



FIRST READING



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Some Governments Act to Block Teen Smoking

The Institute of Medicine reports that about 90% of adult daily smokers say that they first used cigarettes before age 19—and that almost 100% did so before age 26. The Institute’s committee on the public health effects of raising the minimum age to buy tobacco products reported last year—using the “Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network smoking population model”—that raising the minimum age to buy tobacco products in all states to 21 immediately would have the following lifetime effects on Americans born between 2000 and 2019 alone:

- 223,000 premature deaths avoided.
- 50,000 lung cancer deaths avoided.
- 4.2 million years of life saved.

One state, and a number of cities, have raised their minimum ages to buy cigarettes and other tobacco products. Proposals to do so have been introduced in Congress and about one-third of the states.

Current Laws

The minimum legal age to buy tobacco products is 18 in most states. Alabama, Alaska, New Jersey, and Utah have a minimum age of 19 to buy tobacco and vapor products (including e-cigarettes). Hawaii on January 1 of this year became the first state to raise the minimum age to buy tobacco products (and electronic products providing nicotine) to 21. (As described below, California may soon join it.)

As of late February, at least 125 municipalities (including New York City, Boston, Cleveland, and both Kansas Cities) in 9 states had raised their minimum

age for buying tobacco products to 21 (Massachusetts has 94 of those municipalities).

In Illinois, Evanston was the first city to raise the minimum age to 21. On March 16, 2016 the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance to raise the age to 21.

Bills Proposing to Raise Age to 21

Two Congressional bills propose to raise the minimum age for buying tobacco products to 21.

Bills to raise the minimum age to 21 to buy all tobacco products (including smokeless tobacco) have been introduced in at least 16 states. Table 1 on the next page gives details. A bill in Texas proposes to raise the minimum age to 19. A bill in Oregon proposes a study of the issue before further action. States with bills proposing to raise the minimum age to 21 to buy all tobacco products are:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| California | Massachusetts |
| Illinois | New Jersey |
| Iowa | New York |
| Kentucky | Oklahoma |
| Maryland | Pennsylvania |
| Rhode Island | West Virginia |
| Tennessee | |
| Utah | |
| Vermont | |
| Washington | |

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Some Governments Act to Block Teen Smoking

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Bills in 14 of those states (all except California and Pennsylvania) would also raise the minimum age to buy vapor products. Bills in 13 (all except Iowa, Kentucky, and Tennessee) would also raise the age to buy tobacco paraphernalia (such as rolling papers) to 21.

On March 10, 2016, California’s legislature approved a bill to raise

the minimum age to buy tobacco and vapor products to 21.

A proposed District of Columbia measure would also raise the minimum age to 21.

Arguments by Opponents

Opponents make several arguments against raising the minimum age for buying tobacco. One is that doing so would reduce tobacco tax revenues to federal and state governments, and sales tax revenues to state and local governments.

Another argument is that 18-year-olds can vote and join the military, so they should be able to buy tobacco products.

Another argument is enforcing a minimum age of 21 for buying tobacco products. As with alcohol, many persons under 21 might be able to obtain tobacco products illegally from older persons. □

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Table 1: States With Bills to Raise Minimum Age to Buy Tobacco Products to 21

<i>State</i>	<i>All tobacco products</i>	<i>Tobacco paraphernalia and accessories*</i>	<i>Vapor products</i>
California	□	□	-
Illinois	□	□	□
Iowa	□	-	□
Kentucky	□	-	□
Massachusetts	□	□	□
Maryland	□	□	□
New Jersey	□	†	□
New York	△	□	□
Oklahoma	□	□	□
Pennsylvania	□	□	-
Rhode Island	□	□	□
Tennessee	□	-	□
Utah	□	□	□
Vermont	□	□	□
Washington	□	†	□
West Virginia	□	□	□

Key:

□ The state has at least one bill so proposing.

* Paraphernalia and accessories include rolling papers, wraps, cigarette holders, hookahs, pipes, water pipes, rolling machines, bongs, and chillums.

† The New Jersey and Washington bills mention only rolling papers and wraps.

△ The New York bill also would raise the minimum age to 21 to buy herbal (non-tobacco) cigarettes and “nicotine water” products.

Township Functions, and Options for Dissolution or Consolidation

Among Illinois' 102 counties, 85 have township government. As of March 2015, there were 1,430 townships in Illinois. The 17 counties without townships (described as having the "commission" form of county government, because the voters in such counties elect "commissioners" to govern them) are:

Alexander	Massac	Pope	Wabash
Calhoun	Menard	Pulaski	Williamson
Edwards	Monroe	Randolph	
Hardin	Morgan	Scott	
Johnson	Perry	Union	

This article addresses two main topics: (1) township functions and how they are discharged in counties without townships; and (2) constitutional and statutory methods for dissolving and consolidating townships.

Township Functions in Commission Counties

Townships are responsible for maintaining roads and bridges, assessing property for taxation, and administering General Assistance programs for the poor. They are also authorized to provide other services, such as youth and senior services; mental health services; animal control; planning and zoning; and sewer, water, and solid waste disposal. They can spend funds or contract to provide services to promote public safety, environmental protection, public transportation, health, recreation, libraries, and economic development.

In counties without townships, county officials perform the functions required of townships:

- (1) For road maintenance, commission counties either have road districts overseen by a highway commissioner (like counties with townships), or they have one "county unit road district" overseen by the county superintendent of highways. Although any county of under 500,000 may form a county unit road district, the nine counties that have done so are all commission counties.
- (2) Responsibility for property tax assessment in commission counties lies with an elected or appointed county supervisor of assessments. Counties with townships have a county supervisor of assessments also; but that office reviews and corrects the work of township assessors, who have primary assessment responsibility.
- (3) General Assistance (as well as Emergency Assistance that may, but is not required to be, offered along with it) is overseen in commission counties by a Supervisor of General Assistance, appointed by the county board.

Township Consolidation and Elimination

The Illinois Constitution says that townships can be consolidated, merged, divided, or dissolved by referendum:

Section 5. Townships

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the formation of townships in any county when approved by county-wide referendum. Townships may be consolidated or merged, and one or more

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Township Functions, and Options for Dissolution or Consolidation (continued from p. 3)

townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected. All townships in a county may be dissolved when approved by a referendum in the total area in which township officers are elected.

There is a statutory procedure for dissolving all townships in a county, but none for dissolving a single township that applies to any county. (Two acts allow dissolution of a single township in Cook County and one in St. Clair County. But the limited applicability of those acts suggests that they were written to apply to a specific township in each county; and in both cases, the townships described in the laws had essentially the same boundaries as a city, and the city was to take over the responsibilities of the dissolved townships.) Although the Election Code provides some details on how a referendum to abolish a single township should be held, more legislative or judicial guidance would likely be needed to accomplish that.

Below is a discussion of procedures for dissolving all townships in a county; dissolving a single township in Cook County and one in St. Clair County; consolidating townships; and possibly dissolving a single township in any county.

Dissolving All Townships in a County

The Township Code sets out procedures for discontinuing township organization. It says that on the petition of at least 10% of the registered voters of each township in a county having township organization, the county board must submit to the voters at the next general election the question whether to continue township organization. If a majority of votes cast in at least three-fourths of the townships, containing at least a majority of the county's population, are against continuance, township organization in the county is to cease as soon as a board of county commissioners is elected (at the next general election) and qualified. All laws that relate to counties not under township organization would then apply in that county. All township records, equipment, and other relevant materials and assets would become county property.

There reportedly have been only two successful attempts by a county that had townships to abandon township government: Johnson County in 1876 and Williamson County in 1932.

Dissolving a Single Township in Cook County

A 2013 Act provides for dissolving a single township if all the following are true:

- (1) It is in a coterminous or substantially coterminous municipality (one with essentially the same boundaries as the township).
- (2) The city council already exercises the duties of the township board, or the municipal officers serve as the township's officers or trustees.
- (3) The township is within Cook County.
- (4) The township covers at least 7 square miles.

The referendum can be put on the ballot by either a petition signed by at least 10% of the township's registered voters, or an ordinance passed by the city council. If the referendum passes, the municipality will succeed to all rights, powers, and duties of the township. All records of the abolished township will be given to the municipal clerk, and all of the township's property may be disposed of for the benefit of the municipality.

Dissolving a Single Township in St. Clair County

A 2015 Act provides for dissolving a single township if all the following are true:

- (1) It is in a coterminous or substantially coterminous municipality.
- (2) It is in St. Clair County.
- (3) It covers at least 23 square miles.

The township board must adopt an ordinance by majority vote to dissolve the township and transfer its rights, powers, and duties to the coterminous municipality, and the municipality must adopt an ordinance approving the transfer. No referendum is required. If both entities pass such ordinances, the township dissolution and transfer of powers is to take place on the date of the later of (1) the municipality's ordinance of approval or (2) expiration of the township officers' terms after they pass a dissolution ordinance. All records of the abolished township will be given to the municipal clerk, and all of the township's property may be disposed of for the benefit of the municipality.

Consolidating Townships

County boards are authorized to alter township boundaries by methods including consolidating townships. A county board must publish notice of a proposed change and hold a public hearing before taking any final action. If two or more townships are consolidated, an election must be held to elect officers for the new township.

A county board may adopt a plan to alter the boundaries of townships (including consolidating townships) so that each township's 1982 equalized assessed valuation is at least \$10 million or it does not exceed 126 square miles. Any boundary change must be approved by a referendum in each affected township. No boundary change may disturb an urban or coterminous township that existed on October 1, 1978.

All townships in a city may be merged into one if the city contains all or parts of at least five "congressional" townships (squares, six miles on a side, that were laid out by act of Congress in Illinois' early years). If at least 10% of the city's legal voters (based on votes cast at the last Presidential election) petition the county board, the county board must order a referendum on a merger. A "majority of the votes" (in the city) is required to pass.

A township lying wholly within a city of over 50,000 may vote to have all township powers exercised by the county board—unless there is only one township wholly within that city, in which case the township board must keep its powers. At least 1,000 of the legal voters of the township who voted at the preceding election must petition the circuit court to order a referendum in the township. A majority of votes cast is required for passage. Upon passage, the county clerk is to serve as township clerk and township assessor—except that the office of township assessor in a township in a county of at least 500,000 must remain. The county treasurer serves as township collector and supervisor. The office of highway commissioner in the township is abolished.

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Due to a glitch during layout, the October 2015 First Reading contained the Education bill summaries for 2014. The correct (2015) summaries are below.

Education

Elementary & Secondary

The General Assembly strengthened protections for student-athletes who may be suffering from concussions. A new law will require parents requesting a religious exemption from required immunizations to submit a certificate signed by the child's physician. Other bills that passed both houses address charter schools, student discipline, and virtual learning.

Absenteeism. A commission within the State Board of Education will study school attendance and make recommendations to prevent chronic absenteeism (H.B. 3197, Chapa LaVia-Tabares-Dunkin-Franks-Ammons et al.—Collins-Van Pelt-Delgado et al.).

Background Checks. Student teachers (including those at non-public schools that are recognized or seek recognition) must get background checks like those for school employees (S.B. 706, Cunningham-Bertino-Tarrant-Collins-Lightford—Fine et al.).

Charter Schools. Applications. An organization filing a charter school proposal must disclose any active investigation of it or a member of its governing body by law enforcement (S.B. 1591, Collins-Delgado et al.—Martwick-Guzzardi-Drury-Tabares).

Health and safety. Charter schools must meet all “non-curricular” (formerly “applicable”) health and safety requirements of the State

Board of Education. Their charterers may require them to meet other requirements (H.B. 1360, Gabel-McAsey et al.—Biss-J.Morrison-Bush-Trotter et al.).

Civics Requirement. At least 1 semester of civics must be included in the 2 years of social studies required for high school graduation. Topics that must be included are listed (H.B. 4025, Conroy-Currie-Fine-W.Davis-Tabares et al.—T.Cullerton-Martinez-Collins-Hunter-Harmon et al.).

Concussions. A new act will require removal of a student from supervised nonschool sports activities if a coach, trainer, physician, game official, parent, or the student believes the student may have suffered a concussion. Similar provisions will apply to schools and park districts. Schools must name concussion oversight teams to develop policies on such students' return to play after a physician or athletic trainer evaluates and finds the student ready, and parents give consent. Persons creating concussion policies must get concussion-related training developed by the Illinois High School Association. Youth sports leagues are encouraged to make educational materials available (S.B. 7, Raoul-Kotowski-Silverstein-Rezin-Collins et al.—C.Mitchell-McAsey-Sente et al.).

Consumer Education courses must address consumer debt, college loans, and identity theft (S.B. 672, Lightford-Collins et al.—Beiser et al.).



“E-learning” Days. In a pilot program, the State Board of Education may select up to three districts to try up to 5 electronic learning days per year “in lieu of” (apparently meaning “using”) scheduled emergency days. Students must get at least 5 hours of remote electronic instruction each such day, and it must be available to all students including those with special needs (H.B. 2781, Fortner-Willis et al.—Connelly-Harmon-Van Pelt-Collins).

Employment Restrictions. Conviction of a felony committed more than 7 years earlier will not automatically bar an applicant for school employment or for a license from the State Board of Education, unless it was for a sex or pornography crime, first-degree murder, or Class X felony. Lesser felony convictions less than 7 years old are to be considered under the school's employment policy. Conviction of a drug offense bars employment or a license until 7 years after the sentence ends—except that possessing up to 30 grams, or providing up to 10 grams, of cannabis is not an automatic disqualifier (H.B. 494, Cassidy-Dunkin-Chapa LaVia-Lilly-Guzzardi et al.—Van Pelt-Collins-Martinez-Hunter-Lightford et al.).

Immunizations. Parents wanting to exempt children from required medical exams or immunizations must complete a Certificate of Religious Exemption (to be created by the Illinois Department of Public Health), and a medical provider must certify that they were informed of health risks and the benefits of immunization (S.B. 1410, Mulroe-Trotter-Link et al.—Gabel-Zalewski-Fine-McAuliffe et al.).

Licensure. *Career and technical educators* with licenses issued before January 1, 2015 may renew them without passing basic skills tests (still required of those with licenses issued after 2014) (H.B. 1790, Cavaletto-Pritchard-Reis-Ammons—McCarter).

Out-of-state teachers with provisional endorsements have up to 1 year after getting those endorsements to pass basic skills testing; those who do so have up to 2 years to take required courses. Teacher license fees may be used in part to support teacher recruitment and retention, teacher preparation, and professional development programs for Chicago (H.B. 2657, Winger-Pritchard-Verschoore-D.Harris et al.—Bertino-Tarrant-Bivins-McCarter-Bush-Collins et al.).

Religious Activities. Students may engage in group religious activities, not endorsed by their school, during any time set aside by a school before the first class or after the last class (H.B. 165, Flowers-Chapa LaVia-Ford-McSweeney-Tabares et al.—Delgado-Van Pelt-Collins-McCarter).

School Progress Standards. The State Board of Education may not use different performance standards for schools' or districts' adequate yearly progress based on their students' race or ethnicity (H.B. 163, Flowers—Delgado-Collins-Van Pelt et al.).

School Safety—Open Meetings. Public bodies, when discussing school building safety and security, are exempted from the Open Meetings Act's ban on closed meetings (H.B. 1498, T.Bennett-Pritchard-Cloonen-T.Morrison et al.—Koehler).

Social Networking Privacy. A high school needs only "specific information" about activity on a student's social networking account that would violate school policy (formerly reasonable cause to believe the account has evidence of a violation) to require the student to share account content. Students and parents must be notified that schools can require a student to share such content if there is specific information (H.B. 3527, Fortner-Ford-Fine-Evans et al.—Connelly-Lightford-Van Pelt-Collins).

Student Discipline. By September 2016, all public schools must adopt student discipline policies meeting statutory requirements. They may not require suspension or expulsion of students for particular actions unless required by law. Out-of-school suspensions up to 3 days may be used only if a student is a threat to school safety or disrupts others' learning. A longer suspension, or an expulsion, may be used only if the student fits those criteria and other measures

are exhausted. Suspended students must be allowed to make up missed work. These restrictions will apply to charter schools (S.B. 100, Lightford-Van Pelt-Martinez-Hunter-Collins et al.—W.Davis-Hernandez-Dunkin-Pritchard-Wallace et al.).

Suicide Awareness. The State Board of Education must develop a model suicide awareness policy meeting stated requirements, including procedures to address safety plans for students at increased risk of suicide and ways to respond to student or staff suicides. Starting this fall, each school board must issue such a policy (S.B. 1793, Hastings-Delgado-Manar-McCann-Hutchinson et al.—Kifowit-Hurley-Conroy-Wallace-Flowers et al.).

Virtual Schooling. A 19-member committee will study virtual education and course choice, and send findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by May 31, 2016 (S.B. 1679, Lightford-McConnaughay-Sandoval et al.—Dunkin-Sosnowski et al.).

Higher Education

Legislators voted to require public colleges and universities to extend credit to students getting passing scores on advanced placement exams. Colleges and universities are to have sexual violence prevention programs and procedures to resolve complaints of alleged violations. Other new laws address transferring credit from community colleges to state universities, veteran tuition rates, and scholarships for children of veterans.

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Education

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Advanced Placement Credit.

Public universities and community colleges are to grant credit to students getting scores of 3, 4, or 5 on College Board Advanced Placement exams. Institutions can decide whether such credit will be granted for elective, general education, or major requirements, and the exam score required for each such purpose (H.B. 3428, Sente-Golar-Fortner-Chapa LaVia-Batinick et al.—McGuire-Murphy-Kotowski-Manar-J.Morrison et al.).

Exonerated Prisoner Grants. If funds are appropriated, those getting pardons or certificates of innocence can apply for grants to pay for GED testing and study at public colleges and universities (S.B. 223, Kotowski-Lightford-Koehler-Collins-E.Jones et al.—Ford-Flowers-Gordon-Booth-Welch et al.).

Medical Assistant Program

Scholarships. If funds are appropriated, for 5 years starting next fall the Illinois Student Assistance Commission can grant qualified students in medical assistant programs at community colleges up to \$5,000 each per year (H.B. 3577, Rita et al.—E.Jones).

Sexual Violence Prevention. By August 2016, each higher education institution must adopt a comprehensive policy on sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. It must also provide a sexual violence prevention program and train employees in proper responses to reports of sexual violence, and either form a task force to coordinate responses

between it and members of the community or participate in a regional task force.

Institutions must respond to reports of violations within 12 hours, and provide “confidential advisors” to support victims of sexual violence. They must also develop procedures to resolve complaints of alleged student violations, and report annually to the Attorney General and Department of Human Rights, starting in November 2017, on reported incidents of sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking, and actions taken on them (H.B. 821, Mussman-Costello-C.Mitchell-Franks-Guzzardi et al.—Hutchinson-S.Bennett-Collins-T.Cullerton-Van Pelt et al.).

Transfer Credit. *Community college.* Starting in 2016-17, an Illinois community college student earning an associate’s degree that meets standards in this new act can transfer to a state university, and normally need not take over 60 more semester hours to earn a bachelor’s degree in the same academic field (S.B. 806, Kotowski-Lightford-Hastings-Collins et al.—Crespo-Hammond-Chapa LaVia-B.Wheeler-Ammons et al.).

Technical education. Public community colleges must accept up to 30 hours of transfer credit per student in any of six occupational fields from accredited non-degree-granting institutions, with Illinois Community College Board approval (S.B. 760, Clayborne-Lightford et al.—Dunkin-Willis-Lilly-Gordon-Booth-Welch et al.).

Veterans. *Tuition rates.* Veterans getting benefits from the federal All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program will be deemed state (or district) residents for purposes of tuition at public colleges and universities (H.B. 3692, Cloonen-Pritchard-Hernandez-Anthony et al.—Bertino-Tarrant-McCarter et al.).

Veterans’ children scholarships. Children of veterans of the siege of Beirut and the Grenada Conflict are eligible for U of I scholarships for war veterans’ children. No county can receive more than three scholarships for children of veterans per year (S.B. 1818, McGuire—Chapa LaVia).

2014 Fall Veto Session

State Intervention. The State Board of Education must help low-performing districts develop improvement plans, and may require them to seek accreditation from an independent organization. Existing provisions authorizing the State Board to direct the State Superintendent to replace the board of a poorly operated district with an Independent Authority are replaced with more detailed powers for such an authority; but those powers will not apply to the Chicago district. The authority will serve until a new board is elected and the district is accredited by an independent accrediting body (H.B. 5537, Currie-Pritchard-M.Davis-Golar-Jackson et al.—Steans-Martinez). □

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Bills With Governor's Action

All education bills summarized in this issue of *First Reading* are listed below. The following abbreviation is used for the Governor's actions on bills:

AV Amendatorily vetoed

H.B.	Public Act 99-	H.B.	Public Act 99-	S.B.	Public Act 99-
163	84	3428	358	223	199
165	410	3527	460	672	284
494	AV	3577	359	706	21
821	426	3692	309	760	468
1360	325	4025	434	806	316
1498	235	5537	98-1155	1410	249
1790	35			1591	334
2657	58	S.B.	P.A. 99-	1679	442
2781	194	7	245	1793	443
3197	432	100	456	1818	377

Township Functions, and Options for Dissolution or Consolidation (continued from p. 5)

Abolishing a Single Township in Any County

Article 7, section 5 of the Illinois Constitution, quoted above, says in part “[O]ne or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected.” Thus it appears that section 5 seeks to authorize individual townships to be dissolved without eliminating township government in that county. Another section of the same article prescribes ways to hold referenda required by the article (including section 5). Further, a section of the Election

Code that expressly applies to actions authorized by Article 7 of the Constitution provides a general outline of how to petition for a referendum on such actions.

But it is not clear that the Election Code provides enough details on how a referendum to abolish a single township should be held. Furthermore, no statute addresses what would happen after a township’s dissolution—such as what would be done with its bank accounts and other assets, and who would assume its powers and duties. An example of an issue that might arise is

General Assistance, which is normally provided by townships. If a single township were abolished, and the county government attempted to provide General Assistance in only that part of the county, residents of the remainder of the county might consider an equal-protection challenge, because they would be paying taxes for their own General Assistance program and also subsidizing the program in the area of the former township. □

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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.

Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

Annual report, FY 2014

Adult Redeploy Illinois offers financial incentives to counties implementing community-based plans in lieu of prison for non-violent crimes. They must agree to a 25% drop in imprisonments, with penalties for not meeting the goal. There are 18 sites, covering 34 counties, and 4 new jurisdictions received grant funds to explore being part of network. The 18 sites reported diverting 1,486 nonviolent offenders, saving an estimated \$19.1 million. All but one site (LaSalle County) met or exceeded the 25% goal. (730 ILCS 190/20(e)(2)(I); Aug. 2015, rec'd Sept. 2015, 49 pp.)

African American Family Commission

Annual report, FY 2014

The Commission's Community and Economic Development Initiative provided grants of \$5,000-\$25,000 to African American small business owners. Eleven companies got grants in 2014. The Commission advocated passage of P.A. 98-693, updating the act creating it. Its total operating expenses were \$805,173, including \$388,806 for personnel. (20 ILCS 3903/30; undated, rec'd June 2015, 17 pp.)

Aging Dept.

Elder Abuse and Neglect Program annual report, FY 2013

Program received 11,773 reports of abuse (down 0.6% from FY 2012). Types of abuse reported (more than one can be alleged) were financial exploitation (59%); emotional abuse (42%); neglect (37.9%); physical abuse (21.7%); willful deprivation (13.6%); confinement (9.3%); and sexual abuse (6%). Among alleged victims, 24% were 86 or older and 69% were women. In 75% of cases the alleged abuser was a spouse, child, or other relative. Department continued Bankers and Seniors Against Financial Exploitation (B*SAFE) to train bank personnel to identify financial exploitation, and sponsored 26th Annual Elder Rights Conference. (320 ILCS 20/11; July 2015, rec'd Nov. 2015, 2 pp.)

Older Adult Services Act report, 2014

Accomplishments included higher federal match of \$90.3 million, and working with Departments of Healthcare and Family Services and Human Services to implement Medicare and Medicaid changes. Infrastructure and demand for services were listed as challenges. Recommended: Fully fund existing Home and Community-based Services

waiver services; add funding for affordable housing and community mental health resources; create partnerships with stakeholders; and prepare to provide oversight to managed-care organizations. (320 ILCS 45/15(c); undated, rec'd April 2014, 52 pp.)

Aging, Healthcare and Family Services, Human Services, and Public Health Depts.

Annual report on serving minority seniors, FY 2013

Profiles Illinois' minority elderly and state programs for them. Department on Aging provided services under Older Americans Act to 494,494 persons 60+. Department of Human Services provided home services programs to 18,228 elderly persons (45% non-Hispanic white, 5% Hispanic, and 1.4% Asian). Department of Healthcare and Family Services paid \$10 billion for Medicaid services (based on claims filed when these numbers were calculated); of that, 35.1% went to elderly, including 15.2% to minority elderly persons. Department of Public Health funded Healthy Brain Initiative, other Alzheimer's programs, and the Tobacco Quitline. (20 ILCS 105/4.06; Sept. 2014, rec'd July 2015, 45 pp.)

Agriculture Dept.

Farmland conversion, FY 2014

State agency purchases or other actions affected 11,438 acres. Commerce Commission converted the most (6,960 acres). Other major converters were Departments of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (1,773), Transportation (1,246), and Natural Resources (1,134). Lists conversions by county. (505 ILCS 75/6; March 2015, rec'd June 2015, 10 pp.)

Attorney General*Automated Victim Notification (AVN) System, 2014 report*

System informs victims, witnesses, family members, police, and the public by phone, e-mail, or text message of changes in offenders' custody and case status. Department of Human Services' Division of Mental Health joined the system, giving notice of offenders deemed not guilty by reason of insanity or sexually dangerous (DHS notifies only victims as required by statute). Work was finished on upgrades at 29 jail interfaces; now 87 jails, 95 court systems, and Department of Corrections participate in it. (725 ILCS 120/8.5(g)(2); issued Oct. 2014, rec'd Oct. 2015, 4 pp.)

Board of Higher Education*Annual report on new, consolidated, closed, and low-producing programs at Illinois public universities*

In the last academic year, 12 bachelors', 10 masters', and 1 doctoral program were opened at Illinois public universities; 4 bachelors' and 6 masters' programs were closed. Programs "flagged" as low-producing were 13% of bachelors', 19.3% of masters', and 5.3% of doctoral programs. Tables and appendices give details by university. (110 ILCS 205/7; Oct. 2015, rec'd Nov. 2015, 5 pp., + 26 tables, 14 appendices)

Assessment Review Task Force report

P.A. 98-1075 (2014) created the Task Force to study schools' standardized student assessments. Over 30 tables summarize results of surveying samples of superintendents, teachers, and parents, plus 41 students. Task Force's

only recommendation is collecting more information. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.64c; April 2015, rec'd May 2015, 25 pp. + 4 appendices)

Higher Education Veterans Service Act costs, 2015 report

Public colleges and universities spent \$6.1 million on programs and services for military and veteran students. Federal and local sources provided \$2.2 million, and the state \$3.9 million. (110 ILCS 49/20; issued & rec'd Oct. 2015, 4 pp. + 5 appendices)

Central Management Services Dept.*Disabled Hiring Initiatives report, FY 2015*

The 550 participants in Successful Disability Opportunities Program are eligible for over 140 job titles in state government. Agencies hired 121 persons with disabilities in FY 2015, including 36 through this program. Employees with disabilities are 7.09% of state workforce vs. 4.95% of total Illinois labor force. (20 ILCS 405/405-122; issued & rec'd Aug. 2015, 12 pp.)

Hiring of ex-offenders by state vendors, FY14

State bid invitations must encourage state vendors to employ ex-offenders and self-report on numbers employed. No ex-offenders were reported as employed by state vendors in FY 2014. CMS seeks to improve vendor awareness and self-reporting. (30 ILCS 500/15-25(a) and 500/45-70; Dec. 2014, rec'd Jan. 2015, 1 p.)

Hiring of veterans by state vendors, FY14

All bid invitations are required to encourage state vendors to employ veterans and self-report on veterans employed. Seven vendors reported

hiring 131 veterans in FY 2014. CMS seeks to improve vendor awareness and self-reporting. (30 ILCS 500/45-67; Dec. 2014, rec'd Jan. 2015, 1 p.)

Recycling & recycled paper procurement update, FY 2014

CMS launched Sustainability Training Program to increase employee awareness of recycling programs. Over 60% of paper products CMS bought for state agencies came from recycled products. Lists other achievements. (415 ILCS 20/3(j); issued & rec'd Nov. 2014, 4 pp.)

State-owned & surplus real property, 2015

Singer Mental Health Center was offered to local government. No interest was shown, so it is ready for sale. Jacksonville Development Center, DHS Blodgett Land, and Choate Mental Health & Development Center will be offered to local governments after appraisals. A 2016 auction is planned for former DOT Yard in Chicago. Two auctions for former DOT Blue Water Ditch failed. DNR conveyed Pyramid State Park to CMS. Tinley Park has a pending offer for the Tinley Park Mental Health and Howe Developmental Centers. (30 ILCS 605/7.1; Oct. 2015, rec'd Nov. 2015, 1 p. + 1 CD)

Chicago Transit Authority*Equal employment opportunity and disadvantaged business enterprise reports, 2014*

On June 30, 2014 the CTA had 10,877 employees; 67% were male. Minorities were 83% of the total: 68% black, 13.5% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and under 1% American Indian. In FY 2014,

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2,219 contracts for a total of \$94.7 million were made with disadvantaged business enterprises. (70 ILCS 3615/2.31; Oct. 2014, rec'd June 2015, 1 p. + 3 attachments)

Children and Family Services Dept.

Child abuse and neglect prevention plan, 2014

DCFS is the nation's largest child welfare agency and has twice been reaccredited by the Council on Accreditation for Children and Family Services. Its priorities are: safety, family maintenance and reunification, permanency, placement stability, streamlining the system of care, and community involvement. Describes how DCFS identifies and prevents potential neglect or abuse, provides followup services, and uses available resources. Its recommendations are: parent education, including home visit programs; human trafficking response and prevention; and revising a DCFS procedure as to consulting with medical experts regarding child injuries and promoting safe infant sleeping. (20 ILCS 505/4a; Oct. 2014, rec'd May 2015, 11 pp.)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity Dept.

Build Illinois revolving funds, FY 2015

On June 30, 2015, Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund had \$4.3 million; Large Business Attraction Fund \$1.7 million; and Illinois Equity Fund \$414,524. (30 ILCS 750/9-9 and 10-9; Nov. 2015, rec'd Dec. 2015, 6 pp.)

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) tax credit report, 2014

Program gives tax credits to eligible firms to expand or retain jobs. Eligibility is based on investment and new jobs; minimums may be waived. In 2014, 65 projects were approved for \$840 million in private investment and a projected 4,122 new and 5,955 retained jobs. Profiles approved projects; updates tax status of past ones. (20 ILCS 620/5(c); June 2015, rec'd July 2015, 48 pp.)

Film Production Services Tax Credit report, July-Sept. 2015

In the quarter, 3,376 jobs were created (not including vendors) and an estimated \$22.7 million spent on film production. Of crew employees, 26% were non-white and 22% were white females. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd Nov. 2015, 2 pp.)

Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund annual report, 2015

Fund collects money to help low-income households buy energy. Its May 2015 balance was \$28,923. Recommends that Fund be abolished and money transferred to Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund. (305 ILCS 22/35; May 2015, rec'd June 2015, 6 pp.)

Illinois Film Office quarterly report, Oct.-Dec. 2014

Estimates that 2,196 technical crew and office, 250 talent, and 278 extra jobs were created or retained. Film production brought over \$17.4 million in spending to Illinois. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd April 2015, 2 pp.)

Illinois Film Office quarterly report Jan.-March 2015

Office estimates that it created or kept 4,497 jobs (2,478 technical or office, 273 talent, and 1,746 extras) and that film production brought Illinois \$23.3 million in spending. Film tax credit has a diversity requirement. It is unclear whether any productions in the quarter satisfied the requirement, but crew and production office staff racial diversity was at 27%, up from 14% in 2013. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd April 2015, 2 pp.)

Live Theater Tax Credit report, Oct.-Dec. 2014

Credit did not create or retain any jobs, or bring any theater production spending to Illinois. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd April 2015, 1 p.)

Live Theater Tax Credit quarterly report, Jan.-March 2015

Credit did not create or retain any jobs, or bring any theater production spending to Illinois. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd April 2015, 1 p.)

Live Theater Tax Credit report, April-June 2015

Lists no new jobs, vendor spending, or tax credits in the quarter. Thus no human infrastructure diversity assessment was made. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd Aug. 2015, 1 p.)

Commerce Commission

Cable & video services access annual report, 2015

Adding 6 companies made a total of 11 seeking video and cable service authority since 2007. In 2014, AT&T offered access to almost 2.4 million households (28.6% low-income); WideOpenWest Illinois

to 473,027 (32% low-income); and Highland Communication to 3,928 (32% low-income). First reports were received from Mediacom, MCC Illinois, Comcast, and US Sonet LLC. Mediacom offered access to 140,891 households (95% of its territory; 38% low-income) but did not yet meet required low-income households percentage. MCC Illinois offered access to 44,418 households (99% of its territory; 38% low-income). Three Comcast affiliates offered access to over 1 million households (97% of its territory; 30% low-income). US Sonet LLC offered access to 83 households (8% of its territory) and did not meet low-income household requirements. One Comcast affiliate and Computer Techniques, Inc. were not yet required to report. (220 ILCS 5/21-1101(k); issued & rec'd June 2015, 10 pp. + 7 attachments)

Communications Markets in Illinois, 2015

Gives data reported to the Commission and FCC on competition in basic local phone service and high-speed services deployment. Illinois had 5 million land-line subscribers and 12.8 million wireless accounts; 48% of adults lived in homes with only wireless service. (220 ILCS 5/13-407; issued & rec'd Aug. 2015, 26 pp. + 2 appendices)

Natural gas markets development report, 2015

This is the ICC's first report on the status and development of Illinois retail natural gas markets. The ICC certified 36 alternative gas suppliers. Illinois had four utility service territories, served by Nicor Gas, Peoples Gas, North Shore Gas, and Ameren Illinois.

Commission made no recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/19-130; issued & rec'd Oct. 2015, 18 pp.)

Office of Retail Market Development, 2015 annual report

ICC has certified 85 alternative (not electric utility) suppliers for retail electric customers; 60 were certified to serve residential and small commercial customers. On May 31, 2015 they provided 79.5% of ComEd customers' electricity, and 71% to 80% for Ameren customers (varying by zone)—all down slightly from 2014. Commission anticipates new rulemaking proceeding to address requirements for residential and small commercial customer suppliers. (220 ILCS 5/20-110; June 2015, rec'd July 2015, 45 pp.)

Spending limits on power from clean coal facilities

Commission is directed to review spending limitation under sourcing agreements and determine whether it is unduly constraining. Concludes that goal of using clean coal facilities to generate 25% of electricity statewide by 2025 is unlikely. None of three proposed clean coal projects has gotten to the construction phase. Spending limit does not unduly constrain electricity purchases from such facilities, and helps keep rates affordable for consumers. (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(d); issued & rec'd June 2015, 12 pp.)

Transportation Regulatory Fund annual report, FY 2015

Fund had income of \$11.6 million (\$7.4 million from regulating motor carriers and \$4.2 million from railroads) and spent \$10.5 million (\$4.8 million for motor carriers and \$5.7 million for railroads).

(625 ILCS 5/18c-1604; Sept. 2015, rec'd Oct. 2015, 8 pp.)

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Wagering in Illinois, 2015 update
State tax revenues from wagering were \$1.184 billion, down 5.8% from FY 2014. Video gaming rose by \$81 million, but lottery transfers fell by \$125 million. Riverboat transfers declined \$24 million; horse racing transfers were flat. Total lottery sales rose (mostly due to increase in instant games). Agreement was reached between state and private lottery manager to terminate manager in January 2017. All casino riverboat admissions fell except at Metropolis, and gross receipts fell except at Des Plaines and Joliet (likely hurt by video gaming growth). Illinois had 20,730 video gaming terminals. Horse racing is expected to struggle unless subsidized. (S. Res. 87 [1991]; Sept. 2015, rec'd Oct. 2015, 84 pp.)

Comptroller

Fee imposition report, FY 2013
State collected \$8.526 billion in fees to 88 agencies—up \$374 million (4.6%) from FY 2012. Secretary of State took in \$2.189 billion (25.7%); Healthcare and Family Services \$1.836 billion (21.5%); and Toll Highway Authority \$979 million (11.5%). Most fee money (94%) went to restricted funds. Lists fees, collections by agency, and disposition. (15 ILCS 405/16.2; Dec. 2013, rec'd May 2015, 12 pp. + 5 appendices)

Fee imposition report, FY 2014
State collected \$9.509 billion in fees to 89 agencies—up \$983

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million (11.5%) from FY 2013. Healthcare and Family Services took in \$2.568 billion (27.0%); Secretary of State \$2.225 billion (23.4%); and Toll Highway Authority \$1.012 billion (10.6%). Most fee money (94.7%) went to restricted funds. Lists fees, collections by agency, and disposition. (15 ILCS 405/16.2; issued & rec'd May 2015, 10 pp. + 5 appendices)

Corrections Dept.

Quarterly report, April 2015

Adult facilities had 47,952 residents on February 28, 2015—49% over rated capacity of 32,092 but 5% below operational capacity of 50,587. Number was projected to rise to 49,329 by March 2016. Most were double-celled (68%) or multi-celled (26%), with about 33 square feet of living area each. Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 6.3. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 7,594. Adult transition centers held 898 (148 over rated capacity but 60 below bed space). No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; issued & rec'd April 2015, 12 tables)

Quarterly report, July 2015

On May 31, 2015, adult facilities had 47,483 residents—48% over rated capacity of 32,103 but 6% below operational capacity of 50,598. That was projected to rise to 49,401 by June 2016. Adult transition centers held 942 (192 over rated capacity but 16 below bed space). Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 7,592.

No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; issued & rec'd July 2015, 12 tables)

Criminal Justice Information Authority

Annual report, 2013

The Authority administered federal grants under the Victims of Crime Act (\$15.6 million), Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (\$8.5 million), Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (\$814,633), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (\$513,213), Violence Against Women Act (\$364,706), and Project Safe Neighborhoods (\$107,576). Other accomplishments included evaluation of Cook County Deferred Prosecution Program and Multidisciplinary Team Approach to Violence Against Women in Illinois. (20 ILCS 3930/7(t); undated, rec'd March 2015, 37 pp.)

Employment Security Dept.

Bilingual frontline staff, FY 2014

IDES had 145 bilingual frontline employees in April 2014. Their languages were Spanish (135), Polish (6), Chinese (3), and hand communication (1). Lists those employees, job titles, and descriptions. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; April 2014, rec'd Sept. 2015, 61 pp.)

Bilingual frontline staff, FY 2015

IDES had 131 bilingual frontline employees in April 2015. Their languages were Spanish (122), Polish (5), Chinese (3), and hand communication (1). Lists those employees, job titles, and descriptions. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; April 2015, rec'd Sept. 2015, 64 pp.)

Environmental Protection Agency

Electronics recycling report, 2014

Manufacturers of 17 covered electronic devices are required to register and meet assigned recycling goals. For 2013, 85 manufacturers were registered with a goal of recycling 47.5 million pounds. They were credited with recycling 51.7 million pounds, exceeding goal by 4.2 million pounds. (415 ILCS 150/20(d); May 2014, rec'd April 2015, 11 pp.)

Healthcare and Family Services Dept.

Payments for services from past years and changes in liabilities, FY 2015

DHFS paid about \$598 million in FY 2015 for medical services provided in earlier years. A 2012 act limited the amounts of charges for Medicaid services, payable from most state funds, that can be deferred to a later fiscal year to \$100 million starting in FY 2014. Payments for services billed in previous fiscal years were \$18.5 million. DHFS collected just over \$94 million in fraudulent, abusive, restitution, or global settlement payments. Also discusses factors affecting Medicaid costs. (30 ILCS 105/25(e), (g), and (k); Nov. 2015, rec'd Dec. 2015, 1 p. + attachments)

Primary Care Case Management report, 2014

This program (known as Illinois Health Connect) serves children enrolled in All Kids; adults (including disabled adults); and seniors. Its goals include improving access to health care; matching each enrollee with a primary care provider at a “medical home”, and reducing ER visits. Its 5,682

“medical homes” supplied primary care to over 1.7 million clients. Providers get a monthly care management fee of \$2 per person under 21, \$3 per adult, and \$4 per senior or disabled adult, plus a fee per service. They can also get bonuses for providing qualifying services. Such payments were \$4.6 million (\$25 per patient per qualifying service) for calendar 2013. (215 ILCS 170/47; July 2014, rec’d Sept. 2015, 6 pp. + 3 appendices)

Human Services Dept.

Developmental disabilities services, FYs 2014 & 2015

Community Developmental Disabilities Services Trust Fund revenues were \$56.6 million in FY 2014 and \$38.8 million in FY 2015; spending was \$22.3 million in FY 2014 and \$49.2 million in FY 2015. Largest spending category was children’s home-based services (\$14.3 million in FY 2014 and \$16 million in FY 2015). (20 ILCS 1705/18.4(c-10); Sept. 2015, rec’d Oct. 2015, 2 tables)

Juvenile Justice Commission annual report, 2013-2014

Commission distributes federal grants, and advises state agencies on juvenile justice. Juvenile arrests fell from a peak of 52,304 in 2010 to 36,200 in 2014; juveniles taken into detention declined from 13,825 in 2009 to 11,631 in 2013 and 12,039 in 2014. Describes programs administered by Bureau of Youth Intervention Services, and lists four main goals: stay compliant with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act; avoid unnecessary juvenile admissions; provide services based on individual need; and increase positive results for released youth.

(20 ILCS 505/6a(b); Oct. 2015, rec’d Nov. 2015, 17 pp.)

Social Services Block Grant Fund and Local Initiative Fund receipts and transfers, Jan.-March 2015

Social Services Block Grant Fund had \$49.1 million in federal transfers in. Transfers out were \$26.9 million to General Revenue Fund, \$4.5 million to Special Purpose Trust Fund, and \$12.4 million to Local Initiative Fund. (305 ILCS 5/12-5; May 2015, rec’d July 2015, 1 p.)

Illinois Power Agency

Annual report, FY 2014

IPA received new procurements from Ameren and ComEd for FY 2014. No additional renewable energy credits (RECs) were bought for ComEd or Ameren. FY 2014 was the second year of delivery of RECs from 2010 Long-Term Power Purchase Agreements. Due to contracts made in 2010, Ameren received 1,169,789 RECs at \$9.25 each, and ComEd received 2,480,615 at \$7.89 each. Includes unaudited FY 2014 financial statement. (20 ILCS 3855/1-125; Dec. 2014, rec’d April 2015, 18 pp. + appendix)

Renewable resource procurement, 2014

P.A. 97-658 requires IPA to report on costs and benefits of using renewable resources (mainly wind and solar) for electric generation, among other topics. In the 2012 plan year, renewable resource use added less than 1% to the electric bills (including taxes) of most ComEd and Ameren retail customers. Illinois got 4.8% of its electric power from intermittent sources (mostly wind) in 2013. If such

sources exceeded the 10% level, concerns would begin arising about the ability of fossil fuel and nuclear plants to adjust to changes in their demand due to fluctuations in wind and solar generation. The Renewable Energy Resources Fund (consisting of alternative retail electric suppliers’ alternative compliance payments in lieu of buying renewable energy) had a balance of \$52.9 million. (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)(5) and 220 ILCS 5/16-115D(d)(4); March 2014, rec’d Aug. 2015, 48 pp.)

Illinois Student Assistance Commission

Feasibility of a “pay it forward” program

P.A. 98-920 (2014) directed ISAC to study the feasibility of a “pay it forward” program (which would base college graduates’ repayment of state educational loans on their incomes) and survey such programs elsewhere. Reports that no state yet has even an operating pilot program. Describes how programs would work and conditions required for success; discusses Congressional bills; and describes a model program. Barriers include getting public and/or private money for startup costs in the billions of dollars. (110 ILCS 947/47(b); Dec. 2014, rec’d April 2015, 73 pp.)

Independent Tax Tribunal

Annual report, FY 2014

The Tribunal opened in January 2014 to decide disputes between taxpayers and the Illinois Department of Revenue. It created a public searchable database of all documents filed, court orders,

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and rulings, and rules for the Tribunal. Of 118 cases opened, 8 were closed. Amounts at issue totaled \$70.6 million. Case filings were expected to grow substantially in coming years. (35 ILCS 1010/1-85(e); Aug. 2014, rec'd April 2015, 4 pp.)

Insurance Dept.

Insurance cost containment report, 2014

Illinois policyholders paid \$19.9 billion in direct written premiums in 2012. Losses divided by direct earned premiums rose from 66.7% in 2011 to 69.9% in 2012. Total written premiums for homeowners' coverage were \$3 billion, up 5.84% from 2011. Medical malpractice losses as a percentage of earned premiums continued their decline since 2008, and that market became slightly less concentrated. (215 ILCS 5/1202(d); undated, rec'd Sept. 2014, 36 pp. + appendices)

Office of Consumer Health Insurance annual report, 2014

The Office received 24,780 calls. Exhibits classify calls by subject and list insurance plans by county. (215 ILCS 134/90(a)(7); Jan. 2015, rec'd Oct. 2015, 51 pp.)

Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

Annual report, 2014

JCAR reviewed 453 rulemakings: 351 general, 65 emergency, 14 preemptory, 12 exempt, 6 required, and 6 expedited corrections. Lists and summarizes major JCAR reviews in 2014; also has history of rulemakings, JCAR objections, and court cases since 1978. (5 ILCS 100/5-140; Feb. 2015, rec'd May 2015, 79 pp.)

Juvenile Justice Dept.

Quarterly report, April 2015

Illinois juvenile justice facilities held 685 youth on March 31, 2015—below rated capacity and bed space (each 1,250). Number was projected at 782 by March 2016. Ratio of youth to security staff was 1.2. All youth were single-celled (82%) or double-celled (18%), with average of 129 square feet of actual living area each. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 560. No capital projects were funded. Shows statistical indicators for FYs 1993 to 2014. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; April 2015, rec'd May 2015, 10 tables)

Labor Relations Board

Illinois Police Training Act report, Jan.-June 2015

Board had no verified complaints, investigations, hearings, or officers decertified under Illinois Police Training Act in this period. (50 ILCS 705/6.1(r); July 2015, rec'd Aug. 2015, 1 p.)

Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Mobile Team Training Units report, FY 2014

Sixteen units trained 46,089 police and criminal justice professionals at an average cost of \$200 each. Units spent \$9.21 million in federal, state, and local funds. They offered 24 mandatory firearms courses, training 383 officers. (50 ILCS 720/6; Jan. 2015, rec'd April 2015, 11 pp. + 1 appendix)

Legislative Audit Commission

Annual report, 2014

Commission reviewed 168 financial audits and compliance examinations, and 6 performance audits. It reviewed reports on

121 affidavits for emergency purchases totaling \$66.2 million; reviewed 6 awards not to lowest bidders; recommended 6 new laws (enacted); and reviewed state agency travel control reports. (25 ILCS 150/3; Oct. 2015, rec'd Nov. 2015, 28 pp. + appendices)

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority

Affirmative action plan, FY 2016

On June 30, 2015 the Authority had 242 employees; 80 (33%) were minority group members and 43 (17.8%) were women (a person could be counted in both categories). Of 19 officials and administrators, 7 were minority and 11 were female. Of 8 professionals, 5 were minority and 7 female. Of 7 administrative support and sales workers, all were minority and 6 female. Of 31 management-level skilled workers, 7 were minority but none female. Of 32 electricians, 10 were minority and 9 female. Of 110 other skilled workers, 31 were minority and 5 female. Of 35 service workers, 13 (37%) were minority and 5 (14%) female. (70 ILCS 210/23.1(a); issued & rec'd Sept. 2015, 7 pp. + 8 appendices)

Natural Resources Dept.

Coal annual statistical report, 2014

Twenty underground or surface mines in 14 counties produced nearly 58 million tons of coal—up almost 6 million tons from 2013. Saline County had 1,293 mine employees and produced the most coal (over 14 million tons). Nearly 19 million tons were shipped by railroads. (225 ILCS 705/4.18; undated, rec'd June 2015, 26 pp.)

McHenry County Flood Hazard Mitigation Project, 2014

Project includes acquisition and demolition of 3 vacant lots and 9 repetitive flood loss properties. Cost will be \$1.2 million—\$1.1 million from Department and remainder from a federal grant to county. Estimated flood reduction benefit is \$1.1 million. Includes list of potential sites. (615 ILCS 15/5; July 2014, rec'd April 2015, 9 pp.)

Village of South Elgin Flood Hazard Mitigation Project

Recommends that an oft-flooded property be acquired and kept as public open space. This involves clearing and reshaping property for \$42,500, funded with up to \$34,000 from Department and \$8,500 from Village. (615 ILCS 15/5; Feb. 2015, rec'd Sept. 2015, 6 pp. + 2 maps)

Precious Metals Purchasers Task Force

Report, 2014

Task Force proposed a bill that became the Resale Dealers Act (P.A. 98-1096), requiring some kinds of businesses and dealers to record identity information of sellers and banning purchases in some situations. Before ending its work, the Task Force recommended that municipalities and the state create or use online databases to track precious metal buying and selling. (205 ILCS 510/20(e) [now repealed]; Dec. 2014, rec'd April 2015, 8 pp.)

Procurement Policy Board

Annual report, FY 2015

Chief Procurement Officers must file with the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) proposed contract extensions or renewals costing at least \$250,000; PPB may object

and hold hearings. No renewals or extensions were filed claiming exemption. Lists agencies, extension lengths, numbers of renewals, and their costs. (30 ILCS 500/20-60(c); issued & rec'd July 2015, 24 pp.)

Public Health Dept.

Carolyn Adams Ticket for the Cure grants, FYs 2014-15

Carolyn Adams Ticket for the Cure Advisory Board awarded some \$1.5 million from scratch-off lottery tickets to 30 community organizations in the FY 2014-15 grant cycle. The Board has awarded almost \$5.2 million to community organizations and over \$1 million for breast cancer research since 2007. Lists FYs 2014-15 grant recipients. (20 ILCS 2310/2310-347(c-5); undated, rec'd Jan. 2015, 3 pp.)

Long-term care annual report, 2014

Illinois facilities for long-term care declined from 1,219 in 2012 to 1,200 in 2013. There were 2,326 reports of abuse or neglect, including 27 alleging abuse (physical, sexual, verbal, or mental) by nursing aides—continuing a decline from 83 in 2011 and 40 in 2012. Among allegations of all types (9,594), IDPH found 1,985 (21%) valid. Violation levels of allegations were: “A” (most serious) fell from 62 in 2012 to 55 in 2013; and “B” rose from 156 in 2012 to 358 in 2013. (210 ILCS 30/6 and 45/3-804; Aug. 2014, rec'd July 2015, 66 pp.)

Long-term care annual report, 2015

Illinois had 1,169 long-term-care facilities in 2014. There were 2,922 reports of abuse or neglect, including 45 of abuse (physical, sexual, verbal, or mental) by nursing aides. Among all allegations

(12,924), IDPH found 2,346 (18%) valid. Violation levels of allegations were: “A” (most serious) rose from 55 in 2013 to 99; and “B” rose from 358 in 2013 to 413. (210 ILCS 30/6 and 45/3-804; issued & rec'd July 2015, 68 pp.)

Violence Prevention Task Force report, 2014

Task Force held 4 meetings (2 others were cancelled). Plans for the future include holding community meetings to discuss violence prevention and its coverage in the media, and inviting to meetings violence prevention programs from which the Task Force has not yet heard. (P.A. 98-194 (2013); Nov. 2014, rec'd March 2015, 3 pp.)

Revenue Dept.

Revenue and fee collections, FY 2014

Lists total taxes and fees collected for FYs 2012 through 2014 by tax or fee. Total collections for FY 2014 were \$41.5 billion—up from \$38.2 billion in FY 2012 and \$40.9 billion in FY 2013. (20 ILCS 2505/2505-745; Dec. 2014, rec'd Jan. 2015, 2 pp.)

State Board of Education

Annual statistical report, 2013

Gives 2012-2013 data on enrollment at public and private schools; graduates and dropouts by county; bilingual and special ed enrollment; teachers and other staff; and financial data including teaching costs, tuition, operating expenses, bond and tax referenda, and state aid claims. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11; June 2015, rec'd July 2015, 270 pp. + 30 tables)

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Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Elementary and Secondary Education progress report, 2015

Three main goals are for every student to (1) show academic achievement and (2) be supported by highly effective teachers; and (3) for schools to have safe, healthy learning environments. Ways to meet goals are improving international benchmark learning standards; establishing new system to collect student data; changing policies to improve teacher effectiveness; and supporting the lowest-performing schools. Accomplishments include administering PARCC tests to 3rd through 8th graders and some high school students; launching review of arts and social studies standards; Illinois ACT composite score rising to 20.7; and more Latino and low-income students taking Advanced Placement tests. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.47a(b); June 2015, rec'd July 2015, 31 pp.)

School mandate waiver requests, fall 2015

Classifies 91 waiver requests by category and lists status: ACT assessment (1 approved, 4 denied); driver education (9 approved, 14 sent to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); KIDS assessment (5 denied, 4 sent to General Assembly); legal school holidays (1 withdrawn or returned); limiting administrative costs (5 sent to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); nonresident tuition (18 sent to General Assembly); physical education (10 sent to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); school improvement or in-service training (12 sent to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); and one each sent to

the General Assembly for General State Aid, instruction time, parent-teacher conferences, and transitional bilingual education. Describes appeals of waiver applications denied by ISBE; describes and lists waivers by topic and legislative district. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; issued & rec'd Oct. 2015, 13 pp. + chart)

Teacher Recruiting and Retention Task Force Report, 2015

Task Force was asked to study effects of Tier II pensions on schools' ability to hire and retain teachers. A survey of school superintendents got 459 responses (a 54% response rate). Replies indicated that salary and benefits, plus school location, are more important than pensions in attracting and keeping teachers. But Tier II is new, and its full effects may not be apparent. (H.J.R. 27 [2013]; undated, rec'd Aug. 2015, 8 pp. + 7 appendices)

State Board of Investment

Economic Opportunity Investments, 2013

The Board's investments in Illinois companies were worth \$366.1 million (2.9% of its total controlled assets): \$224 million in equity and bonds, and \$142 million in real estate. Illinois-based investment managers controlled \$3.2 billion (25.1%) of assets entrusted to the Board. (40 ILCS 5/1A-108.5(c); Aug. 2013, rec'd May 2015, 21 pp.)

State Police Dept.

Consensual use of eavesdropping devices, 2013

Among 305 eavesdrop applications to the State Police in 2013, 291 were original and 14 extensions. Crimes investigated [some evidently in multiple categories]

were 71% drugs, 7% sex-related, 3% murder, 2% theft-related, 54% other, and 13% not reported. Eavesdropping brought 40 arrests with 63 convictions; 91 arrests and 107 trials were pending. Among the counties, 27 filed eavesdropping reports as required by law; 9 reported no eavesdrops; and 66 failed to file reports. (725 ILCS 5/108A-11(c); undated, rec'd Sept. 2015, 8 pp.)

Juvenile Charge Report, April-June 2015

Department received 12,023 juvenile charge reports—up by 820 from preceding quarter. They included charges of 841 ordinance violations; 370 petty offenses; 6,939 misdemeanors; 2,642 Class 1 to 4 felonies; 200 Class X felonies; and 23 murders; 1,008 others were not identified. By gender, 9,646 of charged persons were male and 2,377 female. By race, 6,822 were African American; 2,950 white; 2,068 Hispanic; 78 Asian; and 10 American Indian or Alaska native; and 95 unidentified. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-355; July 2015, rec'd Aug. 2015, 2 pp.)

Juvenile Charge Report, July-Sept. 2015

Department received 11,642 juvenile charge reports in the quarter—down 381 from 2nd quarter. They included 914 ordinance violations; 429 petty offenses; 6,189 misdemeanors; 2,756 Class 1 to 4 felonies; 286 Class X felonies; and 18 murders (1,050 were not identified). By gender, 9,454 were male and 2,185 female; 3 were unidentified. By race, 6,639 were African American; 2,961 white; 1,852 Hispanic; 94 Asian; and 4 American Indian; 92 unidentified. Also

lists charges by county. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-355; issued & rec'd Nov. 2015, 3 pp.)

Juvenile Justice Reform Quarterly Report, Jan.-March 2015

Department reported 11,203 juvenile charges in first quarter: 12 murders; 234 Class X felonies; 2,257 lesser felonies; 6,597 misdemeanors; 795 ordinance violations; and 382 petty crimes, plus 926 unidentified. Of those charged, 8,768 were male, 2,432 female, and 3 unidentified. By race, they were 6,363 black, 2,674 white, 2,013 Hispanic, 55 Asian, 11 Indian, and 87 unidentified. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-355; April 2015, rec'd May 2015, 4 pp.)

Missing Children Report, FY 2014

In FY 2014, 21,626 Illinois minors were reported missing; 20,940 were found, but 686 remained missing at calendar 2014 yearend. AMBER Alerts were issued five times for seven children; all were recovered. Lists children reported missing, cleared, and pending by county. (325 ILCS 40/8; June 2015, rec'd July 2015, 15 pp.)

Non-consensual eavesdropping device use, 2013

All state's attorneys were notified of the statutory mandate to report each January on non-consensual use of eavesdropping devices. The Department received no such reports in 2014. No current mechanism compels compliance. Also gives brief statistics for 2013 on the Department's Electronic Criminal Surveillance Officers (ECSO) training and

certification program. (725 ILCS 5/108B-13; undated, rec'd Sept. 2015, 2 pp.)

State Universities Retirement System

Economic Opportunity Investments, FY 2015

SURS had \$251 million (1.45% of its funds) invested in public equity; \$22 million (0.13%) in fixed income; and \$92.6 million (0.53%) in real estate and infrastructure holdings at Illinois firms. It had \$107.5 million (0.62%) in Illinois private equity firms. Eighteen Illinois investment managers handled \$4.36 billion of SURS money. (40 ILCS 5/1A-108.5(c); issued & rec'd Aug. 2015, 20 pp.)

Emerging Investment Managers, FY 2015

On June 30, 2015, 21 (41%) of SURS' 51 investment managers were owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities. SURS assets managed by such firms were \$4.49 billion (25.9% of its portfolio), up \$228 million from \$4.26 billion in 2014. Appendices report SURS board policies, investment managers, brokers-dealers, and affirmative actions programs of SURS providers. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.1; issued & rec'd Dec. 2015, 12 pp. + appendices)

Task Force on Advancement of Materials Recycling

Final report, 2015

Task Force (established to review recycling and waste management in Illinois) examined key issues including county recycling and waste management, funding of solid waste activities, and amount of valuable materials lost to landfills. Recommendations include

requiring more state buying of environmentally preferred products; creating a resource master plan by law; and establishing a convenient household hazardous waste collection system. Includes discussion of economic benefits of recycling and composting. (415 ILCS 20/7.4(f); Jan. 2015, rec'd June 2015, 45 pp. + 13 attachments)

Teachers' Retirement System

Emerging investment managers report, FY 2014

Minority-, women-, and disabled-owned firms managed \$6.59 billion of TRS' portfolio in FY 2014. TRS has 25 firms managing 34 portfolios, down by 3 firms and 4 portfolios from FY 2013. Assets managed by those firms increased \$1.10 billion from FY 2013. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.1(8); Aug. 2014, rec'd May 2015, 36 pp.)

Transportation Dept.

Diesel emission report, FY 2015

Department's Diesel Emissions Testing Program is in 9 counties and 3 townships, with 53 public and 29 private testing stations. Of 3,206 vehicles tested, 3,064 passed, 28 failed, and 114 tests were invalid. (625 ILCS 5/13-102.1; issued & rec'd June 2015, 1 p.)

Target Market Program annual report, 2014

The Target Market Program was established to remedy discrimination in transportation contracts. IDOT held two pre-letting meetings. The first awarded 2 projects (both Hispanic) totaling \$328,142, and the second awarded 4 projects (2 Hispanic

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First Reading

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Abstracts *(continued from p. 19)*

female, 2 Hispanic male) totaling \$159,596. Also lists other programs to diversify contractor base. (20 ILCS 2705/2705-600(1); Jan. 2015, rec'd Feb. 2015, 7 pp.)

Traffic Stop Study annual report, 2014

In 2014, 951 participating agencies reported 2.043 million traffic stops. White drivers received 65% of stops; minority drivers received 35%. Among those stopped, the reasons were:

<i>Violation type</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Minority</i>
Moving	69%	63%
Equipment	19	23
License or registration	10	12
Commercial vehicle	2	2
Totals	100%	100%

The average (mean) duration of a stop was 11 minutes for white drivers and 12 minutes for minority drivers. Citations were issued in about 52% of stops. There were 22,722 consent searches (in about 1% of all stops). White drivers consented to 10,352 searches and minority drivers consented to 10,370. Contraband was found in 27% of all consent searches of white drivers and 18% of consent searches of minority drivers. Dog sniffs for contraband were done 6,629 times. Also includes appendices on how to interpret agencies' reports, and a list of noncomplying agencies. (625 ILCS 5/11-212(e); issued & rec'd June 2015, 14 pp. + 2 appendices)