



## AMENDMENT REPORT FOR MAY 26, 2025

The following table provides an initial summary of amendments filed in the Illinois House and Senate on May 26, 2025, **which may have implications for county governments**. These amendments touch on public safety, taxation, infrastructure governance, pension training requirements, and housing policies. ISACo will take positions on these amendments if necessary and update our tracked bill service to reflect adopted amendments.

Bill (Amendment)	Summary	Potential County Impact
HB 2545 (SCA 2)	This amendment expands the jurisdiction of the State Housing Appeals Board to include supportive housing developments and community-integrated living arrangements. It also broadens the definition of “housing organization” and reaffirms the State’s interest in ensuring housing availability for low-income persons with disabilities, retired persons, and the workforce.	Counties that deny certain types of housing projects, particularly supportive housing developments, may now face appeals filed with the State Housing Appeals Board. This limits local zoning autonomy and could result in mandated approvals of projects previously within local control, affecting land use planning and the provision of public services.
HB 3193 (SFA 2)	This pension-related amendment affects various retirement systems, including the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), and addresses credit transfers, contribution changes, elective office service, and disease benefit updates. It makes multiple adjustments to how service credit, contributions, and benefits are administered.	Counties participate in IMRF and may see changes in employer contributions, pension liability calculations, and administration of benefits for elected officials and employees. Implementation costs could increase, especially for counties with retirees impacted by the new provisions. The unfunded mandate clause indicates counties must comply without state reimbursement.
HB 3564 (SCA 3)	This amendment creates the Rental Fee Transparency and Fairness Act. It mandates clear disclosure of all non-optional fees in lease	Counties with rental inspection or tenant-landlord ordinance enforcement roles may be required to adapt processes and inform local

	<p>agreements and prohibits certain fees or practices such as charging both a security deposit and move-in/out fees. It applies to most residential leases except owner-occupied premises with six or fewer units.</p>	<p>landlords and tenants about these changes. While counties with home rule powers are limited by the act, enforcement responsibility is likely to increase, especially where counties mediate landlord-tenant disputes.</p>
SB 1449 (SCA 2)	<p>This amendment authorizes the Kendall County Forest Preserve District to impose a retail sales tax and service occupation tax up to 1% to support forest preserve operations. It includes language allowing taxes on leases and service occupations, and provides for voter approval of such taxes by referendum.</p>	<p>Although specific to Kendall County, this amendment sets a precedent for forest preserve districts in other counties seeking local sales tax authority. If replicated elsewhere, counties may need to coordinate with election authorities and tax administrators. It introduces a new revenue stream that could support land conservation but may also affect local sales tax competition.</p>