

AN ACT concerning State government.

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

Section 5. The Illinois Governmental Ethics Act is amended by changing Sections 1-109, 1-110, 2-101, 4A-102, 4A-103, 4A-107, and 4A-108 and by adding Sections 1-102.5, 1-104.3, 1-104.4, 1-104.5, 1-105.2, 1-105.3, 1-105.5, 1-105.6, 1-105.7, 1-112.5, 1-113.6, 1-113.7, and 3A-50 as follows:

(5 ILCS 420/1-102.5 new)

Sec. 1-102.5. "Asset" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, an item that is owned and has monetary value. For the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, assets include, but are not limited to: stocks, bonds, sector mutual funds, sector exchange traded funds, commodity futures, investment real estate, beneficial interests in trusts, business interests, and partnership interests. For the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, assets do not include: personal residences; personal vehicles; savings or checking accounts; bonds, notes, or securities issued by any branch of federal, state, or local government; Medicare benefits; inheritances or bequests, other than beneficial interests in trusts; diversified funds; annuities; pensions (including government pensions); retirement accounts; college savings

plans that are qualified tuition plans; qualified tax-advantaged savings programs that allow individuals to save for disability-related expenses; or tangible personal property.

(5 ILCS 420/1-104.3 new)

Sec. 1-104.3. "Creditor" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, an individual, organization, or other business entity to whom money or its equivalent is owed, no matter whether that obligation is secured or unsecured, except that if a filer makes a loan to members of his or her family, then that filer does not, by making such a loan, become a creditor of that individual for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103 of this Act.

(5 ILCS 420/1-104.4 new)

Sec. 1-104.4. "Debt" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, any money or monetary obligation owed at any time during the preceding calendar year to an individual, company, or other organization, other than a loan that is from a financial institution, government agency, or business entity and that is granted on terms made available to the general public. For the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, "debt" includes, but is not limited to: personal loans from friends or business associates, business loans made outside the lender's regular course of business, and loans made at below

market rates. For the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, "debt" does not include: (i) debts to or from financial institutions or government entities, such as mortgages, student loans, credit card debts, or loans secured by automobiles, household furniture, or appliances, as long as those loans were made on terms available to the general public and do not exceed the purchase price of the items securing them; (ii) debts to or from a political committee registered with the Illinois State Board of Elections or political committees, principal campaign committees, or authorized committees registered with the Federal Election Commission; or (iii) a loan from a member of the filer's family not known by the filer to be registered to lobby under the Lobbyist Registration Act.

(5 ILCS 420/1-104.5 new)

Sec. 1-104.5. "Diversified funds" means investment products, such as mutual funds, exchange traded funds, or unit investment trusts, that invest in a wide variety of securities across multiple sectors or asset classes. "Diversified funds" does not include sector funds.

(5 ILCS 420/1-105.2 new)

Sec. 1-105.2. "Economic relationship" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, any joint or shared ownership interests in businesses and creditor-debtor

relationships with third parties, other than commercial lending institutions, where: (a) the filer is entitled to receive (i) more than 7.5% of the total distributable income, or (ii) an amount in excess of the salary of the Governor; or (b) the filer together with his or her spouse or minor children is entitled to receive (i) more than 15%, in the aggregate, of the total distributable income, or (ii) an amount in excess of 2 times the salary of the Governor.

(5 ILCS 420/1-105.3 new)

Sec. 1-105.3. "Family" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, a filer's spouse, children, step-children, parents, step-parents, siblings, step-siblings, half-siblings, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandparents, and grandchildren, as well as the parents and grandparents of the filer's spouse, and any person living with the filer.

(5 ILCS 420/1-105.5 new)

Sec. 1-105.5. "Filer" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, a person required to file a statement of economic interests pursuant to this Act.

(5 ILCS 420/1-105.6 new)

Sec. 1-105.6. "Income" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, pension income and any income from whatever source derived, required to be reported on the filer's federal

income tax return, including, but not limited to: compensation received for services rendered or to be rendered (as required to be reported on any Internal Revenue Service forms, including, but not limited to, Forms W-2, 1099, or K-1); earnings or capital gains from the sale of assets; profit; interest or dividend income from all assets; revenue from leases and rentals, royalties, prizes, awards, or barter; forgiveness of debt; and earnings derived from annuities or trusts other than testamentary trusts. "Income" does not include compensation earned for service in the position that necessitates the filing of the statement of economic interests, or investment or interest returns on items excluded from the definition of "asset", or income from the sale of a personal residence or personal vehicle.

(5 ILCS 420/1-105.7 new)

Sec. 1-105.7. "Investment real estate" means any real property, other than a filer's personal residences, purchased to produce a profit, whether from income or resale. Investment real estate may be described by the city and state where the real estate is located.

(5 ILCS 420/1-109) (from Ch. 127, par. 601-109)

Sec. 1-109. "Lobbying" means engaging in activities that require registration under the Lobbyist Registration Act promoting or opposing in any manner the passage by the

~~General Assembly of any legislative matter affecting the interests of any individual, association or corporation as distinct from those of the people of the State as a whole.~~

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 3401.)

(5 ILCS 420/1-110) (from Ch. 127, par. 601-110)

Sec. 1-110. "Lobbyist" means an individual who is required to be registered to engage in lobbying activities pursuant to the Lobbyist Registration Act ~~any person required to be registered under "An Act concerning lobbying and providing a penalty for violation thereof", approved July 10, 1957, as amended.~~

(Source: Laws 1967, p. 3401.)

(5 ILCS 420/1-112.5 new)

Sec. 1-112.5. "Personal residence" means, for the purposes of Sections 4A-102 and 4A-103, a filer's primary home residence and any residential real property held by the filer and used by the filer for residential rather than commercial or income generating purposes.

(5 ILCS 420/1-113.6 new)

Sec. 1-113.6. "Sector funds" means mutual funds or exchange traded funds invested in a particular industry or business.

(5 ILCS 420/1-113.7 new)

Sec. 1-113.7. "Spouse" means a party to a marriage, a party to a civil union, or a registered domestic partner.

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

Sec. 2-101. Government official lobbying.

(a) No legislator may engage in promoting or opposing in any manner the passage by the General Assembly of any legislative matter affecting the interests of any individual, association, or corporation as distinct from those of the people of the State as a whole lobbying, as that term is defined in Section 1-109, if he or she accepts compensation specifically attributable to such lobbying, other than that provided by law for members of the General Assembly. Nothing in this Section prohibits a legislator from lobbying without compensation.

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

(b) No elected or appointed county executive or legislative official shall engage in compensated lobbying of the governing body of a county, municipality, township, the General Assembly, a State executive branch office or agency,

or an official thereof, on behalf of any lobbyist or lobbying entity that is registered to lobby the county in which the official is elected or appointed.

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

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

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

(f) A violation of this Section shall constitute a Class A misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 77-2830.)

(5 ILCS 420/3A-50 new)

Sec. 3A-50. Appointee political activity.

(a) No person who is appointed to an affected office shall: (i) serve as an officer of a candidate political committee; or (ii) be a candidate who is designated as the candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee.

(b) A person appointed to an affected office who is either an officer of a candidate political committee or a candidate who is designated as the candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee shall within 30 days after confirmation by the Senate: (i) resign as an officer of the candidate political committee; (ii) have his or her name removed as the candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee; (iii) notify the State Board of Elections of the person's intent to convert the candidate political committee to a limited activity committee under Section 9-1.8 of the Election Code and complete the transition to a limited activity committee within 60 days after confirmation; or (iv) dissolve the candidate political committee. A person appointed to an affected office who is in violation of this subsection (b) on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly must come into compliance within 30 days

after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.

(c) As used in this Section:

"Affected office" means any office in which the appointee receives any form of compensation, other than the reimbursement of expenses, and whose appointment requires advice and consent of the Senate.

"Candidate political committee" has the meaning given to that term in Section 9-1.8 of the Election Code in which the person subject to confirmation by the Senate is designated as the candidate to be supported by the candidate political committee under Section 9-2 of the Code.

(5 ILCS 420/4A-102) (from Ch. 127, par. 604A-102)

Sec. 4A-102. The statement of economic interests required by this Article shall include the economic interests of the person making the statement as provided in this Section.

(a) The interest (if constructively controlled by the person making the statement) of a spouse or any other party, shall be considered to be the same as the interest of the person making the statement. Campaign receipts shall not be included in this statement. The following interests shall be listed by all persons required to file:

(1) each asset that has a value of more than \$10,000 as of the end of the preceding calendar year and is: (i) held in the filer's name, (ii) held jointly by the filer with

his or her spouse, or (iii) held jointly by the filer with his or her minor child or children. For a beneficial interest in a trust, the value is based on the total value of the assets either subject to the beneficial interest, or from which income is to be derived for the benefit of the beneficial interest, regardless of whether any distributions have been made for the benefit of the beneficial interest;

(2) excluding the income from the position that requires the filing of a statement of economic interests under this Act, each source of income in excess of \$7,500 during the preceding calendar year (as required to be reported on the filer's federal income tax return covering the preceding calendar year) for the filer and his or her spouse and, if the sale or transfer of an asset produced more than \$7,500 in capital gains during the preceding calendar year, the transaction date on which that asset was sold or transferred;

(3) each creditor of a debt in excess of \$10,000 that, during the preceding calendar year, was: (i) owed by the filer, (ii) owed jointly by the filer with his or her spouse or (iii) owed jointly by the filer with his or her minor child or children;

(4) the name of each unit of government of which the filer or his or her spouse was an employee, contractor, or office holder during the preceding calendar year other

than the unit or units of government in relation to which the person is required to file and the title of the position or nature of the contractual services;

(5) each person known to the filer to be registered as a lobbyist with any unit of government in the State of Illinois: (i) with whom the filer maintains an economic relationship, or (ii) who is a member of the filer's family; and

(6) each source and type of gift or gifts, or honorarium or honoraria, valued singly or in the aggregate in excess of \$500 that was received during the preceding calendar year, excluding any gift or gifts from a member of the filer's family that was not known to the filer to be registered as a lobbyist with any unit of government in the State of Illinois.

For the purposes of this Section, the unit of local government in relation to which a person is required to file under item (e) of Section 4A-101.5 shall be the unit of local government that contributes to the pension fund of which such person is a member of the board.

(b) Beginning December 1, 2025, and for every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of State shall adjust the amounts specified under this Section that prompt disclosure under this Act for purposes of inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100.

The Secretary shall publish this information on the official website of the Secretary of State, and make changes to the statement of economic interests form to be completed for the following year.

(c) The Secretary of State shall develop and make publicly available on his or her website written guidance relating to the completion and filing of the statement of economic interests upon which a filer may reasonably and in good faith rely.

~~The interest (if constructively controlled by the person making the statement) of a spouse or any other party, shall be considered to be the same as the interest of the person making the statement. Campaign receipts shall not be included in this statement.~~

~~(a) The following interests shall be listed by all persons required to file:~~

~~(1) The name, address and type of practice of any professional organization or individual professional practice in which the person making the statement was an officer, director, associate, partner or proprietor, or served in any advisory capacity, from which income in excess of \$1200 was derived during the preceding calendar year;~~

~~(2) The nature of professional services (other than services rendered to the unit or units of government in relation to which the person is required~~

~~to file) and the nature of the entity to which they were rendered if fees exceeding \$5,000 were received during the preceding calendar year from the entity for professional services rendered by the person making the statement.~~

~~(3) The identity (including the address or legal description of real estate) of any capital asset from which a capital gain of \$5,000 or more was realized in the preceding calendar year.~~

~~(4) The name of any unit of government which has employed the person making the statement during the preceding calendar year other than the unit or units of government in relation to which the person is required to file.~~

~~(5) The name of any entity from which a gift or gifts, or honorarium or honoraria, valued singly or in the aggregate in excess of \$500, was received during the preceding calendar year.~~

~~(b) The following interests shall also be listed by persons listed in items (a) through (f), item (l), item (n), and item (p) of Section 4A-101:~~

~~(1) The name and instrument of ownership in any entity doing business in the State of Illinois, in which an ownership interest held by the person at the date of filing is in excess of \$5,000 fair market value or from which dividends of in excess of \$1,200 were~~

~~derived during the preceding calendar year. (In the case of real estate, location thereof shall be listed by street address, or if none, then by legal description). No time or demand deposit in a financial institution, nor any debt instrument need be listed;~~

~~(2) Except for professional service entities, the name of any entity and any position held therein from which income of in excess of \$1,200 was derived during the preceding calendar year, if the entity does business in the State of Illinois. No time or demand deposit in a financial institution, nor any debt instrument need be listed.~~

~~(3) The identity of any compensated lobbyist with whom the person making the statement maintains a close economic association, including the name of the lobbyist and specifying the legislative matter or matters which are the object of the lobbying activity, and describing the general type of economic activity of the client or principal on whose behalf that person is lobbying.~~

~~(c) The following interests shall also be listed by persons listed in items (a) through (c) and item (c) of Section 4A-101.5:~~

~~(1) The name and instrument of ownership in any entity doing business with a unit of local government in relation to which the person is required to file if~~

~~the ownership interest of the person filing is greater than \$5,000 fair market value as of the date of filing or if dividends in excess of \$1,200 were received from the entity during the preceding calendar year. (In the case of real estate, location thereof shall be listed by street address, or if none, then by legal description). No time or demand deposit in a financial institution, nor any debt instrument need be listed.~~

~~(2) Except for professional service entities, the name of any entity and any position held therein from which income in excess of \$1,200 was derived during the preceding calendar year if the entity does business with a unit of local government in relation to which the person is required to file. No time or demand deposit in a financial institution, nor any debt instrument need be listed.~~

~~(3) The name of any entity and the nature of the governmental action requested by any entity which has applied to a unit of local government in relation to which the person must file for any license, franchise or permit for annexation, zoning or rezoning of real estate during the preceding calendar year if the ownership interest of the person filing is in excess of \$5,000 fair market value at the time of filing or if income or dividends in excess of \$1,200 were received by the person filing from the entity during the~~

~~preceding calendar year.~~

~~For the purposes of this Section, the unit of local government in relation to which a person required to file under item (c) of Section 4A-101.5 shall be the unit of local government that contributes to the pension fund of which such person is a member of the board.~~

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 8-9-19.)

(5 ILCS 420/4A-103) (from Ch. 127, par. 604A-103)

Sec. 4A-103. The statement of economic interests required by this Article to be filed with the Secretary of State or county clerk shall be ~~filled in by typewriting or hand printing,~~ shall be verified, dated, and signed by the person making the statement and shall contain substantially the following:

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

INSTRUCTIONS:

You may find the following documents helpful to you in completing this form:

(1) federal income tax returns, including any related schedules, attachments, and forms; and

(2) investment and brokerage statements.

To complete this form, you do not need to disclose specific amounts or values or report interests relating either

to political committees registered with the Illinois State Board of Elections or to political committees, principal campaign committees, or authorized committees registered with the Federal Election Commission.

The information you disclose will be available to the public.

You must answer all 6 questions. Certain questions will ask you to report any applicable assets or debts held in, or payable to, your name; held jointly by, or payable to, you with your spouse; or held jointly by, or payable to, you with your minor child. If you have any concerns about whether an interest should be reported, please consult your department's ethics officer, if applicable.

Please ensure that the information you provide is complete and accurate. If you need more space than the form allows, please attach additional pages for your response. If you are subject to the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, your ethics officer must review your statement of economic interests before you file it. Failure to complete the statement in good faith and within the prescribed deadline may subject you to fines, imprisonment, or both.

BASIC INFORMATION:

Name:

Job title:

Office, department, or agency that requires you to file this

form:.....

Other offices, departments, or agencies that require you to file a Statement of Economic Interests form:

Full mailing address:.....

Preferred e-mail address (optional):

QUESTIONS:

1. If you have any single asset that was worth more than \$10,000 as of the end of the preceding calendar year and is held in, or payable to, your name, held jointly by, or payable to, you with your spouse, or held jointly by, or payable to, you with your minor child, list such assets below. In the case of investment real estate, list the city and state where the investment real estate is located. If you do not have any such assets, list "none" below.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Excluding the position for which you are required to file this form, list the source of any income in excess of \$7,500 required to be reported during the preceding calendar year. If you sold an asset that produced more than \$7,500 in capital gains in the preceding calendar year, list the name of the asset and the transaction date on which the sale or

transfer took place. If you had no such sources of income or assets, list "none" below.

<u>Source of Income / Name of Asset</u>	<u>Date Sold (if applicable)</u>
.....
.....
.....

3. Excluding debts incurred on terms available to the general public, such as mortgages, student loans, and credit card debts, if you owed any single debt in the preceding calendar year exceeding \$10,000, list the creditor of the debt below. If you had no such debts, list "none" below.

List the creditor for all applicable debts owed by you, owed jointly by you with your spouse, or owed jointly by you with your minor child. In addition to the types of debts listed above, you do not need to report any debts to or from financial institutions or government agencies, such as debts secured by automobiles, household furniture or appliances, as long as the debt was made on terms available to the general public, debts to members of your family, or debts to or from a political committee registered with the Illinois State Board of Elections or any political committee, principal campaign committee, or authorized committee registered with the Federal Election Commission.

.....

.....

4. List the name of each unit of government of which you or your spouse were an employee, contractor, or office holder during the preceding calendar year other than the unit or units of government in relation to which the person is required to file and the title of the position or nature of the contractual services.

<u>Name of Unit of Government</u>	<u>Title or Nature of Services</u>
.....
.....
.....

5. If you maintain an economic relationship with a lobbyist or if a member of your family is known to you to be a lobbyist registered with any unit of government in the State of Illinois, list the name of the lobbyist below and identify the nature of your relationship with the lobbyist. If you do not have an economic relationship with a lobbyist or a family member known to you to be a lobbyist registered with any unit of government in the State of Illinois, list "none" below.

<u>Name of Lobbyist</u>	<u>Relationship to Filer</u>
.....
.....

.....

6. List the name of each person, organization, or entity that was the source of a gift or gifts, or honorarium or honoraria, valued singly or in the aggregate in excess of \$500 received during the preceding calendar year and the type of gift or gifts, or honorarium or honoraria, excluding any gift or gifts from a member of your family that was not known to be a lobbyist registered with any unit of government in the State of Illinois. If you had no such gifts, list "none" below.

.....

.....

.....

VERIFICATION:

"I declare that this statement of economic interests (including any attachments) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct and complete statement of my economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. I understand that the penalty for willfully filing a false or incomplete statement is a fine not to exceed \$2,500 or imprisonment in a penal institution other than the penitentiary not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment."

Printed Name of Filer:

Date:.....

Signature:

If this statement of economic interests requires ethics officer review prior to filing, the applicable ethics officer must complete the following:

CERTIFICATION OF ETHICS OFFICER REVIEW:

"In accordance with law, as Ethics Officer, I reviewed this statement of economic interests prior to its filing."

Printed Name of Ethics Officer:

Date:.....

Signature:

Preferred e-mail address (optional):

~~STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTEREST~~

~~(TYPE OR HAND PRINT)~~

~~.....
(name)~~

~~.....
(each office or position of employment for which this statement is filed)~~

~~.....
(full mailing address)~~

~~GENERAL DIRECTIONS:~~

~~The interest (if constructively controlled by the person making the statement) of a spouse or any other party, shall be considered to be the same as the interest of the person making~~

~~the statement.~~

~~Campaign receipts shall not be included in this statement.~~

~~If additional space is needed, please attach supplemental listing.~~

~~1. List the name and instrument of ownership in any entity doing business in the State of Illinois, in which the ownership interest held by the person at the date of filing is in excess of \$5,000 fair market value or from which dividends in excess of \$1,200 were derived during the preceding calendar year. (In the case of real estate, location thereof shall be listed by street address, or if none, then by legal description.) No time or demand deposit in a financial institution, nor any debt instrument need be listed.~~

~~Business Entity~~

~~Instrument of Ownership~~

.....
.....
.....
.....

~~2. List the name, address and type of practice of any professional organization in which the person making the statement was an officer, director, associate, partner or proprietor or served in any advisory capacity, from which income in excess of \$1,200 was derived during the preceding ealendar year.~~

~~Name~~

~~Address~~

~~Type of Practice~~

.....
------------------	------------------	------------------

.....

.....

~~3. List the nature of professional services rendered (other than to the State of Illinois) to each entity from which income exceeding \$5,000 was received for professional services rendered during the preceding calendar year by the person making the statement.~~

.....

.....

~~4. List the identity (including the address or legal description of real estate) of any capital asset from which a capital gain of \$5,000 or more was realized during the preceding calendar year.~~

.....

.....

~~5. List the identity of any compensated lobbyist with whom the person making the statement maintains a close economic association, including the name of the lobbyist and specifying the legislative matter or matters which are the object of the lobbying activity, and describing the general type of economic activity of the client or principal on whose behalf that person is lobbying.~~

Lobbyist	Legislative Matter	Client or Principal
.....
.....

~~6. List the name of any entity doing business in the State~~

~~of Illinois from which income in excess of \$1,200 was derived during the preceding calendar year other than for professional services and the title or description of any position held in that entity. (In the case of real estate, location thereof shall be listed by street address, or if none, then by legal description). No time or demand deposit in a financial institution nor any debt instrument need be listed.~~

Entity	Position Held
.....
.....
.....

~~7. List the name of any unit of government which employed the person making the statement during the preceding calendar year other than the unit or units of government in relation to which the person is required to file.~~

.....
.....

~~8. List the name of any entity from which a gift or gifts, or honorarium or honoraria, valued singly or in the aggregate in excess of \$500, was received during the preceding calendar year.~~

.....

VERIFICATION:

~~"I declare that this statement of economic interests (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a~~

~~true, correct and complete statement of my economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. I understand that the penalty for willfully filing a false or incomplete statement shall be a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment in a penal institution other than the penitentiary not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment."~~

~~..... (date of filing) (signature of person making the statement)~~

(Source: P.A. 95-173, eff. 1-1-08.)

(5 ILCS 420/4A-107) (from Ch. 127, par. 604A-107)

Sec. 4A-107. Any person required to file a statement of economic interests under this Article who willfully files a false or incomplete statement shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor; provided, a filer's statement made in reasonable, good faith reliance on the guidance provided by the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 4A-102 or his or her ethics officer shall not constitute a willful false or incomplete statement.

Except when the fees and penalties for late filing have been waived under Section 4A-105, failure to file a statement within the time prescribed shall result in ineligibility for, or forfeiture of, office or position of employment, as the case may be; provided, however, that if the notice of failure to file a statement of economic interests provided in Section

4A-105 of this Act is not given by the Secretary of State or the county clerk, as the case may be, no forfeiture shall result if a statement is filed within 30 days of actual notice of the failure to file. The Secretary of State shall provide the Attorney General with the names of persons who failed to file a statement. The county clerk shall provide the State's Attorney of the county of the entity for which the filing of statement of economic interest is required with the name of persons who failed to file a statement.

The Attorney General, with respect to offices or positions described in items (a) through (f) and items (j), (l), (n), and (p) of Section 4A-101 of this Act, or the State's Attorney of the county of the entity for which the filing of statements of economic interests is required, with respect to offices or positions described in items (a) through (e) of Section 4A-101.5, shall bring an action in quo warranto against any person who has failed to file by either May 31 or June 30 of any given year and for whom the fees and penalties for late filing have not been waived under Section 4A-105.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 8-9-19.)

(5 ILCS 420/4A-108)

Sec. 4A-108. Internet-based systems of filing.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, the Secretary of State and county clerks are authorized to institute an Internet-based system for the

filing of statements of economic interests in their offices. With respect to county clerk systems, the determination to institute such a system shall be in the sole discretion of the county clerk and shall meet the requirements set out in this Section. With respect to a Secretary of State system, the determination to institute such a system shall be in the sole discretion of the Secretary of State and shall meet the requirements set out in this Section and those Sections of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act requiring ethics officer review prior to filing. The system shall be capable of allowing an ethics officer to approve a statement of economic interests and shall include a means to amend a statement of economic interests. When this Section does not modify or remove the requirements set forth elsewhere in this Article, those requirements shall apply to any system of Internet-based filing authorized by this Section. When this Section does modify or remove the requirements set forth elsewhere in this Article, the provisions of this Section shall apply to any system of Internet-based filing authorized by this Section.

(b) In any system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests instituted by the Secretary of State or a county clerk:

(1) Any filing of an Internet-based statement of economic interests shall be the equivalent of the filing of a verified, written statement of economic interests as required by Section 4A-101 or 4A-101.5 and the equivalent

of the filing of a verified, dated, and signed statement of economic interests as required by Section 4A-103 ~~4A-104~~.

(2) The Secretary of State and county clerks who institute a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests shall establish a password-protected website to receive the filings of such statements. A website established under this Section shall set forth and provide a means of responding to the items set forth in Section 4A-103 ~~4A-102~~ that are required of a person who files a statement of economic interests with that officer. A website established under this Section shall set forth and provide a means of generating a printable receipt page acknowledging filing.

(3) The times for the filing of statements of economic interests set forth in Section 4A-105 shall be followed in any system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests; provided that a candidate for elective office who is required to file a statement of economic interests in relation to his or her candidacy pursuant to Section 4A-105(a) shall receive a written or printed receipt for his or her filing.

A candidate filing for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, State Senate, ~~or~~ State House of Representatives, Supreme Court Justice, appellate court

judge, circuit court judge, or judicial retention shall not use the Internet to file his or her statement of economic interests, but shall file his or her statement of economic interests in a written or printed form and shall receive a written or printed receipt for his or her filing. Annually, the duly appointed ethics officer for each legislative caucus shall certify to the Secretary of State whether his or her caucus members will file their statements of economic interests electronically or in a written or printed format for that year. If the ethics officer for a caucus certifies that the statements of economic interests shall be written or printed, then members of the General Assembly of that caucus shall not use the Internet to file his or her statement of economic interests, but shall file his or her statement of economic interests in a written or printed form and shall receive a written or printed receipt for his or her filing. If no certification is made by an ethics officer for a legislative caucus, or if a member of the General Assembly is not affiliated with a legislative caucus, then the affected member or members of the General Assembly may file their statements of economic interests using the Internet.

(4) In the first year of the implementation of a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests, each person required to file such a statement

is to be notified in writing of his or her obligation to file his or her statement of economic interests by way of the Internet-based system. If access to the website ~~web site~~ requires a code or password, this information shall be included in the notice prescribed by this paragraph.

(5) When a person required to file a statement of economic interests has supplied the Secretary of State or a county clerk, as applicable, with an email address for the purpose of receiving notices under this Article by email, a notice sent by email to the supplied email address shall be the equivalent of a notice sent by first class mail, as set forth in Section 4A-106 or 4A-106.5. A person who has supplied such an email address shall notify the Secretary of State or county clerk, as applicable, when his or her email address changes or if he or she no longer wishes to receive notices by email.

(6) If any person who is required to file a statement of economic interests and who has chosen to receive notices by email fails to file his or her statement by May 10, then the Secretary of State or county clerk, as applicable, shall send an additional email notice on that date, informing the person that he or she has not filed and describing the penalties for late filing and failing to file. This notice shall be in addition to other notices provided for in this Article.

(7) The Secretary of State and each county clerk who

institutes a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests may also institute an Internet-based process for the filing of the list of names and addresses of persons required to file statements of economic interests by the chief administrative officers that must file such information with the Secretary of State or county clerk, as applicable, pursuant to Section 4A-106 or 4A-106.5. Whenever the Secretary of State or a county clerk institutes such a system under this paragraph, every chief administrative officer must use the system to file this information.

(8) The Secretary of State and any county clerk who institutes a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests shall post the contents of such statements filed with him or her available for inspection and copying on a publicly accessible website. Such postings shall not include the addresses or signatures of the filers.

(Source: P.A. 100-1041, eff. 1-1-19; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(5 ILCS 420/4A-104 rep.)

Section 10. The Illinois Governmental Ethics Act is amended by repealing Section 4A-104 on January 1, 2022.

Section 15. The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act

is amended by changing Sections 5-40, 5-45, 20-20, 20-95, 25-5, 25-10, 25-15, 25-20, and 25-85 as follows:

(5 ILCS 430/5-40)

Sec. 5-40. Fundraising during session ~~in Sangamon County~~. Except as provided in this Section, any executive branch constitutional officer, any candidate for an executive branch constitutional office, any member of the General Assembly, any candidate for the General Assembly, any political caucus of the General Assembly, or any political committee on behalf of any of the foregoing may not hold a political fundraising function ~~in Sangamon County~~ on any day the legislature is in session or the day immediately prior to such day. This Section does not apply to a political fundraising function scheduled at least 14 days in advance of a day the legislature is in special session or the day immediately prior to such day ~~(i) during the period beginning February 1 and ending on the later of the actual adjournment dates of either house of the spring session and (ii) during fall veto session~~. For purposes of this Section, the legislature is not considered to be in session on a day that is solely a perfunctory session day or on a day when only a committee is meeting.

~~During the period beginning June 1 and ending on the first day of fall veto session each year, this Section does not apply to (i) a member of the General Assembly whose legislative or representative district is entirely within Sangamon County or~~

~~(ii) a candidate for the General Assembly from that legislative or representative district.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-45)

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

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

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

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

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

person who has an ownership interest, other than a passive interest in a publicly traded company, in any cannabis business establishment which is licensed under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act at the time of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall divest himself or herself of such ownership within one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

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

(b) No former officer of the executive branch or State employee of the executive branch with regulatory or licensing authority, or spouse or immediate family member living with such person, shall, within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a person or entity if the officer or State employee, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment,

participated personally and substantially in making a regulatory or licensing decision that directly applied to the person or entity, or its parent or subsidiary.

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

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

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

The policies required under subsection (c) of this Section shall be filed with the appropriate ethics commission established under this Act or, for the Auditor General, with the Office of the Auditor General.

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

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

(f) Any State employee in a position subject to the policies required by subsection (c) or to a determination

under subsection (d), but who does not fall within the prohibition of subsection (h) below, who is offered non-State employment during State employment or within a period of one year immediately after termination of State employment shall, prior to accepting such non-State employment, notify the appropriate Inspector General. Within 10 calendar days after receiving notification from an employee in a position subject to the policies required by subsection (c), such Inspector General shall make a determination as to whether the State employee is restricted from accepting such employment by subsection (a) or (b). In making a determination, in addition to any other relevant information, an Inspector General shall assess the effect of the prospective employment or relationship upon decisions referred to in subsections (a) and (b), based on the totality of the participation by the former officer, member, or State employee in those decisions. A determination by an Inspector General must be in writing, signed and dated by the Inspector General, and delivered to the subject of the determination within 10 calendar days or the person is deemed eligible for the employment opportunity. For purposes of this subsection, "appropriate Inspector General" means (i) for members and employees of the legislative branch, the Legislative Inspector General; (ii) for the Auditor General and employees of the Office of the Auditor General, the Inspector General provided for in Section 30-5 of this Act; and (iii) for executive branch officers and

employees, the Inspector General having jurisdiction over the officer or employee. Notice of any determination of an Inspector General and of any such appeal shall be given to the ultimate jurisdictional authority, the Attorney General, and the Executive Ethics Commission.

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

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

(h) The following officers, members, or State employees shall not, within a period of one year immediately after termination of office or State employment, knowingly accept employment or receive compensation or fees for services from a

person or entity if the person or entity or its parent or subsidiary, during the year immediately preceding termination of State employment, was a party to a State contract or contracts with a cumulative value of \$25,000 or more involving the officer, member, or State employee's State agency, or was the subject of a regulatory or licensing decision involving the officer, member, or State employee's State agency, regardless of whether he or she participated personally and substantially in the award or fiscal administration of the State contract or contracts or the making of the regulatory or licensing decision in question:

(1) members or officers;

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

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

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

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

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

(7) employees of the Illinois Racing Board; and

(8) employees of the Illinois Gaming Board.

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

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-20)

Sec. 20-20. Duties of the Executive Inspectors General. In addition to duties otherwise assigned by law, each Executive Inspector General shall have the following duties:

(1) To receive and investigate allegations of violations of this Act. An investigation may not be initiated more than one year after the most recent act of the alleged violation or of a series of alleged violations except where there is reasonable cause to believe that fraudulent concealment has occurred. To constitute fraudulent concealment sufficient to toll this limitations period, there must be an affirmative act or representation calculated to prevent discovery of the fact that a violation or other wrongful act has occurred. The

Executive Inspector General shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate means of investigation as permitted by law.

(2) To request information relating to an investigation from any person when the Executive Inspector General deems that information necessary in conducting an investigation.

(3) To issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purposes of testimony and production of documents and other items for inspection and copying and to make service of those subpoenas and subpoenas issued under item (7) of Section 20-15.

(4) To submit reports as required by this Act.

(5) To file pleadings in the name of the Executive Inspector General with the Executive Ethics Commission, through the Attorney General, as provided in this Article if the Attorney General finds that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred.

(6) To assist and coordinate the ethics officers for State agencies under the jurisdiction of the Executive Inspector General and to work with those ethics officers.

(7) To participate in or conduct, when appropriate, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

(8) To request, as the Executive Inspector General deems appropriate, from ethics officers of State agencies under his or her jurisdiction, reports or information on

(i) the content of a State agency's ethics training program and (ii) the percentage of new officers and employees who have completed ethics training.

(9) To review hiring and employment files of each State agency within the Executive Inspector General's jurisdiction to ensure compliance with *Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois*, 497 U.S. 62 (1990), and with all applicable employment laws.

(10) To establish a policy that ensures the appropriate handling and correct recording of all investigations conducted by the Office, and to ensure that the policy is accessible via the Internet in order that those seeking to report those allegations are familiar with the process and that the subjects of those allegations are treated fairly.

(11) To post information to the Executive Inspector General's website explaining to complainants and subjects of an investigation the legal limitations on the Executive Inspector General's ability to provide information to them and a general overview of the investigation process.

(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-95)

Sec. 20-95. Exemptions.

(a) Documents generated by an ethics officer under this Act, except Section 5-50, are exempt from the provisions of

the Freedom of Information Act.

(b) Any allegations and related documents submitted to an Executive Inspector General and any pleadings and related documents brought before the Executive Ethics Commission are exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act so long as the Executive Ethics Commission does not make a finding of a violation of this Act. If the Executive Ethics Commission finds that a violation has occurred, the entire record of proceedings before the Commission, the decision and recommendation, and the response from the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority to the Executive Ethics Commission are not exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act but information contained therein that is otherwise exempt from the Freedom of Information Act must be redacted before disclosure as provided in the Freedom of Information Act. A summary report released by the Executive Ethics Commission under Section 20-52 is a public record, but information redacted by the Executive Ethics Commission shall not be part of the public record.

(c) Meetings of the Commission are exempt from the provisions of the Open Meetings Act.

(d) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, all investigatory files and reports of the Office of an Executive Inspector General, other than monthly reports required under Section 20-85, are confidential and privileged, are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, and

shall not be divulged to any person or agency, except as necessary (i) to a law enforcement authority, (ii) to the ultimate jurisdictional authority, (iii) to the Executive Ethics Commission, (iv) to another Inspector General appointed pursuant to this Act, or (v) to an Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board in accordance with Section 75-10.

(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09; 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-5)

Sec. 25-5. Legislative Ethics Commission.

(a) The Legislative Ethics Commission is created.

(b) The Legislative Ethics Commission shall consist of 8 commissioners appointed 2 each by the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

The terms of the initial commissioners shall commence upon qualification. Each appointing authority shall designate one appointee who shall serve for a 2-year term running through June 30, 2005. Each appointing authority shall designate one appointee who shall serve for a 4-year term running through June 30, 2007. The initial appointments shall be made within 60 days after the effective date of this Act.

After the initial terms, commissioners shall serve for 4-year terms commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment and running through June 30 of the fourth following year.

Commissioners may be reappointed to one or more subsequent terms.

A vacancy shall occur upon a commissioner's death, resignation, removal, disqualification, termination of legislative service in the house or caucus of the appointing authority, or other inability to act. Vacancies occurring other than at the end of a term shall be filled by the appointing authority only for the balance of the term of the commissioner whose office is vacant.

Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.

(c) The appointing authorities shall appoint commissioners who have experience holding governmental office or employment and may appoint commissioners who are members of the General Assembly as well as commissioners from the general public. A commissioner who is a member of the General Assembly must recuse himself or herself from participating in any matter relating to any investigation or proceeding in which he or she is the subject or is a complainant. A person is not eligible to serve as a commissioner if that person (i) has been convicted of a felony or a crime of dishonesty or moral turpitude, (ii) is, or was within the preceding 12 months, engaged in activities that require registration under the Lobbyist Registration Act, (iii) is a relative of the appointing authority, (iv) is a State officer or employee other than a member of the General Assembly, or (v) is a candidate for

statewide ~~office~~, federal ~~office~~, or judicial office.

(c-5) If a commissioner is required to recuse himself or herself from participating in a matter as provided in subsection (c), the recusal shall create a temporary vacancy for the limited purpose of consideration of the matter for which the commissioner recused himself or herself, and the appointing authority for the recusing commissioner shall make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy for consideration of the matter for which the commissioner recused himself or herself.

(d) The Legislative Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over current and former members of the General Assembly regarding events occurring during a member's term of office and current and former State employees regarding events occurring during any period of employment where the State employee's ultimate jurisdictional authority is (i) a legislative leader, (ii) the Senate Operations Commission, or (iii) the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services. The Legislative Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over complainants and respondents in violation of subsection (d) of Section 25-90. The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited to matters arising under this Act.

An officer or executive branch State employee serving on a legislative branch board or commission remains subject to the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics

Commission.

(e) The Legislative Ethics Commission must meet, either in person or by other technological means, monthly or as often as necessary. At the first meeting of the Legislative Ethics Commission, the commissioners shall choose from their number a chairperson and other officers that they deem appropriate. The terms of officers shall be for 2 years commencing July 1 and running through June 30 of the second following year. Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairperson or any 3 commissioners. Official action by the Commission shall require the affirmative vote of 5 commissioners, and a quorum shall consist of 5 commissioners. Commissioners shall receive no compensation but may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.

(f) No commissioner, other than a commissioner who is a member of the General Assembly, or employee of the Legislative Ethics Commission may during his or her term of appointment or employment:

- (1) become a candidate for any elective office;
- (2) hold any other elected or appointed public office except for appointments on governmental advisory boards or study commissions or as otherwise expressly authorized by law;
- (3) be actively involved in the affairs of any political party or political organization; or
- (4) advocate for the appointment of another person to

an appointed or elected office or position or actively participate in any campaign for any elective office.

(f-5) No commissioner who is a member of the General Assembly may be a candidate for statewide ~~office~~, federal ~~office~~, or judicial office. If a commissioner who is a member of the General Assembly files petitions to be a candidate for a statewide ~~office~~, federal ~~office~~, or judicial office, he or she shall be deemed to have resigned from his or her position as a commissioner on the date his or her name is certified for the ballot by the State Board of Elections or local election authority and his or her position as a commissioner shall be deemed vacant. Such person may not be reappointed to the Commission during any time he or she is a candidate for statewide ~~office~~, federal ~~office~~, or judicial office.

(g) An appointing authority may remove a commissioner only for cause.

(h) The Legislative Ethics Commission shall appoint an Executive Director subject to the approval of at least 3 of the 4 legislative leaders. The compensation of the Executive Director shall be as determined by the Commission. The Executive Director of the Legislative Ethics Commission may employ, subject to the approval of at least 3 of the 4 legislative leaders, and determine the compensation of staff, as appropriations permit.

(i) In consultation with the Legislative Inspector General, the Legislative Ethics Commission may develop

comprehensive training for members and employees under its jurisdiction that includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment, employment discrimination, and workplace civility. The training may be recommended to the ultimate jurisdictional authorities and may be approved by the Commission to satisfy the sexual harassment training required under Section 5-10.5 or be provided in addition to the annual sexual harassment training required under Section 5-10.5. The Commission may seek input from governmental agencies or private entities for guidance in developing such training.

(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19; 101-617, eff. 12-20-19.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-10)

Sec. 25-10. Office of Legislative Inspector General.

(a) The independent Office of the Legislative Inspector General is created. The Office shall be under the direction and supervision of the Legislative Inspector General and shall be a fully independent office with its own appropriation.

(b) The Legislative Inspector General shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability. The Legislative Ethics Commission shall diligently search out qualified candidates for Legislative Inspector General and shall make recommendations to the General Assembly. The Legislative Inspector General may serve in a full-time, part-time, or

contractual capacity.

The Legislative Inspector General shall be appointed by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which may specify the date on which the appointment takes effect. A joint resolution, or other document as may be specified by the Joint Rules of the General Assembly, appointing the Legislative Inspector General must be certified by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate as having been adopted by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, respectively, and be filed with the Secretary of State. The appointment of the Legislative Inspector General takes effect on the day the appointment is completed by the General Assembly, unless the appointment specifies a later date on which it is to become effective.

The Legislative Inspector General shall have the following qualifications:

- (1) has not been convicted of any felony under the laws of this State, another state, or the United States;
- (2) has earned a baccalaureate degree from an institution of higher education; and
- (3) has 5 or more years of cumulative service (A) with a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, at least 2 years of which have been in a progressive investigatory capacity; (B) as a federal, State, or local prosecutor; (C) as a senior manager or executive of a

federal, State, or local agency; (D) as a member, an officer, or a State or federal judge; or (E) representing any combination of items (A) through (D).

The Legislative Inspector General may not be a relative of a commissioner.

The term of the initial Legislative Inspector General shall commence upon qualification and shall run through June 30, 2008.

After the initial term, the Legislative Inspector General shall serve for 5-year terms commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment and running through June 30 of the fifth following year. The Legislative Inspector General may be reappointed to one or more subsequent terms. Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.

(b-5) A vacancy occurring other than at the end of a term shall be filled in the same manner as an appointment only for the balance of the term of the Legislative Inspector General whose office is vacant. Within 7 days of the Office becoming vacant or receipt of a Legislative Inspector General's prospective resignation, the vacancy shall be publicly posted on the Commission's website, along with a description of the requirements for the position and where applicants may apply.

Within 45 days of the vacancy, the Commission shall designate an Acting Legislative Inspector General who shall serve until the vacancy is filled. The Commission shall file the designation in writing with the Secretary of State.

Within 60 days prior to the end of the term of the Legislative Inspector General or within 30 days of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, the Legislative Ethics Commission shall establish a four-member search committee within the Commission for the purpose of conducting a search for qualified candidates to serve as Legislative Inspector General. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House, Senate President, and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint one member to the search committee. A member of the search committee shall be either a retired judge or former prosecutor and may not be a member or employee of the General Assembly or a registered lobbyist. If the Legislative Ethics Commission wishes to recommend that the Legislative Inspector General be re-appointed, a search committee does not need to be appointed.

The search committee shall conduct a search for qualified candidates, accept applications, and conduct interviews. The search committee shall recommend up to 3 candidates for Legislative Inspector General to the Legislative Ethics Commission. The search committee shall be disbanded upon an appointment of the Legislative Inspector General. Members of the search committee are not entitled to compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties.

Within 30 days after June 8, 2018 (the effective date of

Public Act 100-588) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly,~~ the Legislative Ethics Commission shall create a search committee in the manner provided for in this subsection to recommend up to 3 candidates for Legislative Inspector General to the Legislative Ethics Commission by October 31, 2018.

If a vacancy exists and the Commission has not appointed an Acting Legislative Inspector General, either the staff of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, or if there is no staff, the Executive Director, shall advise the Commission of all open investigations and any new allegations or complaints received in the Office of the Inspector General. These reports shall not include the name of any person identified in the allegation or complaint, including, but not limited to, the subject of and the person filing the allegation or complaint. Notification shall be made to the Commission on a weekly basis unless the Commission approves of a different reporting schedule.

If the Office of the Inspector General is vacant for 6 months or more beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and the Legislative Ethics Commission has not appointed an Acting Legislative Inspector General, all complaints made to the Legislative Inspector General or the Legislative Ethics Commission shall be directed to the Inspector General for the Auditor General, and he or she shall have the authority to act as provided in subsection (c) of this Section and Section

25-20 of this Act, and shall be subject to all laws and rules governing a Legislative Inspector General or Acting Legislative Inspector General. The authority for the Inspector General of the Auditor General under this paragraph shall terminate upon appointment of a Legislative Inspector General or an Acting Legislative Inspector General.

(c) The Legislative Inspector General shall have jurisdiction over the current and former members of the General Assembly regarding events occurring during a member's term of office and current and former State employees regarding events occurring during any period of employment where the State employee's ultimate jurisdictional authority is (i) a legislative leader, (ii) the Senate Operations Commission, or (iii) the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services.

The jurisdiction of each Legislative Inspector General is to investigate allegations of violations of this Act, violations of other related laws and rules regarding events related to the member's or employee's public duties or use of State office, employment, or resources, or fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, or malfeasance related to the member's or employee's public duties or use of State office, employment, or resources. The jurisdiction shall not include violations of the Rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate, or violations of this Act or violations of other related laws and rules.

The Legislative Inspector General shall have jurisdiction over complainants in violation of subsection (e) of Section 25-63 of this Act.

(d) The compensation of the Legislative Inspector General shall be the greater of an amount (i) determined by the Commission or (ii) by joint resolution of the General Assembly passed by a majority of members elected in each chamber. Subject to Section 25-45 of this Act, the Legislative Inspector General has full authority to organize the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, including the employment and determination of the compensation of staff, such as deputies, assistants, and other employees, as appropriations permit. Employment of staff is subject to the approval of at least 3 of the 4 legislative leaders.

(e) No Legislative Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General may, during his or her term of appointment or employment:

- (1) become a candidate for any elective office;
- (2) hold any other elected or appointed public office except for appointments on governmental advisory boards or study commissions or as otherwise expressly authorized by law;
- (3) be actively involved in the affairs of any political party or political organization; or
- (4) actively participate in any campaign for any elective office.

A full-time Legislative Inspector General shall not engage in the practice of law or any other business, employment, or vocation.

In this subsection an appointed public office means a position authorized by law that is filled by an appointing authority as provided by law and does not include employment by hiring in the ordinary course of business.

(e-1) No Legislative Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General may, for one year after the termination of his or her appointment or employment:

- (1) become a candidate for any elective office;
- (2) hold any elected public office; or
- (3) hold any appointed State, county, or local judicial office.

(e-2) The requirements of item (3) of subsection (e-1) may be waived by the Legislative Ethics Commission.

(f) The Commission may remove the Legislative Inspector General only for cause. At the time of the removal, the Commission must report to the General Assembly the justification for the removal.

(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-15)

Sec. 25-15. Duties of the Legislative Ethics Commission.
In addition to duties otherwise assigned by law, the

Legislative Ethics Commission shall have the following duties:

(1) To promulgate rules governing the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers and governing the investigations of the Legislative Inspector General; except that, the Legislative Ethics Commission shall adopt no rule requiring the Legislative Inspector General to seek the Commission's advance approval before commencing any investigation authorized under this Article. Any existing rule, as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, requiring the Legislative Inspector General to seek the Commission's advance approval before commencing any investigation is void. The rules shall be available on the Commission's website and any proposed changes to the rules must be made available to the public on the Commission's website no less than 7 days before the adoption of the changes. Any person shall be given an opportunity to provide written or oral testimony before the Commission in support of or opposition to proposed rules.

(2) To conduct administrative hearings and rule on matters brought before the Commission only upon the receipt of pleadings filed by the Legislative Inspector General and not upon its own prerogative, but may appoint special Legislative Inspectors General as provided in Section 25-21. Any other allegations of misconduct received by the Commission from a person other than the

Legislative Inspector General shall be referred to the Office of the Legislative Inspector General.

(3) To prepare and publish manuals and guides and, working with the Office of the Attorney General, oversee training of employees under its jurisdiction that explains their duties.

(4) To prepare public information materials to facilitate compliance, implementation, and enforcement of this Act.

(5) To submit reports as required by this Act.

(6) To the extent authorized by this Act, to make rulings, issue recommendations, and impose administrative fines, if appropriate, in connection with the implementation and interpretation of this Act. The powers and duties of the Commission are limited to matters clearly within the purview of this Act.

(7) To issue subpoenas with respect to matters pending before the Commission, subject to the provisions of this Article and in the discretion of the Commission, to compel the attendance of witnesses for purposes of testimony and the production of documents and other items for inspection and copying.

(8) To appoint special Legislative Inspectors General as provided in Section 25-21.

(9) To conspicuously display on the Commission's website the procedures for reporting a violation of this

Act, including how to report violations via email or online.

(10) To conspicuously display on the Commission's website any vacancies within the Office of the Legislative Inspector General.

(11) To appoint an Acting Legislative Inspector General in the event of a vacancy in the Office of the Legislative Inspector General.

(Source: P.A. 100-554, eff. 11-16-17; 100-588, eff. 6-8-18.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-20)

Sec. 25-20. Duties of the Legislative Inspector General. In addition to duties otherwise assigned by law, the Legislative Inspector General shall have the following duties:

(1) To receive and investigate, without advance approval of the Legislative Ethics Commission, allegations of violations of this Act and other wrongful acts within his or her jurisdiction based on a complaint. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (1.5), an investigation may not be initiated more than one year after the alleged wrongful act or the most recent act of a series of alleged wrongful acts based on the same wrongful conduct except if there is reasonable cause to believe that fraudulent concealment has occurred ~~allegations of violations of this Act. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (1.5), an investigation may not be initiated more than one year~~

~~after the most recent act of the alleged violation or of a series of alleged violations except where there is reasonable cause to believe that fraudulent concealment has occurred.~~ To constitute fraudulent concealment sufficient to toll this limitations period, there must be an affirmative act or representation calculated to prevent discovery of the fact that a violation or other wrongful act has occurred. The Legislative Inspector General shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate means of investigation as permitted by law.

(1.5) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Legislative Inspector General, whether appointed by the Legislative Ethics Commission or the General Assembly, may initiate an investigation based on information provided to the Office of the Legislative Inspector General or the Legislative Ethics Commission during the period from December 1, 2014 through November 3, 2017. Any investigation initiated under this paragraph (1.5) must be initiated within one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Legislative Inspector General, through the Attorney General, shall have the authority to file a complaint related to any founded violations that occurred during the period December 1, 2014 through November 3, 2017 to the

Legislative Ethics Commission, and the Commission shall have jurisdiction to conduct administrative hearings related to any pleadings filed by the Legislative Inspector General, provided the complaint is filed with the Commission no later than 6 months after the summary report is provided to the Attorney General in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 25-50.

(2) To request information relating to an investigation from any person when the Legislative Inspector General deems that information necessary in conducting an investigation.

(3) To issue subpoenas, with the advance approval of the Commission, to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purposes of testimony and production of documents and other items for inspection and copying and to make service of those subpoenas and subpoenas issued under item (7) of Section 25-15.

(4) To submit reports as required by this Act.

(5) To file pleadings in the name of the Legislative Inspector General with the Legislative Ethics Commission, through the Attorney General, as provided in this Article if the Attorney General finds that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred.

(6) To assist and coordinate the ethics officers for State agencies under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Inspector General and to work with those ethics officers.

(7) To participate in or conduct, when appropriate, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

(8) To request, as the Legislative Inspector General deems appropriate, from ethics officers of State agencies under his or her jurisdiction, reports or information on (i) the content of a State agency's ethics training program and (ii) the percentage of new officers and employees who have completed ethics training.

(9) To establish a policy that ensures the appropriate handling and correct recording of all investigations of allegations and to ensure that the policy is accessible via the Internet in order that those seeking to report those allegations are familiar with the process and that the subjects of those allegations are treated fairly.

(10) To post information to the Legislative Inspector General's website explaining to complainants and subjects of an investigation the legal limitations on the Legislative Inspector General's ability to provide information to them and a general overview of the investigation process.

(Source: P.A. 100-553, eff. 11-16-17; 100-588, eff. 6-8-18.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-85)

Sec. 25-85. Quarterly reports by the Legislative Inspector General. The Legislative Inspector General shall submit quarterly reports of claims within his or her jurisdiction

filed with the Office of the Legislative Inspector General to the General Assembly and the Legislative Ethics Commission, on dates determined by the Legislative Ethics Commission, indicating:

(1) the total number of allegations received since the date of the last report and the total number of allegations received since the date of the last report by category of claim;

(2) the total number of investigations initiated since the date of the last report and the total number of investigations initiated since the date of the last report by category of claim;

(3) the total number of investigations concluded since the date of the last report and the total number of investigations concluded since the date of the last report by category of claim;

(4) the total number of investigations pending as of the reporting date and the total number of investigations pending as of the reporting date by category of claim;

(5) the total number of summary reports ~~complaints~~ forwarded to the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 25-50 since the date of the last report;

(6) the total number of actions filed with the Legislative Ethics Commission since the date of the last report, the total number of actions pending before the Legislative Ethics Commission as of the reporting date,

the total number of actions filed with the Legislative Ethics Commission since the date of the last report by category of claim, and the total number of actions pending before the Legislative Ethics Commission as of the reporting date by category of claim;

(7) the number of allegations referred to any law enforcement agency since the date of the last report;

(8) the total number of allegations referred to another investigatory body since the date of the last report; and

(9) the cumulative number of each of the foregoing for the current calendar year.

For the purposes of this Section, "category of claim" shall include discrimination claims, harassment claims, sexual harassment claims, retaliation claims, gift ban claims, prohibited political activity claims, revolving door prohibition claims, and other, miscellaneous, or uncharacterized claims.

The quarterly report shall be available on the website of the Legislative Inspector General.

(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18.)

Section 20. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-14, 9-1.8, and 9-8.5 and by adding Section 9-3.5 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1A-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-14)

Sec. 1A-14. Political activity by members of the State Board of Elections.

(a) No member of the State Board of Elections may become a candidate for nomination for, or election to, or accept appointment to or hold any other remunerative public office or public employment or any office in a political party. No member of the State Board of Elections shall: (i) contribute, either financially or in services or goods or any other way, to any political committee; (ii) serve as an officer of any political committee; or (iii) be a candidate who is designated as the candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee.

(b) A member of the State Board of Elections who is either an officer of a political committee or a candidate who is designated as the candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee shall within 30 days after confirmation by the Senate: (i) resign as an officer of the political committee; (ii) have his or her name removed as the candidate to be supported by a political committee; (iii) notify the Board of the member's intent to convert the political committee to a limited activity committee under Section 9-1.8, and complete the transition to a limited activity committee within 60 days after confirmation; or (iv) dissolve the committee. A member of the State Board of Elections who is in violation of this subsection (b) on the effective date of this

amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly must come into compliance within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.

(c) Violation of any prohibition in this Section shall disqualify a member of the Board and a vacancy is thereby created. A vacancy also exists upon the occurrence of any of the events enumerated in Section 25-2 of this Act as in the case of an elective office.

(d) As used in this Section, "political committee" includes both the meaning provided in Section 9-1.8 of this Code and the meaning provided in 52 U.S.C. 30101.

(Source: P.A. 80-1178.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.8) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.8)

Sec. 9-1.8. Political committees.

(a) "Political committee" includes a candidate political committee, a political party committee, a political action committee, a ballot initiative committee, and an independent expenditure committee.

(b) "Candidate political committee" means the candidate himself or herself or any natural person, trust, partnership, corporation, or other organization or group of persons designated by the candidate that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 on behalf of the candidate.

(c) "Political party committee" means the State central

committee of a political party, a county central committee of a political party, a legislative caucus committee, or a committee formed by a ward or township committeeperson of a political party. For purposes of this Article, a "legislative caucus committee" means a committee established for the purpose of electing candidates to the General Assembly by the person elected President of the Senate, Minority Leader of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, or a committee established by 5 or more members of the same caucus of the Senate or 10 or more members of the same caucus of the House of Representatives.

(d) "Political action committee" means any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons, other than a candidate, political party, candidate political committee, or political party committee, that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for public office. "Political action committee" includes any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons, other than a candidate, political party, candidate political committee, or political party committee, that makes electioneering communications during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 related to any candidate or

candidates for public office.

(e) "Ballot initiative committee" means any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 in support of or in opposition to any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors. "Ballot initiative committee" includes any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that makes electioneering communications during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 related to any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters. The \$5,000 threshold applies to any contributions or expenditures received or made with the purpose of securing a place on the ballot for, advocating the defeat or passage of, or engaging in electioneering communication regarding the question of public policy, regardless of the method of initiation of the question of public policy and regardless of whether petitions have been circulated or filed with the appropriate office or whether the question has been adopted and certified by the governing body.

(f) "Independent expenditure committee" means any trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons formed for the exclusive purpose of making independent expenditures during any 12-month

period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 in support of or in opposition to (i) the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of any public official or candidate or (ii) any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors. "Independent expenditure committee" also includes any trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that makes electioneering communications that are not made in connection, consultation, or concert with or at the request or suggestion of a public official or candidate, a public official's or candidate's designated political committee or campaign, or an agent or agents of the public official, candidate, or political committee or campaign during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 related to (i) the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of any public official or candidate or (ii) any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters.

(g) "Limited activity committee" means a political committee for which a person who is nominated to a position that is subject to confirmation by the Senate, including a member of the State Board of Elections, is either an officer or a candidate the committee has designated to support.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-3.5 new)

Sec. 9-3.5. Candidate political committee restrictions.

(a) A person who is nominated to an affected office shall not: (i) serve as an officer of a candidate political committee that is designated to support or oppose that person as a candidate; or (ii) be a candidate who is designated as the candidate to be supported by a candidate political committee.

(b) Within 30 days after appointment, the person shall: (i) dissolve the candidate political committee; (ii) resign as an officer of the candidate political committee; (iii) have his or her name removed as the candidate to be supported by the candidate political committee; or (iv) notify the Board of the person's intent to convert the candidate political committee to a limited activity candidate political committee.

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

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.5)

Sec. 9-8.5. Limitations on campaign contributions.

(a) It is unlawful for a political committee to accept contributions except as provided in this Section.

(b) During an election cycle, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$5,000 from any individual, (ii) \$10,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political action committee. A candidate political

committee may accept contributions in any amount from a political party committee except during an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election. During an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions from political party committees with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$200,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to statewide office, (ii) \$125,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Senate, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court in the First Judicial District, or an office elected by all voters in a county with 1,000,000 or more residents, (iii) \$75,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court for a Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, an office elected by all voters of a county of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, and municipal and county offices in Cook County other than those elected by all voters of Cook County, and (iv) \$50,000 for a candidate political committee established to support the nomination of a candidate to any other office. A candidate political committee established to elect a candidate to the General Assembly may accept contributions from only one legislative caucus committee. A candidate political committee may not accept

contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(c) During an election cycle, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from another political party committee or a candidate political committee, except as provided in subsection (c-5). Nothing in this Section shall limit the amounts that may be transferred between a political party committee established under subsection (a) of Section 7-8 of this Code and an affiliated federal political committee established under the Federal Election Code by the same political party. A political party committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee. A political party committee established by a legislative caucus may not accept contributions from another political party committee established by a legislative caucus.

(c-5) During the period beginning on the date candidates may begin circulating petitions for a primary election and ending on the day of the primary election, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political party committee. A political party committee may accept

contributions in any amount from a candidate political committee or political party committee if the political party committee receiving the contribution filed a statement of nonparticipation in the primary as provided in subsection (c-10). The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall study and make recommendations on the provisions of this subsection to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2012. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(c-10) A political party committee that does not intend to make contributions to candidates to be nominated at a general primary election or consolidated primary election may file a Statement of Nonparticipation in a Primary Election with the Board. The Statement of Nonparticipation shall include a verification signed by the chairperson and treasurer of the committee that (i) the committee will not make contributions or coordinated expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the general primary election or consolidated primary election (select one) to be held on (insert date), (ii) the political party committee may accept unlimited contributions from candidate political committees and political party committees, provided that the political party committee does not make contributions to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the primary election, and (iii) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the political party committee in violation of this

Article and subject the committee to a fine of no more than 150% of the total contributions or coordinated expenditures made by the committee in violation of this Article. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

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

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

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

(e-10) A limited activity committee shall not accept contributions, except that the officer or a candidate the

committee has designated to support may contribute personal funds in order to pay for maintenance expenses. A limited activity committee may only make expenditures that are: (i) necessary for maintenance of the committee; (ii) for rent or lease payments until the end of the lease in effect at the time the officer or candidate is confirmed by the Senate; (iii) contributions to 501(c)(3) charities; or (iv) returning contributions to original contributors.

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

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

(h) Self-funding candidates. If a public official, a candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family contributes or loans to the public official's or candidate's political committee or to other political

committees that transfer funds to the public official's or candidate's political committee or makes independent expenditures for the benefit of the public official's or candidate's campaign during the 12 months prior to an election in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices, then the public official or candidate shall file with the State Board of Elections, within one day, a Notification of Self-funding that shall detail each contribution or loan made by the public official, the candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family. Within 2 business days after the filing of a Notification of Self-funding, the notification shall be posted on the Board's website and the Board shall give official notice of the filing to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate making the filing, including the public official or candidate filing the Notification of Self-funding. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates for that office, including the public official or candidate who filed a Notification of Self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any

contribution limits imposed by subsection (b). If a public official or candidate filed a Notification of Self-funding during an election cycle that includes a general primary election or consolidated primary election and that public official or candidate is nominated, all candidates for that office, including the nominee who filed the notification of self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limit imposed by subsection (b) for the subsequent election cycle. For the purposes of this subsection, "immediate family" means the spouse, parent, or child of a public official or candidate.

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

for that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

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

notice on the Board's website, all candidates of that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made, may accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(i) For the purposes of this Section, a corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association may act as a conduit in facilitating the delivery to a political action committee of contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments and the political action committee may report the contributions in the aggregate, provided that: (i) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association in a calendar year may not exceed the limits set forth in this Section; (ii) the corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association facilitating the delivery of contributions maintains a list of natural persons, corporations, labor organizations, and associations that paid the dues, levies, or similar assessments from which the contributions comprising the aggregate amount derive; and (iii) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association that exceed \$500 in a quarterly

reporting period shall be itemized on the committee's quarterly report and may not be reported in the aggregate. A political action committee facilitating the delivery of contributions or receiving contributions shall disclose the amount of contributions made through dues delivered or received and the name of the corporation, labor organization, association, or political action committee delivering the contributions, if applicable. On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this subsection for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(j) A political committee that receives a contribution or transfer in violation of this Section shall dispose of the contribution or transfer by returning the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to the contributor or transferor or donating the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to a charity. A contribution or transfer received in violation of this Section that is not disposed of as provided in this subsection within 30 days after the Board sends notification to the political committee of the excess contribution by certified mail shall escheat to the General

Revenue Fund and the political committee shall be deemed in violation of this Section and subject to a civil penalty not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contribution.

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

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

(Source: P.A. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

Section 25. The General Assembly Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(25 ILCS 115/1) (from Ch. 63, par. 14)

Sec. 1. Each member of the General Assembly shall receive an annual salary of \$28,000 or as set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. The following named officers, committee chairmen and committee minority spokesmen shall receive additional amounts per year for their services as such officers, committee chairmen and committee minority spokesmen respectively, as set by the Compensation Review Board or, as follows, whichever is greater: Beginning the second Wednesday in January 1989, the Speaker and the minority

leader of the House of Representatives and the President and the minority leader of the Senate, \$16,000 each; the majority leader in the House of Representatives \$13,500; 5 assistant majority leaders and 5 assistant minority leaders in the Senate, \$12,000 each; 6 assistant majority leaders and 6 assistant minority leaders in the House of Representatives, \$10,500 each; 2 Deputy Majority leaders in the House of Representatives \$11,500 each; and 2 Deputy Minority leaders in the House of Representatives, \$11,500 each; the majority caucus chairman and minority caucus chairman in the Senate, \$12,000 each; and beginning the second Wednesday in January, 1989, the majority conference chairman and the minority conference chairman in the House of Representatives, \$10,500 each; beginning the second Wednesday in January, 1989, the chairman and minority spokesman of each standing committee of the Senate, except the Rules Committee, the Committee on Committees, and the Committee on Assignment of Bills, \$6,000 each; and beginning the second Wednesday in January, 1989, the chairman and minority spokesman of each standing and select committee of the House of Representatives, \$6,000 each; and beginning fiscal year 2020, the majority leader in the Senate, an amount equal to the majority leader in the House. A member who serves in more than one position as an officer, committee chairman, or committee minority spokesman shall receive only one additional amount based on the position paying the highest additional amount. Prior to the 103rd General Assembly, the

~~The~~ compensation provided for in this Section to be paid per year to members of the General Assembly, including the additional sums payable per year to officers of the General Assembly shall be paid in 12 equal monthly installments. The first such installment is payable on January 31, 1977. All subsequent equal monthly installments are payable on the last working day of the month. Prior to the 103rd General Assembly, a ~~A~~ member who has held office any part of a month is entitled to compensation for an entire month.

Beginning with the 103rd General Assembly, the compensation provided for in this Section to be paid per year to members of the General Assembly, including additional sums payable per year to officers of the General Assembly, shall be paid bi-monthly. Members who resign before completing the entire term in office shall be compensated on a prorated basis. Members completing the term of a vacancy shall be compensated on a prorated basis.

Mileage shall be paid at the rate of 20 cents per mile before January 9, 1985, and at the mileage allowance rate in effect under regulations promulgated pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5707(b)(2) beginning January 9, 1985, for the number of actual highway miles necessarily and conveniently traveled by the most feasible route to be present upon convening of the sessions of the General Assembly by such member in each and every trip during each session in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the Comptroller. A

member traveling by public transportation for such purposes, however, shall be paid his actual cost of that transportation instead of on the mileage rate if his cost of public transportation exceeds the amount to which he would be entitled on a mileage basis. No member may be paid, whether on a mileage basis or for actual costs of public transportation, for more than one such trip for each week the General Assembly is actually in session. Each member shall also receive an allowance of \$36 per day for lodging and meals while in attendance at sessions of the General Assembly before January 9, 1985; beginning January 9, 1985, such food and lodging allowance shall be equal to the amount per day permitted to be deducted for such expenses under the Internal Revenue Code; however, beginning May 31, 1995, no allowance for food and lodging while in attendance at sessions is authorized for periods of time after the last day in May of each calendar year, except (i) if the General Assembly is convened in special session by either the Governor or the presiding officers of both houses, as provided by subsection (b) of Section 5 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution or (ii) if the General Assembly is convened to consider bills vetoed, item vetoed, reduced, or returned with specific recommendations for change by the Governor as provided in Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution. For fiscal year 2011 and for session days in fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 only (i) the

allowance for lodging and meals is \$111 per day and (ii) mileage for automobile travel shall be reimbursed at a rate of \$0.39 per mile.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, beginning in fiscal year 2012, travel reimbursement for General Assembly members on non-session days shall be calculated using the guidelines set forth by the Legislative Travel Control Board, except that fiscal year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 mileage reimbursement is set at a rate of \$0.39 per mile.

If a member dies having received only a portion of the amount payable as compensation, the unpaid balance shall be paid to the surviving spouse of such member, or, if there be none, to the estate of such member.

(Source: P.A. 100-25, eff. 7-26-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 30. The Lobbyist Registration Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 3, 4.5, 4.7, 5, 6, 8, and 11.2 as follows:

(25 ILCS 170/2) (from Ch. 63, par. 172)

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or any other organization or group of persons.

(b) "Expenditure" means a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure, for the ultimate purpose of influencing executive, legislative, or administrative action, other than compensation as defined in subsection (d).

(c) "Official" means:

(1) the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Comptroller;

(2) Chiefs of Staff for officials described in item (1), the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Secretary of State, the Deputy Attorney General, the Deputy Treasurer, and the Deputy Comptroller;

(3) Cabinet members of any elected constitutional officer, including Directors, Assistant Directors and Chief Legal Counsel or General Counsel;

(4) Members of the General Assembly; ~~and~~

(5) Members of any board, commission, authority, or task force of the State authorized or created by State law or by executive order of the Governor; ~~and~~

(6) Mayors, presidents, aldermen, commissioners, and trustees of a city, village, or town;

(7) County board members and countywide elected officials;

(8) Township board members and township elected officials; and

(9) Members of any board, commission, authority, or task force created by a local ordinance or order of a mayor or village or town president.

(d) "Compensation" means any money, thing of value or financial benefits received or to be received in return for services rendered or to be rendered, for lobbying or as a consultant ~~as defined in subsection (e).~~

Monies paid to members of the General Assembly by the State as remuneration for performance of their Constitutional and statutory duties as members of the General Assembly shall not constitute compensation as defined by this Act.

(e) "Lobby" and "lobbying" means to communicate, including the soliciting of others to communicate, ~~any communication~~ with an official ~~of the executive or legislative branch of State government~~ as defined in subsection (c) for the ultimate purpose of influencing any executive, legislative, or administrative action at the State, municipal, county, or township government level. Soliciting of others to communicate shall not include (i) the making of a grant by an organization recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code made in accordance with Section 4945 and the regulations thereunder or (ii) a communication by an organization recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code to the public or a

segment thereof or to its members to communicate with legislators, executives, or administrators with respect to a proposed action by the legislature, executive, or administrator.

(f) "Influencing" means any communication, action, reportable expenditure as prescribed in Section 6 or other means used to promote, support, affect, modify, oppose or delay any executive, legislative or administrative action or to promote goodwill with officials as defined in subsection (c).

(g) "Executive action" means the proposal, drafting, development, consideration, amendment, adoption, approval, promulgation, issuance, modification, rejection or postponement by a State, municipal, county, or township government entity of a rule, regulation, order, decision, determination, contractual arrangement, purchasing agreement or other quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial action or proceeding.

(h) "Legislative action" means the development, drafting, introduction, consideration, modification, adoption, rejection, review, enactment, or passage or defeat of any bill, amendment, resolution, ordinance, report, nomination, administrative rule or other matter by either house of the General Assembly or a committee thereof, ~~or~~ by a legislator, by the legislative body of a municipality, county, or township, or by an alderman, trustee, or township board

member. Legislative action also means the action of the Governor, mayor, or village or township board president, or county executive in approving or vetoing any bill, ordinance, or resolution or portion thereof, and the action of such officials ~~the Governor~~ or any agency under their jurisdiction in the development of a legislative proposal ~~for introduction in the legislature~~.

(i) "Administrative action" means the execution or rejection of any rule, regulation, legislative rule, standard, fee, rate, contractual arrangement, purchasing agreement or other delegated legislative or quasi-legislative action to be taken or withheld by any executive agency, department, board or commission of the State, municipal, county, or township.

(j) "Lobbyist" means any natural person who undertakes to lobby State, municipal, county, or township government as provided in subsection (e).

(k) "Lobbying entity" means any entity that hires, retains, employs, or compensates a natural person to lobby State, municipal, county, or township government as provided in subsection (e).

(l) "Authorized agent" means the person designated by an entity or lobbyist registered under this Act as the person responsible for submission and retention of reports required under this Act.

(m) "Client" means any person or entity that provides compensation to a lobbyist to lobby State, municipal, county,

or township government as provided in subsection (e) of this Section.

(n) "Client registrant" means a client who is required to register under this Act.

(o) "Unit of local government" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution and also includes school districts and community college districts.

(p) "Consultant" means any natural person or entity who, for compensation, provides advisory services, including but not limited to, rendering opinions on or developing strategies for lobbying or influencing, to a lobbyist or lobbying entity for the ultimate purpose of influencing any executive, legislative, or administrative action. "Consultant" does not include (i) an employee of the lobbyist or lobbying entity or (ii) an attorney or law firm providing legal services, including drafting legislation or advising and rendering opinions to clients as to the construction and legal effect of proposed or pending legislation or any executive, legislative, or administrative action.

(Source: P.A. 101-595, eff. 12-5-19.)

(25 ILCS 170/3) (from Ch. 63, par. 173)

Sec. 3. Persons required to register.

(a) Except as provided in Section 9, any natural person who, for compensation or otherwise, undertakes to lobby, or

any person or entity who employs or compensates another person for the purposes of lobbying, shall register with the Secretary of State as provided in this Act, unless that person or entity qualifies for one or more of the following exemptions.

(1) Persons or entities who, for the purpose of influencing any executive, legislative, or administrative action and who do not make expenditures that are reportable pursuant to Section 6, appear without compensation or promise thereof only as witnesses before a legislative committee ~~committees of the House and Senate~~ for the purpose of explaining or arguing for or against the passage of or action upon any legislation, ordinance, or regulation then pending before the committee ~~these committees,~~ or who seek without compensation or promise thereof the approval or veto of any legislation or ordinance ~~by the Governor.~~

(1.4) A unit of local government, State government, or agencies, departments, commissions, boards, or task forces thereof ~~or a school district.~~

(1.5) An elected or appointed official or an employee of a unit of local government ~~or school district~~ who, in the scope of his or her public office or employment, seeks to influence executive, legislative, or administrative action exclusively on behalf of that unit of local government ~~or school district.~~

(2) Persons or entities who own, publish, or are employed by a newspaper or other regularly published periodical, or who own or are employed by a radio station, television station, or other bona fide news medium that in the ordinary course of business disseminates news, editorial or other comment, or paid advertisements that directly urge the passage or defeat of legislation. This exemption is not applicable to such an individual insofar as he or she receives additional compensation or expenses from some source other than the bona fide news medium for the purpose of influencing executive, legislative, or administrative action. This exemption does not apply to newspapers and periodicals owned by or published by trade associations and not-for-profit corporations engaged primarily in endeavors other than dissemination of news.

(3) Persons or entities performing professional services in drafting bills or in advising and rendering opinions to clients as to the construction and effect of proposed or pending legislation when those professional services are not otherwise, directly or indirectly, connected with executive, legislative, or administrative action.

(4) Persons or entities who are employees of departments, divisions, or agencies of State or local government ~~and who appear before committees of the House and Senate~~ for the purpose of explaining how the

~~executive, legislative, or administrative action passage of or action upon any legislation then pending before those committees~~ will affect those departments, divisions, or agencies of State or local government.

(5) Employees of the General Assembly, legislators, legislative agencies, and legislative commissions who, in the course of their official duties only, engage in activities that otherwise qualify as lobbying. Legislators whose activities are limited to occasional communications with an official of a unit of local government on behalf of their employer in the ordinary course of their non-public employment where (1) the primary duties of the employment are not to influence executive, legislative, or administrative action and (2) the legislator does not make any expenditures that are reportable pursuant to Section 6.

(6) Persons or entities in possession of technical skills and knowledge relevant to certain areas of executive, legislative, or administrative actions, whose skills and knowledge would be helpful to officials when considering those actions, whose activities are limited to making occasional appearances for or communicating on behalf of a registrant, and who do not make expenditures that are reportable pursuant to Section 6 even though receiving expense reimbursement for those occasional appearances.

(7) Any full-time employee of a bona fide church or religious organization who represents that organization solely for the purpose of protecting the right of the members thereof to practice the religious doctrines of that church or religious organization, or any such bona fide church or religious organization.

(8) Persons or entities that receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses of up to \$500 per year while engaged in lobbying ~~State government~~, unless those persons make expenditures that are reportable under Section 6.

(9) Any attorney or group or firm of attorneys (1) in connection with the practice of law or (2) in the course of representing a client in relation to any administrative, ~~or~~ judicial, quasi-judicial proceeding, or any witness providing testimony in any administrative, ~~or~~ judicial, or quasi-judicial proceeding, ~~in which ex parte communications are not allowed~~ and who does not make expenditures that are reportable pursuant to Section 6.

(9.5) Any attorney or group or firm of attorneys in the course of representing a client in an administrative or executive action involving a contractual or purchasing arrangement and who does not make expenditures that are reportable pursuant to Section 6.

(10) Persons or entities who, in the scope of their employment as a vendor, offer or solicit an official for

the purchase of any goods or services when (1) the solicitation is limited to either an oral inquiry or written advertisements and informative literature; or (2) the goods and services are subject to competitive bidding requirements ~~of the Illinois Procurement Code~~; or (3) the goods and services are for sale at a cost not to exceed \$5,000; and (4) the persons or entities do not make expenditures that are reportable under Section 6.

(a-5) If, in the course of providing services as a consultant, the consultant communicates with an official on behalf of the lobbyist or lobbying entity for the ultimate purpose of influencing any executive, legislative, or administrative action, or makes an expenditure on behalf of or benefiting an official, the consultant shall register as a lobbyist within 2 business days of engaging in the communication with the official or making the expenditure benefiting the official.

(b) It is a violation of this Act to engage in lobbying or to employ any person for the purpose of lobbying who is not registered with the Office of the Secretary of State, except upon condition that the person register and the person does in fact register within 2 business days after being employed or retained for lobbying services.

(c) The Secretary shall promulgate a rule establishing a list of the entities required to register under this Act, including the name of each board, commission, authority, or

task force. The Secretary may require a person or entity claiming an exemption under this Section to certify the person or entity is not required to register under this Act. Nothing prohibits the Secretary from rejecting a certification and requiring a person or entity to register.

(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1358, eff. 7-28-10.)

(25 ILCS 170/4.5)

Sec. 4.5. Ethics training. Each natural person required to register as a lobbyist under this Act must complete a program of ethics training provided by the Secretary of State. A natural person registered under this Act must complete the training program before ~~no later than 30 days after~~ registration or renewal is deemed complete under this Act. If the Secretary of State uses the ethics training developed in accordance with Section 5-10 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, that training must be expanded to include appropriate information about the requirements, responsibilities, and opportunities imposed by or arising under this Act, including reporting requirements.

The Secretary of State shall adopt rules for the implementation of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1358, eff. 7-28-10.)

(25 ILCS 170/4.7)

Sec. 4.7. Prohibition on sexual harassment.

(a) All persons have the right to work in an environment free from sexual harassment. All persons subject to this Act shall refrain from sexual harassment of any person.

(b) (Blank). ~~Until January 1, 2020, each natural person required to register as a lobbyist under this Act must complete, at least annually, a sexual harassment training program provided by the Secretary of State. A natural person registered under this Act must complete the training program no later than 30 days after registration or renewal under this Act. This requirement does not apply to a lobbying entity or a client that hires a lobbyist that (i) does not have employees of the lobbying entity or client registered as lobbyists, or (ii) does not have an actual presence in Illinois.~~

(b-5) Each ~~Beginning January 1, 2020, each~~ natural person required to register as a lobbyist under this Act must complete, at least annually, a harassment and discrimination prevention training program provided by the Secretary of State. A natural person registered under this Act must complete the training program before ~~no later than 30 days after~~ registration or renewal is deemed complete under this Act. This requirement does not apply to a lobbying entity or a client that hires a lobbyist that (i) does not have employees of the lobbying entity or client registered as lobbyists, or (ii) does not have an actual presence in Illinois. For the purposes of this subsection, "unlawful discrimination" and "harassment" mean unlawful discrimination and harassment

prohibited under Section 2-102 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.

(c) Before registration or renewal is deemed complete under this Act ~~No later than January 1, 2018,~~ each natural person and any entity required to register under this Act shall have a written sexual harassment policy that shall include, at a minimum: (i) a prohibition on sexual harassment; (ii) details on how an individual can report an allegation of sexual harassment, including options for making a confidential report to a supervisor, ethics officer, Inspector General, or the Department of Human Rights; (iii) a prohibition on retaliation for reporting sexual harassment allegations, including availability of whistleblower protections under the State Officials and Employee Ethics Act, the Whistleblower Act, and the Illinois Human Rights Act; and (iv) the consequences of a violation of the prohibition on sexual harassment and the consequences for knowingly making a false report.

(d) For purposes of this Act, "sexual harassment" means any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when: (i) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; (ii) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or (iii) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially

interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment. For the purposes of this definition, the phrase "working environment" is not limited to a physical location an employee is assigned to perform his or her duties and does not require an employment relationship.

(e) The Secretary of State shall adopt rules for the implementation of this Section. In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of this Section, the Secretary of State shall adopt emergency rules under subsection (z) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the implementation of this Section no later than 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-554, eff. 11-16-17; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19.)

(25 ILCS 170/5)

Sec. 5. Lobbyist registration and disclosure. Every natural person and every entity required to register under this Act shall before any service is performed which requires the natural person or entity to register, but in any event not later than 2 business days after being employed or retained, file in the Office of the Secretary of State a statement in a format prescribed by the Secretary of State containing the following information with respect to each person or entity employing, retaining, or benefitting from the services of the

natural person or entity required to register:

(a) The registrant's name, permanent address, e-mail address, if any, fax number, if any, business telephone number, and temporary address, if the registrant has a temporary address while lobbying.

(a-5) If the registrant is an entity, the information required under subsection (a) for each natural person associated with the registrant who will be lobbying, regardless of whether lobbying is a significant part of his or her duties.

(b) The name and address of the client or clients employing or retaining the registrant to perform such services or on whose behalf the registrant appears. If the client employing or retaining the registrant is a client registrant, the statement shall also include the name and address of the client or clients of the client registrant on whose behalf the registrant will be or anticipates performing services.

(b-5) If the registrant employs or retains a sub-registrant, the statement shall include the name and address of the sub-registrant and identify the client or clients of the registrant on whose behalf the sub-registrant will be or is anticipated to be performing services.

(b-7) If the registrant retains a consultant, the statement shall include the name and address of the

consultant and identify the client or clients and each executive and legislative branch agency for which the consultant is to provide advisory services.

(c) For those identified under subsections (b), (b-5), and (b-7), a ~~A~~ brief description of the executive, legislative, or administrative action in reference to which such service is to be rendered.

(c-5) Each executive and legislative branch agency of the State and each unit of local government the registrant expects to lobby during the registration period.

(c-6) The nature of the client's business, by indicating all of the following categories that apply: (1) banking and financial services, (2) manufacturing, (3) education, (4) environment, (5) healthcare, (6) insurance, (7) community interests, (8) labor, (9) public relations or advertising, (10) marketing or sales, (11) hospitality, (12) engineering, (13) information or technology products or services, (14) social services, (15) public utilities, (16) racing or wagering, (17) real estate or construction, (18) telecommunications, (19) trade or professional association, (20) travel or tourism, (21) transportation, (22) agriculture, and (23) other (setting forth the nature of that other business).

(d) A confirmation that the registrant has a sexual harassment policy as required by Section 4.7, that such policy shall be made available to any individual within 2

business days upon written request (including electronic requests), that any person may contact the authorized agent of the registrant to report allegations of sexual harassment, and that the registrant recognizes the Inspector General has jurisdiction to review any allegations of sexual harassment alleged against the registrant or lobbyists hired by the registrant.

(e) (Blank). ~~Each unit of local government in this State for which the registrant is or expects to be required to register to lobby the local government during the registration period. "Lobby" shall have the meaning ascribed to it by the relevant unit of local government.~~

(f) Each elected or appointed public office in this State to be held by the registrant at any time during the registration period.

Every natural person and every entity required to register under this Act shall annually submit the registration required by this Section on or before each January 31. The registrant has a continuing duty to report any substantial change or addition to the information contained in the registration. A registrant who retains a consultant shall file an amended registration before any consulting services are performed, but in any event not later than 2 business days after the consultant is retained, setting forth the information required in subsections (b-7) and (c) of this Section. ~~Registrants registered as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of~~

~~the 101st General Assembly shall update their registration to add the information required under subsections (b-5), (c), and (f), if applicable, within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.~~

The Secretary of State shall make all filed statements and amendments to statements publicly available by means of a searchable database that is accessible through the World Wide Web. The Secretary of State shall provide all software necessary to comply with this provision to all natural persons and entities required to file. The Secretary of State shall implement a plan to provide computer access and assistance to natural persons and entities required to file electronically.

All natural persons and entities required to register under this Act shall remit a single, annual, and nonrefundable \$300 registration fee. Each natural person required to register under this Act shall submit, on an annual basis, a picture of the registrant. A registrant may, in lieu of submitting a picture on an annual basis, authorize the Secretary of State to use any photo identification available in any database maintained by the Secretary of State for other purposes. Each registration fee collected for registrations ~~on~~ ~~or after January 1, 2010~~ shall be deposited into the Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund for administration and enforcement of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-554, eff. 11-16-17; 101-595, eff. 12-5-19.)

(25 ILCS 170/6) (from Ch. 63, par. 176)

Sec. 6. Reports.

(a) Lobbyist reports. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, every lobbyist registered under this Act who is solely employed by a lobbying entity shall file an affirmation, verified under oath pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with the Secretary of State attesting to the accuracy of any reports filed pursuant to subsection (b) as those reports pertain to work performed by the lobbyist. Any lobbyist registered under this Act who is not solely employed by a lobbying entity shall personally file reports required of lobbying entities pursuant to subsection (b). A lobbyist may, if authorized so to do by a lobbying entity by whom he or she is employed or retained, file lobbying entity reports pursuant to subsection (b) provided that the lobbying entity may delegate the filing of the lobbying entity report to only one lobbyist in any reporting period.

(b) Lobbying entity reports. Every lobbying entity registered under this Act shall report expenditures related to lobbying, including any expenditures made by a consultant in performing services for the lobbying entity. The report shall itemize each individual expenditure or transaction and shall include the name of the official on whose behalf the expenditure was made, the name of the client if the expenditure was made on behalf of a client, the total amount of the expenditure, a description of the expenditure, the vendor

or purveyor to whom the expenditure was made (including the address or location of the expenditure), the date on which the expenditure occurred and the subject matter of the lobbying activity, if any. For those expenditures made on behalf of a client, if the client is a client registrant, the report shall also include the name and address of the client or clients of the client registrant or the official or officials on whose behalf the expenditure ultimately was made. Each expenditure required to be reported shall include all expenses made for or on behalf of an official or his or her immediate family member living with the official.

(b-1) The report shall include any change or addition to the client list information, required in Section 5 for registration, since the last report, including the names and addresses of all clients who retained the lobbying entity together with an itemized description for each client of the following: (1) lobbying regarding executive action, including the name of any executive agency lobbied and the subject matter; (2) lobbying regarding legislative action, including the General Assembly and any other agencies lobbied and the subject matter; and (3) lobbying regarding administrative action, including the agency lobbied and the subject matter. Registrants who made no reportable expenditures during a reporting period shall file a report stating that no expenditures were incurred.

(b-2) Expenditures attributable to lobbying officials

shall be listed and reported according to the following categories:

(1) Travel and lodging on behalf of others, including, but not limited to, all travel and living accommodations made for or on behalf of State officials during sessions of the General Assembly.

(2) Meals, beverages and other entertainment.

(3) Gifts (indicating which, if any, are on the basis of personal friendship).

(4) Honoraria.

(5) Any other thing or service of value not listed under categories (1) through (4), setting forth a description of the expenditure. The category travel and lodging includes, but is not limited to, all travel and living accommodations made for or on behalf of State officials in the State capital during sessions of the General Assembly.

(b-3) Expenditures incurred for hosting receptions, benefits and other large gatherings held for purposes of goodwill or otherwise to influence executive, legislative or administrative action to which there are 25 or more State officials invited shall be reported listing only the total amount of the expenditure, the date of the event, and the estimated number of officials in attendance.

(b-7) Matters excluded from reports. The following items need not be included in the report:

(1) Reasonable and bona fide expenditures made by the registrant who is a member of a legislative or State study commission or committee while attending and participating in meetings and hearings of such commission or committee.

(2) Reasonable and bona fide expenditures made by the registrant for personal sustenance, lodging, travel, office expenses and clerical or support staff.

(3) Salaries, fees, and other compensation paid to the registrant for the purposes of lobbying.

(4) Any contributions required to be reported under Article 9 of the Election Code.

(5) Expenditures made by a registrant on behalf of an official that are returned or reimbursed prior to the deadline for submission of the report.

(c) A registrant who terminates employment or duties which required him to register under this Act shall give the Secretary of State, within 30 days after the date of such termination, written notice of such termination and shall include therewith a report of the expenditures described herein, covering the period of time since the filing of his last report to the date of termination of employment. Such notice and report shall be final and relieve such registrant of further reporting under this Act, unless and until he later takes employment or assumes duties requiring him to again register under this Act.

(d) Failure to file any such report within the time

designated or the reporting of incomplete information shall constitute a violation of this Act.

A registrant shall preserve for a period of 2 years all receipts and records used in preparing reports under this Act.

(e) Within 30 days after a filing deadline or as provided by rule, the lobbyist shall notify each official on whose behalf an expenditure has been reported. Notification shall include the name of the registrant, the total amount of the expenditure, a description of the expenditure, the date on which the expenditure occurred, and the subject matter of the lobbying activity.

(f) A report for the period beginning January 1, 2010 and ending on June 30, 2010 shall be filed no later than July 15, 2010, and a report for the period beginning July 1, 2010 and ending on December 31, 2010 shall be filed no later than January 15, 2011. Beginning January 1, 2011, reports shall be filed semi-monthly as follows: (i) for the period beginning the first day of the month through the 15th day of the month, the report shall be filed no later than the 20th day of the month and (ii) for the period beginning on the 16th day of the month through the last day of the month, the report shall be filed no later than the 5th day of the following month. A report filed under this Act is due in the Office of the Secretary of State no later than the close of business on the date on which it is required to be filed.

(g) All reports filed under this Act shall be filed in a

format or on forms prescribed by the Secretary of State.

(Source: P.A. 98-459, eff. 1-1-14.)

(25 ILCS 170/8) (from Ch. 63, par. 178)

Sec. 8. Contingent fees prohibited. No person shall retain or employ another to lobby or provide services as a consultant with respect to any legislative, executive, or administrative action for compensation contingent in whole or in part upon the outcome of the action and no person shall accept any such employment or render any such service for compensation contingent upon the outcome of the legislative, executive, or administrative action.

(Source: P.A. 93-889, eff. 8-9-04.)

(25 ILCS 170/11.2)

Sec. 11.2. Preemption ~~Local regulation.~~ Other than a municipality with a population over 500,000, no unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may regulate lobbying in a manner inconsistent with this Act, and all existing laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with this Act are hereby superseded. This Section is a limitation of home rule powers under subsections (h) and (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. ~~A unit of local government or school district may adopt an ordinance or resolution regulating lobbying activities with that unit of local government or school district that imposes requirements~~

Public Act 102-0664

SB0539 Re-Enrolled

LRB102 04041 RJF 14057 b

~~similar to those imposed by this Act.~~

(Source: P.A. 88-187.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2022.