

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE ACTION PACKET

PURPOSE: ADVOCATING CHANGE TO ILLINOIS LAWS TO BETTER PROTECT CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FROM FRAUD AND ABUSE.

Illinois offers two options for direct citizen legislative action. Illinoisans can file initiatives and referendums.

For our purposes, an initiative is most appropriate because its purpose is to create or change existing laws. Referendums are for repealing laws.

Illinoisans may find petitioning their lawmakers requesting State legislators propose legislation with the recommended changes below more useful than filing an initiative or referendum.

Steps to take in changing Illinois' laws:

1. Download Illinois' Initiative and Referendum Instructions/Rules from <http://www.elections.il.gov/Downloads/ElectionInformation/PDF/2013LEOBook.pdf> (see pages 46 of PDF) - or e-mail info@heal-online.org with subject "Illinois' Initiative Guide" and we will send you a copy. Follow the guidelines in the handbook and contact the Office of the Secretary of State for help. Illinois requires citizens obtain 298,399 signatures supporting getting the initiative on the election ballot. (2014) Illinoisans may only Amend the Illinois Constitution via Initiative and Referendum, or Recall a Governor. The majority of HEAL's recommendations require passing new Statutes, not Constitutional Amendments. HEAL recommends for non-constitutional amendment recommendations (an amendment recommendation being universally applied such as affording youth more rights and responsibilities and indirectly placing limitations on parental authority in harmony with existing child abuse and abandonment laws). You may also wish to learn more about the process by visiting [http://ballotpedia.org/Laws governing the initiative process in Illinois](http://ballotpedia.org/Laws_governing_the_initiative_process_in_Illinois).
2. You may wish to set up a Ballot Initiative Committee in support of your initiative so you can publicize your campaign and gain additional support. For more information on this process, visit <http://www.elections.il.gov/downloads/campaigndisclosure/pdf/campdiscguide.pdf>.
3. HEAL was unable to find an example of a Ballot Initiative filed in Illinois. Illinois appears to operate somewhat differently in regards

to Ballot measures. This understanding is based on how things work in CA and WA. Please notify us and/or provide a copy of any Illinois citizen initiatives filed with the State. Thank you. (E-mail us at info@heal-online.org with any info.)

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HEAL recommends that the following children and youth's bill of rights be enacted into law in all States:

1. No child shall be involuntarily placed in a secured, lockdown facility without due process of law. (US Constitution, 14th Amendment—law supported by Supreme Court Rulings in Bellotti v. Baird (1979) U.S. Supreme Court and Ingraham v. Wright (1977) U.S. Supreme Court)
2. No child shall be forced to act as Staff or perform the duties of an employee of any institution involuntarily. (US Constitution, 13th Amendment—law supported by Supreme Court Ruling in Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District (1969) U.S. Supreme Court)
3. No child shall be forced to act as Staff or perform the duties of an employee of any institution without fair compensation (i.e. minimum wage). (US Constitution, 13th Amendment- law supported by Supreme Court Ruling in Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District (1969) U.S. Supreme Court)

ILLINOIS

Statute of Limitations Suggested Revision(s)

Illinois should include kidnapping and sexual assault/abuse of children in list of offenses with no statute of limitations.

HEAL recommends Illinois Code 720 ILCS 5/3-5; 5/3-7 be amended to include sexual assault/rape/abuse of children and kidnapping in the list of offenses having no Statute of Limitations.

Alaska provides one example of a State that includes kidnapping, rape, and sexual abuse in the list of offenses that have no Statute of Limitations for prosecution. (Source: ALASKA STAT. § 12.10.010)

HEAL recommends Illinois revise Illinois code (735 ILCS 5/13-202.2) to extend the Statute of Limitations for child victims to file suit upon reaching age of majority. HEAL recommends child victims be given 20 years from time of serious

psychological and/or physical injury (in addition to sexual abuse which already has a 20 year statute of limitations for filing civil suit in IL) or 15 years upon reaching age of majority to file a tort claim against the tortfeasor.

Alternatives to the above extension of time to file a claim for injured minors include judicial system providing accessible and competent attorneys required to represent minors on a contingency basis with no fees due unless case is won and amount to be paid to attorney may not exceed 50% of the damages and 50% total must include all attorney fees and expenses.

Child Abuse Laws Suggested Revision(s)

HEAL recommends Illinois revise its child abuse statutory definitions to include the following:

Emotional Abuse

Citation: Ann. Stat. § 9:6-8.21 (New Jersey Statutory Definition)

Abused child or abused or neglected child means a child under age 18 years who is in an institution, and:

- Has been placed there inappropriately for a continued period of time with the knowledge that the placement has resulted or may continue to result in harm to the child's mental or physical well-being
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- Who has been willfully isolated from ordinary social contact under circumstances that indicate emotional or social deprivation

The definitions and laws pertaining to child abuse and/or endangering the welfare of a child in Illinois are found in Illinois Code 325 ILCS 5/. Please amend Illinois' laws to include the above definitions as applied under our Child Endangerment, Child Welfare, and Child Abuse laws.

In addition, HEAL recommends that the definition of Abandonment be added to Illinois' Child Endangerment Laws at 325 ILCS 5/ and defined as in the following Kansas Statute:

Kansas § 38-2202. Definitions. "As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children, unless the context otherwise indicates: "Abandon" or "abandonment" means to forsake, desert or, (a) without making appropriate provision for substitute care, cease providing care for the child."

HEAL recommends that “appropriate provision for substitute care” be limited to the least restrictive environment within the child’s community of residence and/or within the State of Illinois if institutionalization is required.

****Special Note: Unlicensed Facilities**

HEAL recommends that Illinois amend current residential child care licensing standards found at Illinois Administrative Code 225 ILCS 10, Title 89, Chapter III, subchapter e, part 404 to include the same code/law as Arkansas in regards to unlicensed facilities. Arkansas has the best law regarding unlicensed child care facilities.

Arkansas’ Ann. Code § 20-78-208. Unlicensed child care facility unlawful.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, group, corporation, organization, or association to operate or assist in the operation of a child care facility which has not been licensed by the Division of Child Care and Early Childhood Education.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to falsify an application for licensure, to knowingly circumvent the authority of the Child Care Facility Licensing Act, 20-78-201 et seq., to knowingly violate the orders issued by the division, or to advertise the provision of child care which is not licensed or approved or exempt by the division.

(c) A violation of this section shall be a Class C misdemeanor.

Faith-Based Exemptions Suggested Revision(s)

HEAL recommends Illinois amend Code 225 ILCS 10, Title 89, Chapter III, subchapter d, part 337 and adopt the language found in California Health and Safety Code § 1596.792, which requires licensure of faith-based/religious childcare providers unless they meet standard exemption requirements such as caring solely for their own family members. (Source: <http://www.childcarelaw.org/docs/ganda-licenseexempt.pdf> and <http://law.onecle.com/california/health/1596.792.html>.) .

Educational Consultants/Referral Services Suggested Revision(s)

HEAL recommends that Illinois establish professional guidelines and professional licensure standards and certification requirements for any individual engaging in a business of making referrals to any mental health or educational institution.

Teen/Youth Transport Services Suggested Revision(s)

HEAL recommends that Illinois establish professional guidelines and professional licensure standards and certification requirements for any individual or business engaging in involuntary transport of youth for mental health, behavioral health,

medical care, and/or educational purposes. HEAL recommends that anyone engaged in such a business at minimum be required to be licensed Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) with ambulance driver certification with special licensing/certification requirements for transport services taking children across state lines. HEAL recommends that only law enforcement personnel engaged in transporting adjudicated youth who have been court-ordered to a secured treatment facility be permitted to transport youth across state lines for such purposes and that private placements of youth be outlawed as we recommend all youth be recognized as having the right to due process when enrollment/placement violates a minor's civil liberty interests.

Seclusion and Restraint Suggested Revision(s)

HEAL suggests Illinois amend State laws regarding seclusion and restraint of children to match Sen. Harkin's (D-IA) and Rep. Miller's (D-CA) Keeping All Students Safe Act of 2011 (S. 2020, H.R. 1381).

Reparative/Conversion Therapy Revision(s)

HEAL suggests that Illinois enact a law similar to California's law banning reparative/conversion therapy on children and youth. HEAL believes the methods involved in reparative/conversion therapy are inhumane and harmful whether or not they are used to change sexual/sexual orientation behavior or any legal behavior or beliefs that may not align with those of families or service providers seeking to use coercive thought reform/conversion therapy techniques to change behavior. See http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120SB1172 for more information.

Facilities and Occupational and Professional Licensure Database Revision(s)

HEAL recommends that Illinois adopt Arizona's system for verifying facility licensure and checking for disciplinary reports. Arizona provides the most user-friendly searchable database on licensed facilities and the database includes inspection and complaint records. See <http://hsapps.azdhs.gov/ls/sod/SearchProv.aspx?type=BH>. Illinois should upgrade its facility license verification and disciplinary database so it is more accessible to consumers.

Illinois' current occupational licensure verification system (<https://www.idfpr.com/LicenseLookUp/LicenseLookup.asp>) requires individuals check multiple professions separately. It would improve consumer access to include all professions requiring licensure in a single verification search system such as is found in Utah. See <https://secure.utah.gov/llv/search/index.html>.

HEAL recommends that Illinois either include educator/teacher license verification with the overall professional licensure verification recommended above or continue to provide the current online searchable database for verifying educator licensing found here:
<http://webprod.isbe.net/ELISInquiry/NormalPages/Educators.aspx>.

The above measures would help Illinois protect consumers from fraud and abuse by making such information easily accessible.

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