1. **Crime Victims Compensation Act**

The primary purpose of this legislation is to provide financial assistance to victims of violent crime and their families to help cover expenses resulting from the crime. Under the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act, victims of violent crime or their dependents may be eligible to receive compensation from the state for expenses such as medical and dental care, counseling, lost wages, and funeral or burial costs. The act covers a range of crimes, including but not limited to homicide, sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. Family members are recognized as victims, including but not limited to a spouse, parent, child, or anyone living in the household of a victim who has a substantially similar relationship to a spouse, parent, or child. Specifically for pecuniary loss - anyone under 18 who is a brother, sister, half-brother, or half-sister of victim. The Act also recognizes dependents of a victim as victims, where a dependent equal a relative of a victim partially or wholly dependent, and children born after their death. The Attorney General’s office and the Court of Claims are primarily responsible for enforcing and overseeing this law, although several other agencies and officials are a part of the process, including local law enforcement, hospitals, and mandated reporters.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2028&ChapterID=57>

1. **Victims Economic Safety and Security Act**

The Illinois Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (VESSA) was enacted and came into effect on August 25, 2003. It is a law designed to protect employees who are victims of domestic or sexual violence or have a family or household member who is a victim. The main goal of the law is to allow these employees to take unpaid leave from work without fear of losing their jobs or facing retaliation from their employers. By providing leave for victims and their family members to seek medical attention, legal assistance, counseling, safety planning, and other related services, VESSA aims to reduce the economic barriers that may prevent victims from escaping abusive situations and seeking the help they need. The Attorney General’s office and the Department of Labor are responsible for enforcing and overseeing the VESSA.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2502&ChapterID=68>

1. **Violent Crime Witness Protection Act**

The Violent Crime Witness Protection Act in Illinois aims to help witnesses involved in violent crime investigations or prosecutions by providing safety, support, and confidentiality. The law helps witnesses with protection when they cooperate with law enforcement and with financial support through the Violent Crime Witness Protection Fund to cover expenses related to protecting and assisting witnesses and their families. Assistance may be awarded for emergency or temporary living costs, housing costs, relocation or transition expenses, lost wage assistance, and other expenses. The law is collaboratively implemented by the Illinois Criminal Justice Authority, Office of the Attorney General, and Chief executive of a police agency. This Act was previously known as the Gang Crime Witness Protection Act.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3496&ChapterID=54>

1. **Homelessness Prevention Act**

The Homelessness Prevention Act in Illinois is a state law that aims to provide financial assistance and support services to individuals and families who are at risk of becoming homeless. It covers families in a household experiencing homelessness as a result of victimization of a crime or illegal action by a landlord. Passed on August 22, 2001, it seeks to prevent homelessness by helping those in danger of losing their housing or those who have recently lost their housing to regain stability. According to the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), which administers the Homelessness Prevention Program established under the Act, the program offers various forms of support to eligible individuals and families, including assistance with rental costs, utilities, emergency housing, and case management services.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1436&ChapterID=29>

1. **Safe Homes Act**

The Safe Homes Act in Illinois is a state law designed to protect the rights of tenants and their household members—including family—who are survivors of domestic or sexual violence, stalking, or dating violence. The Act, which became effective on January 1, 2007, allows survivors to terminate their residential lease without penalty under certain circumstances, request a lock change, receive protection from eviction, and take other necessary actions to ensure their safety. While there is no one entity responsible for enforcing the law, the courts hold primary responsibility in affirmative defense.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2817&ChapterID=62>

1. **Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, or Stalking Act**

The Address Confidentiality for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, or Stalking Act, also known as the Address Confidentiality Program (ACP), is an Illinois program designed to protect the safety and confidentiality of the addresses of survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking. The program allows eligible survivors to use a substitute mailing address, provided by the state, to help keep their actual physical address confidential. The Attorney General’s office designates State, local, or nonprofit agencies to assist in the application process and those agencies may also provide counseling and shelter services to the victim(s).

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2101&ChapterID=59>

1. **Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education**

The Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act in Illinois is a law that aims to address sexual violence on college and university campuses. Passed on August 21, 2015, it requires higher education institutions to establish comprehensive policies on sexual violence, provide a survivor-centered response, ensure a fair investigation and resolution process, offer ongoing prevention and awareness programs, and submit annual reports to the Illinois Attorney General's Office. The goal of the Act is to promote a safer and more supportive environment for all students and to enhance transparency, accountability, and consistent procedures in addressing incidents of sexual violence. Survivors have the right to confidentiality, accommodations and support services, access to information regarding reporting options and procedures, and prevention and awareness programs among others.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3672&ChapterID=18>

1. **Adult Protective Services Act**

The Adult Protective Services Act in Illinois aims to protect vulnerable adults aged 60 and above, as well as adults with disabilities aged 18-59, from abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. The purpose of the Act is to ensure the safety and well-being of these individuals by providing a system to report and respond to allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Primarily enforced through the Illinois Department on Aging, with mandated reporters required to report incidences, the Act ensures that victims receive necessary assistance and intervention, such as case management, counseling, legal assistance, emergency shelter, or medical services.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1452&ChapterID=31>

1. **Abused and Neglected Long Term Care Facility Residents Reporting Act**

The Abused and Neglected Long Term Care Facility Residents Reporting Act is a law in the United States that requires employees of long-term care facilities to report suspected abuse or neglect of residents to the appropriate authorities. The act was enacted in Illinois in 2003. It also requires long-term care facilities to provide training to employees on how to recognize and report abuse or neglect. Its primary purpose is to protect residents of long-term care facilities, like nursing homes and assisted living centers, from abuse and neglect. To ensure appropriate handling of these cases, the act sets up a system for investigating reports, involving the Illinois Department of Public Health and other relevant authorities, such as the Department of Human Services. This process guarantees that protective measures are taken for the residents and that any violations are addressed.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1222&ChapterID=21>

1. **Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act**

The Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act (SASETA) was enacted in the state of Illinois on January 1, 2019. The primary goal of SASETA is to provide immediate, compassionate, and comprehensive medical care and support to sexual assault survivors. Hospitals in Illinois are required to provide emergency medical care and forensic services to sexual assault survivors, regardless of their ability to pay, which includes conducting a medical forensic examination, collecting evidence, and offering appropriate medical treatments. SASETA also establishes guidelines for the proper handling of forensic evidence, ensuring that it is collected, preserved, and transferred to law enforcement agencies in a timely and appropriate manner. Also, the act mandates that survivors receive information about their rights and available support services, such as counseling and advocacy resources. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) is the primary office responsible for implementing and overseeing the act, and the Illinois State Police oversees the storage and testing of Evidence Collection Kits.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1531&ChapterID=35>

1. **Trafficking Victims Protection Act**

Illinois enacted the Illinois Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2005. The TVPA provides a comprehensive framework for addressing human trafficking in Illinois, including provisions for prosecution of traffickers, protection and support for victims, and prevention efforts. Victims of trafficking are defined as individuals who have been subjected to involuntary servitude, debt bondage, peonage, or slavery, or who have been forced into commercial sex acts. The law recognizes that victims of trafficking may be foreign nationals or U.S. citizens and provides protections regardless of the victim's immigration status. The law provides for comprehensive assistance and services to victims of human trafficking, which includes medical and psychological treatment, housing assistance, legal aid, job training, and other support services to help victims rebuild their lives. The act involves collaboration among various government agencies, law enforcement, and service providers at the local and state level, including the courts, law enforcement agencies, the State Attorney’s office, and Illinois Department of Human Services.

[https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2812&ChapterID=57#:~:text=The%20purpose%20of%20this%20Act,or%20involuntary%20servitude%20or%20subjected](https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2812&ChapterID=57%23:~:text=The%2520purpose%2520of%2520this%2520Act,or%2520involuntary%2520servitude%2520or%2520subjected)

1. **Family Bereavement Leave Act**

The Illinois Family Bereavement Leave Act was enacted on July 29, 2016. The law came into effect to provide eligible employees with the right to take time off from work to grieve the loss of a child, attend the funeral, or make necessary arrangements after the death of their child. Under this act, eligible employees are entitled to take up to two weeks (10 workdays) of unpaid bereavement leave following the death of a child. Unpaid leave is awarded to anyone whose child dies. The child can be biological, adopted, foster, a stepchild, or legal ward. However, the Illinois Family Bereavement Leave Act applies to employers with 50 or more employees, in line with the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) eligibility criteria. To be eligible, an employee must have worked for the employer for at least 12 months and have completed a minimum of 1,250 hours of service during that time. The Department of Labor and the Attorney General have the discretionary power to enforce this act.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3724&ChapterID=68>

1. **IL Domestic Violence Act**

The Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA) was enacted in 1986. The primary purpose of this legislation was to address the pervasive issue of domestic violence and provide legal protection and support to victims, while also holding abusers accountable for their actions. The IDVA defines domestic violence as physical abuse, harassment, intimidation, interference with personal liberty, or willful deprivation involving family or household members. It covers various relationships, including spouses, former spouses, parents, children, and others who share a household or have a dating relationship. Under the IDVA, victims of domestic violence can seek an Order of Protection. An Order of Protection is a court order that restricts the abuser from contacting, threatening, or physically harming the victim. It may also grant the victim temporary custody of children, exclusive possession of a shared residence, and other relief. The act is enforced and implemented by several entities, including the courts, local law enforcement agencies, and the Illinois Department of Human Services.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs5.asp?ActID=2100&ChapterID=59>

1. **Stalking No Contact Order Act**

The Illinois Stalking No Contact Order Act was enacted on January 1, 2010. The primary purpose of the legislation is to provide legal protection and support to individuals who were victims of stalking, regardless of their relationship with the stalker. The act defines stalking as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, causing that person to fear for their safety or the safety of another person or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking behaviors may include following, monitoring, threatening, or communicating with the victim. Victims of stalking can seek a Stalking No Contact Order from the court that prohibits the stalker from contacting, threatening, or physically approaching the victim. It may also include additional restrictions based on the circumstances of the case. The act is enforced and implemented primarily by the courts and local law enforcement agencies.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3123&ChapterID=57>

1. **Civil No Contact Order Act**

The Illinois Civil No Contact Order Act was enacted on August 22, 2004. The primary purpose of this legislation was to provide legal protection and support to individuals who had been victims of non-consensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration, regardless of their relationship with the perpetrator. Family recognized as victims include spouses, children, parents, stepchildren, and persons who share a common dwelling. This order prohibits the perpetrator from contacting, threatening, or physically approaching the victim. It may also include additional restrictions based on the circumstances of the case, such as staying away from the victim's home or workplace. The act is enforced and implemented primarily by the courts and local law enforcement agencies.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs5.asp?ActID=2491&ChapterID=57>

1. **Criminal Victims’ Asset Discovery Act**

The Illinois Criminal Victims' Asset Discovery Act was enacted on August 18, 2005. The primary purpose of this legislation was to help victims of crime recover compensation from the assets of convicted offenders. Under the Illinois Criminal Victims' Asset Discovery Act, a victim of a crime, or their legal representative, can request the court to issue a citation to discover the assets of a person convicted of the crime. This citation allows the victim to investigate the financial resources of the convicted person to determine if they have assets that can be used to pay restitution, compensatory damages, or other costs related to the crime. The act requires the convicted person to provide a detailed list of their assets and income, which can include bank accounts, real estate, vehicles, and other valuable property. The act is enforced by the office of the State's Attorneys and the office of the Illinois Attorney General.

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1976&ChapterID=54>