



FIRST READING



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Concealed-Carry Laws Vary Widely

Laws of 48 states either require, or authorize, some category of state or local official to issue a permit to carry a concealed handgun to any adult meeting statutory eligibility criteria. Three such criteria that are most often found in such laws are that:

- A background check of the applicant shows no disqualifying criminal record.
- The applicant shows photographic identification, or has a picture taken during the application process.
- The applicant has passed a course in safe handling of firearms.

Most of the states also impose other eligibility requirements. Tables 1 to 3 on pages 5 to 8 summarize their requirements.

Most concealed-carry states list categories of places where a permit does not authorize carrying of firearms. Those places often include schools and other public buildings; places where sporting events are being held; places licensed to serve alcohol; polling places; and churches or other places of worship. Table 4 on page 12 lists those types of locations in each state.

The two states that do not provide by law for issuance of concealed-carry permits either do not allow persons outside of law enforcement and related fields to carry concealed firearms (Illinois), or allow the carrying of a concealed firearm without a permit unless done with intent to do harm (Vermont).

Federal laws on firearms address primarily their movement in commerce and transfer of their ownership. But federal laws prohibit persons who

are not law-enforcement officers from carrying firearms (whether or not concealed) into federal buildings and onto airplanes. On the other hand, provisions of federal law enacted in 2004 affirmatively state that current police officers (and retired officers who meet stated requirements) can carry concealed firearms that have moved in interstate or foreign commerce, even if state laws or local ordinances prohibit such carrying.

State Eligibility Criteria

Tables 1 to 3, and the text below, describe key requirements for concealed-carry permits in states that issue them. Illinois and Vermont do not provide by law for such permits. Vermont prohibits carrying a weapon “with the intent or avowed purpose of injuring a fellow man” but has no other laws restricting who can carry concealed weapons. Two other states (Alaska and Arizona) do not require such permits, but issue them to persons who apply and meet statutory requirements. (A National Rifle Association fact sheet on concealed-carry laws in 2010 reported that such applications were most often made by Alaska or Arizona residents seeking to carry concealed firearms in other states that honor concealed-carry permits from Alaska or Arizona.)

(continued on p. 2)

Inside this Issue

Remembering Dawn Clark Netsch	3
Summary of Seventh Circuit Decision on Concealed Carry	4
Table 1: Eligibility Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm.....	5
Table 2: Eligibility Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm (from most to fewest requirements).....	6
Table 3: Other Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm.....	8
Table 4: Places Where Carrying a Concealed Firearm Is Illegal Even With a Permit.....	12
Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly	16

Concealed-Carry Laws Vary Widely

(continued from p. 1)

Among the 46 states requiring concealed-carry permits, 36 are sometimes described as “shall issue” states—meaning either (1) that applicants are not required to show that they need such permits, and/or (2) that issuers of the permits have no discretion about approving applicants who meet basic requirements. Those 36 states are listed below.

Arkansas	North Carolina
Colorado	North Dakota
Florida	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Idaho	Oregon
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	South Carolina
Kansas	South Dakota
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Maine	Utah
Michigan	Virginia
Minnesota	Washington
Mississippi	West Virginia
Missouri	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Mexico	

The other 10 states (among the 46 that require such permits) can be described as “may issue” states—meaning that every applicant must show a need for a permit, and/or that the persons authorized to issue permits have discretion over which applicants to approve:

Alabama	Maryland
California	Massachusetts
Connecticut	New Jersey
Delaware	New York
Hawaii	Rhode Island

Background Investigation

Almost all states that issue permits require each applicant to provide a set of fingerprints, and either say or imply that the authority that issues permits is to do a criminal history background check. As shown in Tables 1 and 2, 47 of the concealed-carry states have some form of background investigation—usually a check of criminal history records based on fingerprints. The only exception is New Hampshire. As noted, Vermont does not regulate concealed carrying by law unless done with a wrongful motive. Table 1 lists these states alphabetically; Table 2 arranges them from those imposing the most to the fewest requirements.

Photographic Identification

Twenty-nine states require an applicant to show a valid driver’s license or other identification containing a photograph, or to have a photograph taken as part of the application process.

Training

About three-fourths of concealed-carry states require applicants to complete a course in firearms safety. Tables 1 and 2 show, for each state, (1) whether it requires such a course; (2) any required number of hours for the course; and (3) whether it must be specific to the type of handgun an applicant wants to carry. As those tables show, 36 concealed-carry states require applicants to get training. But only nine prescribe a minimum number of hours of training, and only 10 require training on the type of handgun to be carried.

Additional Requirements

Table 3 describes other eligibility requirements in these states (other than the ‘negative requirement’ of having no conviction of a crime that disqualifies a person from getting a permit). Many states include eligibility requirements that are similar to those in federal law for buying a firearm; all eligibility requirements of that type are listed in Appendix B. Examples of state requirements not found in those federal requirements are that an applicant not be mentally ill; not abuse alcohol; have no documented history of behavior showing a danger to self or others; and not suffer from a physical defect that would make it unsafe to have a weapon.

Carrying in Restricted Areas

All states that provide by law for concealed-carry permits, except Delaware and Hawaii, list kinds of places where taking a firearm is prohibited for ordinary citizens even with a permit—such as schools and other public buildings. Table 4 shows that 41 of these states restrict carrying of firearms in or near schools, even with a permit; 12 restrict carrying of concealed weapons in most government buildings.

Table 4 also lists other places where concealed weapons are prohibited even with permits. Such areas may include:

- homes of other persons, unless they have given permission;
- any place (such as a business) whose owner posts a notice prohibiting concealed weapons;
- any place where alcoholic beverages are consumed;

- racetracks offering pari-mutuel betting, and other gambling venues;
- churches and other places of worship;
- places where sporting events are being held;
- passenger terminals;
- financial institutions; and
- hospitals, clinics, and doctors' offices.

Fourteen states also prohibit concealed carrying of a firearm by a person who is intoxicated or under the influence of illegal drugs. Minnesota prohibits carrying in a public place while under the influence.

Federal Laws on Carrying Firearms

Federal firearms laws primarily address importation, transportation,

and sales of firearms in, or related to, interstate or foreign commerce. A few federal provisions address carrying of firearms. Federal law prohibits anyone other than a federal, state, or local law-enforcement officer from carrying a firearm in a federal building, or area of a building, that is owned or leased by the federal government and is regularly used by federal employees to perform their duties. Federal law also prohibits carrying a loaded firearm onto an aircraft—with an exception for a law-enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a firearm in an official capacity.

Another provision, added in 2004 and amended in 2010, addresses state laws on concealed carrying of firearms. It says in part:

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State

or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b).

(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

(continued on p. 4)



Photo courtesy of Illinois Digital Archives, Illinois Blue Book Collection.

Remembering Dawn Clark Netsch

Dawn Clark Netsch blazed trails throughout a career that began more than 60 years ago. After graduating first in her class at Northwestern University Law School, Netsch went to Washington to join Adlai Stevenson's 1952 presidential campaign, and later practiced law. She moved back to Illinois in 1957, and joined Governor-elect Otto Kerner's staff in 1960. In 1965 she became Northwestern University's first woman law professor.

Elected as a delegate to the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention (1969-70), she was the Vice-Chairman of its Revenue and Finance Committee and participated actively in debates on countless topics. Two years later she was elected to the Illinois Senate from Chicago's northern lakefront. Her 18 years in the Senate included periods chairing its Revenue Committee and the Illinois Legislative Council (predecessor to the Legislative Research Unit).

In 1990 she was elected State Comptroller, becoming the first woman in an elected state executive office in Illinois. She won the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1994, becoming the first woman at the top of a major party's statewide ballot in Illinois. After losing to incumbent Governor Jim Edgar, she continued teaching at Northwestern, and recently served on campaign finance reform and ethics commissions.

Dawn Clark Netsch died on March 5 at age 86 from complications of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease). She was married to famed Chicago architect Walter Netsch for 45 years until his death in 2008.

David Thomas
Research Librarian

Concealed-Carry Laws Vary Widely

(continued from p. 3)

....

(d) The identification required by this subsection is the photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is employed as a law enforcement officer.

....

A second section enacted by the 2004 law (and amended by the 2010 law) allows concealed carrying of firearms by “qualified retired law enforcement officers” as defined in that section, subject to the same limitations as those in subsections (b)(1) and (2) above. These sections do not say what kinds of law-enforcement officers they apply to. But a Congressional report on the bill that enacted these sections said that it would “override State laws and mandate that retired and active police officers could carry a concealed weapon anywhere within the United States.” (The two sections enacted in 2004 do place some limitations on such carrying—particularly by retired officers, who must have had recent firearms training and meet a few other requirements to be exempted from state laws on concealed carrying.)

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Summary of Seventh Circuit Decision on Concealed Carry

In *Moore v. Madigan*, a majority of a three-judge panel of the Seventh Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals struck down Illinois’ ban on concealed carrying of firearms. Drawing on the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, Judge Richard Posner wrote for the majority that the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution “confers a right to bear arms for self-defense, which is as important outside the home as inside.”

The *Heller* case, on which the *Moore* majority heavily relied, invalidated the District of Columbia’s ban on handguns. The U.S. Supreme Court said that preserving militias was not the only purpose behind the Second Amendment, so the right to bear arms is not limited to militia service. Instead, the Court held that the Second Amendment guarantees “the individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation,” and held that self-defense is the “central component” of that right. It added that the need for self-defense is “most acute” in the home, and that handguns are the type of firearm most preferred for self-defense. Based on those findings, the Court held the District’s law unconstitutional because it was a “complete prohibition” on handguns. Since *Heller* arose in the District of Columbia, the Supreme Court did not address whether the Second Amendment applies to states. (Guarantees in the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights do not automatically restrict state governments. But the Supreme Court has held that most of them are “incorporated” into the broad rights stated in the Fourteenth Amendment, which explicitly applies to states.)

The two-judge *Moore* majority also said that Illinois had failed to meet its burden of showing more than “merely a rational basis for believing that its uniquely sweeping ban is justified by an increase in public safety.” Judge Posner said that Illinois is the only state completely banning concealed carrying, and reasoned that if its law is better than other states’ approaches, “one would expect at least one or two other states to have emulated it.”

The court stayed its decision for 180 days to allow the General Assembly to enact a law “that will impose reasonable limitations, consistent with the public safety and the Second Amendment . . . on the carrying of guns in public.” The full Seventh Circuit Court, by 6-5 vote, later declined the Illinois Attorney General’s request for a rehearing by the full court.

(Persons who want to read the *Moore v. Madigan* opinion can do so at:
<http://tinyurl.com/a8nesh3>

District of Columbia v. Heller is available (as a PDF file) at:
<http://tinyurl.com/248ffkc>

The LRU created these “tinyurl” forwarding addresses because the full addresses for the opinions are much longer.)

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

Table 1: Eligibility Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm

State	Background investigation	Photograph required	Firearms safety course		
			Required	Hours	Same gun type
Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Arkansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 16	-
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Florida	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Indiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	-
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 8	-
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 15	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 12	-
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 16	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
Rhode Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-

(continued on p. 6)

Table 1: Eligibility Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm (cont'd)

State	Background investigation	Photograph required	Firearms safety course		
			Required	Hours	Same gun type
Tennessee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Wisconsin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Totals	47	29	36		10

Table 2: Eligibility Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm (from most to fewest requirements)

State	Background investigation	Photo identification	Firearms safety course		
			Required	Hours	Same gun type
27 STATES REQUIRE A BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION, PHOTO ID, AND TRAINING:					
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 16	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 12	-
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Florida	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-

North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Rhode Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Tennessee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Wisconsin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-

10 STATES REQUIRE A BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION AND TRAINING:

Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Arkansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 16	-
Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	At least 8	-
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-

4 STATES REQUIRE A BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION AND PHOTO ID:

Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-

8 STATES REQUIRE A BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION:

Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Indiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-

2 STATES REQUIRE NO LISTED ITEMS:

New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Other Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm*

<i>State</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
Alabama	Not addicted to alcohol or drugs.
Alaska	No current or recent enrollment in a court-ordered alcohol or drug treatment program; no physical infirmity preventing safe handling of firearms.
Arizona	Not an undocumented alien or a nonimmigrant alien who is traveling, with or without documentation, for business or pleasure, or is studying in the state and maintains a residence abroad; not unlawfully present in the U.S.; not mentally ill; not adjudicated mentally incompetent; not committed to a mental institution.
Arkansas	No physical or mental infirmity preventing safe handling of firearms; no suicide attempts or threats; not a chronic or habitual abuser of alcohol or drugs; not adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a mental institution; not a fugitive from justice.
California	Has not communicated a serious threat of physical violence against another person to a psychotherapist in last 6 months (the period begins when a psychotherapist reports the threat to the police); not subject to a protective order or temporary restraining order; has not been adjudicated a danger to others due to mental illness; not receiving inpatient mental treatment; has not been admitted to a mental health facility in last 5 years; not certified for intensive treatment for a mental disorder or chronic alcoholism in last 5 years; has not been placed under conservatorship due to a mental disorder or chronic alcoholism, if the court finds that possession of a weapon would present a danger; has not been found mentally incompetent to stand trial; has not been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a violent crime (or of any other crime, unless determined by a court to have recovered sanity).
Colorado	Not a chronic alcoholic or drug user; not a recovering alcoholic who has used alcohol in last 3 years; no documented previous behavior that makes it likely the applicant will present a danger to self or others; not subject to a protection order.
Connecticut	Not subject to a restraining or protective order due to use or attempted use of physical force against another person; not subject to a firearms seizure order; has not been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease in last 20 years; has not been in a mental hospital in the last year; not an illegal alien.
Delaware	Has never been committed to a mental hospital, unless a doctor says the applicant may safely have a gun; has not been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent for conduct that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, unless applicant is at least 25; not subject to a family court order for protection from abuse; not a fugitive from justice.
Florida	No physical infirmity preventing safe handling of a firearm; not a chronic or habitual abuser of drugs or alcohol; not guilty of domestic violence in last 3 years; not adjudicated as incapacitated or committed to mental institution, unless 5 years have passed since restoration to health, as determined by a court or psychiatrist.
Georgia	Not an inpatient in last 5 years in any mental hospital or alcohol or drug treatment center; not a fugitive from justice.
Hawaii	Has not been treated for drug or alcohol addiction; has not been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease; has not been diagnosed as having a significant behavioral, emotional, or mental disorder (the three preceding conditions are subject to an exception if the applicant is medically documented as being no longer affected by the addiction, mental disease, or disorder); not judged insane or appearing mentally deranged; not a fugitive from justice; not under a restraining order.

Table 3: Other Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm* (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
Idaho	Not lacking in mental capacity, mentally ill, gravely disabled, or incapacitated; not a fugitive from justice; not an unlawful user of or addicted to marijuana or a depressant, stimulant, narcotic, or other controlled substance; not subject to a domestic violence protective order; not an illegal alien or person who has renounced U.S. citizenship; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces.
Indiana	No record of alcohol or drug abuse; no documentation of propensity for violent or emotionally unstable conduct; no juvenile delinquency adjudication (if under 23); no conviction of a crime involving inability to handle a handgun safely; not involuntarily committed to a mental facility or subject to a temporary or regular commitment; not found mentally incompetent by a court (including adjudications of not guilty by reason of insanity, guilty but mentally ill, or incompetent to stand trial).
Iowa	Not addicted to drugs or alcohol; not subject to a protective order; no probable cause to believe, based on at least one documented act in last 2 years, that the person will use a weapon unlawfully or in a dangerous manner.
Kansas	Not subject to involuntary commitment for a mental illness or alcohol or drug addiction.
Kentucky	Not a chronic or habitual user of alcohol; no more than 1 year behind in child support; no failure to comply with a subpoena or warrant relating to child support or paternity proceedings; not subject to a domestic violence order or emergency protective order.
Louisiana	No history of violent behavior; has not had a concealed-carry permit application denied in the last year, or revoked in the last 4 years; no commitment for drug abuse; not a chronic and habitual alcohol user to the extent that normal faculties are impaired; not an unlawful user of, or addicted to, other drugs; no physical or mental infirmity that would prevent safe handling of a handgun; not adjudicated mentally deficient or committed to a mental institution; not a fugitive from justice; not an illegal alien; not discharged from Armed Forces under other than honorable conditions.
Maine	Has not been investigated in the last 5 years for alleged family abuse, or reckless or negligent conduct; no mental disorder causing a danger to self or others; not mentally incapacitated; has not been found not guilty of committing specified crimes by reason of mental disease; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces in last 5 years; not an illegal alien; not a fugitive from justice; not a drug abuser or addict; not subject to a restraining order.
Maryland	Has not shown a propensity for violence or instability; not addicted to alcohol or drugs; not committed to a juvenile detention facility for more than 1 year, unless now at least 30.
Massachusetts	Has not been confined to a mental institution, unless a doctor attests that the mental illness should not prevent possession of a firearm; if treated or confined for drug or alcohol addiction, has been free from confinement or treatment for at least 5 years and a doctor attests that the applicant is cured; not an illegal alien; not subject to an order for suspension of firearms license or firearms surrender; not subject to an order of protection.
Michigan	Issuance of permit would not be detrimental to safety of self or others; not under legal incapacity; not diagnosed as mentally ill or ever involuntarily committed; not found not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity, or guilty but mentally ill; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not an illegal alien; not subject to an order of protection.
Minnesota	Not listed in the state criminal gang investigation system; does not present a substantial likelihood of danger to self or others; never committed for mental illness or developmental disability; never found incompetent to stand trial, or not guilty by reason of mental illness; not an unlawful drug user; never committed for treatment of drug or alcohol abuse; not a fugitive from justice; not an illegal alien; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; has not renounced U.S. citizenship; not subject to forfeiture of firearms for violating an order of protection.

(continued on p. 10)

Table 3: Other Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm* (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
Mississippi	No physical infirmity preventing handling of a handgun; not a chronic or habitual abuser of alcohol or drugs; not adjudicated mentally incompetent, unless restored to competency for at least 5 years; not committed to a mental institution or treatment facility in last 5 years; not a fugitive from justice.
Missouri	Has not engaged in a pattern of documented behavior that gives reason to believe the applicant is a danger to self or others; not judged mentally incompetent in last 5 years; not committed to a mental health facility in last 5 years; not a fugitive from justice; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not subject to an order of protection.
Montana	No reason for sheriff to believe applicant is mentally ill, mentally defective, mentally disabled, or otherwise a threat to the community; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; is a U.S. citizen.
Nebraska	Meets minimum level of vision; not found to be a mentally ill and dangerous person in last 10 years; not judged mentally incompetent; is a U.S. citizen.
Nevada	Not a habitual user of alcohol or illegal drugs to the extent that normal faculties are impaired; not declared incompetent or insane; not committed to a mental health facility in last 5 years; not a fugitive from justice; not an illegal alien; not subject to an order of protection against domestic violence.
New Hampshire	Not a convicted felon. License must be issued if the applicant has good reason to fear injury, or for any other proper purpose, and the applicant is a “suitable person to be licensed.” Application states that anyone not prohibited under federal or state law from possessing a firearm is deemed suitable. Application asks about denial of permit in other states; use of drugs; treatment for mental illness; and domestic violence and felony convictions; but law does not make those (except felony convictions) automatic disqualifying grounds.
New Jersey	Not suffering from a physical defect or disease that would make it unsafe to have a weapon; has never been committed for a mental disorder (the two preceding conditions are subject to an exception that a doctor attests that the applicant has no disability or disorder that would interfere with handling a firearm); not addicted to drugs or alcohol; not subject to a restraining order for domestic violence.
New Mexico	Not addicted to alcohol or drugs; not adjudicated incompetent or committed to a mental institution; not a fugitive from justice or under indictment for a felony; is a U.S. citizen.
New York	Has not suffered a mental illness or been confined for mental illness; not an illegal alien; not subject to an order of protection.
North Carolina	No physical or mental infirmity preventing safe use of handguns; not addicted to illegal drugs or alcohol; not convicted of an impaired-driving offense in last 3 years; not adjudicated mentally ill or lacking mental capacity; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not a fugitive from justice; not an illegal alien.
North Dakota	Not previously committed to an institution as a person requiring treatment or mentally deficient (except persons who have not suffered this disability for the last 3 years).
Ohio	Not adjudicated mentally incompetent or defective; has not been committed to a mental institution; has not been adjudicated a delinquent child for some specified acts; not an illegal alien; not a fugitive from justice; not subject to a protection order.

Table 3: Other Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm* (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
Oklahoma	No record of habitual criminal activity; no inpatient treatment for drug abuse in last 3 years; no more than one conviction of public intoxication, or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, in last 3 years; has not attempted suicide or had another condition relating to mental instability in last 10 years; not adjudicated incompetent; not undergoing treatment for mental illness or disorder; has not undergone treatment for a mental illness that required medication or supervision in last 3 years, unless a doctor attests that the applicant is no longer disabled or has been stabilized on medication for at least 10 years; never involuntarily committed for a mental illness; not subject to a protective order; not convicted of domestic violence or abuse in last 3 years.
Oregon	Not found mentally ill; not subject to a court order against buying or possessing a firearm due to mental illness; not committed to the mental health department; no outstanding warrants; not on pretrial release; not an illegal alien; not subject to a protective order; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces.
Pennsylvania	Character and reputation show applicant is unlikely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety; not a habitual drunkard; not addicted to or an unlawful user of illegal drugs; not of unsound mind; has not been committed to a mental institution; not an illegal alien; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not a fugitive from justice.
Rhode Island	Not treated for mental incompetency or drug or alcohol addiction in last 5 years; not a fugitive from justice; not an illegal alien.
South Carolina	None stated.
South Dakota	Not habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition; no history of violence; not found in last 10 years to be a danger to self or others; not currently adjudicated mentally incompetent; not a fugitive from justice; not an illegal alien.
Tennessee	Not convicted more than once in last 10 years of driving under the influence; not an unlawful user of alcohol or illegal drugs, and has not been hospitalized or in a rehabilitation program for alcohol or drugs in last 10 years; not receiving Social Security benefits due to alcohol or drug dependence or mental disability; has not been found by a court in last 7 years to pose an immediate substantial likelihood of serious harm due to mental illness; not mentally defective, previously committed to a mental facility, or adjudicated mentally ill; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not an illegal alien; not a fugitive from justice; not subject to an order of protection; has not renounced U.S. citizenship.
Texas	Not chemically dependent; not delinquent in child support, tax payments, or loan payments; not incapable of exercising sound judgment as to proper use and storage of a handgun, such as suffering from a psychiatric disorder or condition, or found incompetent to manage personal affairs; not a fugitive from justice; not subject to a protective order.
Utah	Not a danger to self or others based on past behavior and convictions; no convictions of offenses involving alcohol, illegal drug use, domestic violence, or moral turpitude; not adjudicated mentally incompetent.
Vermont	None. Vermont law does not regulate concealed carrying of firearms.
Virginia	Not likely to use a weapon unlawfully or negligently to endanger others, based on specific acts; not convicted of public drunkenness in last 3 years; not a habitual drunkard; not addicted to or an unlawful user of illegal drugs; not acquitted by reason of insanity of specified crimes, unless treatment ended at least 5 years ago; has not received mental health treatment or drug-abuse treatment in a residential setting in last 5 years; not adjudicated legally incompetent or mentally incapacitated in last 5 years; not involuntarily admitted to a mental health facility in last 5 years; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not an illegal alien; not a fugitive from justice; not subject to a restraining or protective order.

(continued on p. 12)

Table 3: Other Requirements for a Permit to Carry a Concealed Firearm* (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Requirements</i>
Washington	Not free on bond for a felony; no outstanding warrant for arrest; not under an injunction regarding firearms, or ordered to forfeit a firearm; not found not guilty by reason of insanity of a serious offense.
West Virginia	Physically and mentally competent to carry a weapon; not addicted to or a habitual user of alcohol or illegal drugs; not adjudicated mentally incompetent; not involuntarily committed to a mental institution; not dishonorably discharged from Armed Forces; not an illegal alien; not subject to a restraining or protective order.
Wisconsin	Has not been committed for mental health treatment; not found not guilty by reason of insanity or mental disease of a serious offense; not under an injunction prohibiting firearms.
Wyoming	Not committed to a state or federal facility for abuse of controlled substance in last year; not a chronic or habitual user of alcohol to the extent normal faculties are impaired; no physical infirmity preventing safe handling of a firearm; not adjudicated as legally incompetent; has not been committed to a mental institution.

* This table generally omits lack of a criminal record as a requirement for a permit to carry, since most states whose laws provide for issuing such permits deny them to persons with significant criminal records.

Table 4: Places Where Carrying a Concealed Firearm Is Illegal Even With a Permit

Key:

■ Prohibited in these places

- Not prohibited (unless included under “Other places”)

* These states prohibit carrying a firearm while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, regardless of location

<i>State</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Other public buildings</i>	<i>Other places</i>
Alabama	-	-	School if intent is to do bodily harm; public demonstration.
Alaska	■	-	Child-care facility; state courtroom; state-funded domestic violence or sexual assault shelter; place where intoxicating liquor is sold (except a restaurant, if the person carrying does not drink any liquor); another person’s residence without express permission.
Arizona	■	-	Public establishment or event after a request to store the weapon; polling place; nuclear or hydroelectric power station; secure area at an airport.
Arkansas	■	■	College or university building or event; polling place; athletic event; church; airport passenger terminal; parade or demonstration if person carrying is a participant; place where alcohol is dispensed, except a restaurant; any place posted as prohibiting firearms.
California	-	-	“Sterile” areas of airports and other public transit facilities; picket lines.
Colorado	■	-	Public building that has security personnel and devices screening for weapons.

Table 4: Places Where Carrying a Concealed Firearm Is Illegal Even With a Permit (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Other public buildings</i>	<i>Other places</i>
Connecticut	-	-	Place whose owner prohibits weapons.
Delaware	-	-	-
Florida	■	■	College or university facility; polling place; professional athletic event; airport passenger terminal; “place of nuisance” where illegal activities occur; place where alcohol is dispensed or consumed.
Georgia	■	■	College or university campus; within 150 feet of a polling place; church; bar (unless allowed by owner); nuclear power facility; mental health facility (unless firearm is locked in a vehicle, case, or gun rack within the parking facility).
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho*	■	-	Courthouse; detention facility.
Indiana	■	-	Aircraft or airport.
Iowa*	■	-	Public park.
Kansas*	■	■	Schools and public places if signs are posted prohibiting weapons. Also if signs are posted prohibiting weapons: college or university; day-care, preschool, or child-care center; child exchange and visitation center; school-sponsored athletic event; professional athletic event; place of worship; mental health center; psychiatric hospital; place of “common nuisance” such as gambling and prostitution; drinking establishment; business if prohibited by owner.
Kentucky	■	-	Police station; detention facility; courthouse; meeting of government body; child-care facility; portion of an establishment where alcohol is dispensed; airport; private business posted as prohibiting firearms.
Louisiana*	■	-	Law enforcement office; detention facility; courthouse; meeting of the governing authority of a political subdivision; state capitol building; polling place; airport; place of worship; parade or demonstration; establishment where alcohol is sold for consumption on the premises.
Maine	■	-	Courthouse; place licensed to sell liquor if posted as prohibiting firearms.
Maryland*	■	-	Public demonstration; vehicle within 1,000 feet of a public demonstration.
Massachusetts*	■	-	Institution of higher education.
Michigan	■	-	College dormitory or classroom; day-care center; place of worship; sports arena or stadium; bar or tavern; entertainment facility with capacity of at least 2,500; hospital.
Minnesota	■	-	Public postsecondary institution (by a student) if the institution prohibits it; private business posted as banning weapons. Carrying by a person under the influence of drugs or alcohol is prohibited in any public place.

(continued on p. 14)

Table 4: Places Where Carrying a Concealed Firearm Is Illegal Even With a Permit (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Other public buildings</i>	<i>Other places</i>
Mississippi	■	■	College facility; school, college, or professional athletic event; polling place; place of worship; airport passenger terminal; any place where alcohol is sold and consumed; any place posted as banning firearms; any place of prostitution, or where illegal drugs are sold.
Missouri	■	-	Police station; detention facility; courthouse; meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government or of the General Assembly (except legislators, employees, and statewide elected officials); building of the General Assembly, Supreme Court, or a county or municipality if posted as prohibiting firearms; higher education institution; child-care facility; within 25 feet of a polling place; airport; riverboat gambling operation; gated area of an amusement park; place of worship; sports arena or stadium with capacity of at least 5,000; hospital; portion of an establishment where liquor is sold for consumption on the premises; private property posted as banning firearms.
Montana*	■	■	Financial institution; place where alcohol is sold for consumption on the premises; train.
Nebraska*	■	-	Police station; detention facility; courthouse; meeting of state legislature or local governing body; institution of higher education; activity or athletic event sponsored by a school or college; professional or semiprofessional athletic event; polling place; financial institution; place of worship; hospital, emergency room, or trauma center; political rally or fundraiser; bar; place posted as banning firearms.
Nevada	■	-	Any public building having metal detectors at entrances or posted as banning firearms; child-care facility; property of Nevada System of Higher Education; public airport.
New Hampshire	-	-	Courtroom and courthouse.
New Jersey	■	-	College or university.
New Mexico	■	-	University; courthouse; bus; place where alcohol is served for consumption on the premises (except some restaurants not posted as banning firearms).
New York	■	-	College or university.
North Carolina*	■	■	Financial institution; parade; assembly with an entrance fee; funeral procession; picket line; demonstration on the grounds of a private health-care facility or on publicly owned grounds; place where alcohol is sold or consumed; any place posted as banning firearms.
North Dakota	■	■	Any public gathering (including athletic event; school, church, or political function; music concert; and public park if hunting is not allowed); any place used as a gaming site or where alcoholic beverages are sold.
Ohio	■	■	College or university; day-care center; place of worship; airport passenger terminal or aircraft; institution for the mentally retarded or mentally ill; establishment or open-air arena with a permit for liquor consumption on the premises; any place posted as banning firearms.

Table 4: Places Where Carrying a Concealed Firearm Is Illegal Even With a Permit (cont'd)

<i>State</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Other public buildings</i>	<i>Other places</i>
Oklahoma	■	■	College or university; sports arena; place with pari-mutuel betting; place serving alcoholic beverages (except a restaurant).
Oregon	-	-	Court facility.
Pennsylvania	■	-	Courthouse.
Rhode Island*	■	-	-
South Carolina	■	-	Police station; detention facility; courthouse; meeting of a local governing body; polling place; school or college athletic event; day-care or preschool center; church; hospital, clinic, or doctor's office; another person's residence without permission; any place posted as banning firearms.
South Dakota	■	-	Courthouse; place where malt or alcoholic beverages are sold if over half the business's total income is derived from such sales.
Tennessee*	■	■	Judicial proceeding; public park (except for hunting); playground; any place posted as banning firearms.
Texas*	■	-	Court premises; correctional facility; meeting of a government entity; polling place; place of worship; hospital or nursing home; racetrack; airport; sporting event; amusement park; within 1,000 feet of a place of execution on the day an execution is to occur; place where over half of income is from alcohol sales; business where employer prohibits carrying concealed weapons.
Utah*	-	-	Area designated as secure at a college or university, correctional or law enforcement facility, mental health facility, courthouse, or airport; house of worship; private residence where weapons are prohibited.
Vermont	■	-	Courthouse.
Virginia*	■	-	Restaurant or club licensed to sell alcohol on the premises, if the carrying person drinks there.
Washington	■	-	Courthouse; restricted area of detention or law enforcement facility; public mental health facility; airport; place where liquor is sold that is off-limits to persons under 21.
West Virginia	■	-	Courthouse; office of court-appointed family law master; place whose owner prohibits carrying concealed weapons.
Wisconsin	■	■	Law enforcement or detention facility; courtroom; secured portion of mental health institute; place beyond airport security checkpoints; tavern, unless person carrying is not consuming alcohol on the premises.
Wyoming	■	-	College or university; law enforcement or detention facility; courtroom; meeting of legislature or a government entity; athletic event; place of worship; place primarily devoted to dispensing alcohol for consumption on the premises.

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.

Agriculture Dept.

Agricultural areas annual report, 2011

Illinois has 117,092 acres of agricultural area reserved from development. Jersey County has the most (9,637 acres). Map shows the areas; table shows acres by county. (505 ILCS 5/20.1; Dec. 2011, 5 pp.)

Auditor General

CTA Retiree Health Care Trust, 2012

Auditor General's annual review of CTA's health-care trust funding found that projected income plus assets (\$733.7 million) exceeded projected benefits (\$685.7 million), so no benefit cut or increase in contributions was needed. (30 ILCS 5/3-2.3(e); Dec. 2012, 8 pp. + appendix)

State Actuary's Report, 2012

Reports on actuarial assumptions and valuations of the five state-funded retirement systems. Interest rate and inflation assumptions used to set state contributions to all five systems were found reasonable; but recommends lowering interest rate assumptions for TRS, SURS, and SERS in the future. Required state contributions are \$3.44 billion to TRS, \$1.74 billion to SERS, \$1.55 billion to SURS, \$126.8 million to Judges Retirement System, and \$13.9 million to General Assembly Retirement System—for a total of \$6.87 billion. Makes recommendations for each system. (30 ILCS 5/2-8.1(c); Dec. 2012, 134 pp. + appendices)

Central Management Services Dept.

Bilingual needs and pay survey, FY 2012

Of 50 responding agencies, 33 reported 2,053 bilingual position needs. In all, 1,721 employees got bilingual pay: 1,225 Hispanic, 407 sign language, 76 other spoken languages, and 15 Braille. Department of Human Services reported needing most bilingual employees (1,200). (20 ILCS 415/9(6); Dec. 2012, 14 pp.)

Disabled Hiring Initiative Report, FY 2012

Public Act 96-78 required agencies in executive branch to have programs to increase qualified disabled employees. CMS Veterans Outreach Program staff attended 43 job fairs, reaching 285 veterans with service-connected disabilities and providing information on the Successful Disability Opportunities Program. Agencies hired 87 disabled persons in FY 2011. Most (44) were at Human Services. (20 ILCS 405/405-122; Sept. 2012, 9 pp.)

State Employee Child Care Centers, 2012

The state has two on-site childcare centers for employees' children: Bright Horizons in Springfield and the State of Illinois Child Development Center in Chicago. The Chicago center is nationally accredited and has a summer cultural program

at Chicago sites. Springfield center encourages exercise and healthy eating by children. State employees can use Dependent Care Assistance Program to buy child care (not only at these two centers) with pretax dollars. (30 ILCS 590/3; rec'd Jan. 2013, 3 pp.)

State Government Suggestion Award Program Board annual report, 2012

The board received 48 new suggestions in 2012. None resulted in monetary awards. The Board has one vacancy. (20 ILCS 405/405-130(b); Jan. 2013, 2 pp.)

Supported Employment Program (SEP) annual report, 2012

Program helps state agencies hire people with severe mental or physical disabilities. In December 2012, 10 SEP employees worked at five agencies. All needed job coaches or assistance when starting work; seven no longer do. (5 ILCS 390/9(b); Dec. 2012, 3 pp.)

Children and Family Services Dept.

Erin's Law task force executive summary, 2012

Public Act 96-1524 created an Erin's Law Task Force in the Department to adopt and implement child sex abuse prevention policy. It met over 9 months. Recommendations: Sex abuse prevention should be taught, with age-appropriate materials, from pre-K through grade 5; training for school administrators should be amended to include child sex abuse; and such training should be provided as a certified professional development unit. (105 ILCS 5/22-65; May 2012, 23 pp.)

Inspector General's Report, FY 2012

Office of Inspector General (OIG) investigates child deaths and major injuries; investigates public complaints; investigates and prosecutes

licensure complaints; helps with criminal history checks; staffs a complaint hotline; acts as ethics officer for DCFS; reviews and comments on proposed rule changes; and develops best practices for case-workers and supervisors. In FY 2012 the Office received 106 child death reports; 28 were ruled homicides. Hotline had 1,490 calls, bringing 142 investigations. Gives death and injury investigation summaries and recommendations, and DCFS responses. Also lists recommendations to DCFS for improvement; past years' recommendations and status; and summaries of employee discipline. (20 ILCS 505/35.5(h); Jan. 2013, 355 pp. + 2 appendices)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity Dept.

Coal industry report, 2012

Illinois coal production rose from 33.0 million tons in 2010 to over 37.7 million tons in 2011. It came from 24 mines in 14 counties; 6 new mines were opened. Mine employment rose from 3,506 in 2010 to 4,019 in 2011. Illinois coal exports rose from 2.5 million tons in 2010 to some 7.0 million in 2011. Describes multimodal options, research (including on carbon sequestration), Illinois reserves, and effects of clean air regulations. (20 ILCS 1105/8(c); June 2012, 65 pp.)

Development Project Report, November 2012

Neither Stephenson nor Grundy County reported new businesses in TIF zones, and no new jobs were created by June 30, 2011. Stephenson reported no private investment in the zone; Grundy reports an increase in growth of about \$5.8 million. Stephenson's projected total tax increment is \$101,547; Grundy projects \$145,000. Both counties' tax bases have grown since the projects began. (55 ILCS 85/5(c); June 2012, 25 pp.)

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) tax credit program annual report, 2011

Program gives tax credits to eligible firms to foster job creation and retention. Eligibility is based on investment and jobs created, but minimums may be waived. In 2011, 83 projects were approved for a projected 4,251 jobs created and 12,491 retained, and \$1.2 billion in private investment. Profiles projects approved and updates tax status of projects approved in past years. (20 ILCS 620/5(c); June 2012, 49 pp.)

Energy Efficiency Trust Fund Program Report, 2011

DCEO authorized nearly \$2 million in trust funds for 3 programs. Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Construction Program got \$1.6 million for 26 projects to build 1,459 units. Lights for Learning program bought 2,830 efficient lights or fixtures. Sustainable Education program funded projects at the University of Illinois, Chicago Architecture Foundation, and Lewis & Clark Community College. (20 ILCS 687/6-6(e); rec'd June 2012, 7 pp.)

Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund Annual Report, 2012

The Fund collects money to help low-income households buy energy. In May 2012 it had only \$138. Recommendations include more publicity about the Fund through public service announcements; more solicitations by utility companies; and adding a state income tax checkoff. (305 ILCS 22/35; May 2012, 5 pp.)

High Impact Business designation

TACT Holding, Inc. and affiliates in Minooka were designated as high-impact businesses, allowing tax credits and exemptions for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); Jan. 2013, 2 pp.)

Illinois River Edge Redevelopment Program report, FY 2012

The program offers tax credits, exemptions, and grants to riverfront developers and businesses. DCEO designated areas in Aurora, East St. Louis, Elgin, and Rockford. Those cities reported \$22.5 million in private investments in these areas and creation or retention of 309 jobs. (65 ILCS 115/10-6(a)(1); Nov. 2012, 3 pp.)

Third annual LIHEAP report

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), through 35 local agencies, helps eligible low-income households get winter energy. In 2011, 536,796 households (62.1% of those eligible) got help. The Percentage of Income Payment Plan is offered through utilities that each have over 100,000 retail customers, with benefits limited to \$150 per month. It has helped nearly 40,000 customers. The Illinois Weatherization Assistance Program helps weatherize low-income homes; over 43,000 homes were expected to be done by mid-2012. Makes no recommendations for General Assembly action. (Exec. Ord. 2009-2 and 15 ILCS 15/11; April 2012, 6 pp.)

Commerce Commission

Accidents and incidents with hazardous materials on Illinois railroads, 2011

Commission checked 15,779 railcars carrying hazardous materials and found violations in 1.6%. Among 78 incidents involving hazardous materials, 8 involved both derailment and release of hazardous materials; 10 involved derailment but no hazardous materials release; and 60 involved release of hazardous material but no derailment. Tables show location, railroad, material, suspected causes, amounts involved and released, and dates of incidents. (625 ILCS 5/18c-1204(3); April 2012, 21 pp.)

(continued on p. 18)

Abstracts *(continued from p. 17)*

Crossing Safety Improvement Program, FYs 2013-2017

Preliminary data showed a 29% drop in public grade crossing collisions in 2011. Plan called for \$39.5 million in improvements for FY 2013. Also lists \$163.2 million in proposed safety improvements for FYs 2014-2017 to be funded by Grade Crossing Protection Fund. They include 13 bridge projects, 27 high-speed rail crossing improvements, and some 1,000 low-cost emergency projects. Lists plans by county. (35 ILCS 505/8(c); April 2012, 8 pp. + 4 appendices)

Retail Electric Market Competition, 2012

Forty certified alternative retail electric suppliers serve residential and small commercial customers. On May 31, 2012 they provided 64% of electricity to ComEd customers; 60% in Ameren Rate Zone I (formerly CIPS); 65% in its Zone II (formerly CILCO); and 68% in its Zone III (formerly AmerenIP). Makes no legislative or administrative recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/20-110; June 2012, 37 pp.)

State-issued cable and video services access, annual report 2012

Gives data on holders of state-issued video and cable services authorizations. Three companies have sought authorization since 2007; none applied in 2012. AT&T made its fourth annual report asserting continued compliance and progress toward 5-year video service access and low-income access benchmarks. By late 2011 it offered access to 48% (50% goal for year 5) of households in its service area, of which 30% (30% goal for year 3) were low-income. WideOpenWest Illinois, LLC made its second annual report showing service offered to all households in its service area (about 310,000), including about 68,000

low-income. Highland Communications Services made its first annual report showing service offered to all 2,800 households in its area, of which 36 had incomes below \$35,000. (220 ILCS 5/21-1101(k); June 2012, 8 pp. + 3 attachments)

Telecommunications markets in Illinois, 2012

Gives data reported to the Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission, on competition in basic local phone service and high-speed services deployment. Illinois had 5.6 million landline subscribers versus 12.3 million wireless subscribers; 32.3% of Illinois adults lived in homes with only wireless service. (220 ILCS 5/13-407; Sept. 2012, 39 pp. + 1 figure + 1 appendix + 4 tables)

Corrections Dept.

Quarterly report, April 2012

Adult facilities had 48,308 residents on February 29, 2012 (43% over rated capacity, but below bed space for 51,229). Number was projected to rise to 49,238 by March 2013. Adult transition centers held 1,214 (134 over capacity). Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 6.1. Nearly all were double-celled (67%) or multi-celled (25%), with about 35 square feet of actual living area each. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 8,276. No capital projects were being funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; April 2012, 14 pp.)

Quarterly report, July 1, 2012

Adult facilities had 47,971 residents on May 31, 2012 (42% over rated capacity) and were projected to reach 49,646 by June 2013. Adult transition centers held 1,244 (164 over rated capacity). Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 6.2. Nearly all were double-celled (67%) or multi-celled (25%). Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was

7,629. No capital projects were being funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1, July 2012, 14 pp.)

Sex offender housing, 2011

The Department used one transitional living facility to house sex offenders: Another Chance Ministries in East St. Louis, with 48 offenders. Lists their names and convictions. (730 ILCS 5/3-17-5(e); rec'd Jan. 2013, 2 pp.)

Employment Security Dept.

Report on women and minorities in labor force, 2012

The state's total workforce shrank 0.06% in 2011. Participation rate was lowest among African Americans (57.2%). Hispanics (67.9%) had a higher rate than whites (67.4%), but continued to earn lower wages. Unemployment rates were 8.4% for whites, 12.1% for Hispanics, and 19.4% for African Americans. Median full-time weekly earnings were \$855 for Asian Americans, \$765 for whites, \$611 for African Americans, and \$535 for Hispanics. In 2010 the median weekly earnings for women were \$678, compared to \$872 for men. Includes occupational trends and a career resource directory for women and minorities. (20 ILCS 1505/1505-20; April 2012, 51 pp.)

Government Forecasting & Accountability Commission

Budget summary, FY 2013

The state's FY 2013 budget totaled \$61.5 billion, up \$902 million (1.5%) from FY 2012 appropriations. Governor vetoed \$68 million. Sources are 48% General Funds, 39% other state funds, and 13% federal funds. Major purposes (from all funds) are human services (41%), education (26%), government services (19%), economic development (8%), public safety and regulation (5%), and quality of life (1%). On May 31, 2012, G.O. bond authority for new projects was \$26.9 billion (including

\$7.1 billion unissued), and Build Illinois bond authority was \$5.7 billion (\$1 billion unissued). The FY 2012 Medicaid payment cycle was 162 days—more than twice the previous record of 80.3 days in FY 2005. Also reports on SERS members by agency; pension-related laws; state-funded retirement systems; elementary and secondary education; Medicaid; and special fund transfers since 2003. (25 ILCS 155/3(12); Aug. 2012, 276 pp.)

Wagering in Illinois: 2012 Update Examined economic impacts of Lottery, horse racing, and riverboat gambling on state economy. Total revenue was \$1.056 billion, up 3.4% from FY 2011. Lottery transferred \$640 million to Common School Fund and \$65 million to Capital Projects Fund. After the state allowed video gaming, it was banned by communities containing an estimated 63.3% of state population, reducing state revenues by amounts projected at between \$181.8 million and \$337.6 million. (S. Res 875 [1991]; rec'd Nov. 2012, 79 pp. + tables and charts) (Note: The *Chicago Tribune* recently reported that 48 Chicago suburbs have dropped video gaming bans since August 2012. Chicago's ban remained at press time.)

Healthcare and Family Services Dept.

Cross-Agency Medicaid Commission Final Report, April 2012

Commission was formed to study ways for state agencies to coordinate actions and programs to maximize federal Medicaid matching funds. Recommends: review of current residential placement for children with developmental disabilities and consideration of such placements in a home- and community-based waiver; continue supporting local health departments to increase federal funds to local governments; consider combined services for chil-

dren in specialized foster care and after-school programs for mental health needs; eliminate any grant payments for medical services; adopt preliminary findings of Management Improvement Initiatives Commission Steering Committee; distribute at least part of federal Medicaid funds to agencies; centralize all waiver enrollment assignment; revise Medicaid budgeting to increase transparency and adjust for differences in claiming mechanisms; and coordinate claiming between agencies and current claiming mechanisms. (305 ILCS 5/12-4.7e; April 2012, 11 pp.)

Medicaid Accountability through Transparency update, 2011-2012 Public Act 96-941 required the Department to post online data on Illinois Medicaid medical claims paid. A Website gives enrollment data by age range and geographic distribution (all for calendar year 2010). A new Website opened in late 2011 and another in mid-2012, with more information on enrollment and provider reimbursements. (305 ILCS 5/5-2.01; July 2012, 2 pp.)

Payments for services from past years and changes in liabilities, FY 2012

In FY 2012, DHFS paid about \$900 million for medical services provided in earlier years—including \$79.5 million for which claims were received in those years. In FY 2012, DHFS provided care to 1.7 million children, 644,000 adults without disabilities, 265,000 adults with disabilities, and 175,000 seniors. (30 ILCS 105/25(e) and (g); Nov. 2012, 9 pp.)

Higher Education, Board of *Budget recommendations, FY 2013*

Total General Fund recommendations for operation and grants were \$1.3 billion: U of I, \$718 million;

SIU, \$227 million; NIU, \$104 million; ISU, \$82 million; WIU, \$58 million; EIU, \$49 million; Northeastern, \$42 million; Chicago State, \$41 million; Governors State, \$27 million; community colleges, \$330 million; and Illinois Math and Science Academy, \$22 million. (110 ILCS 205/8; Feb. 2012, 149 pp.)

Human Services Dept.

Bilingual staffing report, August 2012

Department had 1,078 bilingual employees with knowledge of Arabic, Braille, Chinese, Hindi, Korean, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Sign Language, Spanish, Tagalog, or Vietnamese. Gives names; divisions, section and unit number; position titles; and languages spoken. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; Aug. 2012, 30 pp.)

Report of Social Services Block Grant Fund and Local Initiative Fund Receipts and Transfers, FY 2012

Fund got \$64.6 million in federal funds. Transfers were \$35.8 million to General Revenue Fund, \$11.7 million to Special Purpose Trust Fund, and \$11.4 million to Local Initiative Fund. (305 ILCS 5/12-5; May 2012, 3 pp.)

Williams consent decree annual report, 2012

Reports on DHS efforts under the *Williams v. Quinn* consent decree to move institutionalized persons with mental illness to community settings. The state committed to transferring 256 persons from a nursing facility or institute of mental disease (NF/IMD) by November 30, 2012. The goal was exceeded, with 282 transferred. The state expects to move 914 more in 2013. The total cost was \$1,983,369. Also includes updated implementation reports and information on patients, services, costs, and budgets. (20 ILCS 1705/73; Dec. 2012, 46 pp. + appendices)

(continued on p. 20)

Abstracts *(continued from p. 19)*

Illinois Finance Authority *Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds, June 2012 report*

Illinois was authorized to sell \$133.8 million in Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds under a 2009 federal stimulus law. Of that, \$111.2 million was sub-allocated to local governments and \$22.6 million to the Authority; the Authority transferred \$18.5 million to Deerfield and Southern Illinois University. Shows initial allocations by county and city, including amounts encumbered and available; describes bonds issued by June 2012. (20 ILCS 3501/825-110; June 2012, 5 pp.)

Judicial Conference

Annual Report, 2011

The Conference had reports from seven committees. They described efforts to advance electronic discovery procedures and electronic filing, transmission, and storage of documents; address proposed amendments to Supreme Court rules on plea negotiations, appeals, and defendants who decline to testify in criminal cases; and treatment of minority juveniles in juvenile courts, among other topics. (Ill. Const., Art. 6, sec. 17; rec'd June 2012, 5 pp.)

Juvenile Justice Dept.

Quarterly Report, April 2012

Juvenile facilities had 1,039 youth on February 29, 2012—below rated capacity of 1,754 and bed space for 2,100. That was projected to fall to 972 by March 2013. Ratio of residents to security staff was 1.45. Most youth were single-celled (67%) or double-celled (29%), with about 109 square feet of living area each. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 942. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; April 2012, 9 pp.)

Quarterly Report, July 1, 2012

Illinois juvenile facilities held 984 youth on May 31, 2012—below rated capacity of 1,754 and bed space for 2,100. Ratio of residents to security staff was 1.42. Most were single-celled (75%) or double-celled (22%), with about 115 square feet of living area each. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 795. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; July 2012, 10 pp., 9 tables)

Labor Relations Board

Annual Report, FY 2011

Board's State Panel handled 261 charges of unfair labor practices, 293 representation cases, 389 mediation or arbitration cases, and 12 grievance cases; it issued 7 declaratory rulings. Local Panel handled 87 charges of unfair labor practices, 42 representation cases, and 12 mediation or arbitration cases. Gives overview of Board's functions and selected case summaries. FY 2011 budget was \$1.64 million. (5 ILCS 315/5(e); July 2012, 70 pp.)

Legislative Reference Bureau

Report of Illinois delegation to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 2012

NCCUSL proposed four new laws: (1) Uniform Asset Freezing Orders Act would explicitly give courts authority to issue orders freezing assets. (2) Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act would address variances in state laws on deployed military parents. (3) Uniform Manufactured Housing Act would clarify when a manufactured home is "real" or "personal" property. (4) Premarital and Marital Agreements Act would enforce such agreements that involve basic due process and substantive fairness. (25 ILCS 135/5.07; Dec. 2012, 19 pp.)

Report on court cases, 2012 Major Illinois Supreme Court holdings:

- (1) A defendant's juvenile adjudication record cannot be entered into evidence in a criminal case unless the defendant's testimony attempts to mislead the jury about that history.
- (2) Ban on photographing sexual activity of a person under age 18 is constitutional, even if the person has reached the age of consent (17) and the act is consensual.

Major Illinois Appellate Court holding:

- (1) The exception allowing persons under 21 to drink alcohol at home with parental supervision does not apply if the parent(s) did not supervise the type and amount they drank.

Major federal district court holdings:

- (1) Limiting amounts of money an "independent-expenditure-only" political action committee can accept from an individual or group, and banning establishment and maintenance of more than one such political action committee per person or group, violates the First Amendment.
- (2) Employment as a full-time substitute teacher does not count toward accrual of tenure.

Major U.S. Supreme Court holding:

- (1) Sentencing a juvenile to life in prison with no possibility of parole is cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the Eighth Amendment. (25 ILCS 135/5.05; Dec. 2012, 142 pp.)

Lieutenant Governor's Office*Classrooms First Commission report, July 2012*

Commission was created by P.A. 97-503 to study perception that Illinois spends too much on school administration, and find ways to redirect money to classrooms. Recommends: Identify districts likely to benefit from reorganization; share services to improve operations and education; and streamline spending in districts. (105 ILCS 5/11E-190; July 2012, 57 pp.)

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority*Affirmative Action plan, FY 2013*

On June 30, 2012 the Authority had 318 active employees; 46 (14.5%) were women and 99 (31.1%) members of minority groups (a person could be counted in both categories). Of 9 officials and administrators, 5 were female and 4 minority. Of 13 professionals, 8 were female and 8 minority. Of 4 technicians, none were female or minority. Of 37 protective service workers, 6 (16%) were female and 12 (32%) minority. The only paraprofessional was female. Of 12 administrative support workers, 5 were women and 5 minority. Of 201 skilled workers, 14 (7%) were female and 54 (26%) minority. Of 41 service workers, 7 (17%) were female and 16 (39%) minority. (70 ILCS 210/23.1(a); Sept. 2012, 82 pp.)

Public Health Dept.*Health and Hazardous Substances annual report, FY 2010 and FY 2011*

Registry began in 1985 to collect and analyze data on selected public health concerns and hazardous exposures. In FY 2010 it submitted 7 grant proposals; released 5 epidemiologic reports; and responded to 141 requests for general information and 93 inquiries on perceived excess local cancer rates. In FY 2011 it submitted 6 grant proposals; released

6 epidemiologic reports; and responded to 86 requests for general information and 49 inquiries about localities. Tables give data on activities. (410 ILCS 525/18); Nov. 2010, 38 pp. and Dec. 2011, 37 pp.)

Illinois abortion statistics, 2010

Illinois had 41,859 reported induced pregnancy terminations in 2010, including 3,237 on residents of other or unknown states. Age distribution for Illinois residents: Up to 14, 229; 15-17, 2,496; 18-19, 3,863; 20-24, 11,891; 25-29, 9,222; 30-34, 5,924; 35-39, 3,407; 40-44, 1,192; and 45+, 98 (ages of the other 300 were not reported). Classifies abortions by county, woman's age, gestational age, and procedure used. (720 ILCS 510/10(2); rec'd July 2012, 13 pp.)

Revenue Dept.*Unified Economic Development Budget, 2009 and 2010*

"Unified Economic Development Budget" (tax breaks for economic development) was \$296.9 million for 20 tax breaks in 2009 and \$404 million for 18 tax breaks in 2010. Major tax reductions in 2009 were in individual income tax (\$145.8 million) and corporate income and replacement taxes (\$132.2). In 2010, corporate income and replacement taxes were reduced \$186.9 million, and individual income tax \$182.2 million. The largest reductions were for high-impact businesses and enterprise zones.

Lists number of taxpayers receiving each kind of break. (20 ILCS 715/10; rec'd Oct. 2012 (two documents, each 3 pp.))

State Board of Education*Annual Statistical Report, 2011*

Gives 2010-2011 data on attendance at public and private schools; enrollment by race, gender, and grade; bilingual and special education enrollment; graduates and

dropouts; teachers and other staff; district assets and liabilities; bond and tax referenda; costs per capita; transportation spending; tax rates; driver ed costs; and state aid claims. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11; Dec. 2012, 348 pp. + appendices)

Bilingual and English programs and English Language learners in Illinois, 2011

In school year 2011, 598 school districts enrolled English Language Learner (ELL) students; 304 got state bilingual funds. Among the 304 state-aided districts, 247 offered professional development training to ELL staff. Certified ELL teachers increased from 8,150 in 2010 to 8,729 in 2011. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.29(7); Dec. 2011, 45 pp.)

Capital Needs Assessment Survey, 2012

Responding elementary, secondary, and unit districts (total 385) reported over \$7 billion in capital needs for building construction, additions, and repairs. They are using 427 temporary classrooms due to crowding; 529 more classrooms are needed for pre-K and kindergarten classes. Districts need \$5.7 billion to upgrade buildings and over \$3 billion to meet current life-health-safety requirements. (105 ILCS 230/5-60; Dec. 2012, 5 pp.)

Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Elementary and Secondary Education progress report, 2012

The 5-year plan was reassessed in 2008 after data analysis and recognition of new trends. New mission is to offer leadership, assistance, resources, and advocacy so all students are prepared to succeed in college and careers. Describes new goals to support the new mission. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.47a(b); June 2012, 35 pp.)

(continued on p. 22)

Abstracts *(continued from p. 21)*

Early Childhood Prevention Initiative Programs, FYs 2010 and 2011
Program began in 1989 to reduce school failure by coordinating and expanding services to children up to age 3 in high-risk areas. It served 20,792 children in FY 2010 and 19,008 in FY 2011. Developmental screenings were given to 13,750 children in FY 2010 and 12,344 in FY 2011. Reports numbers of workshops and services offered, and participant characteristics. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.89(c); March 2012, 17 pp.)

Illinois Advisory Council on Bilingual Education report, 2012
Public Act 97-915 directed the Advisory Council to address four questions on possible changes in bilingual education programs. Gives Council's detailed responses and recommendations. (105 ILCS 5/14C-3; Jan. 2013, 22 pp. + appendices)

Report on Radon Test Results in Illinois Public Schools, 2012
Gives results of initial tests for radon at 46 schools in 16 districts, and retests at 25 schools in 9 districts. In initial tests, 8.44% of rooms had radon levels of at least 4.0 picocuries per liter (the level at which state law recommends that districts take mitigation action), and 71.74% of schools had at least one reading that high. Among locations that were retested, 38.71% of rooms had radon readings of at least 4.0 and 48% of schools had at least one such reading. Chicago public schools did not report any radon test results. (105 ILCS 5/10-20.48(c) and 5/34-18.39(c); July 2012, 3 pp.)

Special Education Expenditures and Receipts report, 2012
Lists each district's special education spending; local, state, and federal funding; and net educational

expenditures over receipts. Total special ed spending in FY 2011 was \$1.33 billion—more than receipts. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.142; May 2012, 70 pp. + 2 appendices)

Waivers of School Code Mandates, Fall 2012
Classifies 70 requests for waivers into 8 categories and lists their status: administrative certification (2 approved); driver education (3 approved, 2 transmitted to General Assembly, 2 withdrawn or returned); legal school holidays (15 withdrawn or returned); limiting administrative costs (7 transmitted to General Assembly); nonresident tuition (15 transmitted to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); physical education (16 transmitted to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); school food program (1 approved); school improvement or in-service training (4 transmitted to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned). Lists 44 requests transmitted to General Assembly and all requests submitted, by legislative district. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; Oct. 2012, 12 pp. + 1 appendix)

State Board of Investment
Economic Opportunity Investments, 2012

The Board makes "economic opportunity" investments in Illinois companies with market values of at least \$30 million. On June 30, 2012 those investments were worth \$299.9 million (2.6% of the Board's total funds), consisting of \$135.6 million in private equity or real estate investments and \$164.4 million in public equity or fixed-income investments. Separately, 27% of all assets entrusted to the Board were managed by Illinois-based investment managers. (40 ILCS 5/1A-108.5(c); Aug. 2012, 18 pp.)

State Fire Marshal
Annual Report, 2011
Arson Investigation Division did
http://www.ilga.gov/commission/lru/lru_home.html

1,011 investigations and 41 arrests. The Office did 45,622 boiler and pressure vessel inspections; wrote 1,655 violation notices; and audited 32 companies that work on pressure equipment. Petroleum and Chemical Safety Division did 538 field examinations and issued 2,701 violation notices. Office gave 11,823 written exams to firefighters and processed 11,901 certifications. (50 ILCS 740/13; Feb. 2012, 22 pp.)

State Police Dept.
Court decisions on FOID card applications, 2011
Courts reviewed 11 DSP denials of Firearm Owners' Identification (FOID) cards; 2 DSP decisions were reversed by circuit courts (domestic violence conviction and battery conviction); 4 denials were upheld (3 domestic violence convictions and 1 felony conviction); 1 DSP decision to revoke a FOID card was upheld in court; 1 petition to hold DSP Director in contempt was dismissed; 1 replevin action was settled when DSP agreed to hold petitioner's guns until a FOID card is issued; 1 application for FOID card was denied due to domestic battery conviction; and an applicant's suit in federal court for civil rights violation was dismissed for failure to appear. (430 ILCS 65/11; March 2012, 6 pp.)

Missing children report, FY 2011
In FY 2011, 29,338 Illinois minors were reported missing; 28,408 were found, but a total of 1,667 (including 737 from past years) are still listed as missing. Two AMBER Alerts occurred and were successful (1 child was found as a direct result of an alert). Has details by county on numbers of children reported missing, cleared, and pending. (325 ILCS 40-8; Dec. 2011, 14 pp.)

Use of Non-Consensual Eavesdropping Devices, 2011

The Department reported 52 non-consensual eavesdrops in 2011 — all in Cook or Winnebago County. All the Cook County eavesdrops were drug-related. In Winnebago County, 80% were drug-related; the others were not categorized. Arrests were pending in most investigations. (725 ILCS 5/208A-11(c); undated, rec'd Nov. 2012, 8 pp.)

State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

Annual Report, FY 2011

Agency completed 1,589 cases. Local Drug Prosecution Unit helped in 5,636 criminal and 1,517 drug asset forfeiture cases. Labor unit represented 20 counties; tax objection division helped in 72 cases in 14 counties, and Special Prosecutions Unit helped with 399 cases in 72 counties. Agency added two continuing legal education programs: (1) "Survival School" focusing on drugs and gang activity, and (2) "Forensic Science for Litigators." (725 ILCS 210/4.06; Oct. 2011, rec'd July 2012, 41 pp.)

Annual report, FY 2012

Agency completed 1,540 cases. Local Drug Prosecution Support Unit helped in 4,006 criminal and 1,515 drug asset forfeiture cases. Labor Unit represented 16 counties; Tax Objection Division handled cases for 21 counties; and Special Prosecution Unit helped with 482 cases in 84 counties. The agency developed a continuing legal education Violent Crimes Conference, and re-developed a Forensic Science for Litigators program with the State Police. (725 ILCS 210/4.06; Sept. 2012, 43 pp.)

State Toll Highway Authority

Inspector General's report, April-Sept. 2012

In the 6 months covered, the IG opened 7 cases and closed 11.

Highlights: (1) An investigation of the Tollway's energy supplier billing practices for gas and electricity concluded that rates charged are not fully and accurately reflected on bills received. A lack of billing detail makes it impossible to compare rate charged for gas to the contracted rate. Recommends that future utility contracts be reviewed and approved by Tollway Board of Directors. (2) A toll collector quit and agreed not to seek Tollway re-employment after investigation found a false FMLA claim; IG recommends revising Policies and Procedures Manual to illustrate leave of absence infractions. (605 ILCS 10/8.5(m); Sept. 2012, 11 pp.)

State Universities Retirement System

Minority-, female-, or persons with disabilities investment managers, FY 2012

In June 2012, 23 of SURS' 50 investment management firms (46%) were owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities. They managed \$3.16 billion (23.3%) of the total investment portfolio of \$13.57 billion — up \$400 million from 2011. Explains SURS' investment manager selection method and has affirmative action reports on emerging businesses and others providing investment services to SURS. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.1; Nov. 2012, 12 pp. + appendices)

Supreme Court

Court-annexed mandatory arbitration, FY 2011

This program, begun in 1987, is now in 16 counties. Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee offered video training with the Uniform Arbitrator Reference Manual, and offered a model mentor program for all arbitration programs. In FY 2011, 41,302 cases were arbitrated and 30,372

were decided; 8,348 arbitration hearings were held; 1,946 awards were accepted, and 4,465 rejected. Only 602 cases proceeded to trial. (735 ILCS 5/2-1008A; rec'd July 2012, 21 pp. + 4 appendices)

Transportation Dept.

Defaults Incurred by IDOT Contractors, 2012

Two construction contractors defaulted on contracts with IDOT in the last 5 years. (S. Res. 199 [2011]; March 2012, 32 pp.)

Proposed improvements for Illinois highways, FY 2013

IDOT will spend \$1.76 billion for construction and other road work, including 57 miles of resurfacing, 207 miles of local projects, 25 miles of Interstate highway repairs, 24 miles of major construction, and 29 bridge improvements. Financing will be \$720 million federal, \$137 million state, and \$78 million local. Spending allocation is \$1.369 billion for state highways and \$523 million for local streets. Maps give details on projects by district. (20 ILCS 2705/49.16; rec'd Oct. 2012, 150 pp. + tables and maps.)

Proposed Multi-Modal Transportation Improvement Plan, 2013-2018

Combines highway, public transport, rail, and aeronautics plans — formerly in separate documents. Projected highway funds for FYs 2013-2018 are \$9.17 billion (\$6.47 federal and \$2.24 billion state). Fiscal 2013 spending is \$1.76 billion. Priorities are roadway and bridge maintenance, reducing congestion, and system expansion. Projected public transport spending for FYs 2013-17 is \$13.18 billion (\$2.53 billion federal, \$4.8 billion state, and \$5.84 billion local); northeastern Illinois will get \$11.5

billion of that. Proposed rail project spending in FYs 2013-2017 is \$2.65

(continued on p. 24)



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First Reading

A publication of the Legislative Research Unit

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Abstracts *(continued from p. 23)*

billion (\$2 billion federal, \$643 million state, and \$12 million local). It includes \$623 million for a new Chicago-Rockford-Dubuque line and \$1.6 billion for high-speed rail. IDOT is reinstating the State-Local

Airport Improvement Program of grants totaling \$7.5 million each in FYs 2013 and 2014. (20 ILCS 2705/2705-200; April 2012, 582 pp.)

Veterans' Affairs Dept.

Discharged Servicemember Task Force, Annual Report 2012

Task Force identified five critical areas of concern for transitioning veterans: Post-Traumatic Stress, Prosthetics, Education, Employment, and Homelessness. Includes discussion and recommendations for each category. They include frequent PTSD screenings for returning service members; child care; and more affordable housing for veterans. (20 ILCS 2805/20; June 2012, 38 pp.)

Workforce Investment Board

Measuring Progress: Benchmarking Workforce Development in Illinois, 2012

Board tracks 10 benchmarks for workforce development by education, earnings, job growth, and productivity. Illinois is not keeping up with benchmark states in percentage of high school graduates going to college or workforce training. Illinois is keeping up with benchmark states in percentage of population with high school diplomas, and is now ahead of the U.S. and most benchmark states in percentage of people with bachelors' degrees. Recommends revising some benchmarks and adding information on other population groups, including people with disabilities. (20 ILCS 3975/4.5(b); Sept. 2012, 34 pp.)