



Rep. Mary E. Flowers

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LRB103 04739 KTG 58661 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 1039

2 AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_. Amend House Bill 1039 by replacing  
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the  
5 Marshall Plan for Moms Interagency Task Force Act.

6 Section 5. Findings. The General Assembly finds the  
7 following:

8 (1) Any relief and long-term recovery from the  
9 economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic must recognize  
10 the disproportionate burden mothers have weathered. Women,  
11 especially mothers, have faced the brunt of the economic  
12 challenges of the pandemic due to social barriers and  
13 policy failures that have been compounded by enduring  
14 racism and gender injustices, including the lack of care  
15 infrastructure, lack of family-supportive workplaces, and  
16 gender and racial pay inequities.

1           (2) Women continue to face unjust gender and racial  
2 wage gaps, and are overrepresented in low-wage jobs,  
3 despite their gains in workforce participation.  
4 Asian-American and Pacific Islander women, particularly  
5 Southeast Asian and Pacific Islander women, get paid as  
6 little as \$0.50 for every dollar a White man makes. Black  
7 women make only \$0.63 for every dollar a White man makes,  
8 and as a result may lose \$946,000 in their lifetimes.  
9 Latina women earn \$0.55 for every dollar earned by a White  
10 man, and as a result may lose over \$1,100,000 in wages over  
11 the course of a 40-year career. Native American women are  
12 paid \$0.60 for every dollar a White man makes and are  
13 murdered at 10 times the rate of the national average,  
14 even though financial independence and security can  
15 increase chances of escaping violence for these women.  
16 Women's wages are key to their families' economic security  
17 and survival. Across the country, mothers are breadwinners  
18 in almost half of families with children under 18, even  
19 though mothers face a greater pay gap than women as a  
20 whole. Even prior to the pandemic, working mothers faced  
21 continued biases and stigmas in the workplace that  
22 caregiving responsibilities will negatively impact their  
23 work performance.

24           (3) Women have suffered the majority of  
25 pandemic-related job losses. Since February 2020, women  
26 have lost over 5,400,000 net jobs and account for 55% of

1 overall net job loss since the beginning of the crisis.  
2 Women of color are experiencing higher rates of job loss  
3 than White women. According to the Bureau of Labor  
4 Statistics January 2021 unemployment data, the jobless  
5 rate for Black women and Latina women aged 20 and over is  
6 over 60% higher than their White counterparts. Asian  
7 Americans recorded the highest jobless rates among women  
8 in the last 6 months of 2020, even though before the  
9 pandemic their average unemployment rate was the lowest.

10 (4) Women face a disproportionate burden of caregiving  
11 responsibilities. Mothers are 3 times more likely than  
12 fathers to be responsible for most of the caregiving and  
13 household work. Single mothers are more likely than other  
14 parents to take care of all housework and childcare  
15 responsibilities in their household, and are more likely  
16 than other mothers to experience financial insecurity.

17 (5) Throughout the pandemic, women of color have  
18 played integral roles on the front lines as essential  
19 workers, including as nursing assistants, home health  
20 aides, and child care educators.

21 (6) The unprecedented burdens of child care, work, and  
22 remote learning have strained mental and emotional health  
23 for mothers. These points of stress are compounded by  
24 financial instability, racial injustice, being a single  
25 parent, having children with special needs, and many other  
26 factors.

1 Section 10. Task Force.

2 (a) The Marshall Plan for Moms Interagency Task Force is  
3 established. The Task Force shall consist of the following  
4 members or their designees:

5 (1) the Director of Labor, who shall serve as chair;

6 (2) the Secretary of Human Services;

7 (3) the Chairman of the Illinois Workers' Compensation  
8 Commission;

9 (4) the Director of Public Health;

10 (5) the Director of Human Rights;

11 (6) two members, who shall be appointed by the  
12 Governor, one upon the recommendation of the Illinois  
13 AFL-CIO and one upon the recommendation of the Illinois  
14 Manufacturers' Association;

15 (7) one member, who shall be appointed by the Speaker  
16 of the House of Representatives; and

17 (8) one member, who shall be appointed by the  
18 President of the Senate.

19 (b) Upon the appointment of a quorum of members, the Task  
20 Force shall meet as often as is necessary, but no less than  
21 once per quarter and where otherwise appropriate to fulfilling  
22 its duties under this Act. The members of the Task Force shall  
23 serve without compensation but shall be entitled to  
24 reimbursement for all necessary expenses incurred in the  
25 performance of their duties.

1 (c) The Department of Labor shall provide staff and other  
2 assistance to the Task Force.

3 Section 15. Policy areas; proposals and recommendations.  
4 The Task Force shall examine the following policy areas and  
5 may issue proposals and recommendations thereon:

6 (1) The utilization of recurring payments or financial  
7 assistance to mothers and other caregivers and any  
8 equivalent policies under all current State and federal  
9 programs.

10 (2) The current utilization rates and impacts of  
11 family leave programs as well as specific impacts of the  
12 programs on mothers and other caregivers.

13 (3) Current State policy impacting the childcare  
14 industry and the access or availability of child care in  
15 all areas of the State.

16 (4) The impact of any new policies imposed by the  
17 federal government or by State or local officials during  
18 the COVID-19 pandemic that have impacted mothers and other  
19 caregivers in the workforce.

20 (5) The availability and access to mental health  
21 support for mothers and other caregivers, and the impact  
22 of access or availability to mental health support on such  
23 families.

24 (6) The access and availability of all such programs  
25 for immigrant families, and the impact of inaccessibility

1 or unavailability of any such programs on immigrant  
2 families and the State.

3 (7) Any other areas the Task Force deems relevant in  
4 the review of policies that may impact mothers and other  
5 caregivers.

6 Section 20. Hearings. Within one year after the effective  
7 date of this Act, in carrying out its functions, the Task Force  
8 shall hold 2 public hearings around the State to foster  
9 discussions among, and conduct formal public hearings with  
10 requisite public notice to solicit input and recommendations  
11 from statewide and regional stakeholder interests. The Task  
12 Force shall also accept public input in writing. The Task  
13 Force may utilize remote access such as web conferencing in  
14 order to comply with the provisions of this Section.

15 Section 25. Findings and recommendations. Within 2 years  
16 after the effective date of this Act, the Task Force shall  
17 report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and  
18 the General Assembly and shall publicize its findings on a  
19 website provided by the Department of Labor.

20 Section 30. Findings and recommendations. This Act is  
21 repealed 3 years after the effective date of this Act.

22 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon

1 becoming law.".