



FIRST READING



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MAJOR BILLS PASSED BY THE ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This issue of *First Reading* summarizes bills as they passed both houses of the General Assembly, and reports the Governor’s actions on them. A total of 443 bills passed both houses in the spring 2016 session. This issue summarizes 183 bills of general interest, classified into 13 categories.

Major laws from the spring 2016 session will change the statutory “guidelines” on amounts of child support to be paid after divorce; set rules on whether survivors of a deceased person can see the person’s on-line records; strengthen measures against theft of personal data; expand provisions for expunging some criminal records; increase protection for juveniles during police questioning; and allow a pilot program with new pathways for students to transition from high school into college or careers.

Other new measures will expand eligibility for state-funded child care; require reporting by the Governor’s office each November on the state’s 4-year fiscal outlook; require Chicago to collect more revenue to fund its police and firefighter pensions; and tighten eligibility standards for drivers’ licenses and state identification cards.

Page 24 of this issue gives Public Act numbers for laws resulting from bills summarized here. Information on all bills of the 2016 session is available at the Illinois General Assembly’s website:

www.ilga.gov

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Inside This Issue

Appropriations & State Budget.....	2
Business & Economic Development	3
Civil Law	4
Criminal Law	6
Education	9
Environment & Conservation	11
Health & Safety.....	12
Local Government	14
Professions & Occupations	15
Revenue.....	16
Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly	17
Social Services	18
State Government & Pensions	20
Transportation	22
Bills With Governor’s Action	24

APPROPRIATIONS & STATE BUDGET

A June 2016 law appropriated and/or re-appropriated \$25.1 billion for state fiscal year 2016 operations, and \$50.6 billion for some fiscal year 2017 operations (P.A. 99-524, enacted by S.B. 2047, Trotter-Steans-J.Cullerton-Hutchinson-Martinez et al.—Currie-DeLuca). The \$50.6 billion amount does not reflect all fiscal year 2017 spending authority, for at least two reasons:

- (1) Most appropriations for fiscal year 2017 are for only the first half of the fiscal year (July-December 2016). (Nearly all appropriations to the State Board of Education are for the full fiscal year.)
- (2) These appropriations are in addition to spending authorized by continuing appropriations, court orders, and consent decrees.

Many of the fiscal year 2017 appropriations are lump-sum amounts subject to limitations. For example, \$25 million was appropriated to the Department of Human Services “for operational expenses, but not including personal services.” (Personal services are being paid under a court order.)

None of the fiscal year 2016 appropriations came from the General Funds.

The \$50.6 billion of fiscal year 2017 appropriations authority comes from the following sources:

Source	Amount (billions)
General Funds	\$ 8.6
Other state funds	33.6
Federal funds	8.4

The largest General Funds (GF) appropriations were:

- \$7.2 billion to the State Board of Education (mostly full-year appropriations), constituting 84% of GF appropriations.
- \$851 million for higher education (Board of Higher Education and related institutions), constituting 10% of GF appropriations.

The largest fiscal year 2017 appropriations (from all funds) in P.A. 99-524 are for these agencies:

Agency	FY 17 amount (millions)
Healthcare & Family Services	\$14,450.5
State Board of Education*	11,136.1
Central Management Services	4,824.0
Treasurer	3,341.6
Human Services	3,286.9
Transportation	3,004.2
Commerce & Economic Opportunity	1,446.3
Lottery	1,168.6
Revenue	881.4
Emergency Management Agency	511.8
Public Health	507.9
Student Assistance Commission	506.2
Governor’s Office of Management & Budget	504.3

* Nearly all ISBE appropriations are for the full fiscal year.

A separate June 2016 law made substantive changes needed to implement the stopgap budget: the FY2017 Stopgap Budget Implementation Act (P.A. 99-523, enacted by S.B. 1810, Trotter-Steans et al.—Currie-Ammons-Hurley).

Also, P.A. 99-502 (2016), enacted by S.B. 2059 (J.Cullerton-Trotter-Steans-Collins-Martinez et al.—Currie-G.Harris-K.Burke-Mayfield-Flowers et al.), appropriated funds for higher education costs incurred before September 1, 2016. □

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BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Legislators voted to require that most used motor vehicles sold to the public be covered by at least brief power-train warranties; require life insurers to check for deaths of insureds and try to find beneficiaries; and expand the purposes for which employees can take sick leave. Bills on prevailing-wage determinations, and representation on the boards of some economic development corporations, received vetoes.

Co-Operatives. The purposes for which a co-operative can be organized are expanded to encompass any kind of business in any industry (H.B. 5898, Moeller-Butler-Guzzardi et al.—Martinez-McCann-Holmes et al.).

Credit Unions. Two or more credit unions can merge to form a “network” credit union (a unified financial entity able to market separately in different localities). Amendments to credit union articles of incorporation can be made by a majority (formerly two-thirds) of members voting at a meeting, or by two-thirds of directors present at a meeting with a quorum present (H.B. 5755, Lang—Koehler).

Economic Development Bodies. *Corporations.* Any economic development corporation getting public funds is to have at least two representatives of labor councils and at least two representatives of two different minority groups on its board (S.B. 2531, Lightford-Collins-Van Pelt-Hunter—Welch-Harper et al., **vetoed**). If that bill becomes law, it is amended to exclude trade, industry, professional, and business associations representing single industries or professions; and the requirement of labor council and minority group members on a board will apply only if such a corporation gets more than \$1,500 per year from a single public source (excluding funds for training, apprenticeship, and federally required education) (S.B. 2604, Lightford—Welch-Soto-Ford-Lilly et al.).

TIF commissions. Each economic development commission created by a county or municipality as part of a tax increment financing project, if it gets public funds, must have at least two representatives of labor councils and at least two members from two separate minority groups (or one member of a minority group and one

woman) on its board (S.B. 2600, Delgado-Collins-Van Pelt—Welch-Harper-Wallace-Flowers-Soto).

Horse Racing. Advance-deposit wagering on races, and surcharges on winnings to support licensees and purses, will continue through December 1, 2018 (H.B. 335, Hoffman-E.Sullivan—Link-M. Murphy et al.).

Life Insurance Benefits. Life insurance and annuity issuers are to compare their files to the Social Security Administration’s Death Master List at least twice a year. If an insurer finds a match with a policyholder, it is to use good-faith efforts to find any beneficiaries. If none are found, the benefits will go to the State Treasurer as unclaimed property. The Department of Insurance will offer a “lost policy finder” to help people find life insurance benefits (H.B. 4633, Martwick-Scherer-Flowers-Feigenholtz-Costello et al.—Haine-Mulroe-Collins-Hunter-Holmes et al.).

Non-Competition Agreements. A private employer may not make a covenant not to compete with an employee who earns \$13 per hour or less (S.B. 3163, Van Pelt-Collins—Currie-Sente-Ammons-Franks-Chapa LaVia).

Prevailing Wage Determinations. Contractors on public works projects would base pay on wages for similar work under collective bargaining agreements or other employer-worker agreements in the locality, if at least 30% of the workers in the trade or occupation are paid under such agreements; or if not, pay in “the nearest and most similar neighboring locality” The Department of Labor would post prevailing wages for each county on its website by each July 15 (S.B. 2964, Harmon-Holmes—Hoffman-Scherer-Walsh-Phelps et al., **amendatorily vetoed**).

Sick Leave for Family Needs. Employees can use employment sick leave for illness, injury, or medical appointments of their family members; an employer can limit such use (apparently per illness, etc.) to the amount of sick leave accruing in 6 months (H.B. 6162, Skoog-Lang-Hoffman-Flowers et al.—Collins-L.Murphy-Koehler-Lightford-Hunter et al.).

Unemployed Youth Task Force. A new task force is to report by January 1, 2017 on statewide youth unemployment, including its effect on minority populations and recommendations for change (H.B. 5668, Sims-Riley-Dunkin-Ford—N.Harris-Collins et al.).

Used-Vehicle Warranty. Most used vehicles, sold by dealers or at public auction, are to have 15-day or 500-mile power-train warranties. “Antique” vehicles and vehicles with more than 150,000 miles of travel, or sold as “re-built” or “flood” vehicles, are exempt; a vehicle with an unusual problem can also be exempted, if the buyer explicitly agrees to a disclaimer of the warranty. A buyer may have to pay up to \$100 for each of the first two repairs. A requirement that dealers pay partial costs of power-train repair for vehicles found defective in the first 30 days is deleted (H.B. 4377, Mayfield et al.—Link).

Weatherization. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity is to operate the Urban Weatherization Initiative so as to qualify for federal grants or matching funds. Weatherization workers must be paid at federal prevailing wage rates. Two Initiative Board members must have experience in residential weatherization, and one in workforce development. Maximum grants are raised from \$6,500 to \$10,000 per unit, and from \$500,000 to \$2 million per grantee (H.B. 5785, Turner-M.Davis-W.Davis-Welch-Ford et al.—Lightford-Collins-Martinez-Holmes-Hunter et al.). □

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CIVIL LAW

Legislators voted to base the guidelines for child support payments after divorce on typical spending by families at similar economic levels; set rules on whether a person's survivors can see the person's online digital records; strengthen enforcement of determinations by the Attorney General under the Freedom of Information Act; and require more measures to protect identity information. Other bills that passed both houses change some rules on parental responsibilities after divorce; require more protection of domestic workers; and authorize persons deployed to military duty to name temporary guardians for their children without a court decision.

Adoption—Disclosures to Adopter. State and private agencies in adoptions must give adoptive parents the following information about the birth parents (in addition to what is already required): the reasons the birth parent(s) placed the child for adoption; how and by whom the adoptive parents were chosen; and whether any birth parent sought or agreed to post-adoption contact with the child (H.B. 4590, Williams-Feigenholtz-Moeller et al.—Hutchinson).

Building Accessibility. The Environmental Barriers Act's requirements will apply to any public facility (as broadly defined), or residential building with at least 10 dwelling units and at least 4 stories, whose construction began after April 1988. Each facility will be subject to the Capital Development Board's standards (now called the Illinois Accessibility Code) in effect when its planning began, if construction began no more than 12 months after a change in the standards. Any alteration (as also broadly defined) must comply with the Accessibility Code's provisions on alterations. Existing exemptions for some kinds of privately owned housing are ended (S.B. 2956, Holmes-Harmon-Collins-Martinez-Link et al.—Williams et al.).

Child Bereavement Leave. An employee eligible for leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 can take up to 2 weeks' unpaid leave related to the death of a child (subject to a limit of 6 weeks

per year if more than one child dies). An employee who is eligible for other paid or unpaid leave (such as sick or vacation) can use it in place of bereavement leave (S.B. 2613, Bertino-Tarrant-Collins-Connelly-L.Murphy et al.—Manley-Hurley-Flowers-Walsh-Scherer et al.).

Child Support Amounts. The statutory presumptive percentages of a paying parent's income that are to go for child support are replaced with directions to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to report amounts typically spent by parents at various income levels on their children. Those amounts are to be rebuttably presumed to be the amounts to be awarded (subject to many adjustments stated in this act). The new amounts will not apply to a support order that was entered before they took effect unless a substantial change in circumstances is shown (H.B. 3982, K.Burke-Kay-Bellock et al.—Hastings et al.).

Contraception and Abortion Information. Each "health care facility" as defined must have rules to allow patients to get, by referrals to other facilities or other means, timely information on possible diagnoses and procedures that would violate the moral beliefs of the facility (S.B. 1564, Biss-J.Morrison-Hutchinson-Holmes-Lightford et al.—Gabel-Currie-P.Reaves-Harris-Guzzardi et al.).

Corporations. Along with lesser changes, the Secretary of State can



dissolve a not-for-profit corporation that fails to elect and maintain at least three directors (H.B. 4449, Welch-D'Amico et al.—Hastings).

Digital Records After Death. A new act—the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act (2015)—will govern disclosure of records (such as e-mail messages and "cloud" data) of deceased persons. If a deceased person had stated preferences for such disclosure in an "online tool" (as defined), it will govern. If none applies, the deceased person's will or other legal document may grant authority to a person to get some or all of the decedent's digital assets. If neither of those applies, the holder of the assets may, and in some situations must, disclose some or all of them to the deceased owner's properly identified executor or other legal representative. Holders of digital assets may charge reasonable amounts for providing such records. Similar rules will apply to digital records of persons under legal disability. However, an online holder's terms of service can overrule any directions for handling online records, except those in the deceased owner's "online tool" if any. A person entering a computer network in compliance with this act will not thereby commit computer tampering or be deemed an unauthorized user (H.B. 4648, Welch-Nekritz-Sandack-Thapedi-Breen et al.—Connolly et al.).

Divorce; Parentage Determinations. Several changes are made regarding divorce and post-divorce court decisions, including these: A parent may

take children out of the state up to 14 days (but may not conceal them from the other parent); a spouse's property can more easily be deemed nonmarital property; maintenance awards can more easily be modified; a parent can be required to pay a child's college costs at a rate no more than an in-state tuition at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; parenting agreements must be in the best interest of the child (not merely not be unconscionable); a parent cannot see a child's school records if barred from doing so by an order of protection; any court-ordered counseling of parties will be confidential; statements made in counseling cannot be used in court directly or indirectly; and courts may modify parenting time when circumstances change.

Changes affecting parentage suits include clarifying that a sperm or egg donor, who in writing releases all parental rights, will not be deemed a parent of a child born thereby; requiring clear and convincing evidence to establish parentage or non-parentage after such a donation, and setting a limitations period of 2 years after birth to file suit for a declaration of non-parentage; and requiring certifications by all persons involved in surrogate motherhood to establish the legal parentage of a child born thereby (H.B. 3898, K.Burke-Bellock-Franks-Chapa LaVia-Sente et al.—Mulroe-Holmes).

Domestic Violence Leave. Starting next January, an employee must be allowed to take work leave related to domestic violence if the employee or a family member experiences domestic or sexual violence, even if the employer has only 1-14 employees (currently only if the employer has 15+ employees). An employee of an employer with fewer than 15 workers can take a total of 4 such weeks of leave per year (H.B. 4036, Lilly-Wallace-Harper—Hutchinson-Collins et al.).

Domestic Worker Protection. Domestic workers, as defined, come under existing provisions in the state's minimum wage law; the article of the Illinois Human Rights Act on employment discrimination; and requirements of 1 day of rest each week (unless the worker voluntarily works the seventh day). Several exceptions to extension of those provisions are stated (H.B. 1288, Hernandez-Currie-Mayfield-Golar-Soto et al.—Silverstein-Martinez-Noland-Lightford-Hutchinson et al.).

Freedom of Information. *Enforcement.* If the Attorney General issues a binding opinion that a public body must provide documents in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, the requester can file a civil suit to enforce that decision. If the public body does not get a stay or review of an order by the court to provide the documents, it must pay up to \$1,000 per day of noncompliance (H.B. 4715, Bryant et al.—Radogno et al.).

Prisoner requests. Records sought by a prisoner in a state prison or county jail are exempted from inspection or copying under the Freedom of Information Act if disclosure would risk harm to anyone or an escape; the records contain personal information on the prisoner's victim or the victim's family; or the records are law enforcement records of another person and are not relevant to the prisoner's case. Information held by prosecutors, sheriffs, and other law enforcement agencies related to pending criminal trials is also exempted (S.B. 3112, Haine—Walsh-Meier-Unes-Phelps-Verschoore et al.).

Guardians. *Adult.* Adult children of a person having a guardian of the person, if denied visitation with their parent, can ask a court to order the guardian to allow visits if in the ward's best interests. The guardian must notify the adult children of their parent's admission to a hospital or hospice, death, and arrangements for disposition of

remains if they have requested such notice and there is no contrary court order (H.B. 5924, Fine-Breen-D.Harris et al.—Silverstein).

Child—deployed parent. A parent who is in, or ordered to serve with, the active military can appoint a short-term guardian for his or her children without court approval, to last throughout active duty plus 30 days (H.B. 4327, Bellock—Althoff et al.).

Human Rights Act Penalties.

Maximum penalties for a civil rights violation in a real estate transaction are raised from \$10,000 to \$16,000 for a first violation; from \$25,000 to \$42,500 for a second within 5 years; and from \$50,000 to \$70,000 for another within 7 years (H.B. 4562, Hernandez-Riley et al.—Martinez).

Identity Security. The kinds of personal information, breaches of which must be disclosed by data collectors, are expanded to include people's medical and health insurance records, biometric data, and e-mail log-in credentials (passwords, etc.). If log-in credentials are breached, the data collector must notify each affected person (which can be done electronically) with advice to change the credentials immediately. Any state agency having a single breach of data on over 250 Illinois residents must inform the Attorney General and report details on the breach. Data collectors have a duty to use "reasonable security measures" to protect personal information of Illinois residents; compliance with cited federal privacy laws will be sufficient for that purpose (H.B. 1260, Williams-Breen-Fortner-Zalewski et al.—Biss-J.Morrison-Hastings-Harmon-Link et al.).

Land Trusts. A short new act states that a change in the trustee under a land trust is to have no effect on the legal status of the trust's beneficiaries (H.B. 4697, Williams-Thapedi—Hastings).

(continued on p. 16)

CRIMINAL LAW

Legislators voted to improve handling of reports of sexual assault by 911 systems, hospitals, and police; increase protection of juveniles questioned by police; allow expungement of more criminal records; and reduce sanctions on juveniles found to have committed crimes. Penalties for possessing small amounts of marijuana are also reduced. Defendants pleading guilty are to be warned of all the potential legal consequences. Bringing firearms or ammunition into Illinois without authority will be punishable by up to 20 years in prison.



Child Witnesses. Aggravated battery and aggravated domestic battery are added to the list of crimes for which a court can order that testimony of a victim who is a child or disabled person be taken by closed-circuit television after finding that testifying in court would cause serious emotional distress or adverse effects on the victim (S.B. 2880, Connelly-Weaver-Righter—Sandack-Cabello-Zalewski-Anthony et al.).

Courts—Special. Accelerated. The Accelerated Resolution Court pilot program in Cook County is made permanent. Eligibility for it is expanded to include persons charged with (1) traffic offenses not involving fleeing or attempting to elude police or DUI, or resulting in bodily harm, and (2) Class 4 drug felonies (H.B. 6190, Zalewski-Sims et al.—Cunningham).

Drug. Drug courts cannot bar defendants who need treatment for opioid abuse from using medication-assisted treatment under physician supervision (H.B. 5594, Lang-Anthony-Ammons-Bellock-Franks et al.—Bush-T.Cullerton et al.).

Veterans’. Each judicial circuit is required (formerly allowed) to create a veterans’ and servicemembers’ court (H.B. 5003, Winger-Tryon-Yingling—Link-T.Cullerton-McGuire et al.).

Criminal Diversion and Racial Data. Through 2020, the Criminal Justice Information Authority must report numbers and racial and ethnic characteristics of persons arrested and released without charge; persons whose formal

charges are dismissed; and persons admitted to diversion programs (H.B. 1437, Franks-Wallace-Ammons-Chapa-LaVia-Flowers et al.—E.Jones-Collins-Hunter).

Domestic Violence Training. Law enforcement agencies must train officers on domestic violence victim and abuser relationships in initial training and every 5 years thereafter. The training is to be developed by the Law Enforcement Training Standards Board and start by July 1, 2018 (H.B. 5538, Jesiel-Anthony et al.—Bush).

Drugs. “Bath salts” ban. Selling synthetic cathinones (often disguised as “bath salts”) in retail stores becomes a Class 3 felony punishable by a fine up to \$150,000. A local government can revoke the retailing license of a retailer convicted of a violation (S.B. 210, Manar-Collins—Bourne-Scherer-Costello).

Found at death scene. Police, coroners, and medical examiners can dispose of unused medication found at a death scene after ensuring that it is not needed for an investigation. But information about the medication is to be preserved as evidence (H.B. 5781, Bellock-Kifowit-Phillips-Tryon-Sandack et al.—Connelly-Muñoz).

Marijuana. Possessing up to 10 grams of marijuana becomes a civil violation with a \$100-\$200 fine. Records of such possession are to be automatically expunged every 6 months. Thresholds for amounts of marijuana whose possession will bring criminal penalties are also increased. Local ordinances imposing

finer for marijuana possession are not affected. The legal limit for operating a highway vehicle, snowmobile, or watercraft under the influence of marijuana is set at 5 nanograms per milliliter of delta-9-THC in the blood or 10 nanograms in another bodily substance (such as saliva) within 2 hours after operation (except for CDL holders, for whom any amount of a substance due to illegal cannabis consumption will bring penalties). Providing or using equipment involving an explosive gas to make a cannabis-based product (except by a licensed cannabis cultivation center) becomes a Class 2 felony (S.B. 2228, Steans-Noland-Collins-Barickman-Hutchinson et al.—Cassidy-Currie-Ammons-Harper et al.).

Emergency Personnel Protection. All ambulance crew members, regardless of function, are included among the persons against whom assault, battery, and discharge of a firearm are subject to increased penalties (S.B. 2947, Connelly—Anthony-Bellock-Moffitt et al.).

Expungement. Adult records. The requirement that a petitioner for expungement of criminal records have no prior convictions is removed. The state’s attorney can object to expungement on the ground that the records contain “specific relevant information” beyond the fact of arrest. A fee waiver pilot program in Cook County until January 2018 will waive fees to expunge or seal records of arrests not resulting in convictions, or that resulted in reversed or vacated convictions

(H.B. 6328, Turner-Currie-Flowers-W. Davis-Welch et al.—Collins-Hunter-Hutchinson-Martinez-Van Pelt et al.).

Juvenile records. A person who before turning 18 was arrested for any offense but not adjudicated, or was adjudicated delinquent for a Class B or C misdemeanor or a petty or business offense, can obtain expungement of all resulting records if all juvenile proceedings relating to the incident have ended (H.B. 5017, B.Wheeler-Cassidy-Sandack-Flowers-Ford et al.—Raoul-Collins-Martinez-Hunter).

Financial Exploitation. Theft of property (formerly only real property) worth over \$100,000 from an elderly or disabled person can be prosecuted for 7 years after the last act furthering the crime (H.B. 5805, Mussman et al.—Bertino-Tarrant-Silverstein et al.).

Firearms. Mental disability. Each circuit clerk is to notify the State Police twice yearly if the court has not, in the last 6 months, directed the clerk to notify the State Police of any adjudication of mental disability or involuntary commitment that would make the person ineligible for a FOID card (S.B. 2213, J.Morrison-Van Pelt-Collins—Zalewski-Wallace-Harper-Lilly et al.).

Trafficking. A person with no FOID card, who brings a firearm and/or ammunition into Illinois for sale or other transfer to another person, commits firearms trafficking. (Exceptions apply to common carriers; persons exempt from FOID requirements; and nonresidents lawfully possessing firearms in their states.) Violation will be a Class 1 felony punishable by up to 20 years in prison—and if both a firearm and ammunition were involved will bring a minimum 4-year sentence. (With a prior conviction of any of several firearms crimes, it will be a Class X felony.) (H.B. 6303, Durkin-Turner-Andrade-Acevedo-Sandack et al.—Radogno-Hastings-Rezin-Nybo-M.Murphy et al.).

Guilty Plea Warnings. If a defendant chooses to plead guilty, before accepting the plea the court is to describe all its consequences, including effects on any sentences after any future convictions; registration requirements; and ability to get housing, employment, firearms, and licenses (H.B. 2569, Cabello-Anthony-Cassidy et al.—Link-Collins-Van Pelt-J.Morrison et al.).

Juveniles. Probation and confinement. The maximum length of probation for a minor found guilty of a Class X felony is reduced from 5 years to 3 or 2 years depending on the crime. The probation period for Class 1 or 2 forcible felonies is reduced from 5 years to 1½ years. A minor cannot be committed for a Class 3 or Class 4 drug violation unless it is the minor’s third or further probation violation for non-compliance with court-ordered treatment (H.B. 6291, Nekritz-Cassidy-Currie-Guzzardi et al.—Raoul-Collins et al.).

Questioning. The age under which a minor being officially questioned about a homicide or major sex offense must have legal representation is raised from 13 to 15. A statement about any crime made during a custodial interview by a minor who was under 18 at the time of the crime is presumed inadmissible unless the minor was first read a simplified statement about the right to counsel and was asked whether the minor (1) wanted a lawyer and (2) wanted to talk. A statement made by a minor being questioned about an act that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor sex offense or a felony is also presumed inadmissible unless electronically recorded (S.B. 2370, Van Pelt-Hunter-Collins-Lightford-N.Harris et al.—Currie-Sandack-Nekritz-B.Wheeler-Sims et al.).

Sentencing. Mandatory life sentencing is abolished for persons committing sexual assault crimes before turning

18 (H.B. 5771, Currie-Flowers-Sandack—Harmon).

Serving sentences. A minor can be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice only for first-degree murder or another felony (excluding the Class 4 felonies of criminal trespass, criminal damage to property, disorderly conduct, and obstructing justice). The Department of Juvenile Justice will take persons up to age 18 who are committed to prison (the maximum age had been 17). In conjunction with the Prisoner Review Board, it will decide when a committed youth is released on aftercare (parole), and set conditions for release. All committed youth, unless committed for first-degree murder, must be considered annually for aftercare release (S.B. 2777, Raoul-Righter-Lightford-Althoff-Van Pelt et al.—Nekritz-Sandack-Turner-Tryon-B.Wheeler et al.).

Location Surveillance. Cell site simulators. Law enforcement agencies must get warrants based on probable cause to use cell site simulator devices (which mimic cellphone towers to gather information on nearby mobile devices). Police may use such simulators only to find or identify a mobile device. If police use a simulator, they must delete any non-target data as soon as possible and in any event within 72 hours, unless a court orders it preserved and filed with the court (S.B. 2343, Biss-Hutchinson-Connelly-Bush et al.—Williams-Nekritz-Breen-Leitch-Flowers et al.).

Warrants for surveillance of a person’s location can be based on electronic communication of law enforcement testimony. Law enforcement agencies need not get such warrants in situations involving danger of imminent death or great bodily harm, or an escape from custody (S.B. 2875, Nybo—Sandack).

Mental Illness in Sentencing. A defendant’s suffering a serious mental illness causing substantially reduced

(continued on p. 8)

CRIMINAL LAW

(continued from p. 7)

ability to understand his or her actions, or conform them to the law, is added to the list of grounds for possibly withholding or shortening a prison sentence (H.B. 6037, P.Reaves-Harris-Leitch-Gordon-Booth-Drury-Guzzardi et al.—Koehler-McGuire-J.Morrison-Van Pelt-Noland et al.).

Military Impersonation. Falsely claiming to be a military member or veteran, resulting in getting money or other tangible benefit, becomes a petty offense with a fine of \$100 to \$200 (S.B. 2167, L.Murphy-Mulroe-T.Cullerton-S.Bennett-Bush et al.—Moylan-Kifowit-Bradley-Skoog-Hurley et al.).

Military Law. An Illinois Code of Military Justice is created, under which courts-martial must meet current standards of due process. Illinois National Guard members who are dishonorably discharged cannot hold public office for 5 years unless exempted by the Governor (S.B. 2861, Hastings et al.—D.Harris-Costello-Ives-Stewart-Riley).

Police Dog Retirement. Police dogs no longer able to serve can be offered to the officers or employees who worked with them during service. If not taken, they can then be offered to other officers or employees, nonprofit organizations, or no-kill animal shelters (S.B. 3129, T.Cullerton-Collins-Trotter et al.—Anthony-Scherer-Bellock-Cabello-Cavaletto et al.).

Prisoner Costs. Prisoners cannot be required to pay any costs of their imprisonment (S.B. 2465, Biss-Collins-Van Pelt et al.—Cassidy-Flowers-Currie-Mayfield-Wallace et al.).

Sexual Assault. *DNA testing.* The Department of State Police is to notify the investigating police agency and state's attorney whenever comparison of sexual assault evidence with DNA from a suspect or a DNA database

finds a match. Each law enforcement agency must annually inventory its sexual assault cases and report on them to the state's attorney (S.B. 2221, Cunningham-Van Pelt-Lightford-N. Harris-Raoul et al.—Beiser-Wallace-Ammons-Harper-Gabel et al.).

Incident policies. By January 2018, all law enforcement agencies are to have written policies on handling incidents of sexual assault or abuse, based on guidelines from the Attorney General, Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, and Department of State Police. Police agencies must train officers every 3 years on sexual assault and abuse response and investigation. Officers are to complete written reports on every sexual assault complaint regardless of geographic jurisdiction involved. A victim's consent for a third party to report to police on a sexual assault can be honored. Sexual assault evidence is to be stored for the longer of 5 years or until the victim turns 23; the victim can consent to release of the evidence for testing at any time during that period. Operators receiving 911 calls must be trained in handling calls reporting sexual assault. The Department of State Police is authorized (with the Chief Procurement Officer's approval) to contract for assistance in testing sexual assault and other scientific evidence until January 1, 2019 (S.B. 3096, S.Bennett-Haine-Lightford-Althoff-Muñoz et al.—McAsey-Zalewski-Sims-Cabello-Conroy et al.).

Sex Offender Registration Task Force. A Sex Offenses and Sex Offender Registration Task Force will examine policies on sex offender registration to help focus law enforcement and community monitoring on high-risk offenders (H.B. 5572, Sims-Cabello-Nekritz-Andrade-Arroyo et al.—Raoul-Collins-Martinez et al.).

Torture Inquiry Commission. The Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission can hear claims alleging police torture in Cook County, whether or not

they involve Commander Jon Burge or officers under him. The now-expired deadline for filing such claims is extended to August 10, 2019 (S.B. 392, Raoul-Martinez-Collins—Turner-Flowers-Harper et al.). □

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LRU Publications

The following are some of the publications that are available on the LRU Internet site at: http://www.ilga.gov/commission/lru/lru_home.html

Federal Funds to State Agencies

This publication presents information on federal aid programs administered by Illinois state agencies. It includes program descriptions and outlay information. It also has a State Trust Fund section that identifies the trust fund(s) used for depositing federal grants. A table shows which programs are supported and what regions and populations of Illinois are served by the federal grants.

How a Bill Becomes Law in Illinois (English and Spanish versions)

This chart shows the progress of a bill through the Illinois General Assembly and the Office of the Governor.

Illinois Tax Handbook for Legislators

This handbook gives information on every significant Illinois state tax.

Laws for Youth

This booklet tells about major laws that affect young persons in Illinois. The laws are divided by subject and arranged in a question-and-answer format to make them easy to find.

Penalties for Crimes in Illinois

This chart summarizes the sentences and fines for criminal offenses in Illinois.

EDUCATION

The General Assembly voted to start a pilot program in selected high schools, under which students can use any of several “pathways” to develop abilities in some higher education fields or prepare for employment. Information on standardized testing at schools must be made public each year. Student journalists in high schools get freedom from most school control of their expression in school-sponsored media. Other bills that passed both houses seek to help students who are state wards, or whose families receive public assistance.

Elementary & Secondary

Asthma Action Plans. Public, private, and charter schools must annually request an “asthma action plan” from parents or guardians of each child with asthma enrolled in the school, to be filed with the school nurse or school administrator and distributed to other staff as needed. Before September 1, 2016, the State Board of Education is to develop a model asthma episode emergency response plan. Each school or district must adopt its own asthma emergency response plan, containing all components of the model plan, before January 2017. School personnel who work with students must get biennial training on asthma; the State Board of Education is to offer resource materials (H.B. 6333, Gabel-Hernandez-Sims-Walsh et al.—Koehler-Trotter et al.).

At-Risk Students. A 22-member advisory council in the State Board of Education will study barriers to academic success for students who are served by public assistance programs or in Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) custody. In December 2017 the Council is to address 10 questions about barriers to success for such students in districts where most students are racial minorities, in a report to the General Assembly, Governor, and State School Superintendent, and give annual updates thereafter (H.B. 6136, Wallace-W.Davis-Welch et al.—Lightford-Collins-Hunter).

Breakfasts. Starting in 2017-18, school districts must begin “breakfast after the bell” programs (providing breakfast during the official school day) at each school where at least 70% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches or classified as low-income—except that schools showing that they already have efficient breakfast programs, or could not recover the costs of such a program from reimbursements, can be excused. The State Board of Education is to encourage private giving to support school breakfast programs (S.B. 2393, Harmon-Lightford-Collins-Silverstein-Nybo et al.—Pritchard-W.Davis-Cavaletto et al.).

Charter Schools. Renewal. New school charters may be issued for 5 years (previously 5 to 10 years, with renewals up to 5 years). The State Charter School Commission may renew a charter for up to 5 years at a time; school boards that have granted charters may renew them for up to 10 years. New charters must include academic, organizational, and financial performance standards and goals, all to be met before a renewal exceeding 5 years. The maximum loan from the Charter Schools Revolving Loan Fund to a charter school is increased from \$250 to \$750 per student (H.B. 5918, Thapedi-B.Wheeler-Hernandez-Demmer-Wallace et al.—Martinez-Delgado et al.).

Truancy. Charter schools must match absenteeism and truancy policies applicable to public schools, including the same definitions for related terms



such as “dropout” and “truant minor” (H.B. 3199, Chapa LaVia-Guzzardi et al.—Collins et al.).

Concussions. Starting this fall, a state high school association must require member schools that have certified athletic trainers to report to it monthly on concussions of athletes at school-sponsored events. Starting next fall, the association must compile the information into annual reports to the General Assembly. The association and schools will incur no liability for such reports in the absence of willful and wanton misconduct (H.B. 4365, Welch-Sente-Hurley-Breen-D’Amico et al.—Raoul et al.).

Convicted Teacher Licensing. A licensed educator or applicant who is convicted of a drug offense (except making or delivery of up to 10 grams, or possessing up to 30 grams, of marijuana) or sex offense (except prostitution or misdemeanor public indecency) may be licensed beginning 7 years after the end of sentence, including supervision or probation (licenses previously were revoked or denied indefinitely for those and more serious offenses) (H.B. 4360, Cassidy-W.Davis et al.—Van Pelt-Martinez-Collins-Hunter-Lightford et al.).

DCFS Liaisons at Schools. School boards may appoint one or more employees (licensed by the State Board

(continued on p. 10)

EDUCATION

(continued from p. 9)

as educators) to be enrollment and transfer liaisons for students in DCFS custody, streamlining their enrollment and coordinating their transfers to other districts. Each district is encouraged to make such an appointment by the fall of 2017 (H.B. 4996, Welch-Wallace-Sims et al.—Lightford).

Energy Efficiency Grants to schools, awarded in 2014, can be used up to 4 years after their distribution; any funds remaining will revert to the source fund (H.B. 4397, Costello-Bryant—Luechtefeld).

Holding Student in Grade. The Chicago school board may form a committee to review each decision to keep a student in the same grade for another year. Such a committee can decide to promote a student after considering, among other factors, whether the student had sufficient access to remedial help (H.B. 119, Flowers-Harper-Ford-Mayfield-Welch et al.—Collins).

P-20 Council Studies. Tuition, financial aid, and other issues related to postsecondary education affordability are added to the topics on which the Illinois P-20 Council may create working groups (H.B. 5566, Sims-Welch-Kifowit-Gordon-Booth et al.—Trotter-McGuire).

Readiness After High School. The State Board of Education, consulting with the Community College Board and Board of Higher Education, may pick school districts for a pilot program allowing high school students to meet graduation requirements by showing development of abilities in lieu of passing some courses. Those agencies and several others are to form an Illinois Pathways Interagency Committee to supervise the effort. The program will offer several “college and career pathways” preparing students for higher education or careers in various areas; participating

districts can put a pathway endorsement on the diploma of a student who completes a pathway. State agencies, school districts, employers, and public and private organizations are encouraged to align their goals and support to improve education and career readiness (H.B. 5729, K.Burke-Chapa LaVia-Crespo-Conroy-Sente et al.—Biss-Collins-McGuire-Bush-Rose et al.).

Residency in District. A non-Chicago school board’s finding that an attending student is not a district resident may be reviewed by the regional superintendent of schools on petition by the person who enrolled the student. The student can keep attending the school until a final determination, but tuition will be charged if the student is found a nonresident (H.B. 4606, W.Davis-Lilly-Wallace—N.Harris-Collins).

School Accountability; Teaching Applicants. The period during which the State Board of Education and the Balanced Accountability Measure Committee will identify districts to begin implementing the balanced accountability measure is delayed 1 year, from 2016-17 through 2021-22 to 2017-18 through 2022-23. A requirement that teacher license applicants pass the Assessment of Professional Teaching is removed (a new evidence-based assessment was required already) (H.B. 6044, Chapa LaVia—Rezin).

Standardized Testing. Starting this fall, each district must report annually to the State Board on standardized tests, not produced locally, that are administered by each school. Reports must include what groups of students will be tested; the entity requiring the testing; estimated time consumed; and intended uses of results (other than guiding students). The State Board must compile the information and make it available; schools must post theirs online or distribute copies to parents (H.B. 5901, Guzzardi-Wallace—Martinez et al.).

Student Journalism. Public high school students are ensured freedom of expression in school-sponsored media, except in expressions that are defamatory, obscene, unwarranted invasions of privacy, violations of state or federal laws, or attempts to incite unlawful or disruptive acts. Student journalism publications will not be deemed to express school policy, and school personnel and parents may not be held civilly or criminally liable for such expressions in the absence of willful or wanton misconduct (H.B. 5902, Guzzardi-S.Andersson-Martwick-Breen et al.—Biss-Stadelman-Collins et al.).

Traffic-Stop Training. Starting in the 2017-18 school year, driver education courses at public, non-public, and driver training schools are to include law enforcement procedures for traffic stops and a demonstration of proper interaction with law enforcement personnel (H.B. 6131, Hurley-Ford-Manley-D’Amico-Moylan et al.—J.Morrison et al.).

Higher Education

Legislators voted to help high school students transfer credit to colleges to which they apply, and enable veterans to enroll in the spring if they were on active duty in the fall.

Alcohol at College Events. Alcohol may be served or sold in public university and community college buildings for public events that are not student-related, under written policies (to be issued within 6 months after this act takes effect) that take several listed factors into account (H.B. 4820, Cabello-Sosnowski-Stewart—Rose-Syverson).

Biliteracy Seal. Public universities must accept a State Seal of Biliteracy as equivalent to 2 years of high school foreign language study for university admission requirements. Public universities and community colleges must

(continued on p. 11)

ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION

Adolescents will be able to hunt and trap under special provisions—including a wild turkey hunting season for youth only. Persons fishing in their own waters will be exempt from daily catch limits.

Agribusiness Signs. The Illinois Department of Agriculture may sell signs to qualified applicants promoting agribusinesses that have been operated for at least 100 or at least 150 years (H.B. 4318, Moffitt-Costello-Wojcicki Jimenez-Verschoore-Butler et al.—N.Anderson et al.).

Hunting and Fishing. *Catfish* are added to the species that may be taken by pitchfork, underwater spear gun, or bow and arrow. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) will set daily take and harvest limits, and may add further species that may be taken by those means (H.B. 5788, Meier-Butler—Luechtefeld).

Game birds. IDNR may authorize hunting of hand-reared bobwhite

quail, chukar partridge, and gray partridge (added to pheasant) on state public hunting grounds (H.B. 4604, Cavaletto-Costello et al.—Luechtefeld et al.).

Miscellaneous. IDNR may offer a youth-only spring wild turkey hunting season each year to include two consecutive weekends. Provisions allowing direct or indirect owners of land to hunt deer and/or turkey at no charge are combined for the two kinds of animals (S.B. 3003, Cunningham—Costello-Cloonen-Phelps-Bradley-Beiser et al.).

Private waters. Persons fishing in waters wholly within their private property will not be subject to statutory limits on number and size of fish



caught per day (H.B. 5796, Meier-Butler-Bellock-Wehrli—Luechtefeld-McConchie-McCarter).

Young trappers. Residents under age 19 may apply to IDNR for Youth Trapping Licenses. Licensees may trap under the supervision of a parent, grandparent, or guardian who is both a licensed trapper and at least 21 (S.B. 2410, N.Anderson—Bourne-Scherer-Conroy-Kifowit). □

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EDUCATION

(continued from p. 10)

provide foreign language course credit to students with the Seal who apply for credit within 3 years after high school. The State Board of Education must require high schools to meet college criteria in awarding Seals of Biliteracy (H.B. 4330, B.Wheeler-Soto-Chapa LaVia-Batinick-Sente et al.—Martinez-Althoff et al.).

Credits During High School. For the first 3 years after the act takes effect, any community college district may make an Accelerate College agreement with a school district within its

jurisdiction, allowing limited numbers of high school students to take community college courses without paying tuition (some non-tuition fees may be charged). Credits earned under such an agreement may be transferred to any Illinois public university. The State Board of Education will report on the program annually to the General Assembly and Governor (H.B. 5561, McSweeney-Thapedi-Pritchard-Turner et al.—Connelly-J.Morrison-Bertino-Tarrant-Bush-Hastings et al.).

Veteran Admission at Universities. Public university policies must allow an honorably discharged veteran to apply for admission as a freshman in the spring semester if the veteran was still on active duty in the fall (H.B. 4627, Tryon-Pritchard-Riley-D.Harris-Ives et al.—Althoff-Muñoz-McConaughay-Haine-Bush et al.). □

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HEALTH & SAFETY

Legislators voted to require Medicaid coverage of services to prevent HIV and sexually transmitted infections, and mandate private insurance coverage for several other kinds of therapies. Authority for use of epinephrine auto-injectors to combat anaphylactic shock is expanded, as is required screening of newborns for hearing problems. Medical providers must be trained in treating sepsis, and in managing Alzheimer's patients. Measures to prevent lead exposure, and the spread of rabies, are strengthened.

Alzheimer's Services. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) is to adopt guidelines on managing patients with Alzheimer's and related dementias. Care staff with direct access to such patients must get at least 6 hours' initial training on the guidelines (S.B. 2301, Koehler-Van Pelt-Bush-Collins-Hunter et al.—Conroy-Bellock et al.).

Cannabis. Medical cannabis cardholders are not to be deemed unlawful users or narcotics addicts due to being qualified patients in the cannabis pilot program. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and terminal illness with no more than 6 months to live are added as conditions qualifying for the program. A physician no longer need certify that a patient under the physician's care is likely to benefit from cannabis when issuing a "written certificate" allowing medical cannabis use. IDPH must annually consider petitions from residents (formerly "citizens") requesting new debilitating medical conditions or diseases for cannabis use. The pilot program is extended until July 1, 2020 (S.B. 10, Haine-T.Cullerton-Bush-Martinez-J.Morrison et al.—Lang-Ammons-Hammond-Butler-Tryon et al.).

Epinephrine. Auto-injectors. Public and private agencies and organizations except schools (to which a similar School Code section applies), but including school bus contractors, may get epinephrine auto-injectors by prescription for possible use by

trained employees on persons in anaphylactic shock. Police officers who have been trained to recognize and treat anaphylaxis may carry, use, or help in using such auto-injectors. The Law Enforcement Training Standards Board must offer or approve advanced anaphylaxis-related training (H.B. 4462, Mussman-Madigan-Manley-Hurley-Conroy et al.—Nybo-Mulroe-T.Cullerton-Trotter et al.).

Emergency services. Epinephrine administered by an EMT or paramedic trained in its administration may be provided from a glass vial, auto-injector, ampule, or prefilled syringe (S.B. 3335, Rose-Mulroe et al.—Mussman-Manley et al.).

Fluoridating Public Water. Each owner or custodian of a public water supply must comply with fluoridation recommendations of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Illinois EPA and Pollution Control Board regulations on the topic (H.B. 4688, Tryon-T.Morrison-Bellock-Phillips—Syverson).

Health Facilities Planning. The statutory provisions for a planned Center for Comprehensive Health Planning are repealed. The Health Facilities and Services Review Board can contract for services, as an alternative to getting support from IDPH. A medical facility that has applied to change ownership, close a facility, or end a category of



service must inform the Board within 90 days after the action is complete (H.B. 4517, W.Davis et al.—N.Harris).

HIV Prevention Coverage. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services must provide Medicaid reimbursement for federally approved drugs for pre-exposure prophylaxis, and related services, against HIV and sexually transmitted infections. Covered services are to include screening, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, monitoring, laboratory work, and counseling to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection (H.B. 4554, Flowers-Mayfield-Ford-M.Davis-Feigenholtz et al.—Link-Collins et al.).

Insurance Coverage Mandates. Autism; immune deficiency. Health insurers and managed care plans may not refuse to pay for covered services or restrict coverage under an individual contract for a person diagnosed with an autism-spectrum disorder because the person declined another medication or covered service if the patient's medical provider finds it contraindicated. Insurers and managed care providers may not delay or interrupt gamma globulin therapy for persons with primary immune deficiency if it is prescribed by a physician and is a covered benefit (S.B. 345, Harmon-Silverstein-Holmes-Collins-Lightford et al.—Hoffman-Currie-Gabel-Bellock-Soto et al.).

Contraception. Unless federal rules are later amended, individual and group accident and health insurance policies must pay all costs of contraceptive drugs, devices, and products approved by the Food and Drug Administration, except male condoms. They must also pay for voluntary sterilization; patient education and counseling; and followup services. Out-of-network services can require copayments if a provider offers the same services in its network (H.B. 5576, Nekritz-Wallace-Tabares et al.—Hutchinson-Lightford-Steans-Collins-Bush et al.).

Prescriptions—“step” therapy exceptions. Individual and group health insurers’ procedures must allow approval of requests for exceptions to step therapy (requiring an insured to try other drugs before “stepping up” to those costing more). Such requests must be approved if a “step therapy” drug is contraindicated; the patient unsuccessfully tried it before; or the patient is stable on another drug already prescribed. An approved exception request must be honored for 12 months or until renewal of coverage. An existing section prohibiting differences in premiums or coverage due to disabling conditions, except as supported by actuarial principles, is expanded to cover HMOs (H.B. 3549, Fine-Williams-Hammond-Feigenholtz et al.—J.Morrison-Holmes-Link et al.).

Lead Mitigation. The owner of a residential building or child care facility who receives a lead hazard mitigation notice must notify current lessees before lease renewal of any lead hazard identified in the notice. Before making a new lease agreement for a dwelling unit having a mitigation notice, the owner must mitigate its lead hazard (S.B. 2300, Trotter-Collins-Hunter-Silverstein-N.Harris—Gabel-Sims-Welch-Nekritz-Zalewski et al.).

Manufactured Home Installation. Licensed manufactured home installers must pay a \$50 fee per installation, put an IDPH-issued seal on each home, and file an installation certificate with IDPH. IDPH or an IDPH-approved third-party inspector will be paid up to \$395 for inspecting a manufactured home’s installation. IDPH must set qualifications of third-party inspectors. These requirements will not apply in Chicago if it imposes similar inspection requirements (S.B. 3079, Trotter et al.—Sims).

Newborn Hearing Screening. Birth centers and other licensed facilities providing obstetrical and newborn nursery services (added to hospitals) must do bilateral hearing screening of all newborns before discharge, and provide for outpatient screening of infants not born in medical facilities. The screening results must be reported to IDPH. The Department can share the screening results with various providers and state agencies caring for children (H.B. 4935, Winger—Radogno).

Nursing Home Electronic Monitoring. Residents of “medically complex for the developmentally disabled” (MC/DD) facilities may have electronic monitoring inside their rooms. The monitoring devices must meet fire safety standards. No person may discriminate against a resident for allowing in-room electronic monitoring (H.B. 5603, G.Harris-Riley-D.Harris—Link).

Opioid Addiction Treatment. Programs funded or licensed by the Department of Human Services as successor to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse must provide educational information on treatment options for opioid addiction. The Department will develop materials to help in providing the information (H.B. 5593, Lang-Anthony-Ammons et al.—Bush-J.Morrison-T.Cullerton et al.).

Rabies Control. A veterinarian immunizing a dog, cat, or ferret for rabies must send a certificate so showing to the county animal control administrator. If an animal exempted from vaccination for health reasons bites someone, it must be treated as an unvaccinated animal; re-examined at least annually; and vaccinated as soon as its health allows. The owner of an animal known to have bitten someone must present it to a licensed veterinarian within 24 hours for examination and confinement (normally for at least 10 days). It must then be examined, inoculated against rabies if eligible, and microchipped if needed, at the owner’s expense (H.B. 6084, Kifowit—Holmes-Manar-Harmon).

Rare Diseases. A 15-member Rare Disease Commission will advise the state on the care and treatment of persons with rare diseases (affecting fewer than 200,000 persons in the U.S.). It will report to the General Assembly annually until 2020 on drugs and innovative therapies; recommended statutory changes; and possible screening of newborns for genetic disorders (H.B. 4576, Harper-Flowers-Wallace-Anthony et al.—Mulroe-Holmes-Silverstein-Collins-Trotter et al.).

Sepsis. Hospitals must adopt and update protocols for early recognition and treatment of patients with sepsis or septic shock (a potentially life-threatening complication of infection); staffs must be trained to implement them (S.B. 2403, Rose-Hunter-Delgado-Althoff et al.—B.Mitchell-Crespo-Cavaletto-Reis). □

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

More off-track betting locations are authorized. Local officials and employees must meet new standards governing expense reimbursements. Two bills encourage consolidation or elimination of some kinds of local governments.

Alcohol at Library Events. Alcohol may be sold in a public library district's buildings at fundraisers, or cultural or educational programs, with district board approval under a written policy. The policy must prevent purchases by the general public; prohibit carryout of beverages during the event; and require steps to prevent sale to those under 21. The district must also have dram shop insurance (S.B. 399, Harmon—Zalewski et al.).

County Board Appointments. By January 2017, each county board must report to the General Assembly on each unit of local government to which it appoints governing members. Reports must include services provided by the unit; its number of governing body members; how it was created; any plans for consolidation or dissolution; and whether it is funded by a property tax or other source (S.B. 2994, T.Cullerton et al.—McSweeney-Franks et al.).

Fire Protection. Adjacent municipality. A fire protection district cannot be required to protect an adjacent municipality that closes its fire department (H.B. 5610, Moffitt-Pritchard-Fortner—N.Anderson).

Charges. Municipalities can charge fees for services provided by their volunteer fire departments to nonresidents. Charges may not exceed \$250 per hour, or \$70 per hour per responding firefighter, except that extraordinary expenses for materials can be charged. Charges by fire protection districts for services to nonresidents are limited to \$250 per hour (formerly \$250 per hour per vehicle involved) (H.B. 4522, Hoffman-Jackson-Moffitt—Clayborne).

Hazard elimination. The fire chief of a fire protection district can enforce rules under the Fire Investigation Act, including ordering owners and occupants

to remedy fire hazards, and may order premises vacated if there is imminent danger. The fire chief may refer non-compliant persons to the state's attorney (H.B. 5611, Beiser-Moffitt-Verschoore-Sente-Bellock et al.—Haine et al.).

Territory transfers. A court hearing a petition to transfer territory from one fire protection district to another must dismiss it if the transferor district would lose 25% or more of its property tax revenue. Other criteria for determining whether "serious injury" would occur (in which case a transfer must be denied) are stated. A referendum on a transfer must be held in the entire transferor district (formerly only the territory to be transferred) (H.B. 6041, Moffitt-Pritchard-Cavaletto-Meier-Smidy—Haine).

Park District Hiring. Drug crimes that currently bar employment by a park district will do so for only 7 years after the end of sentence. A prostitution conviction will not bar such employment; nor will a misdemeanor public indecency conviction. A park district may hire persons granted certificates of good conduct (S.B. 3005, Collins-Delgado-Hunter-Trotter-McGuire et al.—Cassidy et al.).

OTB Locations; Police Raffles. Maximum numbers of authorized off-track betting (OTB) locations are raised from 7 to 9 at Fairmount; from 8 to 16 at Hawthorne; and from 8 to 18 at Arlington. (Note: Balmoral, Maywood, and Quad City Downs are closed.) An OTB license issued to Quad City Downs in 2016 is to be transferred to Arlington. The maximum distance between an OTB location and its sponsoring track is raised from 140 to 160 miles.

Police agencies and statewide associations of law enforcement officials can offer raffles and poker runs. A raffle

need be licensed only by the county or municipality where it is held, even if tickets are sold beyond its borders (H.B. 940, Lang—Link et al.).

Records of Meetings. Members of an elected public body can listen to recordings and view minutes of its meetings that were closed to the public, under restrictions allowing those records to be reproduced or removed only by vote of the body or a court order (H.B. 4630, Ives-Breen-Bellock et al.—Connelly et al.).

Township Office Disqualification. A person convicted of an "infamous crime, bribery, perjury, or other felony" cannot hold a township office (H.B. 4391, Hoffman et al.—Bertino-Tarrant-J.Morrison-Bush et al.).

Travel Reimbursement. School districts, community college districts, and any other non-home-rule local governments must issue rules on reimbursement of travel, meal, and lodging expenses of officers and employees, including maximum reimbursements and a standardized form for submitting expenses. Entertainment may not be reimbursed. A roll call vote at an open meeting is required to approve expenses exceeding the maximum, or expenses of a member of the local unit's governing board. Documentation, including receipts, must be submitted before an expense can be reimbursed, with the documents becoming public records (H.B. 4379, McSweeney-Skoog-E.Sullivan-Franks-Conroy et al.—T.Cullerton-McConchie-Connelly et al.).

Water Authority Abolition. A water authority (except one serving Chicago) without outstanding revenue bonds can be dissolved 4 or more years after its creation on petition from 500 voters and a majority vote at a referendum. Remaining assets will go to local governments the authority served (H.B. 4371, S.Andersson-McDermed-K.Wheeler et al.—Clayborne). □

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PROFESSIONS & OCCUPATIONS

A conviction of causing sexual servitude of a minor will bring permanent revocation of a health-care license. Grounds for denying initial licenses for some occupations due to crime apparently will be limited. Continuing education requirements are added for plumbers and beauty-care workers; dealers in manufactured homes must be licensed.

Clinical Psychologists. The Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act is extended 10 years to 2027. A business may not offer clinical psychologist services unless every owner and manager is licensed to provide such services (S.B. 2433, Althoff—Zalewski).

Cosmetologists, Etc. Continuing education for cosmetologists and others licensed to provide beauty treatments is to include 1 hour of domestic violence and sexual assault awareness training (H.B. 4264, Hurley-Manley-D.Brady-Welch et al.—Cunningham et al.).

Health-Care Workers. *Advanced practice nurses* need not have national certification until May of 2020 (a 2007 act said they must do so, without naming a deadline). Those who have practiced since 2001 will be “grandfathered,” and those who applied for renewal before June of 2016 without such certification may be renewed retroactively (S.B. 460, Martinez-Koehler-Haine et al.—Feigenholtz-Turner-Zalewski et al.).

Criminal acts. Causing involuntary sexual servitude of a minor is added to the crimes that will result in permanent revocation of a health-care worker’s license. A health-care worker convicted of another forcible felony may petition for restoration after the greater of 5 years since the conviction or 3 years since release from confinement (S.B. 42, Martinez-Althoff-Manar-Collins-Van Pelt et al.—Lilly-Zalewski-Gordon-Booth-Ford-Bellock et al.).

Manufactured Home Dealers must be licensed by the Secretary of State. Private sales; persons licensed to sell truck campers, motor homes, and the like; and persons licensed to sell real estate are exempt (H.B. 1056, Tabares—J.Sullivan).

Occupational Licensing of Felons. The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation may deny initial licenses for roofing; funeral directing; embalming; and barbering, cosmetology, and related occupations due to conviction of a crime if it is directly related to practicing those occupations (listed in this act), and must consider mitigating factors. The Department must report annually on numbers of initial applicants; those with convictions; those with convictions who were licensed; those denied licenses; and those denied licenses based solely on convictions in the last year (H.B. 5973, Evans-Gordon-Booth-T.Morrison-W.Davis-Turner et al.—Raoul-Collins-Connelly-Van Pelt et al.).

Plumbers. Each plumber must get 4 hours’ continuing education for annual license renewal. Each instructor must be a licensed plumber; have an educator license issued by the State Board of Education in a related field; or be a representative of an industry or manufacturing business related to plumbing and assisted in the course by a licensed plumber (H.B. 5913, D’Amico-Acevedo-Verschoore-Hurley-Ammons—Harmon). □

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“Character is like a tree and reputation like a shadow. The shadow is what we think of it; the tree is the real thing.”

Abraham Lincoln

http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/abraham_lincoln.

REVENUE

The Department of Revenue's authority to collect taxes on behalf of local governments imposing them is expanded to all local governments that cooperate with the Department. The Department will study paid income tax preparers to determine which of them are preparing returns properly.

Cancer Device Tax Break. Products classified by the FDA as Class III medical devices and prescribed for cancer treatment, along with related components, will be taxed by the state at only 1% (S.B. 3047, Nybo—Breen-Moffitt et al.).

Community Investment. Municipalities and counties may invest up to \$250,000 per year of public funds in nonprofit community development financial institutions having at least \$5 million in net assets and an "A" investment rating from an organization primarily serving such institutions (H.B. 5884, Cloonen-Moffitt—Hutchinson).

Local Tax Collections. Sales tax information that the Department of

Revenue (IDOR) could disclose to municipalities can be disclosed to counties also. IDOR's authority to collect taxes on behalf of counties and municipalities is expanded to all local governments. If a local government that imposes a tax to be collected by IDOR files a copy of the measure imposing the tax with IDOR by one of two annual deadlines, IDOR will start collecting it on the following January 1 or July 1 (H.B. 5598, Currie—Hutchinson).

"Pink Tax" Exemption. Starting in 2017, menstrual-care items are exempt from state sales tax (S.B. 2746, Bush-Hutchinson-Holmes-Hunter-Collins et al.—Guzzardi-Franks-Wallace-Harper et al.).



Tax Return Preparer Oversight.

Starting with the 2017 tax year, each income tax return preparer (as defined elsewhere) must include its Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) on each return prepared. The Department of Revenue is to use that information to assess returns and identify errors and suspected fraud, and share it with the IRS if needed for disciplinary purposes. Fines can be imposed for non-compliance, and the Department may suspend or bar a preparer from filing state returns after a hearing (H.B. 5527, Manley—Link et al.). □

Sarah E. Barlow
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CIVIL LAW

(continued from p. 5)

Limited Liability Companies. The Limited Liability Company Act is significantly revised (effective next July 1) for more flexibility in LLC operations. Highlights: A person can become a member of an LLC without contributing to it, if the operating agreement permits or all current members consent. Being an LLC member does not automatically make a person an agent of it; but an LLC can file a statement with the Secretary of State authorizing some of its members to do stated acts. An LLC is to be managed by its members unless its operating agreement says otherwise. Under procedures stated in this amendatory act, (1) an LLC can convert into another kind of business or *vice versa* if all other relevant laws and requirements are met, and (2) an LLC or similar business organized

under the law of a non-Illinois jurisdiction can become an Illinois LLC (H.B. 4361, Nekritz-Sente—Harmon).

Online Account Privacy. Employers may not require employees or applicants to provide information allowing access to personal online accounts (such as social media profiles); to open such accounts while the employer watches; to join employer accounts; or to invite employers to join groups that have access to the personal account. This does not bar employers from requesting specific content that has been reported to them to ensure compliance with laws, protect confidential information, or address misconduct or misuse of employer resources (H.B. 4999, Guzzardi et al.—Connelly-Collins).

Protection Orders—Electronic Filing. The Administrative Office of the

Illinois Courts can have a pilot program allowing petitions for temporary protection orders to be filed, and such orders to be issued, electronically if going to court would bring undue hardship or risk (H.B. 6109, McAuliffe-Wallace—J. Morrison-Bush-Hunter et al.).

Wrongful Death—Limitations. A civil suit for wrongful death can be brought for 5 years after a death from intentional violent conduct or 1 year after final disposition of any criminal case in which the defendant was charged with a listed type of homicide; the existing limitation period of 2 years after the death continues to apply in other cases (H.B. 6083, Bryant-Durkin-Costello-Bellock-Cabello et al.—Radogno-Forby-Luechtefeld et al.). □

Joshua L. Scanlon
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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.

Attorney General

Collection Statistics, 2015

State agencies referred to the Attorney General 23,959 collection cases (93.1% from Department of Healthcare and Family Services) for \$80.4 million. Total collections, including older cases, were \$320 million. Reports referrals by agency. (30 ILCS 205/2(j); Jan. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2016, 2 pp.)

Lead poisoning cases, 2015

No lead poisoning cases were referred in 2015. (410 ILCS 45/12.1; issued & rec'd Jan. 2016, 1 p.)

Auditor General

Annual report, 2015

Compliance Audit Division did 90 audits in FY 2014, consisting of compliance exams, financial audits, and federal audits.

Highlights from accountability audits: Revenue Dept. had no formal process for choosing which employees have access to all state taxpayers' confidential information (including no proof of background checks on 13% having such access); Transportation Dept. bridge inspections are not completed on time; Natural Resources Dept. did not collect over \$500,000 in environmental consultation fees to which it was entitled; Aging Dept. made almost \$360,000 in improper payments in Community Care Program services; Corrections employees received overtime pay on same days they took paid leave; improvement is needed in Human Services' financial and allowance for doubtful accounts reporting; Historic Preservation Agency needs better control of historical artifacts, property, and equipment; and University of Illinois has inadequate contract and

real estate lease execution, and allowance for loan loss.

Performance audits at legislative direction examined appropriations for pharmacy programs at state universities; 2015 reviews of Chicago Transit Authority employees' retirement plan and Retiree Health Care Trust; and Regional Offices of Education. Current performance audits address violence prevention programs, ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program, College of DuPage, prisoner escape procedures at Elgin Mental Health Center, Kenwood Oakland Community Organization, and placement of Dept. of Children and Family Services wards.

Information Systems Audit Division audited computer operations at 23 state agencies and universities, including Central Management Services facilities processing data for 106 entities. Seven agencies lacked adequate disaster recovery plans; four had not adequately secured their computers; seven did not adequately protect confidential information; three had not implemented identity protection policies as required by law; three had weaknesses in project management for computer system development; four had not implemented effective change management processes; and Central Management Services had weaknesses in its midrange computing environment.

Lists all agencies audited and audit types; current audits; and performance audits, inquiries, and special reports. (30 ILCS 5/3-15; issued & rec'd March 2016, 40 pp.)

CTA Retiree Health Care Trust, 2015
Annual review of CTA health-care trust

funding showed that projected income plus assets (\$873.4 million) exceeded projected benefits (\$803.8 million), so no benefit cut or contribution increase was needed. (30 ILCS 5/3-2.3(b); issued & rec'd Dec. 2015, 18 pp.)

Board of Higher Education

Underrepresented groups in higher education, 2015 report

Enrollment of underrepresented groups at Illinois colleges and universities rose 9% from 2004 to 2014. Enrollment of students with disabilities at Illinois public universities and community colleges rose nearly 24% since 2012. African American enrollment declined 15.8% since 2010; Hispanic enrollment rose 16.9%. Has recommendations and institutional summaries of Illinois public universities. (110 ILCS 205/9.16; undated, rec'd May 2016, 30 pp. + 2 appendices)

Central Management Services Dept.

Business Enterprise Program for Minorities, Females, and Persons With Disabilities, FY 2015 annual report
State agencies and universities made about \$558 million in contracts with businesses certified under the program—34.2% of all eligible contracts, exceeding statutory goal of 20%. Lists statutory and targeted goals, and value of 63 agencies' and universities' contracts with such firms. (30 ILCS 575/8f; issued & rec'd March 2016, 68 pp.)

Flex time report, 2015

Personnel Code requires agencies to have plans to reduce use of day care through flex time for eligible employees. Among 36,024 Personnel Code employees, 13,725 (38%) used flex time in 2014 (up from 29% in 2012): 9,908 worked flexible hours; 2,834 worked full-time on compressed workweeks; 683 worked part-time; and 300 used job sharing. (20 ILCS 415/9(13); Feb. 2016, rec'd March 2016, 1 p.)

Commerce Commission

Electricity, gas, water, and sewer utilities annual report, 2015

Major electric utilities' 2014 average prices per kilowatt-hour: Commonwealth Edison, 10.55¢; AmerenIL, 8.86¢; MidAmerican Energy, 7.13¢;

(continued on p. 23)

SOCIAL SERVICES

The General Assembly voted to lower the threshold for eligibility for community-based care as an alternative to a nursing home; expand eligibility for state-funded child care; and tighten requirements for adoptive and foster homes. Other bills that passed both houses aim to provide Medicaid clients more information on managed care options, and offer Medicaid and other public assistance temporarily to refugees from other countries. Some bills proposing increases in pay for care workers were vetoed.



Adoption Home Approval. Before approving an “adoption-only home” (a family home that takes children from a child welfare agency for adoption only), a child welfare agency must do a home study and background checks on all adults; assess the finances and health of the parents and get character references; and do post-placement supervision (among other required actions). Conviction of a felony against a child, or other serious crimes, will bar approval. In private adoptions with no child welfare agency and a child who is not related to the adoptive parents or a ward of the state, the prospective adoptive parents and any other adults in the home must have criminal background checks, with results going to the child’s court-appointed guardian *ad litem* for that adoption or court-appointed investigator—who must make a home visit and report to the court. A detailed medical questionnaire is added to the adoption consent form for birth parents willing to fill it out (H.B. 4641, Feigenholtz-Moeller-Williams et al.—Raoul-Harmon et al.).

Child Placement. The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is not to try to terminate parental rights because a parent is in prison if the parent plays a meaningful role in the child’s life and there is no other cause for termination. Having a child in foster care for 15 months within a 22-month period is no longer reason for finding a parent unfit. When placing children of imprisoned parents,

DCFS must involve them by electronic conferencing in the review of the case plans—which must include how parents will participate in hearings, and allow visitations if appropriate. The meaning of “fictive kin” (with whom children may be placed in some circumstances) is expanded to include foster parents with whom they lived at least 1 year and with whom they have a family-like relationship. DCFS placements are to promote a child’s meaningful relationships with parents if it is in the child’s best interest (H.B. 5551, Williams-Feigenholtz-Sommer—Raoul-J.Morrison et al.).

Child Support and TANF Grants. The first \$100 per month of child support for one child, or \$200 for two or more, will be disregarded in determining the amount of the family’s TANF grant and eligibility for TANF monetary assistance (S.B. 2340, Lightford-Collins et al.—Wallace-Ford-Harper-Lilly-Soto et al.).

Community-Based Care Eligibility. Persons with scores of at least 29 on a “determination of need” assessment are eligible to receive home- and community-based services under several state programs (the threshold had been raised to 37 for budgetary reasons). If the state adopts a new assessment tool, anyone made ineligible by it will still get services for at least 1 year, and may not be reassessed earlier than 11 months after that determination. The state may not use a new assessment that causes more than 1%

of then-current recipients to lose eligibility. No one getting institutional care may be involuntarily discharged due to a new assessment tool until a transition plan is developed and care described in the plan is available. The following qualifications for Community Care Program services are set: U.S. citizenship or legal status, Illinois residence, age at least 60, non-exempt assets not over \$17,500, having an assessed need for long-term care, and being at risk of nursing home placement (H.B. 4351, G.Harris-Sims-Wallace-Thapedi-Jackson et al.—Biss-Hunter-Lightford-Collins et al.).

Disability Wallet Card. A person qualifying for a Person with a Disability Identification Card due to a mental or developmental disability may also get a Person with a Disability Wallet Card stating the presence of a medically diagnosed disability. Rules for such cards will be issued by the Department of Human Services and Secretary of State (H.B. 4257, Kifowit-Cabello-Costello-Manley et al.—Holmes-J.Morrison-McGuire et al.).

Foster Homes. *Extracurricular activity liability.* Foster parents of children in DCFS care are not to be liable for harm to the children while participating in reasonable and prudent extracurricular activities. By June 1, 2017, DCFS is to adopt rules to protect and promote children’s involvement in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities (H.B. 5665, Winger et al.—Radogno).

Licensing. Foster care license applicants are to be presumed unsuitable if they or anyone living in their home has (1) had a child care license revoked, surrendered it for cause, or surrendered it or had it expire while an abuse or neglect or licensing investigation was pending, or an involuntary placement hold was in place; (2) been accused or had an “indicated” report of abuse or neglect; or (3) been the subject of some kinds of involuntary placement holds or substantiated licensing complaints. DCFS can make an exception if an applicant submits a preliminary application in addition to the regular application and DCFS finds the home acceptable. If a foster family home’s license is revoked, surrendered for cause, or expires, or surrendered with some kinds of involuntary placement holds in place or abuse or neglect investigations pending, or DCFS refuses renewal, the home may not apply for another license for 5 years. An attorney or guardian *ad litem* for an abused, neglected, or dependent minor can get foster home licensing records on the child’s foster home (H.B. 4966, Wallace-Feigenholtz-Bellock et al.—Hunter-Collins).

Home Child Care Provider Benefits. The state would contribute \$588 per home child care provider per month in the first year to a fund to provide health insurance to qualified home child care providers. All non-relative providers joining the child care assistance program would get paid initial and annual training from the Department of Human Services (S.B. 2536, Martinez-Van Pelt-Collins-Hutchinson-Bush et al.—Ammons-Jackson-Wallace-Harper-Flowers et al., **vetoed**).

Home Worker Pay and Benefits. Personal assistants and home health care workers for Department of Human Services clients would get at least \$15 hourly. First-time employees

of those kinds would get orientation and annual training. The state would contribute \$1.11 per hour worked to a Taft-Hartley health insurance fund for those workers (S.B. 2931, Hastings-Van Pelt-Hutchinson-Collins-Silverstein et al.—Harper-Jackson-Wallace-Flowers-Lilly et al., **vetoed**).

Local Food Incentives. Subject to appropriation, the Department of Human Services (DHS) is to grant \$1 million annually to a nonprofit agency to (1) distribute money to participating Illinois farmers’ markets to match Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamp) benefits on fruits and vegetables, and (2) develop programs and aid for farmers’ markets. At least 60% of the money must go for purpose (1). The grantee must report on progress to DHS within 90 days after each grant cycle (H.B. 6027, Tryon-Currie-Butler-Bellock-W.Davis et al.—Harmon-Koehler-Collins-McCann-Hastings et al.).

Medicaid Plan Information. Each Medicaid Managed Care Entity must post several consumer-oriented items on its website, including a provider directory and formularies. A client who receives services from a non-plan provider due to an error in the directory may not be held responsible for the cost. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS) client enrollment vendor must put some similar information on its website. By January 2018, DHFS is to create a printed and online consumer quality comparison tool to help Medicaid clients select managed care plans (H.B. 6213, Ammons-Gabel-Andrade-Hoffman-Lilly et al.—Biss-Koehler-Collins-Bush et al.).

Military Family Child Abuse. If DCFS gets a report alleging that a parent or guardian is neglecting or abusing a child, it is to determine whether the parent is in the military. If so, it

must notify the nearest Department of Defense Family Advocacy Program and, if the parent is in the Illinois National Guard, also the Adjutant General (H.B. 4425, Pritchard-Cavaletto-Bellock—Barickman).

State-Funded Child Care. The groups for whom DHS must pay for child care are expanded to include homeless children; children in the state’s welfare system; and families not on TANF but needing child care for education and training activities. The income threshold below which families are eligible for child care is raised from 185% of the federal poverty level to 200% through FY 2017, and 250% thereafter. DHS must provide child care services to all eligible children under 13, or under 19 and under court supervision or with special needs as documented by a health professional (S.B. 730, Lightford-Martinez-Collins-McGuire et al.—Wallace-Gabel-Martwick-Cassidy-Lang et al.).

Trafficking, Torture, etc. Victims, and some family members, born in other countries, may be eligible for Medicaid, TANF, and SNAP from January 2018 through June 2019 if they meet requirements of those programs (S.B. 3007, Collins-Martinez-Holmes-Koehler-McConnaughay et al.—Hernandez-B.Wheeler-Gabel-G.Harris-Welch et al.).

Visitation by Grandparents and Great-Grandparents. For children in its care, DCFS is to try to allow visitation with noncustodial grandparents or great-grandparents. Factors it is to consider include grandparents’ and great-grandparents’ mental and physical health; effects on the child of a lost relationship with a grandparent or great-grandparent; and whether visits can minimize exposure to conflict among adults. Visitation privileges will end when children leave DCFS

(continued on p. 21)

STATE GOVERNMENT & PENSIONS

The Governor's office is to report by each November 15 on the state's 4-year fiscal outlook and ways to balance future budgets. Minimum pension amounts are set for some retired Chicago police officers and firefighters, and Chicago must levy property taxes at stated rates to fund its police and firefighter pensions. Some local pensions will be restricted. Provisions for automatic voter registration, and allowing 17-year-olds to vote in primary elections, are expanded.

Budget Report. The date for the annual economic and fiscal policy report from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget is changed from early January to November 15. The report is to assess the state's fiscal outlook for the next 4 fiscal years, and recommend any measures needed to avoid budget shortfalls (S.B. 2585, L.Murphy-Althoff—Fine-K.Wheeler et al.).

Elections. *Seventeen-year-olds* who will be 18 by the time of the following election can vote in caucuses and consolidated primary elections. A 17-year-old can also be a deputy registrar (H.B. 6167, Sente-E.Sullivan-Costello-Franks-Soto et al.—Link-McConchie-Bush).

Signatures of registered voters can be stored in digital-only format in election records—including registration cards. A political party can nominate persons to be Presidential electors by action of its state central committee, as an alternative to holding a state convention (S.B. 1529, Link—Currie).

Voter registration. Clients of social service agency offices would be allowed to attest eligibility to vote. Those offices would transfer all information on such persons that is relevant to voter registration to the State Board of Elections. The Secretary of State's Driver Services Department would send such information on all applicants to the State Board. The State Board would forward information needed to register them or change their registration addresses to local election authorities,

who would create registration records based on that information (S.B. 250, Manar-Collins-Silverstein-Harmon-Raoul et al.—Gabel-Acevedo-Ammons-Ford-Currie et al., **vetoed**).

Gold Star Family Day. The day after Gold Star Mothers' Day becomes Gold Star Family Day (H.B. 4389, S.Andersson-Costello-D.Harris-Chapa LaVia-Kifowit et al.—McConaughay-McConchie et al.).

Illinois Building Commission. The Commission is abolished. Its duty to keep records on new or amended building codes is transferred to the Capital Development Board (H.B. 4529, Sandack-Zalewski—Syverson et al.).

Labor Relations. *AFSCME negotiations.* Provisions similar to last year's S.B. 1229 (vetoed) would allow either party to require arbitration if there is an impasse in state negotiations with AFSCME (H.B. 580, Welch-Smidly-Willis-W.Davis-Flowers et al.—Harmon-Van Pelt-Collins-Lightford-Trotter et al., **vetoed**).

Grievance procedures. A party to a state union contract must send any grievance to arbitration if the other party so demands, or pay the other party's costs of any resulting legal proceedings that end adversely to it. Unless otherwise agreed, a party that wins a stay of an arbitration award must pay the other party's costs of any resulting legal proceedings that end adversely to it (H.B.



1380, Phelps et al.—Manar-N.Anderson-Martinez-McCann et al.).

Pensions. *Chicago police and fire.* The minimum pension for a former Chicago police officer or firefighter who retired at age 50 or more with at least 20 years' service is to be at least 125% of the federal "poverty guideline" (apparently for one person). The Chicago City Council must levy minimum amounts of property tax to fund police pensions, rising from \$420 million for tax year 2016 to \$579 million for tax year 2020, and minimum amounts of property tax to fund firefighter pensions, rising from \$199 million for tax year 2016 to \$245 million for tax year 2020. Thereafter, the city must levy enough for each such system to reach 90% funding by 2055 (formerly 2040). These requirements can be judicially enforced. Any proceeds to Chicago from casinos must go to its police and/or firefighter pension fund (S.B. 777, J.Cullerton-Martinez-Hunter et al.—Currie et al.).

Deceased annuitants. Each public pension system, except Downstate police and fire systems, must check available information sources at least monthly to identify annuitants who are deceased (H.B. 6030, Conroy-Scherer et al.—T.Cullerton-S.Bennett-L.Murphy).

IMRF and county board members. County board members first elected after this act takes effect cannot earn IMRF benefits. Those first elected before this act takes effect can earn

IMRF benefits only if their county boards adopt resolutions stating that they work enough hours a year to be covered, they elect to be covered, and they work enough hours to qualify (S.B. 2701, Althoff—Franks-Wehrli-Ives et al.).

Investigations; driver ed teachers. The Chicago teachers' pension system board can subpoena witnesses and records when investigating disputed issues. A retired Chicago teacher can teach driver education up to 900 hours per school year and continue getting a pension unless the teacher's gross pay for such teaching exceeds \$30,000 per year (H.B. 6298, Nekritz—Biss-Steans).

Nonpublic employees. Persons hired in the future by associations of schools or of local governments will not earn credit for such work under the IMRF, State Universities, or State Teachers' pension systems (H.B. 4259, Moylan-Nekritz-Crespo-Wehrli-McSweeney et al.—Bertino-Tarrant-L.Murphy-Connelly).

Survivors' benefits. Some annuitants under the IMRF, State Universities, and Teachers' Retirement Systems, who took refunds of survivor credits before June 2011 but later became married or entered civil unions, can reinstate those credits by buying them with interest (H.B. 6021, Yingling-E.Sullivan-Ammons-Willis-Nekritz—Biss et al.).

Sweeteners. Any increase of over 6% in the pay of a nonunion local employee hired before 2011, after the employee announces a decision to retire, must be disclosed at a meeting of the local employer's governing board, which must be open under the Open Meetings Act (H.B. 5684, Breen-Tryon-Nekritz-Ammons-Ives et al.—Nybo-McConchie-Bush et al.).

Social Service Contracts. Either party to a contract made in the future between the state and a provider of social services may cancel it at will after 30 days' notice. A state agency planning

to terminate or reduce amounts under current or future such contracts is to give 120 days' notice to the Governor and legislative leadership (H.B. 581, Currie-G.Harris-Cassidy-W.Davis et al.—Steans-J.Morrison-Holmes et al.).

Transportation Contracts. The Department of Transportation must offer upfront "mobilization payments" in all its contracts under the Illinois Procurement Code, to help contractors buy needed machinery, tools, etc. If there is a subcontractor, the subcontract must include such a payment to the subcontractor based on a sliding scale by value of the subcontract (H.B. 4477, W.Davis-Gordon-Booth—N.Harris).

Unclaimed Property. *Publicly held funds.* Most kinds of property, other than real estate, held by governments or public authorities that are not claimed for 5 years (formerly 7) will be presumed abandoned (S.B. 2783, Link—Jackson).

Savings bonds. U.S. Savings Bonds will not be considered unclaimed property until 5 years after their extended maturity dates. The State Treasurer can file suit in Sangamon County to have a batch of such bonds declared escheated property. If an owner later files a claim, the Treasurer will have discretion whether to pay the owner from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund (H.B. 5607, Lang—Link).

Wage Recovery. The Department of Labor will keep recovered unpaid wages of employees whom it cannot find, and pay those employees if they come forward (H.B. 3554, Guzzardi-Wallace-Harper-C.Mitchell et al.—Harmon). □

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SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued from p. 19)

care. Great-grandparents are added to grandparents as persons for whom DCFS is to review rules on granting visitation every 5 years (H.B. 5656, Hammond-Cavaletto-Bellock et al.—Althoff-McGuire et al.).

Youth Diversion Task Force. A Mental Health Opportunities for Youth Diversion Task Force is created to seek ways for youth in contact with law enforcement, but needing mental health care, to avoid the juvenile justice system. It must report to the Governor and General Assembly within 1 year, and will be dissolved at the end of 2018 (S.B. 320, Trotter-Collins-N.Harris—Feigenholtz-Bellock-Harper et al.).

Worker Pay Increase. State reimbursement rates to facilities for intellectually and developmentally disabled people are to be increased so direct support persons earn at least \$15 per hour and other front-line personnel commensurate amounts (H.B. 5931, Gabel-Wehrli-Moylan-Guzzardi-Curie et al.—Steans-Van Pelt-Silverstein-Bush-Holmes et al.). □

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TRANSPORTATION

Penalties for ignoring railroad crossing signals will double next January 1, and the ban on passing a school bus loading or unloading passengers will be extended to private property. Requirements for getting drivers' licenses and state ID cards will be tightened next July 1.

Disabled Vehicle Passing. On a roadway with at least four lanes (at least two going in the same direction), a driver approaching a disabled vehicle whose hazard lights are flashing must move to a lane not adjoining it if possible, or reduce speed and proceed cautiously if changing lanes would be unsafe (H.B. 6006, D'Amico-Hurley et al.—McGuire).

Drivers' Licenses and Identification Cards. Starting July 1, 2017, applicants for state identification cards and drivers' licenses must have proof of lawful status in the U.S., and no one may have both a state ID card and a driver's license. Identification cards for persons age 65+, and disability identification cards, will last only 8 years (S.B. 637, Link-T.Cullerton-Harmon-Collins-N.Harris et al.—Currie-McAuliffe-D'Amico-Guzzardi-Martwick et al.).

Drivers' Licenses; Farm Trucks. A license can be revoked for giving the Secretary of State a false or altered medical examiner's certificate, or providing false information to get such a certificate. The existing exemption of drivers of "covered farm vehicles" (as defined) from CDL requirements will apply to a tractor-semitrailer combination only if the driver has passed any test the Secretary of State deems needed and is at least 21 (for interstate trips) or 18 (for intrastate trips) (H.B. 4445, Welch-D'Amico et al.—N.Harris et al.).

Military Hero Signs. The family of an Illinois military member killed on duty can request signs honoring that person on a highway segment, interchange, or bridge. Upon approval, costs of sign placement and maintenance will be paid by the family (H.B. 4344, Batinick-Beiser-Fortner-Butler-D'Amico et al.—Bertino-Tarrant-McConchie et al.).

Railroad Crossings. Fines for disobeying railroad crossing signals are doubled from \$250 to \$500 for a first offense and from \$500 to \$1,000 for a repeat offense (S.B. 2806, McConnaughay-Sandoval et al.—Tryon-Riley).

Registration Renewal Dates. The Secretary of State is authorized to set the expiration dates for First Division vehicles, and Second Division vehicles of under 8,000 lbs., on their owners' birthdays (H.B. 5651, T.Bennett-Davidsmeyer-D'Amico-Butler-Moylan et al.—N.Harris-S.Bennett).

School Bus Passing. The ban on passing a school bus stopped to take or discharge students is extended to apply on private roads, parking lots, school property, and all other places (S.B. 2835, Manar—Scherer-D'Amico-Moylan-Riley-Manley et al.).

Towing. A tow-truck driver who solicits business at an accident site will commit a Class 4 felony (formerly a



business offense). A county or municipality found to have exceeded its authority in towing a vehicle is to pay its storage costs and the owner's attorney's fees. Home-rule units operating or contracting for towing services are exempted from some limits and restrictions in the law. A Statewide Relocation Towing Licensure Commission is to be named and make recommendations for state laws on towing (S.B. 2261, Haine-Collins—Zalewski).

Video Event Recorders. Any "contract carrier vehicle" that is equipped with a video event recorder must have a posted notice to any passengers that their conversations may be recorded. Any data captured will be the property of the vehicle's owner or lessee (S.B. 629, Biss-McCann et al.—D'Amico-Fortner et al.). □

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ABSTRACTS

(continued from p. 17)

Mt. Carmel, 11.70¢. Major gas utilities' average prices per therm: MidAmerican, 82.81¢; Nicor Gas, 69.54¢; North Shore, 101.39¢; Peoples Gas, 112.72¢; Ameren, 97.80¢; Consumers Gas, 72.96¢; Illinois Gas, 79.91¢; Liberty Utilities, 73.90¢; Mt. Carmel, 114.47¢. Discusses the industry's energy planning; availability of services to all persons; studies and investigations required by law; and impacts of federal actions on state utility services. Has no legislative recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/4-304; Jan. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2016, 73 pp. + 2 appendices)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity Dept.

Angel Investment Tax Credit Program, 2015

Program encourages interested persons and firms to invest in qualified Illinois new businesses. Claimants got about \$9.3 million in tax credits. There were 86 businesses registered as qualified in 2015. (35 ILCS 5/220(h); issued & rec'd March 2016, 13 pp.)

Bilingual employee report, 2016

Gives name, job title and description, and languages spoken by bilingual employees. Five bilingual employees all speak Spanish. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; issued & rec'd March 2016, 2 pp.)

Employment Opportunities Grant Program, CY 2015

Program seeks to help targeted populations (minorities, women, homeless, long-term unemployed, veterans, youth leaving foster care, and ex-offenders) enter building trades, apprenticeships, and jobs. Monitoring of FY 2014 grants continued. Lists challenges, including inability to make grants for current fiscal year without a FY 2016 appropriation. Gives program highlights and grantee summary. (20 ILCS 605/605-812(f); Dec. 2015, rec'd Jan. 2016, 6 pp.)

Enterprise Zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, and High Impact Business tax incentives annual report, 2014

DCEO has designated 89 enterprise

zones; eight others were authorized under other laws. Enterprise Zone, High Impact Business, and River Edge Redevelopment Zone incentives caused \$111.5 million in forgone state revenues in 2014. Businesses getting the incentives reported investing \$1.9 billion and creating 313 jobs. (20 ILCS 655/6; March 2016, rec'd April 2016, 21 pp. + charts, tables)

Illinois Film Office quarterly report, Oct.-Dec. 2015

An estimated 3,417 technical crew and office, 398 talent, and 2,393 extra jobs were created or retained. Film production brought nearly \$64 million in spending to Illinois. Overall crew and production office staff racial diversity rose from 14% when program began to 27% in FY 2016 Quarter 2. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd Feb. 2016, 2 pp.)

Live Theater Tax Credit report, Oct.-Dec. 2015

Credit did not create or keep any jobs or bring any productions to Illinois. Reporting method was changed in FY 2015 from using spending estimate to actual spending reported in claiming credit. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd Feb. 2016, 1 p.)

State Mandates Catalog, 2015

Describes and categorizes state mandates on local governments, other than school and community college districts, adopted in the 87th through the 99th General Assembly's first session. Includes description of each mandate; type of government affected; supervising agency; and statutory citations. Also states cost estimates for some entries and whether the mandate is reimbursable. (30 ILCS 805/4 and 805/7(c); undated, rec'd Jan. 2016, 202 pp.)

Urban Weatherization report, 2015

DCEO weatherization program is designed to increase work opportunities and reduce energy use in low-income households through weatherization. It faced challenges amid the state budget impasse, leading to layoffs and operational setbacks. Lists grant amounts

and 2016 recommendations. (30 ILCS 738/40-40(h); Dec. 2015, rec'd Jan. 2016, 5 pp.)

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Capital Plan Analysis, FY 2017

Capital budget proposal had \$4.4 billion in new appropriations and \$14.2 billion in re-appropriations. New appropriations were from state funds (\$3.3 billion), federal funds (\$145 million), and bond funds (\$967 million). There were no bond sales in FY 2015. A \$480 million General Obligation bond issue occurred in January 2016. OMB plans to sell \$1.48 billion of G.O. bonds in FY 2016, and \$800 million in FY 2017. Current G.O. bond authorization for capital projects is \$31.375 billion. Describes current bond topics and bond debt not supported by the state. (25 ILCS 155/3(8); issued & rec'd April 2016, 83 pp. + 5 appendices)

Liabilities of State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program, FY 2017

Commission projected FY 2017 costs at nearly \$2.9 billion; CMS projected \$18.4 million less. Participation is projected at 356,609 in FY 2016 and 351,346 in FY 2017. Projected cost per participant is \$8,156. Payment lags are expected to rise to 363 days for preferred and 440 days for non-preferred providers. (Some projections may change based on outcome of union negotiations.) (25 ILCS 155/4(b)(2); March 2016, rec'd April 2016, 21 pp. + 4 appendices)

Community College Board

Adult Education and Family Literacy report, FY 2015

Adult education programs served 82,246 students: 42,842 English as a Second Language students, 21,844 in Adult Basic Ed, 14,418 in Adult Secondary Ed, 1,869 earning high school credit, and 1,273 vocational students. Adult ed providers were community, junior, or technical colleges (39); community-based organizations (25); local education agencies (18); faith-based organizations (3); a 4-year institution (1); and Department of Corrections.

(continued on p. 25)

BILLS WITH GOVERNOR'S ACTION

All bills summarized in this issue of *First Reading* are listed below. Beside the number of each bill on which the Governor had acted by mid-August is the Public Act number or other indication of his action. The following abbreviations are used for the Governor's actions on bills:

AV Amendatorily vetoed
 IV Item and/or reduction vetoed
 V Totally vetoed

Information on all 2016 bills and Public Acts, including their texts, is available at: <http://www.ilga.gov>
 Click on the "Bills & Resolutions" or "Public Acts" link near the top of the page for information on a given bill or Public Act. Information on the General Assembly's workload over the years can be found at the LRU's page.

H.B.	Public Act 99-	H.B.	Public Act 99-	H.B.	Public Act 99-	S.B.	Public Act 99-	S.B.	Public Act 99-
119	592	4522	770	5668	645	10	519	2701	
335	756	4529	639	5684	646	42		2746	
580	V	4554	772	5729	674	210	585	2777	628
581		4562	548	5755	614	250	V	2783	577
940	757	4576	773	5771		320		2806	663
1056	593	4590		5781	648	345	788	2835	740
1260	503	4604		5785	AV	392	688	2861	796
1288	758	4606	670	5788		399	559	2875	798
1380		4627	806	5796	532	460	505	2880	630
1437	666	4630	515	5805	820	629	689	2931	V
2569		4633		5884	676	637	511	2947	816
3199	596	4641		5898	677	730		2956	582
3549	761	4648	775	5901	590	777	506	2964	AV
3554	762	4688	529	5902	678	1529	522	2994	634
3898	763	4697	609	5913	504	1564	690	3003	
3982	764	4715	586	5918		1810	523	3005	
4036	765	4820	550	5924	821	2047	524	3007	
4257		4935		5931		2059	502	3047	
4259		4966	779	5973		2167	561	3079	750
4264	766	4996	781	6006	681	2213	696	3096	801
4318	823	4999	610	6021	682	2221	617	3112	
4327	599	5003	807	6027		2228	697	3129	817
4330	600	5017		6030	683	2261		3163	
4344	802	5527	641	6037		2300	790	3335	
4351	V	5538	810	6041	715	2301	822		
4360	667	5551		6044	657	2340			
4361	637	5561	611	6083	587	2343	622		
4365		5566	643	6084	658	2370			
4371	668	5572		6109	718	2393			
4377	768	5576	672	6131	720	2403	828		
4379	604	5593	553	6136	721	2410			
4389	803	5594	554	6162		2433	572		
4391	546	5598	517	6167	722	2465			
4397	606	5603	784	6190	724	2531	V		
4425	638	5607	556	6213	725	2536	V		
4445	607	5610		6291		2585			
4449	608	5611	811	6298	786	2600			
4462	711	5651	644	6303		2604			
4477	AV	5656		6328		2613	703		
4517	527	5665		6333					

Types of Actions Governor Can Take on Bills

The Illinois Constitution allows the Governor to make any of four kinds of vetoes: total, amendatory, item, or reduction. The following describes each kind of veto and legislative responses to it.

Total Veto

The Governor may reject an entire bill and return it to its house of origin. Overriding such a total veto requires the affirmative votes of at least three-fifths of the members elected to each house (71 in the House, 36 in the Senate). Unless a total veto is overridden, the bill dies.

Amendatory Veto

A Governor can return a bill “with specific recommendations for change” to its house of origin. Such an amendatorily vetoed bill is considered like a vetoed bill, except that each house can accept the Governor’s recommendations by vote of a mere constitutional majority (60 in the House and 30 in the Senate). Thus if a bill is amendatorily vetoed, the General Assembly can do any of three things to it: (1) Override the veto by three-fifths vote in each house, enacting the bill as it originally passed the General Assembly. (2) Accept the Governor’s recommendations and return the bill to the Governor for his certification that the acceptance conforms to his recommendations, or (3) Do neither, in which case the bill dies.

Item and Reduction Vetoes

The Governor can cut line items, and/or reduce the amount of any line item, in an appropriation bill without vetoing the entire bill. The amounts not eliminated or reduced become law immediately when the Governor transmits his veto message. But the majorities needed to restore those amounts differ. If a line item is vetoed, a three-fifths majority in each house is needed to restore it. But if the item is merely reduced, it can be restored to its original amount by a mere constitutional majority in each house.

ABSTRACTS

(continued from p. 23)

(105 ILCS 405/2-4; Feb. 2016, rec’d March 2016, 3 pp.)

Corrections Dept.

Illinois Correctional Industries, FY 2015 report

Correctional Industries had operating revenue of \$51.8 million and expenses of \$48.6 million. Prisoners earned 24,598 days of program service credit, up 22% from FY 2014. Of 945 jobs available, 819 were filled. Reports sales, production, and job assignments by facility. A recidivism study found that 27.8% of ICI participants returned to IDOC within 3 years after release, versus nearly 50% of all releasees. (730 ILCS 5/3-12-11; undated, rec’d Feb. 2016, 25 pp.)

Quarterly report, Jan. 1, 2016

Adult facilities on November 30, 2015 had 46,240 residents (44% over rated capacity but 9% below bedspace). They included 855 in adult transition centers (105 over rated capacity but 103 below bedspace); 24 in electronic detention; and 44 in federal or other states’ facilities. Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 4.6. Nearly all were double-celled (68%) or multi-celled (25%). Department projects December 2016 population at

45,845. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 7,478. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; issued & rec’d Jan. 2016, 12 tables)

Criminal Justice Information Authority

Annual report, FY 2014

Authority administered federal grants under Victims of Crime Act (\$16.2 million), Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (\$7.3 million), Violence Against Women Act (\$4.4 million), Project Safe Neighborhoods (\$500,000), Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (\$267,971), and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (\$340,658). Other actions include an evaluation project of the Chicago Police Department Juvenile Crisis Intervention Team Training Program. (20 ILCS 3930/7; undated, rec’d April 2016, 38 pp.)

Educational Labor Relations Board

Annual Report, FY 2014

Board handled three types of cases in FY 2014: representation, unfair labor practice, and mediation. There were 76 representation cases filed; board took action on 101 cases. There were 192 unfair labor practices charges filed; board took action on 222 cases.

There were 21 impasse proceedings, 3 of which resulted in strikes. Lists major Board and court cases. (115 ILCS 5/5(j); 2015, rec’d March 2016, 18 pp.)

Employment Security Dept.

Women and minorities in Illinois labor force, 2016

State’s workforce grew 72,400 to 6.1 million. Participation rate was lowest for African Americans (60.2%). Hispanics (69.0%) had a higher rate than whites (65.4%) but earned lower wages. Women’s participation was 58.8%—lower than men’s 70.9%, but above national women’s rate (56.7%). Unemployment rates were 5.0% for whites, 7.2% for Hispanics, and 12.2% for African Americans. Median full-time weekly earnings were \$953 for Asian Americans, \$816 for whites, \$639 for African Americans, and \$594 for Hispanics. In 2014, women’s median pay was 86.2% of that for men in Illinois vs. 82.5% nationally. Includes career resources directory. (20 ILCS 1505/1505-20; March 2016, rec’d April 2016, 31 pp.)

Home Repair & Construction Task Force

Report

One-time report examines whether Illinois residents would benefit from

(continued on p. 26)

ABSTRACTS

(continued from p. 25)

registration of home repair and construction services with Dept. of Financial and Professional Regulation. Home repair and construction complaints to Attorney General's Office are among four largest complaint categories, with over 25,000 complaints received in last 10 years. Due to differing opinions of Task Force members, report offered no consensus recommendation. (P.A. 98-1030 (2014); issued & rec'd Oct. 2015, 16 pp.)

Human Rights and Human Services Depts.

Interagency Committee on Employees With Disabilities annual report, FY 2015

Among state employees, 7% had disabilities. Committee accomplished three things in 2015: (1) offered webinars on state employment programs for people with disabilities; (2) issued annual report to legislative leaders; and (3) issued newsletter *ICED NEWS* and maintained website. (20 ILCS 415/19a; Jan. 2016, rec'd April 2016, 14 pp. + appendices)

Human Services Dept.

Autism progress report, 2015

Describes progress of DHS Autism Task Force in addressing early intervention for children with autism; improving family support so they can stay at home; transitioning to and from public schools; and feasibility of getting federal help. Actions include promoting and supporting autism insurance law; improving transition services for persons with autism-spectrum disorders (ASD); promoting school programs and improving early childhood education services; providing support for adults with ASD; and finding funding for autism services. The Autism Program provided 246 training programs to students, educators, parents, professionals, caretakers, and first responders at no charge; funding for the Program ended at close of FY 2015. (20 ILCS 1705/57; Jan. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2016, 16 pp.)

Emergency & Transitional Housing Program, FY 2015

Program provided over 2 million shelter

nights in public and private shelters, 3.8 million meals, and 1.5 million units of support services to homeless persons, costing \$8.8 million. It served 25,302 households with 26,495 adults and 10,384 children. (305 ILCS 5/12-4.5; Dec. 2015, rec'd March 2016, 20 pp.)

Homeless Prevention Program, FY 2015
Program received \$4 million. Its goals include stabilizing persons and families in homes, and shortening time in shelters and helping with getting affordable housing. The 21 organizations getting program money served 3,957 households (including 2,455 with children), including 5,292 adults and 4,834 children. Among them, 82.1% kept their housing with program help, costing an average of \$1,011 per household. (310 ILCS 70/13; undated, rec'd March 2016, 26 pp.)

Human Services Dept.

Illinois Child Care Report, FY 2015

Department spent \$1.17 billion on employment-related child care aid, helping an average of 149,100 families with 257,547 children. Program's income limit was \$36,612 for a family of three. School-aged children (age 6+) were 37.1% of all children served. About 65% of children were served in licensed care—up 10% from FY 2008. (20 ILCS 505/5.15; undated, rec'd April 2016, 23 pp.)

Inspector General's report on abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities, FY 2015

Actions included closing 3,330 abuse or neglect allegation investigations; making unannounced site visits to all 14 DHS mental health or developmental disabilities facilities; and referring 48 facility or community agency employees to IDPH Health Care Worker Registry due to substantiated abuse, exploitation, or serious neglect. (20 ILCS 2435/60; Nov. 2015, rec'd Jan. 2016, 22 pp.)

Institutional services for disabled children report, 2016

Describes status of children through age 17 with developmental disabilities, severe mental illness, or emotional disorders who get DHS-funded institutional care. In FY 2015, 3,749 children with developmental disabilities got services.

Of them, 3,567 (95%) received care in their homes or small group homes, and 182 (5%) in large institutions. Also, 43,166 youth with mental illness were served by 174 community mental health agencies. (20 ILCS 1305/10-55; issued & rec'd March 2016, 8 pp.)

Social Services Block Grant and Local Initiative Fund receipts and transfers, 1st quarter FY 2016

The Fund began the quarter with \$5.7 million and received \$16.2 million. It paid \$6.7 million to General Revenue Fund, \$4.5 million to Special Purpose Trust Fund, and \$10.2 million to Local Initiative Fund, ending with \$0.5 million. (305 ILCS 5/12-5; Dec. 2015, rec'd Jan. 2016, 1 p.)

Supportive Housing Program, FY 2015

Services provided (such as alcohol and drug abuse counseling, mental health programs, transportation, advocacy, child care, and case management) help low-income families live in community transitional or permanent housing. Support was provided to 12,274 persons (including 3,687 children) in 8,088 households, costing \$14.6 million. Reports services provided and recipient demographic data. (305 ILCS 5/12-4.5; Dec. 2015, rec'd March 2016, 20 pp.)

TANF recipients by racial or ethnic group, 2015

Gives monthly data at quarterly intervals for 2014 and 2015 on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients and persons leaving it, by cause and by racial or ethnic category. In December 2015, 96,876 Illinois residents got TANF benefits. In the 4th quarter of 2015, 1,125 persons' 60-month limits on TANF expired; 6,869 left TANF due to earned income; 9,045 left due to noncompliance with rules; 16,458 had TANF grants reduced due to noncompliance; 467 returned within 6 months after leaving due to earned income; and 648 returned within 12 months after leaving due to earned income. (305 ILCS 5/4-23; Dec. 2015, rec'd Jan. 2016, 20 pp.)

Human Services, Healthcare and Family Services, Public Health, and Aging Depts., and Illinois Housing Development Authority

Williams consent decree report, 2015
Reports efforts under *Williams v. Quinn* decree to de-institutionalize the mentally ill. By December 9, 2015, 1,445 persons had transitioned out or had signed leases with transition imminent. The state commissioned studies by University of Illinois' School of Social Work of class members who voluntarily stayed or returned to institutions, and contracted with its College of Nursing to review causes of post-transition deaths. A July 2015 court order continued services—including some not in the proposed FY 2016 budget—to class members. (20 ILCS 1705/73; undated, rec'd Jan. 2016, 110 pp. + 4 appendices)

Illinois Housing Development Authority

Housing plan for 2016

Lists four focus areas: (1) helping communities develop affordable homeownership and rental opportunities, and expand reuse of foreclosed properties; (2) community-based and supportive housing for people with special needs; (3) researching effects of affordable housing and its financing on communities; and (4) increasing planning efforts to foster housing policy changes. Summarizes programs to meet goals. (30 ILCS 345/7.5 and 110/15(c); undated, rec'd Feb. 2016, 76 pp. + appendices)

Illinois Power Agency

Annual report, FY 2015

IPA received new procurements from Ameren and ComEd for FY 2014. It procured new Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for Ameren and ComEd. This was the first such procurement since 2012. This was the third year of delivery of RECs from the 2010 Long-Term Power Purchase Agreements. Due to contracts made in 2010, Ameren received 621,989 RECs at \$12.12 each, and ComEd received 1,172,829 RECs at \$17.06 each. Includes unaudited FY 2015 financial statement. (20 ILCS 3855/1-125; Dec. 2015, rec'd June 2016, 19 pp. + appendix)

Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Mobile Team Training Units report, FY 2015

Fifteen units trained 45,202 police and criminal justice professionals at an average cost of \$192 each. Units spent \$8.67 million in federal, state, and local funds. They offered 24 mandatory firearms courses, training 383 officers. (50 ILCS 720/6; Jan. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2016, 16 pp.)

Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council

Annual report, 2014

Council spent \$7.1 million and made \$6.6 million in grants. In 2013, Cook County had 15,544 vehicle thefts (75% of Illinois vehicle thefts). From 1991 to 2013 Illinois' number of vehicle thefts dropped 73% and its rate per 100,000 residents fell 75%. Lists Council programs; has financial statement. (20 ILCS 4005/7(g); undated, rec'd May 2016, 20 pp.)

Property Tax Appeal Board

Annual report, 2015

Gives data by county for each recent year on commercial and industrial property tax assessment appeals and resulting assessment reductions. Board closed 16,764 residential appeals involving 26,850 properties in 2015. (Synopses of representative cases are at www.ptab.illinois.gov). (35 ILCS 200/16-190(b); issued & rec'd Feb. 2016, 11 pp.)

State Board of Education

Annual report, 2015

Average enrollment per school rose a bit in the last 10 years, from 531 in 2005 to 546 in 2015; students with low incomes grew from 40% in 2005 to 54.2% in 2015. Composite ACT score of the high school class of 2015 was 20.7. State school spending for FY 2016, under P.A. 99-5, is \$182.4 million above FY 2015 levels, but in the last 5 years schools got a total of \$2.36 billion less than the General State Aid formula called for. (105 ILCS 5/1A-4E; issued & rec'd Jan. 2016, 55 pp.)

Annual statistical report, 2014

Gives 2013-14 data on enrollment at public and private schools; graduates and dropouts by county; bilingual and special education enrollment; teachers and other staff; and financial data including instructional expenditures, tuition, operating expenses, bond and tax referenda, and state aid claims. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11; Jan. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2016, 239 pp. + 2 appendices, 29 tables)

Chicago school district block grant data, 2014-2015

Chicago District 299 gets two block grants each year: General Education Block Grant and Educational Services Block Grant. In 2014-15, the first provided \$111 million, and the second \$219 million. (105 ILCS 5/1C-4; issued & rec'd Feb. 2016, 3 pp.)

School mandate waiver requests, spring 2016

Classifies 83 waiver requests into categories and lists status: ACT administration (1 approved); alternative public schools (1 sent to General Assembly); areas of education (1 sent); contracts (1 sent); driver education (9 sent, 1 approved); supplemental state aid (1 sent); kindergarten individual development survey (1 denied by ISBE); school holidays (1 withdrawn or returned); limiting administrative costs (15 sent, 3 withdrawn or returned); nonresident tuition (32 sent, 1 withdrawn or returned); parent-teacher conferences (2 sent); physical education (10 sent, 2 withdrawn or returned); school building code (1 sent); school improvement or in-service training (8 sent, 1 withdrawn or returned); statement of affairs (2 sent); and interim superintendent (1 sent). Describes and lists waivers by topic and legislative district. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; issued & rec'd Feb. 2016, 13 pp. + table)

School Security and Standards Task Force report, 2016

One-time report on Illinois public school safety standards. Recommended that School Safety Drill Act be amended to require one unscheduled drill each year, and that Task Force be extended

(continued on p. 28)



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ABSTRACTS

(continued from p. 27)

another year. Also recommended “best practices” for school districts, including (1) create and train a district-wide threat team including a local police member; (2) adopt procedures for students and teachers to follow after an intrusion; (3) encourage students and staff to report security threats; (4) do school security training exercises; and (5) meet regularly with law enforcement agencies. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.160(d)(7); issued & rec’d Jan. 2016, 11 pp. + appendices)

Special education spending and receipts, FY 2015

Lists each school district’s special

education spending; receipts from local, state, and federal sources; and net education spending exceeding such receipts, based on districts’ FY 2015 financial reports. FY 2015 average appropriation per special education student was \$5,355. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.145; issued & rec’d April 2016, 49 pp. + appendices)

State Fire Marshal *Annual report, 2015*

Reports on arson investigations; boiler, pressure vessel, and elevator safety inspections; fire prevention and safety; Division of Petroleum and Chemical Safety; Division of Personnel Standards and Education; programs for public education and other management services; special projects, such as small firefighting and ambulance service equipment grant and revolving loan programs; technical services; advisory boards and commissions; and office’s budget. Reports 1,025 arson incidents investigated; 46,849 boiler and pressure vessel inspections; and 2,950 storage tank facilities audited. (50 ILCS 740/13; issued & rec’d Feb. 2016, 15 pp.)

Teachers’ Retirement System

Final state funding certification for FY 2017

TRS board certified two state funding amounts for FY 2016: \$3.99 billion

based on law, or \$6.07 billion based on actuarial standards. Includes 2015 Actuarial Valuation report. TRS’s actuarial accrued liability on June 30, 2015 was over \$108 billion, versus \$46.4 billion in market value of assets—a difference of \$61.7 billion. (40 ILCS 5/16-158(a-1); issued & rec’d Jan. 2016, 2 pp. + 4 enclosures)

Toll Highway Authority

Inspector General activity report, March 2015-Feb. 2016

Reports on March-November 2015, and summarizes activity from November 2015 to February 2016 when Inspector General’s office was vacant. A toll collector was found to have been short-changing patrons and keeping proceeds. Collector resigned and Tollway received a \$4,000 repayment. An IG recommendation was for the Tollway to develop protocols and provide training to employees who deal with incidents involving Tollway employees or property; tollway management concurred. Seven investigations were opened and 14 closed from March 2015 to February 2016; two remained pending. The public made 69 complaints that were referred. Makes no legislative recommendations. (605 ILCS 10/8.5(m); issued & rec’d March 2016, 7 pp.)