



First Reading



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States Seek to Block Internet Dating Predators

Legislators in some states have reacted with concern to stories about sex offenders using Internet dating services to find potential victims. A computer search of all states found laws on this topic in three (New Jersey, New York, and Texas); they are described below. Three recent Illinois bills proposing similar requirements are also described.

Other States

New Jersey

New Jersey’s Internet Dating Safety Act requires Internet dating service providers to provide safety awareness notifications to members. Such notifications can include advice never to post a last name or other identifying information in an Internet profile and never to meet other members except in public places.

Service providers that do not conduct criminal background screenings must notify all New Jersey members of that fact, using at least two of the following methods: (1) when an e-mail message is sent or received by a New Jersey member, a “click-through” or other method requiring the member to acknowledge receipt of the information; (2) on the profile describing a member to a New Jersey member; or (3) on a Webpage of the provider used when the New Jersey member signs up for the service.

Service providers that conduct criminal background screenings must disclose that fact to all New Jersey members on a Webpage used when a New Jersey member signs up. They must also disclose whether they allow a member who has been identified as having a criminal conviction to communicate with New

Jersey members. Members must also be warned of potential problems with using such screening methods. For example, not all criminal records are public in all states, and not all databases are kept up to date. Providers that fail to provide notice, or falsely indicate that they have done criminal background checks, commit an unlawful practice.

Texas

Texas similarly requires Internet dating services to tell Texas members on their Websites whether they do criminal background checks on members. If a provider does such checks, it must include on its Website a statement of whether it excludes from its service persons who have been convicted of felonies; offenses requiring registration as a sex offender; or offenses constituting family violence. The provider must also include the number of years of a member’s criminal history that are included in the criminal background check, and a statement on the limitations of background checks.

A provider must also include a safety awareness statement on its Website to promote awareness of safer online dating practices. The state Attorney General can seek to prevent or restrain a violation of these provisions, and can bring suit for a civil penalty of up to \$250 for each Texas member who was registered with a provider during the time of violation.

New York

An Internet dating service provider must have a safety awareness notification on its Website, which must be given at any time a New York member registers with it. The notification must warn members to be

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Some States Require Insurance for High School Athletes

Injuries to high school athletes have caused concern about whether their medical expenses will be paid. The Legislative Research Unit checked the laws of 18 states to find which of them require high schools to provide, or mandate, insurance coverage for injuries to students during athletic activities.

Only one surveyed state (California) appears to have a law requiring school districts to make sure that all their athletes have insurance. Laws of 10 surveyed states and Illinois authorize, but do not require, public schools to buy insurance for athletes (or for a broader class of students that could include athletes):

Florida	North Carolina
Illinois	Ohio
Missouri	Pennsylvania
New Jersey	Texas
New York	Washington
Wisconsin	

The California, New Jersey, Washington, and Wisconsin laws say or imply that students or parents are to pay at least part of the costs of such insurance.

State high school, or high school athletic, associations in 16 surveyed states and Illinois responded to inquiries on this topic. Those in 11 surveyed states make full-season insurance coverage for sports mandatory for student athletes in some way.

In 12 surveyed states, associations procure catastrophic insurance for

all member schools (a high-deductible medical plan that generally starts after basic medical or dental coverage has been used). The plans generally have a \$25,000 or \$50,000 deductible; maximum benefits range from \$250,000 to \$5 million. In some states, the schools pay all premiums directly. In others, they pay part of the cost and

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the association pays part. In still other states, the association pays the entire premium. But regardless of how the costs are stated, coverage is mandatory in these 12 states. New York's association offers insurance for school systems that choose to buy it. Most of these plans cover all official in-season activities (including practices and travel to and from events). Some are more limited, covering only association-sponsored events and tournaments at the season's end. The Illinois High School Association pays for a catastrophic injury plan for all students competing in state tournaments that it conducts and supervises.

Two responding state associations require student athletes to have coverage. Florida's association



requires catastrophic coverage for student athletes; Missouri's requires schools to get proof of insurance before a student can practice or play.

In summary, one surveyed state requires by law that student athletes have insurance; 11 authorize public schools to buy it. Among the 16 surveyed states, and Illinois, that responded to inquiries, associations in 13 require or buy insurance for student athletes in at least some cases. Thus, at least some student athletes are insured in at least 14 surveyed states—usually through a state high school association:

Arizona	Indiana	Ohio
California	Iowa	Pennsylvania
Florida	Michigan	Virginia
Georgia	Missouri	Wisconsin
Illinois	New Jersey	

State laws and policies are described below and summarized in Table 1 on page 6.

Illinois

The School Code authorizes school boards to provide medical and/or hospital service coverage through accident and health insurance, or through hospital or medical service corporations, for students injured while participating in school-sponsored athletic events. Costs of the insurance are to be paid with revenue from athletic events; any shortfall may be paid from the district's educational fund.

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States Seek to Block Internet Dating Predators

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cautious when communicating with a stranger who wants to meet them; never to include a last name or other identifying information in an Internet profile or initial e-mail messages; and always to meet another member in a public place and tell an acquaintance where they will be going and when they should return. The state Attorney General can bring suit against any service provider that fails to provide the notification for an injunction against further violations and up to \$250 for each New York member who was registered with the service during the time of violation.

Illinois Bills

In the 95th General Assembly (2007-08), House Bill 563 (Molaro), as amended by House Committee Amendment 3 (Judiciary II—Criminal Law Committee),

proposed to require an Internet dating service provider to disclose to Illinois members if it did not conduct a sex offender registrant search on its members. The disclosure would have been required to appear on the provider's Website. A service provider would have had to require applicants to make an electronic acknowledgement of the disclosure before accepting them as members.

If the service provider chose to conduct sex offender registry searches, and allowed registered sex offenders to be members, the provider would have been required to disclose to its members all members who had been identified as registered sex offenders. A service provider would also have been required to post a safety awareness notification on its Website, including information about the potential for offenders to circumvent safety precautions and a list of safety measures that members should take. Violation of any of the provisions would have been an unlawful business practice under

the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. The bill lost 4-7 in the House Judiciary II—Criminal Law Committee.

In the 96th General Assembly (2009-10), H.B. 249 (Bradley-Farnham-Gordon-McAsey et al.) proposed the same requirements as 95th General Assembly H.B. 563. It died for lack of action in the House Computer Technology Committee.

In the current General Assembly, S.B. 2545 (Silverstein) proposes a new act on Internet dating safety. It would require each Internet dating service that has Illinois members to post a safety awareness notice, and prominently state whether it screens members for criminal backgrounds—and if so, whether it blocks persons with criminal convictions from contacting Illinois members. The bill was introduced this month and referred to the Senate Assignments Committee. □

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Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly

The Legislative Research Unit staff is required to prepare abstracts of reports required to be filed with the General Assembly. Legislators may receive copies of entire reports by sending the enclosed form to the State Government Report Distribution Center at the Illinois State Library. Abstracts are published quarterly. Legislators who wish to receive them more often may contact the executive director.

Aging, Dept. on

Older Adult Services Act report, 2011 [sic]

Lists activities under the Act; priorities for 2011; and Older Adult Services Advisory Committee

(OASAC) recommendations. Accomplishments in 2010 include drafting, reviewing, and approving a 3-year plan and implementation schedule to restructure the state's service delivery system for older

http://www.ilga.gov/commission/lru/lru_home.html

adults, and publishing a Plan to Restructure the State of Illinois Service Delivery System for Older Adults in September 2010. (320 ILCS 42/15(c); Jan. 2011, 30 pp.)

Agriculture Dept.

Farmland conversion, FY 2010

State agency purchases or other actions affected 36,817 acres. Illinois Commerce Commission converted the most (23,782). Other major acreage conversions were by the EPA (8,571), Department of Natural Resources (1,983), and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (1,709). Lists conversions

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Some States Require Insurance for High School Athletes *(continued from p. 2)*

The Illinois Insurance Code says insurers may offer to school districts “special group policies” providing medical and/or hospital service to students injured in school-sponsored athletic events.

The Illinois High School Association (IHSA) buys a group policy of catastrophic injury insurance protection for students involved in each state tournament series. This policy covers tournaments “conducted and supervised” by the IHSA, including travel arranged, provided, and paid by it. It has a \$25,000 deductible; maximum coverage of \$500,000 per accident; and an overall lifetime maximum of \$2 million per person covered. It does not cover activities in regular sports seasons. The IHSA pays about \$60,000 annually for the policy.

Currently, House Amendment 1 (W.Davis) to Illinois H.B. 603 (Madigan) would require high schools to have catastrophic coverage for any athlete who suffers an injury causing medical expenses of at least \$50,000. The bill is on the order of Second Reading; House Amendment 1 is in the Rules Committee.

Arizona

The Arizona Interscholastic Association, Inc. (AIA) recommends that student athletes be required to show proof of insurance coverage before practicing or playing. The AIA buys “excess accident insurance” for all students “while engaged in school sponsored interscholastic activities during the season of sport or activity.” The coverage, which

comes with AIA membership, has a \$25,000 deductible and a \$4 million maximum lifetime benefit. The AIA paid \$5.07 per student for the coverage in the 2010-11 school year.

California

School districts must ensure that members of athletic teams have insurance for accidents. Athletes covered under their own or parents’ plan need not have insurance through the school. Athletes without insurance must buy it through the school; if they and their parents cannot afford it, the school must provide it.

The coverage is to be for injuries suffered while preparing for or engaging in a school-sponsored athletic event, or being transported between the school and the place of the athletic event. Members of school bands; cheerleaders; team managers; and students selected to help in conducting athletic events must have coverage for accidents during transportation.

Florida

A school board, school athletic association, or school may buy insurance for, or self-insure, students against injuries suffered in school athletic events. Premiums may be paid from school board funds or a surcharge on admission to athletic events. Any insurance provided by a school district must also cover home-schooled students participating in school athletic activities; but they can be required to pay any resulting additional premiums.

The Florida High School Athletic Association requires member schools to have catastrophic insurance coverage and a base plan covering up to \$25,000 in medical costs (unless the school’s catastrophic plan has no deductible).

Schools need not buy base plan coverage if they can certify that all students are covered in other ways (usually under family plans).

Georgia

The Georgia High School Association (GHSA) buys catastrophic coverage for students enrolled at member schools. Premiums are paid mostly from GHSA general funds; about 20% of the cost is stated separately as part of member dues. In 2011-12, the largest schools pay \$525 under the plan and the smallest pay \$220.

Indiana

The Indiana High School Athletic Association provides catastrophic accident insurance for student athletes with a \$25,000 deductible and a \$1 million maximum benefit.

Iowa

The Iowa High School Athletic Association (which oversees boys’ sports) and the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union jointly provide catastrophic insurance for athletes and other students participating in sanctioned sports.

Massachusetts

No laws on this subject were found, and the state association did not reply to inquiries.

Michigan

The Michigan High School Athletic Association provides catastrophic insurance coverage for injuries in athletic activities under its jurisdiction.

Missouri

A school board may designate school programs of instruction and extracurricular activities that it believes present unusual physical hazards to students, and authorize use of school funds to buy hospital and medical insurance for students if

buying insurance would be a hardship to their parents.

The Missouri State High School Activities Association requires schools to verify that students have basic athletic insurance coverage before practicing or competing. Its constitution authorizes a fee on members to pay premiums for a statewide catastrophic insurance plan for all students while practicing or participating in interscholastic programs (including music, speech, scholar bowl, spirit, and athletic events).

That plan costs schools \$4.65 per junior high student and \$5.03 per high school student for 2011-12.

New Jersey

Any board of education can buy accident insurance for students injured while participating in, training for, or travelling to or from games or contests, and students traveling to and from other extracurricular activities. Students getting the coverage can be required to pay part of the premiums.

The New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association provides catastrophic coverage for state tournaments only; it does not cover regular-season events.

New York

School boards can buy insurance against accidental injuries to students in physical education classes or sports activities, and levy taxes to pay the premiums. New York's State Public High School Athletic Association does not cover students automatically, but its Pupil Benefits Plan is available for schools that choose to provide coverage. The Plan has two plans and three options, and can provide broad or narrow coverage of kinds of events.

North Carolina

Local school boards are authorized to buy group accident and/or health insurance for students. The state high school athletic association did not respond to inquiries.

Ohio

Any school board may buy accident insurance for, or self-insure, students in school athletic programs for which districts are authorized to spend public money. The Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) provides catastrophic insurance for sports that it authorizes, sanctions, or schedules, including any sports for which it hosts state tournaments. It costs OHSAA about \$700,000 per year for 350,000 students. Schools pay nothing for the coverage. OHSAA's 2009-2010 financial statement showed that almost 85% of its income was tournament revenue. Some schools cover the plan's deductible through local insurance agencies.

Pennsylvania

Any school board may buy insurance for, or appropriate funds to pay, medical or hospital expenses of students due to participation in school athletic events; practices; or school transportation to or from athletic events. The Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association provides basic catastrophic coverage for student athletes, with a \$25,000 deductible and a maximum of \$5 million per incident. Coverage is included in member schools' dues.

Texas

A school district board may buy insurance for students injured while training for or engaging in interschool athletics, or in school-sponsored campus activities (the law does not say that coverage

must be limited to athletic or other dangerous activities). The level of insurance is to be in keeping with a district's financial condition.

Virginia

The Virginia High School League (VHSL), which governs interscholastic public high school activities, provides catastrophic insurance coverage for all athletes in member schools. The premium, part of school membership fees, is \$5.75 per varsity athlete or cheerleader this year. The plan covers only the major varsity sports, but lasts from pre-season tryouts to post-season tournaments. The VHSL does not require schools to buy added insurance, but does recommend that they have a source of payment for treatment costs up to the deductible.

Washington

Any school district can provide accident insurance for students. The district can pay all or part of the premiums for interschool activities, and can require students in extracurricular activities to have insurance. Districts are to reduce or waive premiums for low-income students wanting to participate in extracurricular activities.

A Washington Interscholastic Activities Association spokesman stated that all districts in the state have coverage, mostly through one of two companies.

Wisconsin

School boards for high schools can provide accident insurance for students using school district funds, if approved at the board's annual meeting. □

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Table 1: Student Athlete Insurance Provisions in 19 States

State	<i>State law</i>		<i>State association provisions*</i>	
	<i>Requires insurance</i>	<i>Authorizes insurance</i>	<i>Requires insurance</i>	<i>Insures athletes itself†</i>
Arizona	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
Florida	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Georgia	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	- ^Δ
North Carolina	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Ohio	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Wisconsin	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals	1	11	2	12

Notes

* No responses were received from high school associations in Massachusetts and North Carolina.

† Coverage provided through these associations is catastrophic or excess coverage. In Illinois and New Jersey, it applies only to injuries in state tournaments.

Δ The New York State Public High School Athletic Association contracts with an insurer to offer plans that schools can use to cover their athletes.

Teens and Tanning Booths: A Bad Mix?

As statistics on rising skin cancer rates in the general population do not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of young people for getting tans, a number of states have sought to prevent early or excessive use of indoor tanning facilities by minors. Illinois regulations ban use of tanning devices at tanning salons before age 14, and require parental consent until age 18. A majority of other states also have laws or regulations limiting minors' use of tanning facilities, although their provisions vary widely.

Illinois Law

The Tanning Facility Permit Act authorizes the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) to regulate tanning facilities, which it defines as follows:

“Tanning facility” or “Tanning facilities” means a room or a booth or group of rooms or booths that houses ultraviolet lamps or products containing lamps intended for the irradiation of any part of the living human body for cosmetic or nonmedical related purposes but does not include any hotel or motel guest rooms where sunlamps are installed in the restroom area.

Each tanning facility must have a permit from IDPH. IDPH is authorized to issue regulations governing tanning facilities. IDPH's regulations include the following restrictions on minors' use of tanning facilities:

Section 795.190 Records

....

(c) No minor under fourteen shall be allowed to use a tanning device, either alone or in the presence of another individual. Minors age fourteen through seventeen shall obtain the written consent of a parent or legal guardian prior to being provided access to a tanning device. The parent or legal guardian shall sign a consent form in the presence of the operator who is not a minor, indicating that such parent or guardian has read and understood the warnings required under Section 795.150(a). The parent or guardian shall not be required to be in the tanning room or booth with the minor.

(An IDPH administrator told the Legislative Research Unit that the phrase “Minors age fourteen through seventeen” in the second sentence applies to minors from age 14 until they turn 18.)

The required warnings include admonitions to avoid frequent or lengthy exposure; use protective eyewear; and consult a physician or pharmacist if taking any of a list of kinds of drugs that may increase the sensitivity of skin to ultraviolet light.

A computer search of all states' laws and regulations found that Illinois is among at least 32 states restricting minors' access to commercial tanning facilities.

IDPH can assess penalties up to \$1,000 per day of violation. Its regulations specify a fine of \$250 per day for violating the requirements described above based on minor customers' ages.

Other States

A computer search of all states' laws and regulations found that Illinois is among at least 32 states restricting minors' access to commercial tanning facilities. (In the list below, asterisks denote states that restrict minors' access only by regulation rather than statute):

Arizona*	Florida	Louisiana
Arkansas	Georgia	Maine*
California	Illinois*	Maryland
Connecticut	Indiana	Massachusetts
Delaware	Kentucky	Michigan
Minnesota	North Carolina	South Carolina*
Mississippi	North Dakota	Tennessee
New Hampshire	Ohio*	Texas
New Jersey	Oregon*	Utah
New York	Rhode Island*	Virginia
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		

* Restrictions are in regulations only.

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Teens and Tanning Booths: A Bad Mix? (continued from p. 7)

Those laws and regulations are categorized below.

Prohibited Until a Specified Age

Seven states (California, Georgia, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin) ban use of tanning facilities by persons below some age—usually 14. Texas has the most restrictive law, banning anyone under 16½ years old from using a tanning facility. Wisconsin’s ban applies to persons under 16. The bans in California, Georgia, Maine, New Jersey, and New York apply to persons under 14.

Three other states (Delaware, New Hampshire, and North Dakota) require a physician’s prescription for a person under 14 to use a tanning facility. North Carolina requires a person under 13 to have a prescription specifying the nature of the medical condition requiring treatment; the number of exposures allowed; and the length of each exposure.

Parent Must Accompany Minor

Indiana requires a person under 16 to be accompanied by a parent or guardian at a tanning facility. Wyoming requires this until age 15; six states do so until age 14 (Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Tennessee). Utah requires a parent or guardian to accompany a person under 18 to the first session at a tanning facility.

Parental Consent Required

All other states named above except North Carolina and Wisconsin require consent, signed by a parent or guardian, for a minor to use a tanning facility. Their provisions vary regarding: (1) age limits; (2) the content of consent forms; (3) whether they must be signed in the presence of the owner or operator; (4) the term or duration of the parental consent; and (5) limits on the number of sessions permitted with one consent form.

Illinois Bills

A 2011 bill (H.B. 1666, Gabel-Jakobsson et al.) proposed to amend the Tanning Facility Permit Act to ban all use of tanning facilities by persons under 18. It was assigned to the House Human Services Committee but lost a “Do Pass” motion 4-6 and was later re-referred to the Rules Committee for lack of action by the deadline. A similar bill in the Senate (S.B. 1329, Schoenberg-Silverstein) was assigned to the Senate Public Health Committee, which recommended that it “Do Pass,” but under a Senate Rule it returned to the Assignments Committee 31 days after the Senate adjourned. □

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by county. (505 ILCS 75/6; April 2011, 11 pp.)

Auditor General

2010 Annual Report

Auditor General completed 121 financial, compliance, and federal audits. Highlights: State lacked adequate controls to ensure that agencies' financial statements conformed with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP); state's financial reporting process does not allow timely, accurate completion of Comprehensive Annual Financial Report or Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards; Governor's Office extensively hired outside legal counsel without competitive procurement, and lacked policies and procedures for monitoring legal contracts; Department of Revenue overstated its liability to local governments for Personal Property Replacement Tax collections, and did not exercise adequate controls over recording, reporting, and distributing of income tax refunds; University of Illinois had inadequate documentation of payroll and fringe benefit spending for some nonacademic and hourly employees at Chicago campus; Department of Public Health did not adequately document procedures and monitoring of awards and grants programs; Illinois Power Agency did not prepare or submit financial information to Governor, General Assembly, or auditors; Chicago State University did not process some expenditures in compliance with stated procedures; Department of Human Rights did not keep adequate financial records or prepare accurate accounting reports using GAAP; and Department of Healthcare and

Family Services did not provide requested documentation to the auditors in a timely manner. Auditor General also does performance audits at legislators' request; his office issued five performance audits and two annual reviews in 2010. Gives details on all audits. (30 ILCS 5/3-15; March 2011, 40 pp.)

Central Management Services Dept.

Disabled hiring initiative report, FY 2011

Public Act 96-78 (2009) requires agencies in the executive branch to have programs to increase qualified disabled employees in state government. A new disability survey Website was launched in February 2011 for state agencies to track data. Agencies hired 105 disabled persons in FY 2010; the largest number (55) was at Human Services. (20 ILCS 405/405-122; Sept. 2011, 8 pp.)

Chief Procurement Office

Sole-source procurements, FY 2011

A total of 839 awards worth \$850 million were made by sole-source procurement: 259 (\$473 million) for general services and 580 (\$376 million) for higher education. Has details of each award. (30 ILCS 500/20-25(d); Aug. 2011, 33 pp.)

Commerce Commission

Cable and video service access annual report, 2011

The ICC received one new request for authorization to provide video and/or cable service; Highland Communication Services applied and was approved. AT&T submitted its third annual report showing that it has met its 3-year video-service and low-income access requirements. By December 31, 2010 it provided access to

42% (goal 35%) of households in its service area, of which 30% (goal 30%) were low-income. WideOpenWest, LLC filed an annual report for its first year. It reported offering cable to over 25,000 households, of which over 4,000 were low-income. (220 ILCS 5/21-1101(k); June 2011, 8 pp. + 2 attachments)

Crossing Safety Improvement Program, FYs 2012-2016

Preliminary data showed a 35% jump in public grade crossing collisions in 2010. Lists \$199 million in proposed safety improvements funded by Grade Crossing Protection Fund on local roads and streets for FYs 2012-2016. Plans (subject to local matching) called for 22 new or rebuilt grade separations; 250 automatic warning device additions and electric upgrades; and low-cost improvements at over 2,000 crossings. Lists planned improvements by county. (35 ILCS 505/8(c); April 2011, 9 pp. + 4 appendices)

Renewable energy resource procurement, 2011

Illinois Power Agency Act requires ComEd and Ameren to increase use of renewable energy, but limits increases that would boost retail prices by more than some percentage. Commission found buying from such sources has not been constrained by price limits, and does not expect that the limits will "unduly" constrain future buying. (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c); June 2011, 26 pp.)

Retail electric market competition, 2011

There are 22 certified alternative retail electric suppliers certified to

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Abstracts *(continued from p. 9)*

serve residential and small commercial customers. On May 31, 2011 they provided 58% of electricity for ComEd customers; 54% in Ameren Rate Zone I (formerly CIPS); 60% in its Zone II (formerly CILCO); and 63% in its Zone III (formerly Illinois Power). Makes no legislative or administrative recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/20-110; June 2011, 25 pp.)

Spending limits on energy efficiency and demand response measures
Public Utilities Act requires Ameren and ComEd to achieve energy efficiency savings and reduce peak demand each year. Commission found that price increase limits have not prevented them from reaching their goals. Those limits will prevent both utilities from reaching goals within 3 years, but Commission recommends keeping spending limits because other goals of the Act will be achieved. (20 ILCS 5/8-103(d); June 2011, 15 pp.)

Telecommunications markets in Illinois, 2010

Gives data reported to Commerce Commission and Federal Communications Commission on competition in basic local telephone services and deployment of high-speed services. Traditional landline subscribers in Illinois have declined since 2001 to 6.3 million, vs. 10.9 million wireless subscribers. (220 ILCS 5/13-407; Sept. 2010, 33 pp. + 1 figure + 1 appendix + 4 tables)

Transportation Regulatory Fund annual report, FY 2011

Fund received \$10.2 million (\$6.2 million from motor carriers and \$4 million from railroads) and spent \$9.7 million (\$4.5 million regulating

motor carriers and \$5.2 million on railroads). Fund has 69 employees. (625 ILCS 5/18c-1604; Sept. 2011, 8 pp.)

Commerce & Economic Opportunity Dept.

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Annual Report, 2010

EDGE gives tax credits to eligible firms for job creation and retention. The 62 projects approved in 2010 involved a projected 2,807 new and 11,116 retained jobs, and \$1.588 billion in private investment. Also gives tax status of past projects that received or lost tax credits. (20 ILCS 620/5(c); June 2011, 37 pp.)

Enterprise Zone annual report, FY 2011

DCEO has designated a total of 97 enterprise zones. In FY 2011, \$2.49 billion in investments created 8,980 jobs and kept 14,119. Describes incentives, and lists investment amounts and jobs by zone. (20 ILCS 655/6; Oct. 2011, 11 pp.)

High Impact Business designation

GSG 6, LLC was designated an Illinois High Impact Business/Wind Energy Business for its Shady Oaks Wind Farm in southeast Lee County. Building materials for it are exempt from state sales tax for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); July 2011, 2 pp.)

Summary of results of Executive Order 2 (2009)

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP) were

moved to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity in March 2009. LIHEAP, working with 35 Local Administering Agencies (LAAs), helps eligible low-income households buy heat in winter. Over 500,000 households (67.3% of those eligible) were served in 2010. IHWAP helps low-income households weatherize. Over 29,000 weatherization projects were done by April 2011. (15 ILCS 15/11; May 2011, 5 pp.)

Comptroller

Fee imposition report, FY 2010

State got \$7.245 billion in fees paid to 88 agencies. Largest collector, Secretary of State, took \$1.930 billion (34%). Some 93% went to restricted funds, including 34% to special state funds and 18% to highway funds; only 7% went to General Funds. Describes fees; amounts collected by agency; and disposition. (15 ILCS 405/16.2; May 2011, rec'd Sept. 2011, 13 pp. + 5 appendices)

Receivables report, 2010

Gross receivables due to the state at 2010 yearend were \$13.8 billion, up \$856 million (6.5%) from 2009. Growth resulted mostly from \$118 million in child support claims and \$252 million in related interest charges at Department of Healthcare and Family Services. Net receivables (believed collectable) were \$2.3 billion, up \$60 million (3%) from 2009. Child support claims were the largest category (35%). Other categories include interest and investment income (14%); taxes (13%); public assistance recoveries (11%); current loan and note repayments (3%);

and contributions (1%). Other receivables (such as licenses and fees, federal reimbursements, and university activities) were 23% of total. Lists receivables by agency. (30 ILCS 210/4(d); March 2011, 27 pp.)

Corrections Dept.

Quarterly report, January 1, 2011
On November 30, 2010, adult facilities had 48,642 residents—43% over rated capacity of 33,900 but 5% below operational capacity of 51,205. That was projected to rise to 49,128 by December 2011. Adult transition centers held 1,179 (99 over rated capacity but 38 below total beds). Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 6.1. Educational and vocational program enrollment (unduplicated) was 7,507. No capital projects are currently funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; Jan. 2011, 11 tables)

Criminal Justice Information Authority

Annual report, 2010
In FY 2010 the Authority administered federal grants under Victims of Crime Act (\$16.5 million), Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (\$11.9 million), Violence Against Women Act (\$4.8 million), Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (\$1.7 million), National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (\$952,000), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (\$828,000), Violence Against Women Act Sexual Assault Services Program (\$353,084), and Project Safe Neighborhoods (\$90,394). Other 2010 actions include evaluation projects on Chicago Police Department Juvenile Crisis Intervention Training Program,

River Valley Juvenile Detention Center Mental Health Program, Safety Net Networks, and probation practices statewide. (20 ILCS 3930/7(t); March 2010, 41 pp.)

Education, State Board of Bilingual & English programs, 2010

In school year 2009-2010, 579 Illinois school districts had English language learner (ELL) students; 299 got state bilingual funds. Spanish was the most popular language for ELL students. The number of certified ELL teachers rose from 7,750 in 2008-2009 to 8,150 in 2009-2010. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.39(7); May 2011, 52 pp.)

Comprehensive Strategic Plan Progress Report, 2011

In 2005 the Board issued a 5-year plan to increase literacy, raise teacher quality, and expand management and school support practices. Accomplishments include revising Illinois Learning Standards to better prepare students for college and careers; establishing a principals mentoring program; prosecuting educators for misconduct; and creating a security training program. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.47a(b); June 2011, 27 pp.)

Illinois education funding recommendations, 2011

The Education Funding Advisory Board, created in a 1997 law and reconstituted by Governor Quinn in 2009, is to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the Foundation Level and supplemental general state aid grant levels. Recommendations include raising Foundation Level to \$8,360 and raising Supplemental General State Aid Poverty Grant to \$472

per pupil. (105 ILCS 5/18-8.05; Jan. 2011, 10 pp.)

Instructional Mandates Task Force report, 2011

Task Force examined all public schools instructional mandates. Recommendations include: implement Illinois Learning Standards (ILS); have ISBE staff review and recommend bills to ensure compliance with ILS; and convene Instructional Mandates Task Force every 3-5 years to continue review of mandates. (105 ILCS 5/27-1.5(g); June 2011, 62 pp.)

Preschool for All funding, FY 2011

Preschool for All programs make Illinois the first state to offer preschool to all 3- and 4-year olds. Early Childhood Block Grant appropriation is \$342.2 million, as in FY 2010. No new projects were funded in FY 2011. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.71; Nov. 2010, 9 pp.)

Special education spending and receipts, 2011

Lists each school district's special education spending; receipts from local, state, and federal sources; and net educational spending over receipts (from districts' FY 2010 financial reports). Total special education spending was \$1.32 billion in FY 2010, exceeding receipts. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.142; May 2011, 74 pp. + 2 appendices)

Waivers of School Code mandates, spring 2011

Categorizes 86 waiver requests into 11 categories and lists status: content of evaluation plans (2 transmitted to General Assembly); driver education (28 transmitted, 1 withdrawn or returned);

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general state aid (1 transmitted); school holidays (1 withdrawn or returned); limiting administrative costs (11 transmitted, 1 withdrawn or returned); nonresident tuition (12 transmitted); parent-teacher conferences (3 transmitted); physical education (15 transmitted); school improvement and in-service training (8 transmitted); statement of affairs (2 transmitted); and vocational education (1 approved). Describes each request and lists waivers by legislative district. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; March 2011, 19 pp.)

Employment Security Dept.

Bilingual front-line staff, 2011
As of March 16, 2011, IDES had 163 bilingual front-line employees, including 154 bilingual with Spanish, 5 with Polish, 3 with Chinese, and 1 with manual communication. Lists employees with job titles and descriptions. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; April 2011, 5 pp. + attachments)

Human Services Plan, FY 2012
Maximum weekly unemployment benefit per claimant rose slightly from \$385 in 2010 to \$388 in 2011. In FY 2010 the Department processed 999,321 regular initial claims (down 13% from FY 2009 peak) and paid \$3.9 billion on them. (20 ILCS 10/3; April 2011, 105 pp. with 5 appendices)

Women and minorities in labor force, 2011

The state's workforce grew 1% in 2010. Participation rate was lowest among African Americans (58.2%). Hispanics (70.6%) had a higher rate than whites (68.3%) but earned lower wages. Unemployment rates were 9.1% for whites,

12.7% for Hispanics, and 17.8% for African Americans. Median full-time weekly earnings were \$880 for Asian Americans, \$757 for whites, \$601 for African Americans, and \$541 for Hispanics. In 2009, Illinois women's median earnings were 75% of men's (80% nationally). Includes occupational trends and a career resource directory for women and minorities. (20 ILCS 1505/1505-20; April 2011, 52 pp.)

Government Forecasting & Accountability Commission

Governor's capital plan analysis, FY 2012

Governor's capital budget proposal for FY 2012 included \$4.041 billion in new appropriations and \$23.1 billion in reappropriations. Proposed new appropriations were from bond funds (\$1.400 billion); various state revenue funds (\$2.465 billion); and federal or trust funds (\$175.7 million). General Obligation Bond authorization for new projects was \$26.932 billion; \$8.136 billion was unissued as of March 21, 2011. Debt service was projected to cost \$1.331 billion for general obligation bonds, \$590 million for pension obligation bonds, \$989 million for pension obligation notes, and \$335.8 million for state-issued revenue bonds. Describes capital projects recommended for new appropriations. (25 ILCS 155/3(8); Apr. 2011, 76 pp. + 1 appendix)

Liabilities of State Employees' Group Insurance Program, FY 2012

Commission projects the program to cost \$2.461 billion; Department of Healthcare and Family Services projects \$2.389 billion. A projected 355,428 participants will cost

an average of \$6,815 per year, up 1.4% from FY 2011. Managed-care plans (HMOs and OAPs) get 57.7% of that; Quality Health Care Plan 33.1%; and dental, vision, life, etc. plans 9.2%. Payment cycle is 231 days for preferred providers and 287 days for other providers. (25 ILCS 155/4(b)(2); March 2011, 15 pp. + 3 appendices)

State budget summary, FY 2011

FY 2011 operating budget was \$56.922 billion (45% General Revenue Funds and 36% other state funds). General obligation bond authorization for new projects was \$37.236 billion as of June 30, 2010; \$5.928 billion of that was unissued (excluding refunding amounts). Build Illinois bond authorization was \$4.616, with \$0.702 billion unissued; appropriations exceeded authorization by \$1.891 billion. (25 ILCS 155/3(12); Sept. 2010, 277 pp.)

Higher Education, Board of

Budget recommendations, FY 2012

Total General Fund recommendation for operations and grants was \$2.3 billion, including: U of I, \$756 million; SIU, \$238 million; NIU, \$109 million; ISU, \$86 million; WIU, \$61 million; EIU, \$51 million; Northeastern, \$44 million; Chicago State, \$42 million; Governors State, \$28 million; community colleges, \$333 million; and Illinois Math and Science Academy, \$18 million. Capital improvements recommendation was \$1.46 billion. (110 ILCS 205/8; Feb. 2011, 111 pp.)

Housing Development Authority

Housing plan, 2011

Focus areas for 2011 include (1)

addressing integrated and supportive housing settings, (2) revitalizing neighborhoods hit by foreclosure, (3) expanding affordable housing opportunity in hard-to-access areas, and (4) participating in a national housing agenda. Lists strategies and implementation activities for each focus area, and relevant agencies. (310 ILCS 110/15(c); undated, rec'd Jan. 2011, 45 pp + 4 appendices)

Human Services Dept.

Home Services annual report, FY 2010

In FY 2010, 95% of Home Service Program participants got Personal Assistant, Homemaker, or Home Health care. Community Reintegration Program helped over 1,800 move out of nursing facilities. Some 44,909 persons got one of 14 categories of aid, costing \$508 million. (20 ILCS 2405/3; July 2011, 17 pp.)

Illinois Human Services Plan, FYs 2010 to 2012

Lists accomplishments and future needs of Department's 6 divisions: (1) Alcohol and Substance Abuse; (2) Community Health and Prevention; (3) Developmental Disabilities; (4) Human Capital Development; (5) Mental Health Services; and (6) Rehabilitation Services. Summarizes changes in federal law and two court cases. Lists funding by program. Department spent \$5.4 billion in FY 2010; was appropriated \$6.3 billion for FY 2011, and requested \$5.4 billion for FY 2012. (20 ILCS 10/3; July 2011, 147 pp.)

Redeploy Illinois annual report, 2010

Four sites to serve nonviolent youth were opened in 2005; five were added in 2009. Nearly 25% of Illinois counties are served. Kankakee County program would close in FY 2011 barring a reliable funding source. All state funding stopped for part of FY 2010. In 2009, 177 youth were diverted from juvenile centers, saving \$8.6 million. Recommends more funding and expansion. (730 ILCS 110/16.1(g)(1)(ii)(F); June 2011, 49 pp.)

Insurance Dept.

Insurance cost containment report, 2011

Illinois policyholders paid \$19.3 billion in direct written premiums in 2009—5.4% of national total. Property/casualty losses declined for first time in 3 years. Losses divided by direct earned premiums moderated from 66.7% in 2008 to 66.1%. HHI (a measure of market share) showed the medical malpractice insurance market as highly concentrated at 4,296, but concentration declined some in the last 2 years. HHIs of other insurance lines were below 1,400. (215 ILCS 5/1202(d); April 2011, rec'd Aug. 2011, 38 pp. + 6 appendices)

Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

Annual report, 2010

JCAR considered 315 general, 49 emergency, 21 required, 15 preemptory, and 7 exempt rulemakings. Its actions included 9 objections and 3 recommendations on emergency rules; 5 objections and 9 recommendations on general rules; 2 filing prohibitions; and 1

recommendation on required rules. Summarizes some rules and related court cases; lists rules and JCAR actions by agency; gives historical data on rulemaking since 1978. (5 ILCS 100/5-140; Feb. 2011, 60 pp.)

Juvenile Justice Dept.

Quarterly report, April 1, 2011

On February 28, 2011, juvenile facilities held 1,150 youth—below rated capacity of 1,754 and 2,100 beds available. Population was expected to rise slightly to 1,176 by March 2012. Ratio of residents to security staff was 1.52. Most youth were single-celled (64%) or double-celled (31%), with about 98 square feet of living area each. Enrollment in educational and vocational programs was 1,039 (unduplicated). No capital projects were being funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; April 2011, rec'd July 2011, 9 tables)

Legislative Reference Bureau

Report of Illinois Delegation to National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 2010

NCCUSL proposed 10 new or amended uniform laws in 2010. Highlights: Uniform Protection of Genetic Information in Employment Act sets standards for using genetic material by employers; revision of Uniform Law on Notarial Acts addresses greater use of electronic documents; and changes to Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act improve understanding of criminal penalties and offer a mechanism for partial relief in some cases. (25 ILCS 135/5.07; Nov. 2010, 19 pp.)

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Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority

Affirmative action plan, FY 2012

On June 30, 2011 the Authority had 665 active employees; 161 (24%) were women and 243 (37%) members of minority groups (minority women were counted in both groups). Of 55 officials and administrators, 30 (55%) were female and 23 (42%) minority. Of 23 professionals, 12 (52%) were female and 10 (43%) minority. Of 10 technicians, 1 (10%) was female and 5 (50%) minority. Of 206 protective service workers, 47 (23%) were female and 89 (43%) minority. Of 19 paraprofessionals, 14 (74%) were female and 6 (32%) minority. Of 43 administrative support and sales workers, 34 (79%) were female and 31 (72%) minority. Of 257 skilled workers, 15 (6%) were female and 60 (23%) minority. Of 52 service workers, 8 (15%) were female and 19 (37%) minority. (70 ILCS 210/23.1(a); Sept. 2011, 101 pp.)

Procurement Policy Board

Annual report, FY 2011

Chief Procurement Officers must file proposed contract extensions or renewals costing at least \$250,000 with Procurement Policy Board (PPB), which may object within 30 days and hold a hearing. No hearings were held in FY 2011. Lists agencies, length of extensions, and monetary values. (30 ILCS 500/20-60(c); July 2011, 17 pp.)

Public Health Dept.

Animal Population Control Program, FY 2011

Illinois residents getting Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Social Security

disability benefits can have household pets spayed or neutered for \$15. In FY 2011, 105 veterinarians in over 60 counties participated, and 1,616 applications by owners were approved. The program has a \$250,000 appropriation. (510 ILCS 92/20; Sept. 2011, 2 pp.)

Diabetes Prevention and Control Program, 2010

Diabetes Prevention and Control Program (DPCP) was transferred from Department of Human Services to Department of Public Health on July 1, 2010. Program made 27 grants to local health departments and community health centers to promote awareness. Grantees organized clinics, offered free screenings, and distributed pamphlets. Program's Website has also been revised. DPCP plans to continue collaborating with communities on awareness and education. (20 ILCS 4085/20; Feb. 2011, rec'd Aug. 2011, 4 pp.)

Illinois abortion statistics, 2009

Illinois had 46,077 reported abortions in 2009—19,876 on women through age 24, and 21,308 on women 25+. Gives data by county, age, gestational term, and procedure used. (720 ILCS 510/10(12); June 2011, 23 pp.)

Prostate and testicular cancer report, 2011

Program promotes awareness and education about these cancers and screening programs. No funds were available for grants or awards in fiscal year 2011. Describes cancer incidence and mortality rates. (20 ILCS 2310/55.90(b)(4); June 2011, 8 pp.)

School Bullying Prevention Task Force

Report, 2011

The Task Force was created in 2010 to explore causes and consequences of bullying; identify practices that reduce its incidence; find training and technical assistance opportunities for schools; and evaluate effectiveness of current policies. Recommendations include amending School Code requirements for district bullying policies; collecting more data on incidents; funding prevention and intervention programs; and adding violence and bullying prevention information on State Board of Education Website. (105 ILCS 5/27-23.9; March 2011, 106 pp.)

State Police Dept.

Court decisions on FOID cards, 2010

DSP received 8 decisions from courts on its denial of Firearm Owners' Identification (FOID) cards; 2 DSP decisions were reversed by courts (all involved domestic violence convictions); 4 denials were upheld (3 involving felony convictions and 1 domestic violence); and 2 were withdrawn. That left 13 cases pending. (430 ILCS 65/11; March 2011, 5 pp.)

Eavesdropping device use, 2010

Reports came from 57 counties on 778 applications (752 original and 26 extensions) for eavesdropping with one-party consent. Crimes investigated were 69% drug-related, 5% sex-related, 5% murder-related, 5% other, 3% theft-related, and 13% not reported. Eavesdropping brought 438 arrests, 136 convictions, 382 trials pending, and 200 arrests pending. (725 ILCS 5/108A-11(c); Feb. 2011, rec'd Aug. 2011, 8 pp.)

Missing children report, FY 2009
In FY 2009, 32,698 persons under 18 were reported missing; 32,057 were found but 1,922 (including 1,281 from past years) are still considered missing. AMBER Alert was activated eight times. All but three children involved in activations were found (three directly due to the alerts). Gives data by county on numbers reported missing, cleared, and pending. (325 ILCS 40/8; Dec. 2009, rec'd Aug. 2011, 15 pp.)

Toll Highway Authority

Annual report 2010

Toll and evasion recovery revenues in 2010 were \$665 million; operating costs were \$255 million. The Congestion-Relief Program to widen lanes and convert to open-road tolling was about 85% complete by 2010 yearend. Vehicles using I-Pass reached 3 million. (605 ILCS 10/23(e); undated, rec'd July 2011, 16 pp.)

Inspector General report, Jan.-March 2011

Toll Highway IG was created in 2010 to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, and misconduct. In January-March the IG began five investigations and closed 16. (605 ILCS 10/8.5(m); March 2011, 5 pp.)

Transportation Dept.

Proposed Improvements to Illinois Highways, FY 2012

IDOT will spend \$3.104 billion on construction and other highway work. Mileage involved: 356 of resurfacing, 236 of local projects, 82 of Interstate work, and 32 of major construction. Also includes traffic and safety improvements at 25 intersections, and 78 bridge

improvements. Spending split is \$2.443 billion on state highway projects and \$610.2 million on local roadways. Financing will be \$1.3 billion federal; \$822 million Illinois Jobs Now!; \$410 million other state funds; \$230 million Jump Start program funds; \$199 million reappropriated; and \$132 million in local funds. Has details on projects by IDOT district. (20 ILCS 2705/49.16; rec'd July 2011, 5 pp. + tables and maps)

Workforce Investment Board

Benchmarking Workforce Development in Illinois, 2011

Board uses ten benchmarks for workforce development through education, earnings, job growth, and productivity. Illinois is not keeping pace with benchmark states in percentage of high school graduates entering college or workforce training. Illinois is even with benchmark states in percentage of population with high school diplomas, and is now ahead of the nation in percentage of population with college degrees. Recommends revising some benchmarks and adding information on other groups, including people with disabilities. (20 ILCS 3975/4.5(b); June 2011, 33 pp.)

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- Information on internships, links to all state legislatures' Websites, and links to the Council of State Governments (CSG) and the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL).
- A fully digitized and searchable *Record of Proceedings, Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention*.
- Information about the LRU, including the agency's history, contact information, and Illinois General Assembly information and history.



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