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## GENERAL PROVISIONS (5 ILCS 430/) State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 1 heading)

### ARTICLE 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/1-1)

Sec. 1-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/1-5)

Sec. 1-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Appointee" means a person appointed to a position in or with a State agency, regardless of whether the position is compensated.

"Board members of Regional Transit Boards" means any person appointed to serve on the governing board of a Regional Transit Board.

"Campaign for elective office" means any activity in furtherance of an effort to influence the selection, nomination, election, or appointment of any individual to any federal, State, or local public office or office in a political organization, or the selection, nomination, or election of Presidential or Vice-Presidential electors, but does not include activities (i) relating to the support or opposition of any executive, legislative, or administrative action (as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the Lobbyist Registration Act), (ii) relating to collective bargaining, or (iii) that are otherwise in furtherance of the person's official State duties.

"Candidate" means a person who has filed nominating papers or petitions for nomination or election to an elected State office, or who has been appointed to fill a vacancy in nomination, and who remains eligible for placement on the ballot at either a general primary election or general election.

"Collective bargaining" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act.

"Commission" means an ethics commission created by this Act.

"Compensated time" means any time worked by or credited to a State employee that counts toward any minimum work time requirement imposed as a condition of employment with a State agency, but does not include any designated State holidays or any period when the employee is on a leave of absence.

"Compensatory time off" means authorized time off earned by or awarded to a State employee to compensate in whole or in part for time worked in excess of the minimum work time required of that employee as a condition of employment with a State agency.

"Contribution" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 9-1.4 of the Election Code.

"Employee" means (i) any person employed full-time, part-time, or pursuant to a contract and whose employment duties are subject to the direction and control of an employer with regard to the material details of how the work is to be performed or

(ii) any appointed or elected commissioner, trustee, director, or board member of a board of a State agency, including any retirement system or investment board subject to the Illinois Pension Code or (iii) any other appointee.

"Employment benefits" include but are not limited to the following: modified compensation or benefit terms; compensated time off; or change of title, job duties, or location of office or employment. An employment benefit may also include favorable treatment in determining whether to bring any disciplinary or similar action or favorable treatment during the course of any disciplinary or similar action or other performance review.

"Executive branch constitutional officer" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

"Gift" means any gratuity, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other tangible or intangible item having monetary value including, but not limited to, cash, food and drink, and honoraria for speaking engagements related to or attributable to government employment or the official position of an employee, member, or officer. The value of a gift may be further defined by rules adopted by the appropriate ethics commission or by the Auditor General for the Auditor General and for employees of the office of the Auditor General.

"Governmental entity" means a unit of local government (including a community college district) or a school district but not a State agency or a Regional Transit Board.

"Leave of absence" means any period during which a State employee does not receive (i) compensation for State employment, (ii) service credit towards State pension benefits, and (iii) health insurance benefits paid for by the State.

"Legislative branch constitutional officer" means a member of the General Assembly and the Auditor General.

"Legislative leader" means the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

"Member" means a member of the General Assembly.

"Officer" means an executive branch constitutional officer or a legislative branch constitutional officer.

"Political" means any activity in support of or in connection with any campaign for elective office or any political organization, but does not include activities (i) relating to the support or opposition of any executive, legislative, or administrative action (as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the Lobbyist Registration Act), (ii) relating to collective bargaining, or (iii) that are otherwise in furtherance of the person's official State duties or governmental and public service functions.

"Political organization" means a party, committee, association, fund, or other organization (whether or not incorporated) that is required to file a statement of organization with the State Board of Elections or a county clerk under Section 9-3 of the Election Code, but only with regard to those activities that require filing with the State Board of Elections or a county clerk.

"Prohibited political activity" means:

(1) Preparing for, organizing, or participating in any political meeting, political rally, political demonstration, or other political event.

(2) Soliciting contributions, including but not limited to the purchase of, selling, distributing, or receiving payment for tickets for any political fundraiser, political meeting, or other political event.

(3) Soliciting, planning the solicitation of, or preparing any document or report regarding any thing of value intended as a campaign contribution.

(4) Planning, conducting, or participating in a public opinion poll in connection with a campaign for elective office or on behalf of a political organization for political purposes or for or against any referendum question.

(5) Surveying or gathering information from potential or actual voters in an election to determine probable vote outcome in connection with a campaign for elective office or on behalf of a political organization for political purposes or for or against any referendum question.

(6) Assisting at the polls on election day on behalf of any political organization or candidate for elective office or for or against any referendum question.

(7) Soliciting votes on behalf of a candidate for

elective office or a political organization or for or against any referendum question or helping in an effort to get voters to the polls.

(8) Initiating for circulation, preparing, circulating, reviewing, or filing any petition on behalf of a candidate for elective office or for or against any referendum question.

(9) Making contributions on behalf of any candidate for elective office in that capacity or in connection with a campaign for elective office.

(10) Preparing or reviewing responses to candidate questionnaires in connection with a campaign for elective office or on behalf of a political organization for political purposes.

(11) Distributing, preparing for distribution, or mailing campaign literature, campaign signs, or other campaign material on behalf of any candidate for elective office or for or against any referendum question.

(12) Campaigning for any elective office or for or against any referendum question.

(13) Managing or working on a campaign for elective office or for or against any referendum question.

(14) Serving as a delegate, alternate, or proxy to a political party convention.

(15) Participating in any recount or challenge to the outcome of any election, except to the extent that under subsection (d) of Section 6 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution each house of the General Assembly shall judge the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members.

"Prohibited source" means any person or entity who:

(1) is seeking official action (i) by the member or officer or (ii) in the case of an employee, by the employee or by the member, officer, State agency, or other employee directing the employee;

(2) does business or seeks to do business (i) with the member or officer or (ii) in the case of an employee, with the employee or with the member, officer, State agency, or other employee directing the employee;

(3) conducts activities regulated (i) by the member or officer or (ii) in the case of an employee, by the employee or by the member, officer, State agency, or other employee directing the employee;

(4) has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or non-performance of the official duties of the member, officer, or employee;

(5) is registered or required to be registered with the Secretary of State under the Lobbyist Registration Act, except that an entity not otherwise a prohibited source does not become a prohibited source merely because a registered lobbyist is one of its members or serves on its board of directors; or

(6) is an agent of, a spouse of, or an immediate family member who is living with a "prohibited source".

"Regional Transit Boards" means (i) the Regional Transportation Authority created by the Regional Transportation Authority Act, (ii) the Suburban Bus Division created by the Regional Transportation Authority Act, (iii) the Commuter Rail Division created by the Regional Transportation Authority Act, and (iv) the Chicago Transit Authority created by the Metropolitan Transit Authority Act.

"State agency" includes all officers, boards, commissions and agencies created by the Constitution, whether in the executive or legislative branch; all officers, departments, boards, commissions, agencies, institutions, authorities, public institutions of higher learning as defined in Section 2 of the Higher Education Cooperation Act (except community colleges), and bodies politic and corporate of the State; and administrative units or corporate outgrowths of the State government which are created by or pursuant to statute, other than units of local government (including community college districts) and their officers, school districts, and boards of election commissioners; and all administrative units and corporate outgrowths of the above and as may be created by executive order of the Governor. "State agency" includes the General Assembly, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the President and Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Senate Operations Commission, and the legislative support services agencies. "State agency" includes the Office of the Auditor General. "State agency" does not include the judicial branch.

"State employee" means any employee of a State agency.

"Ultimate jurisdictional authority" means the following:

(1) For members, legislative partisan staff, and legislative secretaries, the appropriate legislative leader: President of the Senate, Minority Leader of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) For State employees who are professional staff or employees of the Senate and not covered under item (1), the Senate Operations Commission.

(3) For State employees who are professional staff or employees of the House of Representatives and not covered under item (1), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(4) For State employees who are employees of the legislative support services agencies, the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services.

(5) For State employees of the Auditor General, the Auditor General.

(6) For State employees of public institutions of higher learning as defined in Section 2 of the Higher Education Cooperation Act (except community colleges), the board of trustees of the appropriate public institution of higher learning.

(7) For State employees of an executive branch constitutional officer other than those described in paragraph (6), the appropriate executive branch constitutional officer.

(8) For State employees not under the jurisdiction of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7), the Governor.

(9) For employees of Regional Transit Boards, the appropriate Regional Transit Board.

(10) For board members of Regional Transit Boards, the Governor.

(Source: P.A. 96-6, eff. 4-3-09; 96-555, eff. 8-18-09; 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11; 96-1533, eff. 3-4-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(5 ILCS 430/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Applicability. The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act applies only to conduct that occurs on or after the effective date of this Act and to causes of action that accrue on or after the effective date of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 5 heading)

ARTICLE 5  
ETHICAL CONDUCT

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-5)

Sec. 5-5. Personnel policies.

(a) Each of the following shall adopt and implement personnel policies for all State employees under his, her, or its jurisdiction and control: (i) each executive branch constitutional officer, (ii) each legislative leader, (iii) the Senate Operations Commission, with respect to legislative employees under Section 4 of the General Assembly Operations Act, (iv) the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with respect to legislative employees under Section 5 of the General Assembly Operations Act, (v) the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services, with respect to State employees of the legislative support services agencies, (vi) members of the General Assembly, with respect to legislative assistants, as provided in Section 4 of the General Assembly Compensation Act, (vii) the Auditor General, (viii) the Board of Higher Education, with respect to State employees of public institutions of higher learning except community colleges, and (ix) the Illinois Community College Board, with respect to State employees of community colleges. The Governor shall adopt and implement those policies for all State employees of the executive branch not under the jurisdiction and control of any other executive branch constitutional officer.

(b) The policies required under subsection (a) shall be filed with the appropriate ethics commission established under

this Act or, for the Auditor General, with the Office of the Auditor General.

(c) The policies required under subsection (a) shall include policies relating to work time requirements, documentation of time worked, documentation for reimbursement for travel on official State business, compensation, and the earning or accrual of State benefits for all State employees who may be eligible to receive those benefits. The policies shall comply with and be consistent with all other applicable laws. The policies shall require State employees to periodically submit time sheets documenting the time spent each day on official State business to the nearest quarter hour; contractual State employees may satisfy the time sheets requirement by complying with the terms of their contract, which shall provide for a means of compliance with this requirement. The policies for State employees shall require those time sheets to be submitted on paper, electronically, or both and to be maintained in either paper or electronic format by the applicable fiscal office for a period of at least 2 years.

(d) The policies required under subsection (a) shall be adopted by the applicable entity before February 1, 2004 and shall apply to State employees beginning 30 days after adoption.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-10)

Sec. 5-10. Ethics training.

(a) Each officer, member, and employee must complete, at least annually beginning in 2004, an ethics training program conducted by the appropriate State agency. Each ultimate jurisdictional authority must implement an ethics training program for its officers, members, and employees. These ethics training programs shall be overseen by the appropriate Ethics Commission and Inspector General appointed pursuant to this Act in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General.

(b) Each ultimate jurisdictional authority subject to the Executive Ethics Commission shall submit to the Executive Ethics Commission, at least annually, or more frequently as required by that Commission, an annual report that summarizes ethics training that was completed during the previous year, and lays out the plan for the ethics training programs in the coming year.

(c) Each Inspector General shall set standards and determine the hours and frequency of training necessary for each position or category of positions. A person who fills a vacancy in an elective or appointed position that requires training and a person employed in a position that requires training must complete his or her initial ethics training within 30 days after commencement of his or her office or employment.

(d) Upon completion of the ethics training program, each officer, member, and employee must certify in writing that the person has completed the training program. Each officer, member, and employee must provide to his or her ethics officer a signed copy of the certification by the deadline for completion of the ethics training program.

(e) The ethics training provided under this Act by the Secretary of State may be expanded to satisfy the requirement of Section 4.5 of the Lobbyist Registration Act.

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

(5 ILCS 430/5-15)

Sec. 5-15. Prohibited political activities.

(a) State employees shall not intentionally perform any prohibited political activity during any compensated time (other than vacation, personal, or compensatory time off). State employees shall not intentionally misappropriate any State property or resources by engaging in any prohibited political activity for the benefit of any campaign for elective office or any political organization.

(b) At no time shall any executive or legislative branch constitutional officer or any official, director, supervisor, or State employee intentionally misappropriate the services of any State employee by requiring that State employee to perform any prohibited political activity (i) as part of that employee's State duties, (ii) as a condition of State employment, or (iii) during any time off that is compensated by the State (such as vacation, personal, or compensatory time

off).

(c) A State employee shall not be required at any time to participate in any prohibited political activity in consideration for that State employee being awarded any additional compensation or employee benefit, in the form of a salary adjustment, bonus, compensatory time off, continued employment, or otherwise.

(d) A State employee shall not be awarded any additional compensation or employee benefit, in the form of a salary adjustment, bonus, compensatory time off, continued employment, or otherwise, in consideration for the State employee's participation in any prohibited political activity.

(e) Nothing in this Section prohibits activities that are otherwise appropriate for a State employee to engage in as a part of his or her official State employment duties or activities that are undertaken by a State employee on a voluntary basis as permitted by law.

(f) No person either (i) in a position that is subject to recognized merit principles of public employment or (ii) in a position the salary for which is paid in whole or in part by federal funds and that is subject to the Federal Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration applicable to grant-in-aid programs, shall be denied or deprived of State employment or tenure solely because he or she is a member or an officer of a political committee, of a political party, or of a political organization or club.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-20)

Sec. 5-20. Public service announcements; other promotional material.

(a) Beginning January 1, 2004, no public service announcement or advertisement that is on behalf of any State administered program and contains the proper name, image, or voice of any executive branch constitutional officer or member of the General Assembly shall be (i) broadcast or aired on radio or television, (ii) printed in a commercial newspaper or a commercial magazine, or (iii) displayed on a billboard or electronic message board at any time.

(b) The proper name or image of any executive branch constitutional officer or member of the General Assembly may not appear on any (i) bumper stickers, (ii) commercial billboards, (iii) lapel pins or buttons, (iv) magnets, (v) stickers, and (vi) other similar promotional items, that are not in furtherance of the person's official State duties or governmental and public service functions, if designed, paid for, prepared, or distributed using public dollars. This subsection does not apply to stocks of items existing on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly.

(c) This Section does not apply to communications funded through expenditures required to be reported under Article 9 of the Election Code.

(Source: P.A. 97-13, eff. 6-16-11.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-30)

Sec. 5-30. Prohibited offer or promise.

(a) An officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch or a candidate for an executive or legislative branch office may not promise anything of value related to State government, including but not limited to positions in State government, promotions, salary increases, other employment benefits, board or commission appointments, favorable treatment in any official or regulatory matter, the awarding of any public contract, or action or inaction on any legislative or regulatory matter, in consideration for a contribution to a political committee, political party, or other entity that has as one of its purposes the financial support of a candidate for elective office.

(b) Any State employee who is requested or directed by an officer, member, or employee of the executive or legislative branch or a candidate for an executive or legislative branch office to engage in activity prohibited by Section 5-30 shall report such request or directive to the appropriate ethics officer or Inspector General.

(c) Nothing in this Section prevents the making or accepting of voluntary contributions otherwise in accordance with law.

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

(5 ILCS 430/5-35)

Sec. 5-35. Contributions on State property. Contributions shall not be intentionally solicited, accepted, offered, or made on State property by public officials, by State employees, by candidates for elective office, by persons required to be registered under the Lobbyist Registration Act, or by any officers, employees, or agents of any political organization, except as provided in this Section. For purposes of this Section, "State property" means any building or portion thereof owned or exclusively leased by the State or any State agency at the time the contribution is solicited, offered, accepted, or made. "State property" does not however, include any portion of a building that is rented or leased from the State or any State agency by a private person or entity.

An inadvertent solicitation, acceptance, offer, or making of a contribution is not a violation of this Section so long as reasonable and timely action is taken to return the contribution to its source.

The provisions of this Section do not apply to the residences of State officers and employees, except that no fundraising events shall be held at residences owned by the State or paid for, in whole or in part, with State funds.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-40)

Sec. 5-40. Fundraising 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 (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 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.

(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.

(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 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 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 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; and

(6) chiefs of staff, deputy chiefs of staff, associate chiefs of staff, assistant chiefs of staff, and deputy governors.

(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. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09; 97-653, eff. 1-13-12.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-50)

Sec. 5-50. Ex parte communications; special government agents.

(a) This Section applies to ex parte communications made to any agency listed in subsection (e).

(b) "Ex parte communication" means any written or oral communication by any person that imparts or requests material information or makes a material argument regarding potential action concerning regulatory, quasi-adjudicatory, investment, or licensing matters pending before or under consideration by the agency. "Ex parte communication" does not include the following: (i) statements by a person publicly made in a public forum; (ii) statements regarding matters of procedure and practice, such as format, the number of copies required, the manner of filing, and the status of a matter; and (iii) statements made by a State employee of the agency to the agency head or other employees of that agency.

(b-5) An ex parte communication received by an agency, agency head, or other agency employee from an interested party or his or her official representative or attorney shall promptly be memorialized and made a part of the record.

(c) An ex parte communication received by any agency, agency head, or other agency employee, other than an ex parte communication described in subsection (b-5), shall immediately be reported to that agency's ethics officer by the recipient of the communication and by any other employee of that agency who responds to the communication. The ethics officer shall require that the ex parte communication be promptly made a part of the record. The ethics officer shall promptly file the ex parte communication with the Executive Ethics Commission, including all written communications, all written responses to the communications, and a memorandum prepared by the ethics officer stating the nature and substance of all oral communications, the identity and job title of the person to whom each communication was made, all responses made, the identity and job title of the person making each response, the identity of each person from whom the written or oral ex parte communication was received, the individual or entity represented by that person, any action the person requested or recommended, and any other pertinent information. The disclosure shall also contain the date of any ex parte communication.

(d) "Interested party" means a person or entity whose rights, privileges, or interests are the subject of or are

directly affected by a regulatory, quasi-adjudicatory, investment, or licensing matter.

(e) This Section applies to the following agencies:

Executive Ethics Commission  
Illinois Commerce Commission  
Educational Labor Relations Board  
State Board of Elections  
Illinois Gaming Board  
Health Facilities and Services Review Board  
Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission  
Illinois Labor Relations Board  
Illinois Liquor Control Commission  
Pollution Control Board  
Property Tax Appeal Board  
Illinois Racing Board  
Illinois Purchased Care Review Board  
Department of State Police Merit Board  
Motor Vehicle Review Board  
Prisoner Review Board  
Civil Service Commission  
Personnel Review Board for the Treasurer  
Merit Commission for the Secretary of State  
Merit Commission for the Office of the Comptroller  
Court of Claims  
Board of Review of the Department of Employment Security  
Department of Insurance  
Department of Professional Regulation and licensing boards  
under the Department  
Department of Public Health and licensing boards under the  
Department  
Office of Banks and Real Estate and licensing boards under  
the Office  
State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees  
Judges Retirement System Board of Trustees  
General Assembly Retirement System Board of Trustees  
Illinois Board of Investment  
State Universities Retirement System Board of Trustees  
Teachers Retirement System Officers Board of Trustees

(f) Any person who fails to (i) report an ex parte communication to an ethics officer, (ii) make information part of the record, or (iii) make a filing with the Executive Ethics Commission as required by this Section or as required by Section 5-165 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act violates this Act.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 96-31, eff. 6-30-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-55)

Sec. 5-55. Prohibition on serving on boards and commissions. Notwithstanding any other law of this State, on and after February 1, 2004, a person, his or her spouse, and any immediate family member living with that person is ineligible to serve on a board, commission, authority, or task force authorized or created by State law or by executive order of the Governor if (i) that person is entitled to receive more than 7 1/2% of the total distributable income under a State contract other than an employment contract or (ii) that person together with his or her spouse and immediate family members living with that person are entitled to receive more than 15% in the aggregate of the total distributable income under a State contract other than an employment contract; except that this restriction does not apply to any of the following:

(1) a person, his or her spouse, or his or her immediate family member living with that person, who is serving in an elective public office, whether elected or appointed to fill a vacancy; and

(2) a person, his or her spouse, or his or her immediate family member living with that person, who is serving on a State advisory body that makes nonbinding recommendations to an agency of State government but does not make binding recommendations or determinations or take any other substantive action.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/5-60)

Sec. 5-60. Administrative leave during pending criminal matter.

(a) If any officer or government employee is placed on administrative leave, either voluntarily or involuntarily, pending the outcome of a criminal investigation or prosecution

and that officer or government employee is removed from office or employment due to his or her resultant criminal conviction, then the officer or government employee is indebted to the State for all compensation and the value of all benefits received during the administrative leave and must forthwith pay the full amount to the State.

(b) As a matter of law and without the necessity of the adoption of an ordinance or resolution under Section 70-5, if any officer or government employee of a governmental entity is placed on administrative leave, either voluntarily or involuntarily, pending the outcome of a criminal investigation or prosecution and that officer or government employee is removed from office or employment due to his or her resultant criminal conviction, then the officer or government employee is indebted to the governmental entity for all compensation and the value of all benefits received during the administrative leave and must forthwith pay the full amount to the governmental entity.

(Source: P.A. 95-947, eff. 8-29-08.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 10 heading)

ARTICLE 10

GIFT BAN

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/10-10)

Sec. 10-10. Gift ban. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, no officer, member, or State employee shall intentionally solicit or accept any gift from any prohibited source or in violation of any federal or State statute, rule, or regulation. This ban applies to and includes the spouse of and immediate family living with the officer, member, or State employee. No prohibited source shall intentionally offer or make a gift that violates this Section.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/10-15)

Sec. 10-15. Gift ban; exceptions. The restriction in Section 10-10 does not apply to the following:

(1) Opportunities, benefits, and services that are available on the same conditions as for the general public.

(2) Anything for which the officer, member, or State employee pays the market value.

(3) Any (i) contribution that is lawfully made under the Election Code or under this Act or (ii) activities associated with a fundraising event in support of a political organization or candidate.

(4) Educational materials and missions. This exception may be further defined by rules adopted by the appropriate ethics commission or by the Auditor General for the Auditor General and employees of the Office of the Auditor General.

(5) Travel expenses for a meeting to discuss State business. This exception may be further defined by rules adopted by the appropriate ethics commission or by the Auditor General for the Auditor General and employees of the Office of the Auditor General.

(6) A gift from a relative, meaning those people related to the individual as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great aunt, great uncle, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, and including the father, mother, grandfather, or grandmother of the individual's spouse and the individual's fiance or fiancée.

(7) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal friendship unless the member, officer, or employee has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of the official position or employment of the member, officer, or employee and not because of the personal friendship.

In determining whether a gift is provided on the basis of personal friendship, the member, officer, or

employee shall consider the circumstances under which the gift was offered, such as:

(i) the history of the relationship between the individual giving the gift and the recipient of the gift, including any previous exchange of gifts between those individuals;

(ii) whether to the actual knowledge of the member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift; and

(iii) whether to the actual knowledge of the member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift also at the same time gave the same or similar gifts to other members, officers, or employees.

(8) Food or refreshments not exceeding \$75 per person in value on a single calendar day; provided that the food or refreshments are (i) consumed on the premises from which they were purchased or prepared or (ii) catered. For the purposes of this Section, "catered" means food or refreshments that are purchased ready to eat and delivered by any means.

(9) Food, refreshments, lodging, transportation, and other benefits resulting from the outside business or employment activities (or outside activities that are not connected to the duties of the officer, member, or employee as an office holder or employee) of the officer, member, or employee, or the spouse of the officer, member, or employee, if the benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of the official position or employment of the officer, member, or employee, and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances.

(10) Intra-governmental and inter-governmental gifts. For the purpose of this Act, "intra-governmental gift" means any gift given to a member, officer, or employee of a State agency from another member, officer, or employee of the same State agency; and "inter-governmental gift" means any gift given to a member, officer, or employee of a State agency, by a member, officer, or employee of another State agency, of a federal agency, or of any governmental entity.

(11) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

(12) Any item or items from any one prohibited source during any calendar year having a cumulative total value of less than \$100.

Each of the exceptions listed in this Section is mutually exclusive and independent of one another.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/10-30)

Sec. 10-30. Gift ban; disposition of gifts. A member, officer, or employee does not violate this Act if the member, officer, or employee promptly takes reasonable action to return the prohibited gift to its source or gives the gift or an amount equal to its value to an appropriate charity that is exempt from income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as now or hereafter amended, renumbered, or succeeded.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/10-40)

Sec. 10-40. Gift ban; further restrictions. A State agency may adopt or maintain policies that are more restrictive than those set forth in this Article and may continue to follow any existing policies, statutes, or regulations that are more restrictive or are in addition to those set forth in this Article.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 15 heading)

ARTICLE 15

WHISTLE BLOWER PROTECTION

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/15-5)

Sec. 15-5. Definitions. In this Article:

"Public body" means (1) any officer, member, or State agency; (2) the federal government; (3) any local law enforcement agency or prosecutorial office; (4) any federal or State judiciary, grand or petit jury, law enforcement agency, or prosecutorial office; and (5) any officer, employee, department, agency, or other division of any of the foregoing.

"Supervisor" means an officer, a member, or a State employee who has the authority to direct and control the work performance of a State employee or who has authority to take corrective action regarding any violation of a law, rule, or regulation of which the State employee complains.

"Retaliatory action" means the reprimand, discharge, suspension, demotion, denial of promotion or transfer, or change in the terms or conditions of employment of any State employee, that is taken in retaliation for a State employee's involvement in protected activity, as set forth in Section 15-10.

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

(5 ILCS 430/15-10)

Sec. 15-10. Protected activity. An officer, a member, a State employee, or a State agency shall not take any retaliatory action against a State employee because the State employee does any of the following:

(1) Discloses or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy, or practice of any officer, member, State agency, or other State employee that the State employee reasonably believes is in violation of a law, rule, or regulation.

(2) Provides information to or testifies before any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry into any violation of a law, rule, or regulation by any officer, member, State agency, or other State employee.

(3) Assists or participates in a proceeding to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/15-20)

Sec. 15-20. Burden of proof. A violation of this Article may be established only upon a finding that (i) the State employee engaged in conduct described in Section 15-10 and (ii) that conduct was a contributing factor in the retaliatory action alleged by the State employee. It is not a violation, however, if it is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that the officer, member, other State employee, or State agency would have taken the same unfavorable personnel action in the absence of that conduct.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/15-25)

Sec. 15-25. Remedies. The State employee may be awarded all remedies necessary to make the State employee whole and to prevent future violations of this Article. The circuit courts of this State shall have jurisdiction to hear cases brought under this Article. Remedies imposed by the court may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) reinstatement of the employee to either the same position held before the retaliatory action or to an equivalent position;

(2) 2 times the amount of back pay;

(3) interest on the back pay;

(4) the reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority rights; and

(5) the payment of reasonable costs and attorneys' fees.

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

(5 ILCS 430/15-35)

Sec. 15-35. Preemption. Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of a State employee under any other federal or State law, rule, or regulation or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/15-40)

Sec. 15-40. Posting. All officers, members, and State agencies shall conspicuously display notices of State employee protection under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 20 heading)

ARTICLE 20

EXECUTIVE ETHICS COMMISSION AND

EXECUTIVE INSPECTORS GENERAL

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-5)

Sec. 20-5. Executive Ethics Commission.

(a) The Executive Ethics Commission is created.

(b) The Executive Ethics Commission shall consist of 9 commissioners. The Governor shall appoint 5 commissioners, and the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall each appoint one commissioner. Appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate by three-fifths of the elected members concurring by record vote. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within 60 session days of the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the Senate. If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office of commissioner, the appointing authority shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate when the appointing authority shall make a nomination to fill that office. No person rejected for an office of commissioner shall, except by the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session of the Senate or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate. No more than 5 commissioners may be of the same political party.

The terms of the initial commissioners shall commence upon qualification. Four initial appointees of the Governor, as designated by the Governor, shall serve terms running through June 30, 2007. One initial appointee of the Governor, as designated by the Governor, and the initial appointees of the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall serve terms running through June 30, 2008. 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.

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 shall appoint commissioners from the general public. 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 related to the appointing authority, or (iv) is a State officer or employee.

(d) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all officers and employees of State agencies other than the General Assembly, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the President and Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Senate Operations Commission, the legislative support services agencies, and the Office of the Auditor General. The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all board members and employees of Regional Transit Boards. The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited to matters arising under this Act, except as provided in subsection (d-5).

A member or legislative branch State employee serving on an executive branch board or commission remains subject to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics Commission and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission.

(d-5) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all chief procurement officers and procurement compliance monitors and their respective staffs. The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over any matters arising under the Illinois Procurement Code if the Commission is given explicit authority in that Code.

(d-6) (1) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over the Illinois Power Agency and its staff. The Director of the Agency shall be appointed by a majority of the commissioners of the Executive Ethics Commission, subject to Senate confirmation, for a term of 2 years. The Director is removable for cause by a majority of the Commission upon a finding of neglect, malfeasance, absence, or incompetence.

(2) In case of a vacancy in the office of Director of the Illinois Power Agency during a recess of the Senate, the Executive Ethics Commission may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, at which time the Executive Ethics Commission shall nominate some person to fill the office, and any person so nominated who is confirmed by the Senate shall hold office during the remainder of the term and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the Executive Ethics Commission from removing a temporary appointee or from appointing a temporary appointee as the Director of the Illinois Power Agency.

(3) Prior to June 1, 2012, the Executive Ethics Commission may, until the Director of the Illinois Power Agency is appointed and qualified or a temporary appointment is made pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, designate some person as an acting Director to execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in that Director. An acting Director shall serve no later than 60 calendar days, or upon the making of an appointment pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, whichever is earlier. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the Executive Ethics Commission from removing an acting Director or from appointing an acting Director as the Director of the Illinois Power Agency.

(4) No person rejected by the Senate for the office of Director of the Illinois Power Agency shall, except at the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.

(e) The Executive Ethics Commission must meet, either in person or by other technological means, at least monthly and as often as necessary. At the first meeting of the Executive 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 compensation in an amount equal to the compensation of members of the State Board of Elections and may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.

(f) No commissioner or employee of the Executive 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.

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

(h) The Executive Ethics Commission shall appoint an Executive Director. The compensation of the Executive Director shall be as determined by the Commission. The Executive Director of the Executive Ethics Commission may employ and determine the compensation of staff, as appropriations permit.

(i) The Executive Ethics Commission shall appoint, by a majority of the members appointed to the Commission, chief

procurement officers and procurement compliance monitors in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code. The compensation of a chief procurement officer and procurement compliance monitor shall be determined by the Commission.

(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09; 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11; 97-618, eff. 10-26-11; 97-677, eff. 2-6-12.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-10)

Sec. 20-10. Offices of Executive Inspectors General.

(a) Five independent Offices of the Executive Inspector General are created, one each for the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, and the Treasurer. Each Office shall be under the direction and supervision of an Executive Inspector General and shall be a fully independent office with separate appropriations.

(b) The Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall each appoint an Executive Inspector General, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability. Appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate by three-fifths of the elected members concurring by record vote. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within 60 session days of the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the Senate. If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office of Executive Inspector General, the appointing authority shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate when the appointing authority shall make a nomination to fill that office. No person rejected for an office of Executive Inspector General shall, except by the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session of the Senate or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.

Nothing in this Article precludes the appointment by the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer of any other inspector general required or permitted by law. The Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer each may appoint an existing inspector general as the Executive Inspector General required by this Article, provided that such an inspector general is not prohibited by law, rule, jurisdiction, qualification, or interest from serving as the Executive Inspector General required by this Article. An appointing authority may not appoint a relative as an Executive Inspector General.

Each Executive 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 (A) through (D).

The term of each initial Executive Inspector General shall commence upon qualification and shall run through June 30, 2008. The initial appointments shall be made within 60 days after the effective date of this Act.

After the initial term, each Executive 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. An Executive Inspector General may be reappointed to one or more subsequent terms.

A vacancy 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 Executive Inspector General whose office is vacant.

Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.

(c) The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Attorney General shall have jurisdiction over the Attorney General and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Secretary of State shall have

jurisdiction over the Secretary of State and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Comptroller shall have jurisdiction over the Comptroller and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Treasurer shall have jurisdiction over the Treasurer and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Treasurer. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Governor shall have jurisdiction over (i) the Governor, (ii) the Lieutenant Governor, (iii) all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, executive branch State agencies under the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission and not within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, or the Treasurer, and (iv) all board members and employees of the Regional Transit Boards and all vendors and others doing business with the Regional Transit Boards.

The jurisdiction of each Executive Inspector General is to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or violations of this Act or violations of other related laws and rules.

(d) The compensation for each Executive Inspector General shall be determined by the Executive Ethics Commission and shall be made from appropriations made to the Comptroller for this purpose. Subject to Section 20-45 of this Act, each Executive Inspector General has full authority to organize his or her Office of the Executive Inspector General, including the employment and determination of the compensation of staff, such as deputies, assistants, and other employees, as appropriations permit. A separate appropriation shall be made for each Office of Executive Inspector General.

(e) No Executive Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Executive 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) 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.

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 Executive Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Executive 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 Executive Ethics Commission.

(f) An Executive Inspector General may be removed only for cause and may be removed only by the appointing constitutional officer. At the time of the removal, the appointing constitutional officer must report to the Executive Ethics Commission the justification for the removal.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-15)

Sec. 20-15. Duties of the Executive Ethics Commission. In addition to duties otherwise assigned by law, the Executive 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 Executive Inspectors General. It is declared to be in the public interest, safety, and welfare that the Commission adopt emergency rules under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to initially perform its duties under this subsection.

(2) To conduct administrative hearings and rule on matters brought before the Commission only upon the receipt of pleadings filed by an Executive Inspector General and not upon its own prerogative, but may appoint special Executive Inspectors General as provided in Section 20-21. Any other allegations of misconduct received by the Commission from a person other than an Executive Inspector General shall be referred to the Office of the appropriate Executive 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 Executive Inspectors General as provided in Section 20-21.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(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 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.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-20a)

Sec. 20-20a. Attorney General investigatory authority. In addition to investigatory authority otherwise granted by law, the Attorney General shall have the authority to investigate violations of this Act pursuant to Section 20-50 or Section 20-51 of this Act after receipt of notice from the Executive Ethics Commission or pursuant to Section 5-45. The Attorney General shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate means of investigation as permitted by law, including (i) the request of information relating to an investigation from any person when the Attorney General deems that information necessary in conducting an investigation; and (ii) the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purposes of sworn testimony and production of documents and other items for inspection and copying and the service of those subpoenas.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as granting the Attorney General the authority to investigate alleged misconduct pursuant to notice received under Section 20-50 or Section 20-51 of this Act, if the information contained in the notice indicates that the alleged misconduct was minor in nature. As used in this Section, misconduct that is "minor in nature" means misconduct that was a violation of office, agency, or department policy and not of this Act or any other civil or criminal law.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-21)

Sec. 20-21. Special Executive Inspectors General.

(a) The Executive Ethics Commission, on its own initiative and by majority vote, may appoint special Executive Inspectors General (i) to investigate alleged violations of this Act if an investigation by the Inspector General was not concluded within 6 months after its initiation, where the Commission finds that the Inspector General's reasons under Section 20-65 for failing to complete the investigation are insufficient, (ii) to accept referrals from the Commission of allegations made pursuant to this Act concerning an Executive Inspector General or employee of an Office of an Executive Inspector General and to investigate those allegations, (iii) to investigate matters within the jurisdiction of an Executive Inspector General if an Executive Inspector General (including his or her employees) could be reasonably deemed to be a wrongdoer or suspect, or if in the determination of the Commission, an investigation presents real or apparent conflicts of interest for the Office of the Executive Inspector General, and (iv) to investigate alleged violations of this Act pursuant to Section 20-50 and Section 20-51.

(b) A special Executive Inspector General must have the same qualifications as an Executive Inspector General appointed under Section 20-10.

(c) The Commission's appointment of a special Executive Inspector General must be in writing and must specify the duration and purpose of the appointment.

(d) A special Executive Inspector General shall have the same powers and duties with respect to the purpose of his or her appointment as an Executive Inspector General appointed under Section 20-10.

(e) A special Executive Inspector General shall report the findings of his or her investigation to the Commission.

(f) The Commission may report the findings of a special Executive Inspector General and its recommendations, if any, to the appointing authority of the appropriate Executive Inspector General.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-23)

Sec. 20-23. Ethics Officers. Each officer and the head of each State agency under the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission shall designate an Ethics Officer for the

office or State agency. The board of each Regional Transit Board shall designate an Ethics Officer. Ethics Officers shall:

(1) act as liaisons between the State agency or Regional Transit Board and the appropriate Executive Inspector General and between the State agency or Regional Transit Board and the Executive Ethics Commission;

(2) review statements of economic interest and disclosure forms of officers, senior employees, and contract monitors before they are filed with the Secretary of State; and

(3) provide guidance to officers and employees in the interpretation and implementation of this Act, which the officer or employee may in good faith rely upon. Such guidance shall be based, wherever possible, upon legal precedent in court decisions, opinions of the Attorney General, and the findings and opinions of the Executive Ethics Commission.

(Source: P.A. 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-35)

Sec. 20-35. Administrative subpoena; compliance. A person duly subpoenaed for testimony, documents, or other items who neglects or refuses to testify or produce documents or other items under the requirements of the subpoena shall be subject to punishment as may be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this Section limits or alters a person's existing rights or protections under State or federal law.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-40)

Sec. 20-40. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03. Repealed by P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-45)

Sec. 20-45. Standing; representation.

(a) With the exception of a person appealing an Inspector General's determination under Section 5-45 of this Act or under applicable provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code, only an Executive Inspector General or the Attorney General may bring actions before the Executive Ethics Commission. The Attorney General may bring actions before the Executive Ethics Commission upon receipt of notice pursuant to Section 5-50 or Section 5-51 or pursuant to Section 5-45.

(b) With the exception of Section 5-45, the Attorney General shall represent an Executive Inspector General in all proceedings before the Commission. Whenever the Attorney General is sick or absent, or unable to attend, or is interested in any matter or proceeding under this Act, upon the filing of a petition under seal by any person with standing, the Supreme Court (or any other court of competent jurisdiction as designated and determined by rule of the Supreme Court) may appoint some competent attorney to prosecute or defend that matter or proceeding, and the attorney so appointed shall have the same power and authority in relation to that matter or proceeding as the Attorney General would have had if present and attending to the same.

(c) Attorneys representing an Inspector General in proceedings before the Executive Ethics Commission, except an attorney appointed under subsection (b), shall be appointed or retained by the Attorney General, shall be under the supervision, direction, and control of the Attorney General, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General. The compensation of any attorneys appointed or retained in accordance with this subsection or subsection (b) shall be paid by the appropriate Office of the Executive Inspector General.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-50)

Sec. 20-50. Investigation reports.

(a) If an Executive Inspector General, upon the conclusion of an investigation, determines that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred, then the Executive Inspector General shall issue a summary report of the investigation. The report shall be delivered to the appropriate

ultimate jurisdictional authority and to the head of each State agency affected by or involved in the investigation, if appropriate. The appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head shall respond to the summary report within 20 days, in writing, to the Executive Inspector General. The response shall include a description of any corrective or disciplinary action to be imposed.

(b) The summary report of the investigation shall include the following:

(1) A description of any allegations or other information received by the Executive Inspector General pertinent to the investigation.

(2) A description of any alleged misconduct discovered in the course of the investigation.

(3) Recommendations for any corrective or disciplinary action to be taken in response to any alleged misconduct described in the report, including but not limited to discharge.

(4) Other information the Executive Inspector General deems relevant to the investigation or resulting recommendations.

(c) Within 30 days after receiving a response from the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head under subsection (a), the Executive Inspector General shall notify the Commission and the Attorney General if the Executive Inspector General believes that a complaint should be filed with the Commission. If the Executive Inspector General desires to file a complaint with the Commission, the Executive Inspector General shall submit the summary report and supporting documents to the Attorney General. If the Attorney General concludes that there is insufficient evidence that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General shall notify the Executive Inspector General and the Executive Inspector General shall deliver to the Executive Ethics Commission a copy of the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head. If the Attorney General determines that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred, then the Executive Inspector General, represented by the Attorney General, may file with the Executive Ethics Commission a complaint. The complaint shall set forth the alleged violation and the grounds that exist to support the complaint. The complaint must be filed with the Commission within 18 months 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 has occurred. If a complaint is not filed with the Commission within 6 months after notice by the Inspector General to the Commission and the Attorney General, then the Commission may set a meeting of the Commission at which the Attorney General shall appear and provide a status report to the Commission.

(c-5) Within 30 days after receiving a response from the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head under subsection (a), if the Executive Inspector General does not believe that a complaint should be filed, the Executive Inspector General shall deliver to the Executive Ethics Commission a statement setting forth the basis for the decision not to file a complaint and a copy of the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head. An Inspector General may also submit a redacted version of the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority if the Inspector General believes either contains information that, in the opinion of the Inspector General, should be redacted prior to releasing the report, may interfere with an ongoing investigation, or identifies an informant or complainant.

(c-10) If, after reviewing the documents, the Commission believes that further investigation is warranted, the Commission may request that the Executive Inspector General provide additional information or conduct further investigation. The Commission may also appoint a Special Executive Inspector General to investigate or refer the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority to the Attorney General for further investigation or review. If the Commission requests the Attorney General to investigate or review, the Commission must notify the Attorney General and the Inspector General. The Attorney General may not begin an investigation or review until receipt of notice from the

Commission. If, after review, the Attorney General determines that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred, then the Attorney General may file a complaint with the Executive Ethics Commission. If the Attorney General concludes that there is insufficient evidence that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General shall notify the Executive Ethics Commission and the appropriate Executive Inspector General.

(d) A copy of the complaint filed with the Executive Ethics Commission must be served on all respondents named in the complaint and on each respondent's ultimate jurisdictional authority in the same manner as process is served under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(e) A respondent may file objections to the complaint within 30 days after notice of the petition has been served on the respondent.

(f) The Commission shall meet, either in person or by telephone, at least 30 days after the complaint is served on all respondents in a closed session to review the sufficiency of the complaint. The Commission shall issue notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Executive Inspector General, Attorney General, and all respondents of the Commission's ruling on the sufficiency of the complaint. If the complaint is deemed to sufficiently allege a violation of this Act, then the Commission shall include a hearing date scheduled within 4 weeks after the date of the notice, unless all of the parties consent to a later date. If the complaint is deemed not to sufficiently allege a violation, then the Commission shall send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a notice to the Executive Inspector General, Attorney General, and all respondents of the decision to dismiss the complaint.

(g) On the scheduled date the Commission shall conduct a closed meeting, either in person or, if the parties consent, by telephone, on the complaint and allow all parties the opportunity to present testimony and evidence. All such proceedings shall be transcribed.

(h) Within an appropriate time limit set by rules of the Executive Ethics Commission, the Commission shall (i) dismiss the complaint, (ii) issue a recommendation of discipline to the respondent and the respondent's ultimate jurisdictional authority, (iii) impose an administrative fine upon the respondent, (iv) issue injunctive relief as described in Section 50-10, or (v) impose a combination of (ii) through (iv).

(i) The proceedings on any complaint filed with the Commission shall be conducted pursuant to rules promulgated by the Commission.

(j) The Commission may designate hearing officers to conduct proceedings as determined by rule of the Commission.

(k) In all proceedings before the Commission, the standard of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence.

(l) Within 30 days after the issuance of a final administrative decision that concludes that a violation occurred, the Executive Ethics Commission shall make public the entire record of proceedings before the Commission, the decision, any recommendation, any discipline imposed, and the response from the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority to the Executive Ethics Commission.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-51)

Sec. 20-51. Closed investigations. When the Inspector General concludes that there is insufficient evidence that a violation has occurred, the Inspector General shall close the investigation. The Inspector General shall provide the Commission with a written statement of the Inspector General's decision to close the investigation. At the request of the subject of the investigation, the Inspector General shall provide a written statement to the subject of the investigation of the Inspector General's decision to close the investigation. Closure by the Inspector General does not bar the Inspector General from resuming the investigation if circumstances warrant. The Commission also has the discretion to request that the Executive Inspector General conduct further investigation of any matter closed pursuant to this Section, to appoint a Special Executive Inspector General to investigate, or to refer the allegations to the Attorney General for further investigation or review. If the Commission requests the Attorney General to investigate or review, the Commission must notify the Attorney General and the Inspector General. The

Attorney General may not begin an investigation or review until receipt of notice from the Commission.  
(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-52)

Sec. 20-52. Release of summary reports.

(a) Within 60 days after receipt of a summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head that resulted in a suspension of at least 3 days or termination of employment, the Executive Ethics Commission shall make available to the public the report and response or a redacted version of the report and response. The Executive Ethics Commission may make available to the public any other summary report and response of the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head or a redacted version of the report and response.

(b) The Commission shall redact information in the summary report that may reveal the identity of witnesses, complainants, or informants or if the Commission determines it is appropriate to protect the identity of a person before the report is made public. The Commission may also redact any information it believes should not be made public. Prior to publication, the Commission shall permit the respondents, Inspector General, and Attorney General to review documents to be made public and offer suggestions for redaction or provide a response that shall be made public with the summary report.

(c) The Commission may withhold publication of the report or response if the Executive Inspector General or Attorney General certifies that releasing the report to the public will interfere with an ongoing investigation.  
(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-55)

Sec. 20-55. Decisions; recommendations.

(a) All decisions of the Executive Ethics Commission must include a description of the alleged misconduct, the decision of the Commission, including any fines levied and any recommendation of discipline, and the reasoning for that decision. All decisions of the Commission shall be delivered to the head of the appropriate State agency, the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority, and the appropriate Executive Inspector General. The Executive Ethics Commission shall promulgate rules for the decision and recommendation process.

(b) If the Executive Ethics Commission issues a recommendation of discipline to an agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority, that agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority must respond to that recommendation in 30 days with a written response to the Executive Ethics Commission. This response must include any disciplinary action the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority has taken with respect to the officer or employee in question. If the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority did not take any disciplinary action, or took a different disciplinary action than that recommended by the Executive Ethics Commission, the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority must describe the different action and explain the reasons for the different action in the written response. This response must be served upon the Executive Ethics Commission and the appropriate Executive Inspector General within the 30-day period and is not exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

(c) Disciplinary action under this Act against a person subject to the Personnel Code, the Secretary of State Merit Employment Code, the Comptroller Merit Employment Code, or the State Treasurer Employment Code is within the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission and is not within the jurisdiction of those Acts.

(d) Any hearing to contest disciplinary action for a violation of this Act against a person subject to the Personnel Code, the Secretary of State Merit Employment Code, the Comptroller Merit Employment Code, or the State Treasurer Employment Code pursuant to an agreement between an Executive Inspector General and an ultimate jurisdictional authority shall be conducted by the Executive Ethics Commission and not under any of those Acts.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-60)

Sec. 20-60. Appeals. A decision of the Executive Ethics Commission to impose a fine or injunctive relief is subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law. All other decisions by the Executive Ethics Commission are final and not subject to review either administratively or judicially.  
(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-65)

Sec. 20-65. Reporting of investigations.

(a) Each Executive Inspector General shall file a quarterly activity report with the Executive Ethics Commission that reflects investigative activity during the previous quarter. The Executive Ethics Commission shall establish the reporting dates. The activity report shall include at least the following:

(1) The number of investigations opened during the preceding quarter, the affected offices or agencies, and the unique tracking numbers for new investigations.

(2) The number of investigations closed during the preceding quarter, the affected offices or agencies, and the unique tracking numbers for closed investigations.

(3) The status of each on-going investigation that remained open at the end of the quarter, the affected office, agency or agencies, the investigation's unique tracking number, and a brief statement of the general nature of the investigation.

(b) If any investigation is not concluded within 6 months after its initiation, the appropriate Executive Inspector General shall file a 6-month report with the Executive Ethics Commission by the fifteenth day of the month following it being open for 6 months. The 6-month report shall disclose:

(1) The general nature of the allegation or information giving rise to the investigation, the title or job duties of the subjects of the investigation, and the investigation's unique tracking number.

(2) The date of the last alleged violation of this Act or other State law giving rise to the investigation.

(3) Whether the Executive Inspector General has found credible the allegations of criminal conduct.

(4) Whether the allegation has been referred to an appropriate law enforcement agency and the identity of the law enforcement agency to which those allegations were referred.

(5) If an allegation has not been referred to an appropriate law enforcement agency, the reasons for the failure to complete the investigation within 6 months, a summary of the investigative steps taken, additional investigative steps contemplated at the time of the report, and an estimate of additional time necessary to complete the investigation.

(6) Any other information deemed necessary by the Executive Ethics Commission in determining whether to appoint a Special Inspector General.

(c) If an Executive Inspector General has referred an allegation to an appropriate law enforcement agency and continues to investigate the matter, the future reporting requirements of this Section are suspended.

(d) Reports filed under this Section are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-70)

Sec. 20-70. Cooperation in investigations. It is the duty of every officer and employee under the jurisdiction of an Executive Inspector General, including any inspector general serving in any State agency under the jurisdiction of that Executive Inspector General, to cooperate with the Executive Inspector General and the Attorney General in any investigation undertaken pursuant to this Act. Failure to cooperate includes, but is not limited to, intentional omissions and knowing false statements. Failure to cooperate with an investigation of the Executive Inspector General or the Attorney General is grounds for disciplinary action, including dismissal. Nothing in this Section limits or alters a person's existing rights or protections under State or federal law.  
(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-80)

Sec. 20-80. Referrals of investigations. If an Executive Inspector General determines that any alleged misconduct

involves any person not subject to the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission, that Executive Inspector General shall refer the reported allegations to the appropriate Inspector General, appropriate ethics commission, or other appropriate body. If an Executive Inspector General determines that any alleged misconduct may give rise to criminal penalties, the Executive Inspector General may refer the allegations regarding that misconduct to the appropriate law enforcement authority. If an Executive Inspector General determines that any alleged misconduct resulted in the loss of public funds in an amount of \$5,000 or greater, the Executive Inspector General shall refer the allegations regarding that misconduct to the Attorney General and any other appropriate law enforcement authority.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-85)

Sec. 20-85. Monthly reports by Executive Inspector General. Each Executive Inspector General shall submit monthly reports to the appropriate executive branch constitutional officer, on dates determined by the executive branch constitutional officer, indicating:

- (1) the number of allegations received since the date of the last report;
- (2) the number of investigations initiated since the date of the last report;
- (3) the number of investigations concluded since the date of the last report;
- (4) the number of investigations pending as of the reporting date;
- (5) the number of complaints forwarded to the Attorney General since the date of the last report;
- (6) the number of actions filed with the Executive Ethics Commission since the date of the last report and the number of actions pending before the Executive Ethics Commission as of the reporting date; and
- (7) the number of allegations referred to any law enforcement agency.

The monthly report shall be available on the websites of the Executive Inspector General and the constitutional officer.

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

(5 ILCS 430/20-86)

Sec. 20-86. Quarterly reports by the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall submit quarterly reports to the Executive Ethics Commission, on dates determined by the Executive Ethics Commission, indicating:

- (1) the number of complaints received from each of the Executive Inspectors General since the date of the last report;
- (2) the number of complaints for which the Attorney General has determined reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred since the date of the last report; and
- (3) the number of complaints still under review by the Attorney General.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/20-90)

Sec. 20-90. Confidentiality.

(a) The identity of any individual providing information or reporting any possible or alleged misconduct to an Executive Inspector General or the Executive Ethics Commission shall be kept confidential and may not be disclosed without the consent of that individual, unless the individual consents to disclosure of his or her name or disclosure of the individual's identity is otherwise required by law. The confidentiality granted by this subsection does not preclude the disclosure of the identity of a person in any capacity other than as the source of an allegation.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Section 20-52, commissioners, employees, and agents of the Executive Ethics Commission, the Executive Inspectors General, and employees and agents of each Office of an Executive Inspector General, the Attorney General, and the employees and agents of the office of the Attorney General shall keep confidential and shall not disclose information exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act or by this Act, provided the identity of any

individual providing information or reporting any possible or alleged misconduct to the Executive Inspector General for the Governor may be disclosed 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 430/20-95)

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, 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/Art. 25 heading)

#### ARTICLE 25

#### LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMISSION AND LEGISLATIVE INSPECTOR GENERAL

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(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.

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. 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, or (iv) is a State officer or employee other than a member of the General Assembly.

(d) The Legislative Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over members of the General Assembly and all State employees whose 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 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.

(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.

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

(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 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 (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.

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.

Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.

(c) The Legislative Inspector General shall have jurisdiction over the members of the General Assembly and all State employees whose 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 fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or violations of this Act or violations of other related laws and rules.

(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.

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. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03; 93-685, eff. 7-8-04.)

(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.

(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.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(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 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 has occurred. The Legislative 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 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.

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

(5 ILCS 430/25-20a)

Sec. 25-20a. Attorney General investigatory authority. In addition to investigatory authority otherwise granted by law, the Attorney General shall have the authority to investigate violations of this Act pursuant to Section 25-50 or Section 25-51 of this Act after receipt of notice from the Legislative Ethics Commission or pursuant to Section 5-45. The Attorney General shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate means of investigation as permitted by law, including (i) the request of information relating to an investigation from any person when the Attorney General deems that information necessary in conducting an investigation; and (ii) the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purposes of sworn testimony and production of documents and other items for inspection and copying and the service of those subpoenas.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as granting the Attorney General the authority to investigate alleged misconduct pursuant to notice received under Section 5-45, Section 25-50, or Section 25-51 of this Act, if the information contained in the notice indicates that the alleged misconduct was minor in nature. As used in this Section, misconduct that is "minor in nature" means misconduct that was a violation of office, agency, or department policy and not of this Act or any other civil or criminal law.

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

(5 ILCS 430/25-21)

Sec. 25-21. Special Legislative Inspectors General.

(a) The Legislative Ethics Commission, on its own initiative and by majority vote, may appoint special Legislative Inspectors General (i) to investigate alleged violations of this Act, if an investigation by the Inspector General was not concluded within 6 months after its initiation, where the Commission finds that the Inspector General's reasons under Section 25-65 for failing to complete the investigation are insufficient and (ii) to accept referrals from the Commission of allegations made pursuant to this Act concerning the Legislative Inspector General or an employee of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General and to investigate those allegations.

(b) A special Legislative Inspector General must have the same qualifications as the Legislative Inspector General appointed under Section 25-10.

(c) The Commission's appointment of a special Legislative Inspector General must be in writing and must specify the duration and purpose of the appointment.

(d) A special Legislative Inspector General shall have the same powers and duties with respect to the purpose of his or her appointment as the Legislative Inspector General appointed under Section 25-10.

(e) A special Legislative Inspector General shall report the findings of his or her investigation to the Commission.

(f) The Commission may report the findings of a special Legislative Inspector General and its recommendations, if any,

to the General Assembly.  
(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-23)

Sec. 25-23. Ethics Officers. The President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives shall each appoint an ethics officer for the members and employees of his or her legislative caucus. No later than January 1, 2004, the head of each State agency under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics Commission, other than the General Assembly, shall designate an ethics officer for the State agency. Ethics Officers shall:

(1) act as liaisons between the State agency and the Legislative Inspector General and between the State agency and the Legislative Ethics Commission;

(2) review statements of economic interest and disclosure forms of officers, senior employees, and contract monitors before they are filed with the Secretary of State; and

(3) provide guidance to officers and employees in the interpretation and implementation of this Act, which the officer or employee may in good faith rely upon. Such guidance shall be based, wherever possible, upon legal precedent in court decisions, opinions of the Attorney General, and the findings and opinions of the Legislative Ethics Commission.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-35)

Sec. 25-35. Administrative subpoena; compliance. A person duly subpoenaed for testimony, documents, or other items who neglects or refuses to testify or produce documents or other items under the requirements of the subpoena shall be subject to punishment as may be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this Section limits or alters a person's existing rights or protections under State or federal law.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-45)

Sec. 25-45. Standing; representation.

(a) Only the Legislative Inspector General may bring actions before the Legislative Ethics Commission.

(b) The Attorney General shall represent the Legislative Inspector General in all proceedings before the Commission. Whenever the Attorney General is sick or absent, or unable to attend, or is interested in any matter or proceeding under this Act, upon the filing of a petition under seal by any person with standing, the Supreme Court (or any other court of competent jurisdiction as designated and determined by rule of the Supreme Court) may appoint some competent attorney to prosecute or defend that matter or proceeding, and the attorney so appointed shall have the same power and authority in relation to that matter or proceeding as the Attorney General would have had if present and attending to the same.

(c) Attorneys representing an Inspector General in proceedings before the Legislative Ethics Commission, except an attorney appointed under subsection (b), shall be appointed or retained by the Attorney General, shall be under the supervision, direction, and control of the Attorney General, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General. The compensation of any attorneys appointed or retained in accordance with this subsection or subsection (b) shall be paid by the Office of the Legislative Inspector General.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-50)

Sec. 25-50. Investigation reports.

(a) If the Legislative Inspector General, upon the conclusion of an investigation, determines that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred, then the Legislative Inspector General shall issue a summary report of the investigation. The report shall be delivered to the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority and to the head of each State agency affected by or involved in the investigation, if appropriate. The appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head shall respond to the summary report within 20 days, in writing, to the Legislative Inspector General. The response shall include a description of

any corrective or disciplinary action to be imposed.

(b) The summary report of the investigation shall include the following:

(1) A description of any allegations or other information received by the Legislative Inspector General pertinent to the investigation.

(2) A description of any alleged misconduct discovered in the course of the investigation.

(3) Recommendations for any corrective or disciplinary action to be taken in response to any alleged misconduct described in the report, including but not limited to discharge.

(4) Other information the Legislative Inspector General deems relevant to the investigation or resulting recommendations.

(c) Within 30 days after receiving a response from the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head under subsection (a), the Legislative Inspector General shall notify the Commission and the Attorney General if the Legislative Inspector General believes that a complaint should be filed with the Commission. If the Legislative Inspector General desires to file a complaint with the Commission, the Legislative Inspector General shall submit the summary report and supporting documents to the Attorney General. If the Attorney General concludes that there is insufficient evidence that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General shall notify the Legislative Inspector General and the Legislative Inspector General shall deliver to the Legislative Ethics Commission a copy of the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head. If the Attorney General determines that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred, then the Legislative Inspector General, represented by the Attorney General, may file with the Legislative Ethics Commission a complaint. The complaint shall set forth the alleged violation and the grounds that exist to support the complaint. The complaint must be filed with the Commission within 18 months 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 has occurred. If a complaint is not filed with the Commission within 6 months after notice by the Inspector General to the Commission and the Attorney General, then the Commission may set a meeting of the Commission at which the Attorney General shall appear and provide a status report to the Commission.

(c-5) Within 30 days after receiving a response from the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head under subsection (a), if the Legislative Inspector General does not believe that a complaint should be filed, the Legislative Inspector General shall deliver to the Legislative Ethics Commission a statement setting forth the basis for the decision not to file a complaint and a copy of the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head. The Inspector General may also submit a redacted version of the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority if the Inspector General believes either contains information that, in the opinion of the Inspector General, should be redacted prior to releasing the report, may interfere with an ongoing investigation, or identifies an informant or complainant.

(c-10) If, after reviewing the documents, the Commission believes that further investigation is warranted, the Commission may request that the Legislative Inspector General provide additional information or conduct further investigation. The Commission may also refer the summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority to the Attorney General for further investigation or review. If the Commission requests the Attorney General to investigate or review, the Commission must notify the Attorney General and the Legislative Inspector General. The Attorney General may not begin an investigation or review until receipt of notice from the Commission. If, after review, the Attorney General determines that reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred, then the Attorney General may file a complaint with the Legislative Ethics Commission. If the Attorney General concludes that there is insufficient evidence that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General shall notify the Legislative Ethics Commission and the appropriate

Legislative Inspector General.

(d) A copy of the complaint filed with the Legislative Ethics Commission must be served on all respondents named in the complaint and on each respondent's ultimate jurisdictional authority in the same manner as process is served under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(e) A respondent may file objections to the complaint within 30 days after notice of the petition has been served on the respondent.

(f) The Commission shall meet, at least 30 days after the complaint is served on all respondents either in person or by telephone, in a closed session to review the sufficiency of the complaint. The Commission shall issue notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Legislative Inspector General, the Attorney General, and all respondents of the Commission's ruling on the sufficiency of the complaint. If the complaint is deemed to sufficiently allege a violation of this Act, then the Commission shall include a hearing date scheduled within 4 weeks after the date of the notice, unless all of the parties consent to a later date. If the complaint is deemed not to sufficiently allege a violation, then the Commission shall send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a notice to the Legislative Inspector General, the Attorney General, and all respondents the decision to dismiss the complaint.

(g) On the scheduled date the Commission shall conduct a closed meeting, either in person or, if the parties consent, by telephone, on the complaint and allow all parties the opportunity to present testimony and evidence. All such proceedings shall be transcribed.

(h) Within an appropriate time limit set by rules of the Legislative Ethics Commission, the Commission shall (i) dismiss the complaint, (ii) issue a recommendation of discipline to the respondent and the respondent's ultimate jurisdictional authority, (iii) impose an administrative fine upon the respondent, (iv) issue injunctive relief as described in Section 50-10, or (v) impose a combination of (ii) through (iv).

(i) The proceedings on any complaint filed with the Commission shall be conducted pursuant to rules promulgated by the Commission.

(j) The Commission may designate hearing officers to conduct proceedings as determined by rule of the Commission.

(k) In all proceedings before the Commission, the standard of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence.

(l) Within 30 days after the issuance of a final administrative decision that concludes that a violation occurred, the Legislative Ethics Commission shall make public the entire record of proceedings before the Commission, the decision, any recommendation, any discipline imposed, and the response from the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority to the Legislative Ethics Commission.

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

(5 ILCS 430/25-51)

Sec. 25-51. Closed investigations. When the Legislative Inspector General concludes that there is insufficient evidence that a violation has occurred, the Inspector General shall close the investigation. The Legislative Inspector General shall provide the Commission with a written statement of the decision to close the investigation. At the request of the subject of the investigation, the Legislative Inspector General shall provide a written statement to the subject of the investigation of the Inspector General's decision to close the investigation. Closure by the Legislative Inspector General does not bar the Inspector General from resuming the investigation if circumstances warrant. The Commission also has the discretion to request that the Legislative Inspector General conduct further investigation of any matter closed pursuant to this Section, or to refer the allegations to the Attorney General for further review or investigation. If the Commission requests the Attorney General to investigate or review, the Commission must notify the Attorney General and the Inspector General. The Attorney General may not begin an investigation or review until receipt of notice from the Commission.

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

(5 ILCS 430/25-52)

Sec. 25-52. Release of summary reports.

(a) Within 60 days after receipt of a summary report and response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head that resulted in a suspension of at least 3 days or termination of employment, the Legislative Ethics Commission shall make available to the public the report and response or a redacted version of the report and response. The Legislative Ethics Commission may make available to the public any other summary report and response of the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head or a redacted version of the report and response.

(b) The Legislative Ethics Commission shall redact information in the summary report that may reveal the identity of witnesses, complainants, or informants or if the Commission determines it is appropriate to protect the identity of a person before publication. The Commission may also redact any information it believes should not be made public. Prior to publication, the Commission shall permit the respondents, Legislative Inspector General, and Attorney General to review documents to be made public and offer suggestions for redaction or provide a response that shall be made public with the summary report.

(c) The Legislative Ethics Commission may withhold publication of the report or response if the Legislative Inspector General or Attorney General certifies that publication will interfere with an ongoing investigation.  
(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-55)

Sec. 25-55. Decisions; recommendations.

(a) All decisions of the Legislative Ethics Commission must include a description of the alleged misconduct, the decision of the Commission, including any fines levied and any recommendation of discipline, and the reasoning for that decision. All decisions of the Commission shall be delivered to the head of the appropriate State agency, the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority, and the Legislative Inspector General. The Legislative Ethics Commission shall promulgate rules for the decision and recommendation process.

(b) If the Legislative Ethics Commission issues a recommendation of discipline to an agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority, that agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority must respond to that recommendation in 30 days with a written response to the Legislative Ethics Commission. This response must include any disciplinary action the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority has taken with respect to the officer or employee in question. If the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority did not take any disciplinary action, or took a different disciplinary action than that recommended by the Legislative Ethics Commission, the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority must describe the different action and explain the reasons for the different action in the written response. This response must be served upon the Legislative Ethics Commission and the Legislative Inspector General within the 30-day period and is not exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-60)

Sec. 25-60. Appeals. A decision of the Legislative Ethics Commission to impose a fine is subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law. All other decisions by the Legislative Ethics Commission are final and not subject to review either administratively or judicially.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-65)

Sec. 25-65. Reporting of investigations.

(a) The Legislative Inspector General shall file a quarterly activity report with the Legislative Ethics Commission that reflects investigative activity during the previous quarter. The Legislative Ethics Commission shall establish the reporting dates. The activity report shall include at least the following:

(1) A summary of any investigation opened during the preceding quarter, the affected office, agency or agencies, the investigation's unique tracking number, and a brief statement of the general nature of the allegation or allegations.

(2) A summary of any investigation closed during the

preceding quarter, the affected office, agency or agencies, the investigation's unique tracking number, and a brief statement of the general nature of the allegation or allegations.

(3) The status of an ongoing investigation that remained open at the end of the quarter, the affected office, agency or agencies, the investigation's unique tracking number, and a brief statement of the general nature of the investigation.

(b) If any investigation is not concluded within 6 months after its initiation, the Legislative Inspector General shall file a 6-month report with the Legislative Ethics Commission no later than 10 days after the 6th month. The 6-month report shall disclose:

(1) The general nature of the allegation or information giving rise to the investigation, the title or job duties of the subjects of the investigation, and the investigation's unique tracking number.

(2) The date of the last alleged violation of this Act or other State law giving rise to the investigation.

(3) Whether the Legislative Inspector General has found credible the allegations of criminal conduct.

(4) Whether the allegation has been referred to an appropriate law enforcement agency and the identity of the law enforcement agency to which those allegations were referred.

(5) If an allegation has not been referred to an appropriate law enforcement agency, the reasons for the failure to complete the investigation within 6 months, a summary of the investigative steps taken, additional investigative steps contemplated at the time of the report, and an estimate of additional time necessary to complete the investigation.

(6) Any other information deemed necessary by the Legislative Ethics Commission in determining whether to appoint a Special Inspector General.

(c) If the Legislative Inspector General has referred an allegation to an appropriate law enforcement agency and continues to investigate the matter, the future reporting requirements of this Section are suspended.

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

(5 ILCS 430/25-70)

Sec. 25-70. Cooperation in investigations. It is the duty of every officer and employee under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Inspector General, including any inspector general serving in any State agency under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Inspector General, to cooperate with the Legislative Inspector General in any investigation undertaken pursuant to this Act. Failure to cooperate with an investigation of the Legislative Inspector General is grounds for disciplinary action, including dismissal. Nothing in this Section limits or alters a person's existing rights or privileges under State or federal law.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-80)

Sec. 25-80. Referrals of investigations. If the Legislative Inspector General determines that any alleged misconduct involves any person not subject to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics Commission, the Legislative Inspector General shall refer the reported allegations to the appropriate ethics commission or other appropriate body. If the Legislative Inspector General determines that any alleged misconduct may give rise to criminal penalties, the Legislative Inspector General may refer the allegations regarding that misconduct to the appropriate law enforcement authority.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-85)

Sec. 25-85. Quarterly reports by the Legislative Inspector General. The Legislative Inspector General shall submit quarterly reports to the General Assembly and the Legislative Ethics Commission, on dates determined by the Legislative Ethics Commission, indicating:

(1) the number of allegations received since the date of the last report;

(2) the number of investigations initiated since the date of the last report;

(3) the number of investigations concluded since the

date of the last report;

(4) the number of investigations pending as of the reporting date;

(5) the number of complaints forwarded to the Attorney General since the date of the last report; and

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

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-86)

Sec. 25-86. Quarterly reports by the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall submit quarterly reports to the Legislative Ethics Commission, on dates determined by the Legislative Ethics Commission, indicating:

(1) the number of complaints received from the Legislative Inspector General since the date of the last report;

(2) the number of complaints for which the Attorney General has determined reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation has occurred since the date of the last report; and

(3) the number of complaints still under review by the Attorney General.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-90)

Sec. 25-90. Confidentiality.

(a) The identity of any individual providing information or reporting any possible or alleged misconduct to the Legislative Inspector General or the Legislative Ethics Commission shall be kept confidential and may not be disclosed without the consent of that individual, unless the individual consents to disclosure of his or her name or disclosure of the individual's identity is otherwise required by law. The confidentiality granted by this subsection does not preclude the disclosure of the identity of a person in any capacity other than as the source of an allegation.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Section 25-50(c), commissioners, employees, and agents of the Legislative Ethics Commission, the Legislative Inspector General, and employees and agents of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General shall keep confidential and shall not disclose information exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act or by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-95)

Sec. 25-95. 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.

(a-5) Requests from ethics officers, members, and State employees to the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, a Special Legislative Inspector General, the Legislative Ethics Commission, an ethics officer, or a person designated by a legislative leader for guidance on matters involving the interpretation or application of this Act or rules promulgated under this Act are exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Guidance provided to an ethics officer, member, or State employee at the request of an ethics officer, member, or State employee by the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, a Special Legislative Inspector General, the Legislative Ethics Commission, an ethics officer, or a person designated by a legislative leader on matters involving the interpretation or application of this Act or rules promulgated under this Act is exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

(b) Summary investigation reports released by the Legislative Ethics Commission as provided in Section 25-52 are public records. Otherwise, any allegations and related documents submitted to the Legislative Inspector General and any pleadings and related documents brought before the Legislative Ethics Commission are exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act so long as the Legislative Ethics Commission does not make a finding of a violation of this Act. If the Legislative Ethics Commission finds that a violation has occurred, the entire record of proceedings before the Commission, the decision and recommendation, and the

mandatory report from the agency head or ultimate jurisdictional authority to the Legislative Ethics Commission are not exempt from the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act but information contained therein that is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act must be redacted before disclosure as provided in Section 8 of the Freedom of Information Act.

(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 the Legislative Inspector General, other than monthly reports, are confidential, 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 the appropriate law enforcement authority if the matter is referred pursuant to this Act, (ii) to the ultimate jurisdictional authority, or (iii) to the Legislative Ethics Commission.  
(Source: P.A. 96-555, eff. 8-18-09.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 30 heading)

ARTICLE 30  
AUDITOR GENERAL

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/30-5)

Sec. 30-5. Appointment of Inspector General.

(a) The Auditor General shall appoint an Inspector General (i) to investigate allegations of violations of Articles 5 and 10 by State officers and employees under his or her jurisdiction and (ii) to perform other duties and exercise other powers assigned to the Inspectors General by this or any other Act. The Inspector General shall be appointed within 6 months after the effective date of this Act.

(b) The Auditor General shall provide by rule for the operation of his or her Inspector General. It is declared to be in the public interest, safety, and welfare that the Auditor General adopt emergency rules under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to initially perform his or her duties under this subsection.

(c) The Auditor General may appoint an existing inspector general as the Inspector General required by this Article, provided that such an inspector general is not prohibited by law, rule, jurisdiction, qualification, or interest from serving as the Inspector General required by this Article.

The Auditor General may not appoint a relative as the Inspector General required by this Article.  
(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/30-10)

Sec. 30-10. Ethics Officer. The Auditor General shall designate an Ethics Officer for the office of the Auditor General. The ethics officer shall:

(1) act as liaison between the Office of the Auditor General and the Inspector General appointed under this Article;

(2) review statements of economic interest and disclosure forms of officers, senior employees, and contract monitors before they are filed with the Secretary of State; and

(3) provide guidance to officers and employees in the interpretation and implementation of this Act, which the officer or employee may in good faith rely upon. Such guidance shall be based, whenever possible, upon legal precedent in court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General.

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 35 heading)

ARTICLE 35  
OTHER INSPECTORS GENERAL WITHIN  
THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

(Source: P.A. 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/35-5)

Sec. 35-5. Appointment of Inspectors General. Nothing in this Act precludes the appointment by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, or the Treasurer of any inspector general required or permitted by law. Nothing in this Act precludes the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, or the Treasurer from appointing an existing inspector general under his or her jurisdiction to serve simultaneously as an Executive Inspector General. This Act shall be read consistently with all existing State statutes that create inspectors general under the jurisdiction of an executive branch constitutional officer.

This Act prohibits the appointment or employment by an officer, member, State employee, or State agency of any person to serve or act with respect to one or more State agencies as an Inspector General under this Act except as authorized and required by Articles 20, 25, and 30 of this Act or Section 14 of the Secretary of State Act. No officer, member, State employee, or State agency may appoint or employ an inspector general for any purpose except as authorized or required by law.

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

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 50 heading)

ARTICLE 50  
PENALTIES

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/50-5)

Sec. 50-5. Penalties.

(a) A person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if that person intentionally violates any provision of Section 5-15, 5-30, 5-40, or 5-45 or Article 15.

(a-1) An ethics commission may levy an administrative fine for a violation of Section 5-45 of this Act of up to 3 times the total annual compensation that would have been obtained in violation of Section 5-45.

(b) A person who intentionally violates any provision of Section 5-20, 5-35, 5-50, or 5-55 is guilty of a business offense subject to a fine of at least \$1,001 and up to \$5,000.

(c) A person who intentionally violates any provision of Article 10 is guilty of a business offense and subject to a fine of at least \$1,001 and up to \$5,000.

(d) Any person who intentionally makes a false report alleging a violation of any provision of this Act to an ethics commission, an inspector general, the State Police, a State's Attorney, the Attorney General, or any other law enforcement official is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) An ethics commission may levy an administrative fine of up to \$5,000 against any person who violates this Act, who intentionally obstructs or interferes with an investigation conducted under this Act by an inspector general, or who intentionally makes a false, frivolous, or bad faith allegation.

(f) In addition to any other penalty that may apply, whether criminal or civil, a State employee who intentionally violates any provision of Section 5-5, 5-15, 5-20, 5-30, 5-35, 5-45, or 5-50, Article 10, Article 15, or Section 20-90 or 25-90 is subject to discipline or discharge by the appropriate ultimate jurisdictional authority.

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

(5 ILCS 430/50-10)

Sec. 50-10. Injunctive relief.

(a) For a violation of any Section of this Act, an ethics commission may issue appropriate injunctive relief up to and including discharge of a State employee.

(b) Any injunctive relief issued pursuant to this Section must comport with the requirements of Section 20-40.

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

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 70 heading)

ARTICLE 70

GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/70-5)

Sec. 70-5. Adoption by governmental entities.

(a) Within 6 months after the effective date of this Act, each governmental entity other than a community college district, and each community college district within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, shall adopt an ordinance or resolution that regulates, in a manner no less restrictive than Section 5-15 and Article 10 of this Act, (i) the political activities of officers and employees of the governmental entity and (ii) the soliciting and accepting of gifts by and the offering and making of gifts to officers and employees of the governmental entity.

(b) Within 3 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Attorney General shall develop model ordinances and resolutions for the purpose of this Article. The Attorney General shall advise governmental entities on their contents and adoption.

(c) As used in this Article, (i) an "officer" means an elected or appointed official; regardless of whether the official is compensated, and (ii) an "employee" means a full-time, part-time, or contractual employee.

(Source: P.A. 95-880, eff. 8-19-08.)

(5 ILCS 430/70-10)

Sec. 70-10. Penalties. A governmental entity may provide in the ordinance or resolution required by this Article for penalties similar to those provided in this Act for similar conduct.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/70-15)

Sec. 70-15. Home rule preemption. This Article is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions in accordance with subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. A home rule unit may not regulate the political activities of its officers and employees and the soliciting, offering, accepting, and making of gifts in a manner less restrictive than the provisions of Section 70-5.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03; 93-617, eff. 12-9-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/70-20)

Sec. 70-20. Members appointed by a county. In addition to any other applicable requirement of law, any member of a governmental entity appointed by the president or chairperson of the county board, with or without the advice and consent of the county board, shall abide by the ethics laws applicable to, and the ethics policies of, that county and, if applicable, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of that county's ethics officer or inspector general.

(Source: P.A. 98-457, eff. 8-16-13.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 75 heading)

ARTICLE 75. REGIONAL TRANSIT BOARDS

(Source: P.A. 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11.)

(5 ILCS 430/75-5)

Sec. 75-5. Application of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act to the Regional Transit Boards.

(a) Beginning July 1, 2011, the provisions of Articles 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 of this Act, as well as this Article, shall apply to the Regional Transit Boards. As used in Articles 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 75, (i) "appointee" and "officer" include a person appointed to serve on the board of a Regional Transit Board, and (ii) "employee" and "State employee" include a full-time, part-time, or contractual employee of a Regional Transit

Board.

(b) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all board members and employees of the Regional Transit Boards. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Governor shall have jurisdiction over all board members, employees, vendors, and others doing business with the Regional Transit Boards to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or violations of this Act.  
(Source: P.A. 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11.)

(5 ILCS 430/75-10)

Sec. 75-10. Coordination between Executive Inspector General and Inspectors General appointed by Regional Transit Boards.

(a) Nothing in this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly precludes a Regional Transit Board from appointing or employing an Inspector General to serve under the jurisdiction of a Regional Transit Board to receive complaints and conduct investigations in accordance with an ordinance or resolution adopted by that respective Board, provided he or she is approved by the Executive Ethics Commission. A Regional Transit Board shall notify the Executive Ethics Commission within 10 days after employing or appointing a person to serve as Inspector General, and the Executive Ethics Commission shall approve or reject the appointment or employment of the Inspector General. Any notification not acted upon by the Executive Ethics Commission within 60 days after its receipt shall be deemed to have received the approval of the Executive Ethics Commission. Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, a Regional Transit Board shall notify the Executive Ethics Commission of any person serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act as an Inspector General for the Regional Transit Board, and the Executive Ethics Commission shall approve or reject the appointment or employment within 30 days after receipt of the notification, provided that any notification not acted upon by the Executive Ethics Commission within 30 days shall be deemed to have received approval. No person rejected by the Executive Ethics Commission shall serve as an Inspector General for a Regional Transit Board for a term of 5 years after being rejected by the Commission. For purposes of this subsection (a), any person appointed or employed by a Transit Board to receive complaints and investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or violations of this Act shall be considered an Inspector General and shall be subject to approval of the Executive Ethics Commission.

(b) The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Governor shall have exclusive jurisdiction to investigate complaints or allegations of violations of this Act and, in his or her discretion, may investigate other complaints or allegations. Complaints or allegations of a violation of this Act received by an Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board shall be immediately referred to the Executive Inspector General. The Executive Inspector General shall have authority to assume responsibility and investigate any complaint or allegation received by an Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board. In the event the Executive Inspector General provides written notification of intent to assume investigatory responsibility for a complaint, allegation, or ongoing investigation, the Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board shall cease review of the complaint, allegation, or ongoing investigation and provide all information to the Executive Inspector General. The Executive Inspector General may delegate responsibility for an investigation to the Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board. In the event the Executive Inspector General provides an Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board with written notification of intent to delegate investigatory responsibility for a complaint, allegation, or ongoing investigation, the Executive Inspector General shall provide all information to the Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board.

(c) An Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board shall provide a monthly activity report to the Executive Inspector General indicating:

(1) the total number of complaints or allegations received since the date of the last report and a

description of each complaint;

(2) the number of investigations pending as of the reporting date and the status of each investigation;

(3) the number of investigations concluded since the date of the last report and the result of each investigation; and

(4) the status of any investigation delegated by the Executive Inspector General.

An Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board and the Executive Inspector General shall cooperate and share resources or information as necessary to implement the provisions of this Article.

(d) Reports filed under this Section are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and shall be deemed confidential. Investigatory files and reports prepared by the Office of the Executive Inspector General and the Office of an Inspector General appointed or employed by a Regional Transit Board may be disclosed between the Offices as necessary to implement the provisions of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 96-1528, eff. 7-1-11.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 90 heading)

ARTICLE 90

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-3)

Sec. 90-3. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-6)

Sec. 90-6. The State Employees Political Activity Act is repealed on the effective date of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-7)

Sec. 90-7. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-10)

Sec. 90-10. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-11)

Sec. 90-11. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-12)

Sec. 90-12. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-15)

Sec. 90-15. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-20)

Sec. 90-20. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-25)

Sec. 90-25. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-30)

Sec. 90-30. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-35)

Sec. 90-35. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).  
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-37)

Sec. 90-37. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).  
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/90-40)

Sec. 90-40. (Amendatory provisions; text omitted).  
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/Art. 99 heading)

ARTICLE 99  
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/99-5)

Sec. 99-5. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.  
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)

(5 ILCS 430/99-10) (was Sec. 995 of PA 93-617)

Sec. 99-10. Closed sessions; vote requirement. Public Act 93-617 authorizes the ethics commissions of the executive branch and legislative branch to conduct closed sessions, hearings, and meetings in certain circumstances. In order to meet the requirements of subsection (c) of Section 5 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution, the General Assembly determines that closed sessions, hearings, and meetings of the ethics commissions, including the ethics commission for the legislative branch, are required by the public interest. Thus, Public Act 93-617 was enacted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.  
(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(5 ILCS 430/99-99)

Sec. 99-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.  
(Source: P.A. 93-615, eff. 11-19-03.)