  
18 is sought. The Circuit Judge shall determine the necessity for  
19 an additional Statewide Grand Jury in accordance with the  
20 provisions of this Section. No more than 2 Statewide Grand  
21 Juries may be empaneled at any time.

22 (Source: P.A. 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

23 (725 ILCS 215/4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1704)

24 Sec. 4. (a) The presiding judge of the Statewide Grand  
25 Jury will receive recommendations from the Attorney General as

1 to the county in which the Grand Jury will sit. Prior to making  
2 the recommendations, the Attorney General shall obtain the  
3 permission of the local State's Attorney to use his or her  
4 county for the site of the Statewide Grand Jury. Upon  
5 receiving the Attorney General's recommendations, the  
6 presiding judge will choose one of those recommended locations  
7 as the site where the Grand Jury shall sit.

8 Any indictment by a Statewide Grand Jury shall be returned  
9 to the Circuit Judge presiding over the Statewide Grand Jury  
10 and shall include a finding as to the county or counties in  
11 which the alleged offense was committed. Thereupon, the judge  
12 shall, by order, designate the county of venue for the purpose  
13 of trial. The judge may also, by order, direct the  
14 consolidation of an indictment returned by a county grand jury  
15 with an indictment returned by the Statewide Grand Jury and  
16 set venue for trial.

17 (b) Venue for purposes of trial for the offense of  
18 narcotics racketeering shall be proper in any county where:

19 (1) Cannabis or a controlled substance which is the  
20 basis for the charge of narcotics racketeering was used;  
21 acquired; transferred or distributed to, from or through;  
22 or any county where any act was performed to further the  
23 use; acquisition, transfer or distribution of said  
24 cannabis or controlled substance; or

25 (2) Any money, property, property interest, or any  
26 other asset generated by narcotics activities was

1           acquired, used, sold, transferred or distributed to, from  
2           or through; or,

3           (3) Any enterprise interest obtained as a result of  
4           narcotics racketeering was acquired, used, transferred or  
5           distributed to, from or through, or where any activity was  
6           conducted by the enterprise or any conduct to further the  
7           interests of such an enterprise.

8           (c) Venue for purposes of trial for the offense of money  
9           laundering shall be proper in any county where any part of a  
10          financial transaction in criminally derived property took  
11          place, or in any county where any money or monetary interest  
12          which is the basis for the offense, was acquired, used, sold,  
13          transferred or distributed to, from, or through.

14          (d) A person who commits the offense of cannabis  
15          trafficking or controlled substance trafficking may be tried  
16          in any county.

17          (e) Venue for purposes of trial for any violation of  
18          Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code  
19          of 2012 may be in the county in which an act of terrorism  
20          occurs, the county in which material support or resources are  
21          provided or solicited, the county in which criminal assistance  
22          is rendered, or any county in which any act in furtherance of  
23          any violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961 or  
24          the Criminal Code of 2012 occurs.

25          (f) Venue for purposes of trial for any offense involving  
26          the corruption of a public official may be in any county in

1 which any portion of the offense occurred.

2 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

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

1 INDEX

2 Statutes amended in order of appearance

3 5 ILCS 420/2-101 from Ch. 127, par. 602-101

4 5 ILCS 420/2-115 new

5 5 ILCS 430/5-45

6 10 ILCS 5/9-3.5

7 10 ILCS 5/9-8.5

8 25 ILCS 170/11.4 new

9 720 ILCS 5/33G-3

10 725 ILCS 5/108B-3 from Ch. 38, par. 108B-3

11 725 ILCS 215/2 from Ch. 38, par. 1702

12 725 ILCS 215/3 from Ch. 38, par. 1703

13 725 ILCS 215/4 from Ch. 38, par. 1704