

Public Campaign Funding Takes Various Forms

At least 16 states offer public funding to candidates for some offices. In several of those states, public funding acts as a carrot to persuade candidates to stay below recommended spending limits. In some states, on the other hand, it is a stick—given to the opponent(s) of any candidate who exceeds recommended limits. This article describes laws providing public funding for some political campaigns. Recent and current Illinois bills on this topic are described on page 5. Appendix A on page 8 describes states’ limits on political contributions.

Overview of Public Campaign Funding

In states with public campaign funding, candidates seeking the funding must stay within tight spending limits, and typically must limit or decline private funding. But some of the states require a candidate to raise a specified amount from private contributions before getting public funding. Those amounts, often called “qualifying contributions,” must come from individuals. A publicly funded candidate’s contributions from any one donor may not exceed a specified amount during an election cycle—ranging from \$5 in three states to \$500 in North Carolina. Most states that provide public funding offer it for both primary and general elections. But Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin provide public funds for general election campaigns only.

Amounts of public funding provided vary widely among the states. Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont offer a set amount for each office sought. Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, and Rhode Island base public funding on how much a candidate raises in qualifying contributions; those states either match or double that amount. Minnesota and Wisconsin allocate a set percentage of their public funding money to accounts for each office, then apportion most of the funds equally among participating candidates for the office. Nebraska bases its public funding on the campaign spending of a participating candidate’s highest-spending opponent. New Mexico gives participating candidates a set amount per state, district, or party voter; North Carolina gives multiples of the candidate filing fee for each office.

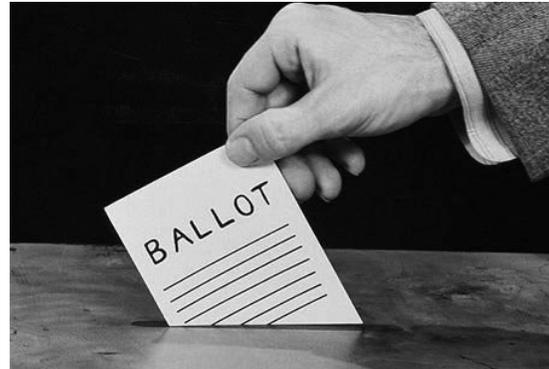


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At least six states (Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New Mexico, and North Carolina) provide added public funding if a participating candidate is outspent by a non-participating opponent. Such added funding is usually limited to double or triple the original allocation.

Public campaign funding amounts in each state offering them are described below.

Arizona

Participating candidates receive fixed amounts for primary and general elections for these offices:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Primary election</i>	<i>General election</i>
Governor	\$638,222	\$957,333
Secretary of State or Attorney General	165,378	248,067
Treasurer, Corporation Commission member, or Superintendent of Public Instruction	82,680	124,020
Mine inspector	41,349	62,024
Legislator	12,921	19,382

(continued on p. 2)

Inside this Issue

Bills on Public Funding of Judicial Campaigns.....	5
Nonjudicial Election Funding Bills.....	7
Appendix A: States’ Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates.....	8
Abstracts of reports required to be filed with General Assembly	20

Public Campaign Funding Takes Various Forms

(continued from p. 1)

Unopposed or independent candidates get less. All amounts will be adjusted every 2 years for inflation.

A participating candidate who is outspent by a nonparticipating opponent is eligible for an added amount up to three times the original allocation.

Connecticut

Participating candidates get these amounts for the primary and general elections:

Office	Primary election	General election
Governor	\$1,250,000	\$3,000,000
Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, or Treasurer	375,000	750,000
State senator	35,000*	85,000
State representative	10,000*	25,000

* These amounts are raised to \$75,000 for a Senate candidate, or \$25,000 for a House candidate, if the percentage of electors in the district who are members of the candidate's party exceeds by at least 20 percentage points the percentage who are members of another major party.

Payments are lower for a minor-party or unopposed candidates. Amounts for statewide offices will be adjusted for inflation starting in 2014, and for legislative offices starting in 2010.

A participating candidate who is outspent by a nonparticipating opponent may be eligible for additional funds, generally limited to 25% of the original allocation.

Florida

Candidates for the four statewide elected offices (Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture) can get public campaign funding. Public funds to each

participating candidate are based on the candidate's qualifying contributions. Such contributions—up to \$150,000 for gubernatorial candidates and \$100,000 for other candidates—are matched by twice as much in public funds. Qualifying contributions beyond those amounts are matched equally by public funds. The funds are distributed 32 days before the primary and weekly thereafter.

A participating candidate who is outspent by a nonparticipating opponent may receive additional public funds up to twice the limits on what a participating candidate may spend. Those limits are \$2 per registered voter for a candidate for Governor, and \$1 per registered voter for any other candidate. (In Florida, and some other states offering public funding, spending limits on participating candidates bear no particular relationship to limits on public funding.)

Hawaii

Participating candidates' public funding amounts are based on their qualifying contributions. The minimum amounts of such contributions that must be received in an election cycle to qualify range from \$500 to \$100,000 depending on the office and the district in which the candidate runs. In any election in which a participating candidate's name is on the ballot, public funding is provided equal to the amount of all qualifying contributions to that candidate—including those over the minimum. But there are limits on public funding based on the spending limits for participating candidates. No candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or mayor may receive public funding for an election exceeding 10% of the spending limit applying to a participating candidate for that office; and no candidate for legislator, county council member, or prosecutor may receive more than 15% of the spending limit. (Spending limits for each office range from 20¢ to \$2.50 per registered voter in the district or state.)

Maximum public funds for each of the 2010 elections (primary or general) will be:

Office	Maximum public funding per primary or general election
Governor	\$154,248
Lieutenant Governor	86,379
Mayor	7,317-83,219*
County council member	1,844-15,517*
State senator	3,666-7,683*
State representative	1,705-3,223*
State Board of Education member	50
Office of Hawaiian Affairs member	1,500

* These are the ranges of maximum funds for a candidate for that office. Maximums vary depending on the district where the candidate is running.

Maine

Public funding for a qualifying gubernatorial candidate is \$200,000 for the primary election and \$600,000 for the general election. For legislative races, public funding amounts are based on average campaign spending in the last two legislative elections. For 2008, those amounts were as follows:

		Representative	Senator
Primary	Contested	\$1,504	\$ 7,746
	Uncontested	512	1,927
General	Contested	4,144	19,078
	Uncontested	1,658	7,631

A participating candidate who is outspent by a nonparticipating opponent may get additional public funds up to twice the original allocation—except that additional funds for a participating gubernatorial candidate in a general election are limited to the original allocation.

Maryland

Half of available public funds are distributed to candidates for the primary election, and half for the general election. In a primary election, a participating Governor—Lieutenant Governor ticket receives public funding matching

what it raised in qualifying contributions. Such contributions must total at least 10% of the expenditure limit—which was about 37.26¢ per resident in the last gubernatorial election (2006). That came to \$2,086,872, so minimum qualifying contributions were \$208,687. If the ticket is unopposed, public funding is reduced by two-thirds. Any money remaining in the Fund after distributions for the primary election is distributed equally to participating tickets in the general election.

Massachusetts

Candidates in primary and general elections receive public funds equal to the amount of qualifying contributions raised for each campaign, up to a limit. The minimum and maximum amounts a candidate may receive for a primary election are:

Office	Minimum	Maximum
Governor	\$75,000	\$750,000
Lieutenant Governor	15,000	312,500
Attorney General	37,500	312,500
Secretary of State	15,000	187,500
Treasurer	15,000	187,500
Auditor	15,000	187,500

Minimums and maximum for a general election are as follows:

Office	Minimum	Maximum
Governor—Lieutenant Governor		
Governor	\$125,000	\$750,000
Attorney General	62,500	312,500
Secretary of State	25,000	187,500
Treasurer	25,000	187,500
Auditor	25,000	187,500

Michigan

Gubernatorial candidates receive public funds for the primary election equal to twice the amount of qualifying contributions they collect. Each such candidate must collect at least \$75,000 and may take no more than \$990,000 in public funds.

Each participating major-party candidate receives \$1,125,000 for the general election. Third-party candidates receive smaller amounts based on the number of votes their party received in the last election for the office of Governor.

Minnesota

The public campaign funding program is funded by an income tax checkoff and appropriations. Contributors to the income tax checkoff program can earmark their contributions for a political party, or to a general fund for all participating candidates.

Money in the general fund is allocated each year as follows: 21% for Governor and Lieutenant Governor together; 4.2% for Attorney General; 2.4% each for the offices of Secretary of State and Auditor; and (a) in years when state senators are elected to 4-year terms, 23.3% for senators and 46.6% for representatives, or (b) in years when senators are elected to 2-year terms, 35% each for senators and representatives. These portions of the general fund are distributed equally among participating candidates who won the primary.

The money in each political party account is allocated 14% for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor together; 2.8% for Attorney General; 1.6% for Secretary of State and Auditor; the percentages described above for senators and representatives; and the lesser of 10% or \$50,000 for the state committee of the party. Money in the party accounts for legislative candidates is distributed to candidates based on the support each party received in the last general election for state legislators in the district where the candidate is running. The rest of the money in the party accounts goes to the party candidate for each office who won the primary.

Participating candidates who are outspent by a nonparticipating opponent may be released from the spending limits while still getting public funds.

Nebraska

Before June 30 of each odd-numbered year, the Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission must allocate a total of \$150,000 to fulfill all requests for public campaign funds for state legislative races. If appropriations are available to offer funds above that amount, the Commission must designate other offices for which funds may be provided, in the following order of priority: Public Service Commissioner, University of Nebraska Board of Regents member, State Board of Education member, State Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Governor. Thus gubernatorial candidates are the least likely to get public funding.

Public funds are available to a participating candidate only if a nonparticipating opponent spends at least 40% of the spending limit for the primary or general election period, as reported in statements required to be filed by all nonparticipating candidates. A participating candidate may receive public funds for an election equal to the greater of (a) the difference between the spending limit for the office sought and the highest estimated maximum expenditure amount filed by any opponent or (b) the difference between the spending limit for the office sought and the highest amount of spending reported in pre-election campaign statements by any opponent. No candidate may receive more than three times the amount of the total spending limit for the primary and general elections in one election year.

The combined spending limits for a primary and general election period are shown below. No more than half of an applicable limit may be spent on the primary election.

(continued on p. 4)

Public Campaign Funding Takes Various Forms

(continued from p. 3)

Office	Spending limit per election
Governor	\$2,297,000
Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Auditor	209,000
Board of Regents	100,000
State senator or representative	89,000
Public Service Commission or State Board of Education member	70,000

The limits were increased to those levels by a 2006 law, and will be adjusted for future inflation.

New Jersey

After raising, and spending (or committing to spend), at least \$340,000 from contributions not exceeding \$3,400 each, a candidate for Governor may receive in public funds twice such contributions for each of the elections (primary and general). Maximum public funding per candidate is \$3.1 million in a primary and \$7.3 million in a general election. These are 2009 amounts; they are adjusted every 4 years for inflation.

New Mexico

Candidates to become one of five Public Regulation Commissioners, or for any judicial office filled by statewide election, may apply for public funding.

Primary election funding amounts for candidates for Public Regulation Commissioner are 25¢ per voter of the candidate’s party in the district. A candidate for statewide judicial office receives 15¢ per voter of the candidate’s party in the state. Those amounts are halved for uncontested elections.

General election funding amounts for candidates for Public Regulation Commissioner are 25¢ per voter in the district. A candidate for statewide judicial office receives 15¢ per voter of the state. Those amounts are halved for uncontested

elections. Public funding amounts are to be adjusted for inflation occurring after 2007.

If a nonparticipating opponent outspends a participating candidate, the participating candidate may receive additional public funds up to twice the original allocation.

North Carolina

Candidates for the state’s Court of Appeals and Supreme Court may receive public funding for a general election. Court of Appeals candidates get 125 times the candidate filing fee for the office sought, and Supreme Court candidates get 175 times the filing fee. The filing fee for those offices is 1% of the office’s annual salary, so the funding amounts are 1.25 and 1.75 times annual salary respectively.

If a nonparticipating opponent’s expenditures exceed a “trigger” level, the participating candidate gets additional public funds equal to the reported excess spending. The trigger amount for a primary election is 60 times the filing fee for the office. The trigger amount for a general election is the original amount allocated to a participating candidate. Such funding for a primary election is limited to twice the trigger amount. For a general election, the limit is twice the original amount allocated.

Rhode Island

Candidates for statewide offices may receive \$2 of public funds per \$1 of private contributions up to \$500 from one source, and \$1 of public funds per \$1 of contributions exceeding \$500 from a single source. The state does not match contributions in an election cycle from a single source that exceed \$2,000 for a gubernatorial candidate or \$1,000 per candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or Treasurer. A gubernatorial candidate must raise at least \$300,000 in contributions not exceeding \$500 each, and a candidate for one

of the other offices must raise at least \$75,000 in such contributions.

Maximum public funding per election cycle is \$750,000 to a candidate for Governor or \$187,500 for another statewide office. Funds are paid after the primary election.

Vermont

A candidate for Governor who participates in public funding gets \$75,000 for the primary election and \$225,000 for the general election. The amounts per Lieutenant Governor candidate are \$25,000 for the primary and \$75,000 for the general election. (Incumbents receive only 85% of those amounts; candidates in an uncontested general election get no public funding.) But primary election funding is reduced by the amount of a candidate’s qualifying contributions. Candidates for Governor must raise at least \$35,000 from at least 1,500 donors in amounts not exceeding \$50 each. Candidates for Lieutenant Governor must raise at least \$17,500 from at least 750 donors in amounts of not exceeding \$50 each.

Wisconsin

Public funding is offered for general elections only. The money is apportioned as follows:

- (a) 84% to the “partisan campaign account.” That account is then allocated as follows:
 - One-fourth to campaigns for executive offices, allocated as follows:

67%	to gubernatorial candidates
8	to Lieutenant Governor candidates
17	to Attorney General candidates
4	to Treasurer candidates
4	to Secretary of State candidates
 - Three-fourths to campaigns for legislative offices and special elections:

25%	to Senate campaigns
75	to Representative campaigns

- (b) 8% to the Superintendent account, if an election for State Superintendent of Public Instruction is scheduled the next year. This amount is divided equally among candidates.
- (c) 8% to the state Supreme Court account, if an election for state Supreme Court justice is scheduled the next year. That amount is divided equally among candidates.
- (d) Amounts as needed for special election campaigns.

Each of these accounts is divided equally among all candidates for the same office in the state. Money from the Senate and Representative campaign accounts is used to fund candidates in a special election when necessary. Funds are distributed after the primary election.

Total funding to any candidate may not exceed an amount that, when added to all contributions accepted from sources other than individuals, political party committees, and legislative campaign committees, equals 45% of the spending limit for the office. The spending limits for participating candidates are as follows for the primary and general election campaigns combined:

Office	Spending limit
Governor	\$1,078,200
Lieutenant Governor	323,475
Attorney General	539,000
Secretary of State, Treasurer, Supreme Court justice, or Supt. of Public Instruction	215,625
State senator	21,575*
State representative	10,775*

* In the primary and general elections combined, Senate candidates may spend up to \$34,500, and House candidates up to \$17,250.

If a participating candidate is opposed at a nonpartisan election by one who does not participate, or at a general election by one who does not participate and who received at least 6% of the vote cast for all candidates for that office in the primary, the participating candidate need not comply with the contribution and spending limits for participating candidates. □

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Bills on Public Funding of Judicial Campaigns

At least 12 Illinois bills since 2003 have proposed public funding of judicial campaigns. Three passed one house, but none passed both houses. Seven proposed public funding of both Supreme Court and Appellate Court campaigns; five proposed public funding for Supreme Court campaigns only. They are described below, starting with those of the current General Assembly.

96th General Assembly (2009)

S.B. 2144 (Raoul-Dillard et al.) and **H.B. 2631** (Ryg-Coulson-Froehlich-Lang) would apply to Illinois Supreme and Appellate Court elections. A candidate seeking public financing would have to get contributions of \$5 to \$250 each from persons equal in number to at least 0.15% of the ballots cast in that judicial district in the last gubernatorial election. (Based on recent election data, that would be about 850 contributors in any district outside Cook County, but about 2,000 in Cook County, where Supreme Court judges are elected at large.) Qualifying candidates could get public funding (apparently per candidate) of \$750,000 for the Supreme or \$250,000 for the Appellate Court for the primary and general election campaigns combined—except that a candidate with no primary opposition would get \$50,000 for the primary, and a candidate with no opponent in the general election would get \$75,000 for it.

A candidate with an opponent could also get public funds to match twice the amount of contributions of up to \$100 per contributor beyond the 0.15% minimum; but such matching amounts would be subject to limits identical to the limit on public funding for that office. Contributions for a candidate for any judgeship (not only on the Illinois Supreme or Appellate Court) would be limited to \$2,000 per individual, business, union, or association in any “election period;” the primary and general elections would count as separate election periods. Funds set up by political parties or other entities would have higher limits. Limits on public funding and private contributions would be adjusted for inflation every 2 years starting in 2011. Public funding would be supported by an income tax checkoff, a \$1 added local court fee, and voluntary contributions of up to \$1,000 per contributor per year.

The Senate bill was assigned to the Executive Committee, but re-referred to the Assignments Committee for lack of action by the deadline. The House bill was assigned to the Elections & Campaign Reform Committee, but re-referred to the Rules Committee for lack of action.

H.B. 887 (Boland-Turner) takes a different approach. During January to August of the year before an election, a potential candidate for the Supreme or Appellate Court could accept and spend a total of up to \$10,000. From then until the primary election, the candidate would have to get contributions of \$10 to \$500 from at least 175 voters, totaling between 20% and 60% of the annual pay for the office, and (with some exceptions) could spend no more than 60% of annual pay for the office. After the primary election, a candidate could spend only leftover money plus public funds—in the amount of 125% of annual pay for an Appellate Court seat or 175% for a Supreme Court seat, to be provided only if the election was contested. Candidates would get public funds for contested general elections

(continued on p. 6)

Bills on Public Funding of Judicial Campaigns

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only—except that if one or more opponents of a candidate spent, for either a primary or general election, more than amounts set in the bill, that candidate would get additional funding. No person could contribute more than \$1,000 to any candidate, except contributions by the candidate and immediate family members.

In addition to an income tax checkoff, the Illinois Supreme Court could require each lawyer to contribute up to \$50 per year to public funding of judicial elections. The bill was assigned to the House Elections & Campaign Reform Committee, but re-referred to Rules for lack of action.

95th General Assembly (2007-08)

S.B. 222 (Raoul-Dillard-Harmon-J.Collins-Garrett et al.—Ryg-Soto-Froehlich-Nekritz-Coulson et al.) and **S.B. 2823** (Raoul-Garrett-Dillard) were somewhat similar to 96th General Assembly S.B. 2144 and H.B. 2631. But they also called for an “exploratory period” starting 1 year before the primary election, during which a prospective candidate could take up to \$30,000 in “seed money” contributions of up to \$100 per contributor. Regular public funding limits would be the same as in those 2009 bills. There would be no matching of contributions to a candidate; but public money would be provided to match spending against a candidate exceeding the public funding limit (or 10% of that limit for some kinds of spending).

Senate Bill 222 passed the Senate 46-12. It was assigned to the House Executive Committee, but was re-referred to the Rules Committee for lack of action. Senate Bill 2823 was assigned to the Senate Local Government Committee, but re-referred to the House Rules Committee for lack of action.

H.B. 1121 (Boland-Froehlich) was very similar to 96th General Assembly H.B. 887. It was assigned to the House Elections and Campaign Reform Committee, but re-referred to the Rules Committee for lack of action.

94th General Assembly (2005-06)

S.B. 1955 (Raoul-Dillard-Harmon-J.Collins et al.—Delgado-Fritchey-Miller-Coulson-Acevedo et al.) and **H.B. 671** (Delgado-Fritchey-Coulson-Turner et al.) were similar to the 95th General Assembly Senate bills, but would have been limited to Supreme Court elections. Also, the Senate bill had no provision on assessing lawyers to support public funding. Each bill stated that a candidate not accepting public funds could take private contributions “in amounts no greater than \$1,000 in the aggregate” in the primary and general election campaign periods (the intent may have been to limit *each contributor* to giving \$1,000 to such a candidate). The Senate bill passed the Senate 34-23 and was assigned to the House Executive Committee, which took no action. The House bill was assigned to the Executive Committee but re-referred to the Rules Committee for lack of action.

H.B. 4610 (Boland) was very similar to 95th General Assembly H.B. 1121 and current H.B. 887. It was not assigned to a substantive committee.

93rd General Assembly (2003-04)

S.B. 1415 (Obama-Dillard-Ronen-J.Collins-Crotty et al.—McCarthy-Boland-Krause) and **H.B.’s 2800** (McCarthy) and **6850** (Delgado) were similar to 94th General Assembly S.B. 1955 and H.B. 671. The Senate bill passed the Senate 39-17, but was never assigned to a substantive House committee. House Bill 2800 was assigned to the House Executive Committee but re-referred to the Rules Committee for lack of action; H.B. 6850 was never assigned to a substantive committee. □

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Nonjudicial Election Funding Bills

A search for Illinois bills since 2003 proposing public funding of election campaigns other than for judgeships found five (starting in the 95th General Assembly). One called for public funding of statewide races only; three for funding of gubernatorial and legislative candidates; and one for funding of all statewide and legislative candidates. None made it out of committee. They are described below, starting with those of the current General Assembly.

96th General Assembly (2009)

H.B. 1324 (Boland-Froehlich) would offer public funding to candidates for all statewide offices and General Assembly seats. During a “qualifying period” starting about a year before the general election, prospective candidates seeking public funding could receive and spend “seed money” contributions totalling \$50,000 for a campaign for Governor, \$25,000 for other statewide office, and \$10,000 for a Senate or \$5,000 for a House seat. To qualify for public funding, a candidate would later have to get (and pay into the state fund for public funding of elections) “qualifying” contributions of exactly \$5 from the following numbers of voters: 2,500 (probably meant to be 25,000) for Governor; 5,000 for other statewide office; 2,000 for the Senate; and 1,000 for the House. Public funding would be as follows for qualifying statewide candidates: in contested primary elections, \$2 million for Governor; \$500,000 for Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, or Secretary of State; and \$200,000 for Comptroller or Treasurer. In contested general elections, amounts would be \$4 million for Governor, \$2 million for Attorney General or Secretary of State, and \$800,000 for Comptroller or Treasurer. Funding to legislative candidates would be based on average spending by such candidates in the last two elections. In uncontested elections, only 40% of the amounts just listed would be provided. No candidate taking public funding could take private contributions except those described above. If any candidate raised or spent more than the public funding amount for the office sought, the State Board of Elections would pay to any opposing candidate taking public funding an amount matching the excess—subject to a limit of twice the amount originally distributed to the publicly funded candidate. Public funding would be supported by \$40 million per year taken from the General Revenue Fund, along with a tax checkoff and other voluntary donations.

H.B. 2267 (Boland) is like H.B. 1324 except that it would apply to candidates for statewide office only. Funding to each candidate taking public funds would be \$2 million in a primary and \$4 million in a general election. This funding would be supported by up to \$2 million per year taken from the General Revenue Fund, along with a tax checkoff and other voluntary donations.

H.B. 733 (Boland-Coulson) would offer public funding to candidates for Governor and legislative seats only. It is otherwise similar to the bills described above, with a few significant differences: seed money for legislative races would be limited to \$1,500 per Senate and \$500 per House candidate; \$5 “qualifying” contributions would be required from only 2,500 voters for gubernatorial, 150 for Senate, and 50 for House candidates; and public funding of campaigns would be supported by a one-time \$2 million transfer from the General Revenue Fund, along with a tax checkoff and donations.

95th General Assembly (2007-08)

H.B. 1640 (Boland-Froehlich-Mathias-May) was mostly similar to 96th General Assembly H.B. 733. A prospective candidate seeking public funding could receive and spend “seed money” contributions totalling up to \$50,000 in a race for Governor, \$20,000 for a state Senate seat, or \$10,000 for a House seat. To get public funds, the candidate would have to receive “qualifying contributions” from at least 25,000 voters if running for Governor, 1,500 for the Senate, or 500 for the House. Public funding of campaigns would be supported by \$10 million per year in general revenues, a tax checkoff, and other contributions.

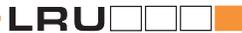
H.B. 1869 (Boland-Froehlich) was almost identical to 96th General Assembly H.B. 733.

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Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates

Key: (E) Limits apply per election cycle (generally equal to the term of the officer).
 (P, G) Limits are per election, and each limit applies separately to primary (P) and general (G) elections.
 (Y) Limits are per calendar year.
 Cash This term means currency and/or coin.

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation	
Alabama (P, G)	No limit	No limit	No limit	\$500 per cand. Public utilities may not contribute.	No limit Ala. Code, secs. 17-5-7 and 10-2A-70.1
Alaska (Y)	\$500 per resident donor Total per candidate from nonresidents: Gov' r cand.: \$20,000 Senate cand.: 5,000 House cand.: 3,000 No cash cont. over \$100	Gov' r cand.: \$100,000 Senate cand.: 15,000 House cand.: 10,000 Other: 5,000	\$1,000 per office. None from out-of-state PACs.	Banned	Banned Alaska Stat., secs. 15.13.065 to 15.13.080
Arizona (P, G)	Statewide cand.: \$1,010 Legis. cand.: 488 No one may contribute over \$5,610 per year to all candidates and committees funding them.	Statewide cand.: \$100,110 Legis. cand.: 10,020 These limits apply to total contributions from political parties and organizations.	"Super" PACs: Statewide cand.: \$5,010 Legis. cand.: 2,000 Regular PACs: Statewide cand.: \$1,010 Legis. cand.: 488 Total from all PACs: Statewide cand.: \$100,110 Legis. cand.: 16,150	Banned	Banned Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann., secs. 16-901 ff., 16-905, and 16-940 ff.
Arkansas (P, G)	\$2,000 per candidate	\$2,500	\$2,000 per cand.	\$2,000 per cand.	\$2,000 per cand. Ark. Code Ann., secs. 7-6-201 ff.

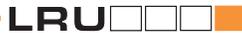


Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation		
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation		Union	
California (P, G)	Gov'r cand.: \$20,000 Statewide cand.: 5,000 Legis. cand.: 3,000	No limit	"Small Contributor" committees: Gov'r cand.: \$20,000 Statewide cand.: 10,000 Legis. cand.: 6,000	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Cal. Gov't Code, secs. 85203 and 85300 ff.	
Colorado	Gov'r cand.: \$525 Other statewide: 525 Legis. cand.: 200 (P, G)	Gov'r cand.: \$530,000 Other statewide: 106,000 Senate cand.: 19,080 House cand.: 13,780 (E)	Regular PACs: Same as individual limits	From a "small donor" committee to: Statewide cand.: \$5,300 Legis. cand.: 2,125	Banned	Banned Colo. Const., art. 28	
Connecticut (P, G)	Gov'r cand.: \$3,500 Senate cand.: 1,000 House cand.: 250 No one may contribute over \$15,000 to all cand. and committees	Gov'r cand.: \$50,000 Other statewide: 35,000 Senate cand.: 10,000 House cand.: 5,000	From regular PAC: Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits for most PACs PACs created by a business: Gov'r cand.: \$ 5,000 Senate cand.: 1,500 House cand.: 750 Total: 50,000 PAC can contribute up to \$7,500 to a party.	Banned	Same as individual limits Same as individual limits	Conn. Gen. Stat., secs. 9-601(a) and 9-611 to 9-620
Delaware (E)	Statewide cand.: \$1,200 Other cand.: 600	Gov'r cand.: \$75,000 Senate cand.: 5,000 House cand.: 3,000	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits Del. Code Ann., tit. 15, secs. 8010 to 8013	

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation	
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation		Union
Florida	Per candidate: \$500 (P, G)	Per cand. from nat'l, state, and local party committees: Statewide cand.: \$250,000 Other cand.: 50,000	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Fla. Stat. Ann., sec. 106.08
		No more than half of those amounts may be accepted before the last 4 weeks of the campaign.				
Georgia (E)	Statewide candidate: Primary: \$5,000 Primary runoff: 3,000 General election: 5,000 General runoff: 3,000 Legislative candidate: Primary: \$2,000 Primary runoff: 1,000 General election: 2,000 General runoff: 1,000	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Ga. Code Ann., secs. 21-5-41 to 21-5-43
Hawaii (E)	Statewide cand.: \$6,000 Senate cand.: 4,000 House cand.: 2,000	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Haw. Rev. Stat., secs. 11-200 to 11-207
Idaho (P, G)	Statewide cand.: \$5,000 Legis. cand.: 1,000	Statewide cand.: \$10,000 Legis. cand.: 2,000	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Idaho Code, sec. 67-6610A
Illinois	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	10 ILCS 5/9-1 ff.

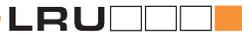


Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation	
Indiana (Y)	No limit	No limit	No limit	Totals per corp. for all candidates in each category: Statewide: \$5,000 Senate: 2,000 House: 2,000	Ind. Code, secs. 3-9-2-1 ff.
Iowa	No limit	No limit	No limit	Banned	Iowa Code Ann., sec. 68A.503
Kansas (E)	Statewide cand.: \$2,000 Senate cand.: 1,000 House cand.: 500	In contested primary: Statewide cand.: \$2,000 Senate cand.: 1,000 House cand.: 500	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Kans. Stat. Ann., sec. 25-4153
Kentucky (P, G)	\$1,000 per cand. per election	No limit in uncontested primary or in general elections No absolute limit; but no candidate except for Governor may accept party contributions totaling over half the candidate's total contributions or \$10,000 (whichever is greater) per election cycle	Same as individual limits; total limits are same as for party contributions (replacing "party" with "PAC")	Banned	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann., sec. 121.150

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate			Citation	
	Individual	State party	PAC		
Louisiana (P, G)	Statewide cand.: \$5,000 Legis. cand.: 2,500	No limit	Regular PAC: same as individual limits Large PAC: Twice the individual limits Total PAC contributions for primary and general election per candidate: Statewide cand.: \$80,000 Legis. cand.: 60,000	Same as individual limits Same as individual limits Same as individual limits	La. Rev. Stat. Ann., secs. 18:1481 to 18:1532
	Gov'r cand.: \$500 Other cand.: (P, G) \$250 No individual may contribute over \$25,000 to all campaign finance entities (Y)	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits
Maryland (E)	Per cand.: \$ 4,000 All cand. & committees: 10,000 No cash cont. over \$100	Transfer limit: \$6,000 Nonmonetary contributions are limited to 50¢ per registered voter (of any affiliation) in the state	\$6,000 total per candidate	Same as individual limits Same as individual limits	Md. Elect. Code Ann., sec. 13-226
	Per cand.: \$500 To all cand.: \$12,500 Lobbyist per cand.: 200	\$3,000 per cand. No limit on in-kind (non-monetary) contributions	\$500 per candidate Total from PACs to a candidate: Gov'r cand.: \$150,000 Senate cand.: 18,750 House cand.: 7,500	Banned	Same as PAC limits



Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation	
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation		Union
Michigan (E)	Statewide cand.: \$3,400 Senate cand.: 1,000 House cand.: 500	Statewide cand.: \$68,000 Senate cand.: 10,000 House cand.: 5,000	Political committee: same as individual limits Independent comm's: Statewide cand.: \$34,000 Senate cand.: 10,000 House cand.: 5,000	Banned	Banned	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann., sec. 169.252
Minnesota (Y)	In election year: Gov'r cand.: \$2,000 Legis. cand.: 500 In nonelection year: Gov'r cand.: \$500 Legis. cand.: 100 A candidate's total receipts from PACs, political funds, lobbyists, and "large contributors" may not exceed 20% of that candidate's spending limit	A party committee may contribute up to 10 times the limits for an individual contributor		Banned	Same as individual limits	Minn. Stat. Ann., sec. 10A.27
Mississippi	No limit	No limit	No limit	\$1,000 per cand. (Y)	No limit	Miss. Code Ann., secs. 23-15-801 ff. and 97-13-15
Missouri (P, G)	No limit, except no cash contribution over \$100	Same as for individual contributor	Same as for individual contributor	Same as for individual contributor	Same as for indiv. contrib.	Mo. Rev. Stat., secs. 130.029 and 130.031

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation
	Individual	State party	PAC	Union	
Montana (P, G)	Gov'r slate: \$500 Other statewide: 250 Legislative: 130	Gov'r slate: \$18,000 Other statewide: 6,500 Senate cand.: 1,050 House cand.: 650	Same as individual limits Total per cand. from all PACs: Senate cand.: \$2,150 House cand.: 1,300	Banned Same as individual limits	Mont. Code Ann., secs. 13-37-216 to 13-37-218
Nebraska	No general limit; cash contributions limited to \$50	Total contributions: Gov'r cand.: \$1,148,500 Other statewide: 104,500 Legislative: 44,500	Same as party contribution limits	Same as party contribution limits	Neb. Rev. Stat., sec. 32-1608 and subsec. 32-1604(3)
Nevada (P, G)	\$5,000	Same as individual limit	Same as individual limit	Same as individual limit	Nev. Rev. Stat., secs. 294A.100 ff.
New Hampshire (P, G)	\$5,000 if candidate agrees to campaign spending limits; \$1,000 if candidate does not agree to those limits (excludes contributions from candidate's own funds)	Same as limits on contributions from individuals	Same as limits on contributions from individuals	Same as limits on contributions from individuals (a ban on corporate contributions was held unconstitutional by a federal district court in an unreported 1999 case)	N.H. Rev. Stat., sec. 664:4; <i>Kennedy v. Gardner</i> , No. CV 98-608-M, 1999 WL 814273 (D.N.H. Sept. 30, 1999); N.H. Op. Atty. Gen, June 6, 2000

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation	
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation		Union
New Jersey	Gov'r cand.: \$3,000 Legis. cand.: 2,600 (P, G)	No limit on contributions by state and county committees National party committee: \$8,200 (P, G)	\$8,200 per cand (P, G)	Same as individual limits; financial institution and utility company contributions banned	Same as individual limits	N.J. Stat. Ann., secs. 19:44A-11.3-11.4, and 19:34-45
New Mexico	No limit	No limit	No limit; contributions to campaign for a party primary banned	No limit	No limit	N.M. Stat. Ann., secs. 1-19-1 and 1-19-25 to 1-19-36
New York (Y)	PRIMARY ELECTION: Gov'r cand.: 0.5¢ per enrolled voter of candidate's party (min. \$4,000, max. \$12,000) Senate cand.: \$6,000 House cand.: 3,800 GENERAL ELECTION: Senate cand.: \$9,500 House cand.: 3,800 No individual may give a total of over \$150,000 per year to all candidates	Prohibited in primary election; no limit in general election	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits, but total political contributions and spending are limited to \$5,000 per year	Same as individual limits	N.Y. Elect. Law, secs. 14-114 and 14-120; "Contributions and Receipt Limitations" (downloaded from N.Y. State Board of Elections Internet site).

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation	
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation		Union
North Carolina	Legis. cand.: \$4,000 (P, G)	No limit for state party committees	Same as individual limits	Banned	Banned	N.C. Gen. Stat., secs. 163-278.6 to 163-278.19
	Judicial cand.: 1,000 \$2,000 per cand. from family members; cash contributions limited to \$100 per individual	\$4,000 for federal political party committee				
North Dakota	No limit	No limit	No limit	Banned	Banned	N.D. Cent. Code, sec. 16.1-08.1
Ohio (P, G)	\$10,000 per candidate	Statewide cand.: \$500,000 Senate cand.: 100,000 House cand.: 50,000 No limit on in-kind contributions	To campaign committee: \$10,000 To legislative cand.: 10,000	Banned	Banned	Ohio Rev. Code Ann., sec. 3517.102
	\$5,000 to cand.; \$5,000 in family contributions per cand.	No limit	Same as individual limits	Banned	No limit	
Oregon	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	Okla. Stat. Ann., tit. 21, secs. 187.1 ff. Ore. Rev. Stat., sec. 260.402
Pennsylvania	No general limit; cash contribution limited to \$100	No limit	No limit	Banned	Banned	Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann., tit. 25, secs. 3241 to 3254

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation	
Rhode Island (Y)	\$1,000 per cand.; cash contribution limited to \$25 Total contributions to one candidate, PAC, or party committee per year limited to \$10,000	\$25,000 per candidate No limit on in-kind contributions	\$1,000 per candidate Annual limit of \$25,000 to all recipients	Banned	Banned R.I. Gen. Laws, sec. 17-25-10.1 and 17-25-12
South Carolina	Statewide cand.: \$3,500 Legis. cand.: 1,000 Cash contribution limited to \$25 (P, G)	Total per candidate: Statewide cand.: \$50,000 Other cand.: 5,000 (E)	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits S.C. Code Ann., secs. 8-13-1314 to 8-13-1316 and 8-13-1322 to 8-13-1324
South Dakota (Y)	Statewide cand.: \$4,000 Legis. cand.: 1,000	No limit	No limit	Banned	Banned S.D. Cod. Laws Ann., secs. 12-27-7 to 12-27-12
Tennessee (P, G)	Statewide cand.: \$2,500 Legis. cand.: 1,000 Cash contribution limited to \$50 per election	Total from all party committees: Statewide cand.: \$250,000 Senate cand.: 40,000 House cand.: 20,000	Statewide cand.: \$7,500 Senate cand.: 7,500 Other cand.: 5,000 PACs may not provide over 50% of a statewide candidate's or \$75,000 of a legislative candidate's total contributions.	Banned	Same as individual limits Tenn. Code Ann., secs. 2-10-302, 2-10-306, 2-10-311, and 2-10-312
Texas	No limit	No limit	In-state committee: No limit Out-of-state committee: \$500	Banned	Banned Tex. Elect. Code Ann., sec. 253

Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation	
Utah	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	Utah Code Ann., secs. 20A-11-101, 20A-11-202, and 20A-11-301
Vermont (E)	\$1,000 (excluding contributions from candidate and immediate family)	No limit	\$3,000 per candidate	Same as individual limits	Vt. Stat. Ann., tit. 17, secs. 2805 and 2854; <i>Randall v. Sorrell</i> , 548 U.S. 230, 126 S. Ct. 2479 (2006)
Virginia	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit	Va. Code Ann., secs. 24.2-945 ff.
Washington (P, G)	Gov'r slate: \$1,400 Judicial cand.: 1,400 Legis. cand.: 700 Cash contr. limited to \$10 Contributions by candidates to their campaigns in last 3 weeks before general election are limited to: Legis. cand.: \$5,000 State executive office cand.: 50,000	Total from state party central committee to a statewide or legislative cand. may not exceed 70¢ per registered voter in the jurisdiction where election is sought (E)	Same as individual limits, except PACs with fewer than 10 members may not contribute	Prohibited for corporations not doing business in state; same as individual limits for corporations doing business in the state	Wash. Rev. Code Ann., secs. 42.17.240, 42.17.640, 42.17.645, and 42.17.730; Wash. Adm. Code, sec. 390-05-400



Appendix A: States' Limits on Direct Contributions to Candidates (cont'd)

State	Source of contributions to a candidate				Citation	
	Individual	State party	PAC	Corporation		Union
West Virginia (P, G)	\$1,000 per candidate	Same as individual limits	Same as individual limits	Banned	Same as individual limits	W. Va. Code, sec. 3-8-12
Wisconsin (E)	Statewide cand.: \$10,000 App. judge cand.: 2,500 Trial judge cand.: 1,000 Senate cand.: 1,000 House cand.: 500 No person may contribute over \$10,000 per year to all Wisconsin cand. and committees.	Total from all committees, including party comms.: Gov'r cand.: \$700,830 Senate cand.: 22,425 House cand.: 11,213.	Gov'r cand.: \$43,128 Senate cand.: 1,000 House cand.: 500 Total from all committees <i>except</i> party committees in a campaign:	Banned	Banned	Wis. Stat. Ann., secs. 11.01; 11.26; and 11.31
Wyoming	\$1,000 per candidate (P, G) No individual may contribute a total over \$25,000 (E)	No limit	No limit	Banned	Banned	Wyo. Stat., sec. 22-25-102

Note: Three other appendices (on all states' limits or restrictions on contributions made indirectly or anonymously; limits on campaign spending; and campaign finance reporting requirements) are posted at: http://www.ilga.gov/commission/tru/tru_home.html

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.

Administrative Office of the Courts *Court-annexed mandatory arbitration annual report, FY 2008*

This program began in 1986 and operates in 15 counties. Cases with claims between \$10,000 and \$50,000 are automatically assigned to arbitration. In FY 2008 the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee created a reference manual to train new arbitrators, and retrain existing ones. They also established a workgroup to collect data that can be used to compare outcomes of arbitration versus jury verdicts. There were 34,743 cases in arbitration in FY 2008, with 26,947 (77%) of them being disposed; 11,294 arbitration hearings were held with 2,524 awards accepted and 5,804 rejected. Only 599 cases proceeded to trial. (735 ILCS 5/2-1008A; undated, rec'd Feb. 2009, 48 pp. + 4 appendices)

Agriculture, Dept. of

Agricultural areas annual report, 2008
A total of 115,079 acres in 55 agricultural areas is protected by the Agricultural Conservation and Protection Act in 22 counties. The largest area is in Jersey County with 9,637 acres. Henry County has the smallest protected area with 353 acres. Contains map of Illinois counties with agricultural areas and table listing the number of acres in each agricultural area. (505 ILCS 5/20.1; Dec. 2008, 4 pp.)

Attorney General, Office of the *State collection statistics, 2008*

State agencies referred 26,490 cases to the Attorney General, with \$207.3 million owed to the state. Attorney General collected \$331.7 million on referred cases (including some from

previous years). The Department of Healthcare and Family Services referred 91% of cases. (30 ILCS 205/2(j); Jan. 2009, 2 pp.)

Children and Family Services Dept. *Inspector General's annual report, FY 2008*

Office of the Inspector General (OIG) investigates child deaths and serious injuries, investigates welfare system complaints, investigates and prosecutes licensure complaints, helps with criminal history checks, operates a complaint hotline, acts as the ethics officer for DCFS, reviews and comments on proposed rule changes, and develops best-practices training models for case workers and supervisors. In FY 2008 it received 99 reports of child deaths; 19 were ruled homicides. The hotline received 1,087 calls resulting in 147 investigations. Includes death and serious injury investigation summaries and recommendations; general investigation summaries and recommendations; and DCFS responses. Lists recommendations to DCFS for improvements and previous years' recommendations and status. Discusses OIG initiatives for FY 2008. Summarize cases of disciplined employees. (20 ILCS 505/35.5(h); Jan. 2009, 230 pp. + 1 appendix)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity Dept.

Advanced science and technology zones, 2008

Advanced science and technology zones are areas of tax incentives and relaxed government controls. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity recommends the following should be considered when creating zones:

(1) availability of key personnel; (2) capable management with a strategic plan and technological and industrial specialization; (3) legislative incentives to develop and transfer technology; and (4) accessibility of capital and incentives for investors. (20 ILCS 605/605-312; undated, rec'd Jan. 2009, 7 pp.)

Commerce Commission

Public utilities annual report, 2008
Reviews ICC's major decisions and other activities in calendar year 2008, and gives overviews of the industries. Major electric utilities' 2007 average prices per kilowatt-hour were: Commonwealth Edison 10.30¢; AmerenCILCO 10.19¢; AmerenIP 10.14¢; Mt. Carmel 9.29¢; AmerenCIPS 9.17¢; and MidAmerican 6.07¢. Major gas utilities' 2007 average prices per therm were: Mt. Carmel \$1.29; Peoples Gas \$1.27; Illinois Gas \$1.20; AmerenCIPS \$1.17; North Shore \$1.14; Consumers Gas \$1.12; AmerenCILCO \$1.12; AmerenIP \$1.11; Atmos Energy \$1.07; MidAmerican \$1.01; and Nicor Gas \$0.88. Also compares rates of major water utilities, status of appeals from the Commission's orders, federal action affecting state utility service, legislative recommendations, summary of significant Commission decisions, and emission allowance reports. (220 ILCS 5/4-304; Jan. 2009, 61 pp. + 2 appendices)

Community College Board

Adult education and family literacy, 2008

Adult education programs served 118,266 students in FY 2008 with 15,734 earning GED awards. Also, 11,768 adult education students completed instruction received earnings in the first quarter following program exit, and 82% of them were still employed in the third quarter. Providers delivering instruction in the state include community colleges (39); local education agencies (28); community-based organizations (26); faith-based organizations (4); and the Illinois Department of Corrections. (105 ILCS 405/2-4; Feb. 2009, 4 pp.)

Biennial report, 2007-2008

Illinois Community College Board oversees 48 public community colleges in 39 districts. More than 14,600 baccalaureate/transfer degrees were earned in each fiscal year 2007 and 2008. In FY 2007, 35,495 career and technical degrees were earned, followed by 35,561 in FY 2008.

Through the P-16 Initiative grant, more than \$2.7 million was appropriated in FY 2007 and 2008 to expand student access to higher education through programs such as dual credit. In FY 2008, 68,147 high school students enrolled in dual credit/dual enrollment courses. The program was not funded for FY 2009. (110 ILCS 805/2-10; Feb. 2009, 15 pp.)

Education, State Board of
Annual report, 2008

The number of Illinois public school districts declined from 871 in the 2006-07 school year to 868 in 2007-2008, and public school enrollment decreased from 2.118 million in 2006-07 to 2.113 million in 2007-08, the first decrease in 18 years. In 2008, the chronic truancy rate was 2.5%; dropout rate 4.1%; statewide operating expenditure per pupil, \$9,907 (in 2007); and elementary pupil-teacher ratio, 18.3:1. Low-income students were 41.1% (in 2008). The number of students with disabilities decreased from 326,539 in 2006-07 to 322,683 in 2007-08. Total funding for Illinois schools was \$24.58 billion: \$13.9 billion (56.5%) local; \$8.51 billion (34.6%) state; and \$2.16 billion (8.8%) federal. (105 ILCS 5/1A-4(e); Jan. 2009, 59 pp.)

Capital needs assessment survey, 2008

School districts (456) responding to the survey reported \$7.6 billion in capital needs for new schools, building additions, and general repairs. Consolidation is being considered by four school districts. Districts are using 370 temporary classrooms to ease crowding and 1,106 new classrooms are needed for pre-kindergarten and kindergarten classes. Of the 32 districts responding to the question, 9

(28%) stated they would need to exceed their general obligation debt limit to finance construction over the next two years. Overall, districts need \$5.0 billion to upgrade 14,773 buildings, with over \$3.1 billion of this needed to meet current health, life, and safety requirements. (105 ILCS 230/5-60; Dec. 2008, 4 pp.)

Cumulative report on waivers and modifications, 1995-2008

Summary chart organizes 4,969 waiver and modification requests into seven general categories for school districts: calendar or instructional time (3,275); course offerings (904); fiscal issues (309); employment issues (251); health and safety (47); accountability (21); and governance (10). Three additional sections report waivers and modifications granted to: regional offices of education (77); special education cooperatives (62); and area vocational centers (13). To date, waivers and modifications were approved for 931 school districts; 31 regional offices of education (69%); 35 special education cooperatives (52%); and 13 area vocational centers (36%). (The number of districts that made requests includes some that have been consolidated or abolished, and thus exceeds the current number of districts.) Recommendations include authorizing local control for legally mandated school holidays; allowing school districts more flexible use of parent-teacher conference days; and removing the driver's education fee limit of \$50 in order to allow districts to set the fee in response to their local needs and input. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; Jan. 2009, 16 pp.)

Educational mandates annual report, 2008

Sixteen laws enacted in 2007 or 2008 imposed 17 mandates on schools; 8 are estimated to impose no additional cost while 9 impose an indeterminate additional cost. In general, these mandates require: 6 hours of driving practice in a dual-control car; public schools to have an available automated external defibrillator for

outdoor physical activity facilities; schools to review their procurement procedures for the purchase of products and supplies; employers to extend unpaid leave to persons qualifying for the Civil Air Patrol Leave Act; secondary schools to include sexual assault awareness education; clarification that students with Individualized Educational Plans (IEPs) be served in programs until the day before they turn 22; school districts to certify to ISBE reports of claims for tuition reimbursement for children in orphanages and like facilities; a unit of instruction on lending information and buying a house in consumer education courses; school districts to excuse an employee who is an appointed trustee in a fire protection district to travel to and attend meetings for such a purpose; newly created school districts to provide free transportation to students previously receiving it; districts to follow some requirements on genetic testing; when a student is placed in a residential facility, the district of residence must retain control of the IEP process; health benefits to include coverage for shingles vaccine and for additional dependent coverage; health benefits to include coverage for diagnosis and treatment of autism-spectrum disorders; each school to conduct a law enforcement drill; and schools' authority to release student records to a juvenile authority in cases of truancy limited. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.104; Feb. 2009, 4 pp.)

Physical education waiver report, 2008

The Board surveyed districts on exemptions from physical education. Responses from districts enrolling 64% of high school students showed that 83% offered exemptions. Of the 387 districts responding, 59% offered interscholastic athletic exemptions; 43% offered marching band credit; 41% offered exemptions so students could enroll in classes needed for graduation; 36% offered college admission coursework; and; 4% offered ROTC programs. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.97; Dec. 2008, 4 pp + 3 appendices)

(continued on p. 22)

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly

(continued from p. 21)

Reading Improvement Block Grant, 2008

The program is designed to improve the reading skills of students in kindergarten through sixth grade. Report takes districts in random samples and lists: number of students served within a district; total district population; gender and ethnicity of students served; assessments used to show progress; number of full-time-equivalent reading specialists, teachers, or aides; and percentage of districts showing improvement in reading. For 2007-2008, 783 school districts received Reading Improvement Block Grants and 414 submitted a complete report showing improvement in reading skills. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.51(a-15); Jan. 2009, 12 pp.)

Status of transition services for disabled students, 2006-2007

The Interagency Coordinating Council on Transition assists state and local agencies improve services for transition age youth with disabilities. Numbers of disabled youth served were: Division of Rehabilitation Services, 20,220, Department of Economic Security, 16,351 (5,260 of which entered employment), and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, 2,521. Lists 3 areas where transition services must be improved: data collection and analysis, public policy, and interagency coordination. (20 ILCS 3970/5; Dec. 2008, 37 pp.)

Teacher induction and mentoring programs, 2008

In 2006, \$2 million was appropriated for 10 pilot programs, consisting of 7 single-district programs and 3 consortia of districts based at regional offices of education. Funding for the pilot programs was continued and an additional 31 programs were funded in February 2008. The programs included 819 teachers and 537 mentors. For the teachers surveyed, 65%

showed a moderate to great extent of growth in instructional techniques; 62% in classroom management; 49% in understanding of subject matters; and 46% in use of data and curricular materials. (105 ILCS 5/21A-30; 28 pp + 2 appendices)

Waivers of school code mandates, Fall 2008

Summary chart classifies 270 requests for waivers into 9 categories and lists their status: Content of Evaluation Plans (2 transmitted to G.A., 1 withdrawn or returned); Driver Education (29 transmitted, 1 withdrawn or returned); Legal School Holidays (186 approved, 9 withdrawn or returned); Limitation of Administrative Costs (6 transmitted); Nonresident Tuition (12 transmitted); Parent-Teacher Conferences (9 transmitted, 1 withdrawn or returned); Physical Education (5 transmitted, 1 withdrawn or returned); School Improvement/Inservice Training (6 transmitted, 1 withdrawn or returned); and Statement of Affairs (1 transmitted). Section I describes 70 requests transmitted to the General Assembly. Section II describes the 186 legal school holiday requests approved by the State Superintendent of Education. Section III describes the 14 requests withdrawn or returned. Section IV shows all the requests submitted, organized by Senate and House districts. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; Sept. 2008, 77 pp. + executive summary)

Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on

Wagering in Illinois, 2008

Examines the impacts of state lottery, horse racing, and riverboat gambling on Illinois' economy. Total gaming revenues in FY 2008 were \$1.23 billion, down 6.5% from FY 2007. State lottery transferred \$657 million into the Common School Fund, a 5.5% increase; horse racing brought an estimated \$8.9 million in state revenue, similar to the previous fiscal year; and riverboat gaming transferred to the Education Assistance Fund and deposited into the Common School Fund a total of \$564 million, down

17.7%. The hold-harmless provision that guaranteed certain amounts of state revenues from riverboats ended in FY 2007. A 2006 law requiring four Chicago-area riverboats to pay a 3% surcharge to the horse tracks over a 2-year period has been held up by legal challenges. In July 2008 the Gaming Board opened the application process for the tenth riverboat license. Application deadline was October 14, 2008. At print time, no finalists had been selected. (S. Res. 875 (1991); Sep. 2008, 53 pp.)

Healthcare and Family Services Dept.

Reports on payments for services from prior fiscal years and changes in liabilities, 2008

The Department spent \$2.04 billion in FY 2008 for medical services provided in earlier fiscal years—including \$1.1 billion for which claims were received in those years. Department's liabilities for medical services rose 1.4% in FY 2006, 4.6% in FY 2007, and 5.2% in FY 2008. The increases were due in part to more persons covered—about 2.2 million in FY 2007 and about 2.4 million in FY 2008—and also to increases in usage of programs created in earlier years. (30 ILCS 105/25(e) and (g); Dec. 2008, 6 pp.)

Higher Education, Board of

Budget recommendations, FY 2009

Total general fund recommendations for operations and grants ranged from \$2.19 billion to \$2.39 billion based on five different investment options. The minimum general fund recommendations for institutions were: U of I, \$720 million; community colleges, \$308 millions; SIU, \$225 million; NIU, \$105 million; ISU, \$82 million; WIU, \$58 million; EIU, \$49 million; Northeastern, \$40 million; Chicago State, \$39 million; Governors State, \$26 million; Illinois Math and Science Academy, \$17 million. Total recommended for capital improvements was \$805.8 million. (110 ILCS 205/8; Feb. 2008, 130 pp.)

Public university tuition and fee waivers, FYs 2007 and 2008

Public universities issued 37,713 waivers worth \$284.9 million in FY 2007 and 47,008 waivers worth \$345.7 million in FY 2008. In FY 2007, 19.8% of the money was awarded to undergraduates and 80.2% to graduates; in FY 2008, 20.8% was awarded to undergraduates and 79.2% to graduates; 86.8% was discretionary (such as teaching and research assistantships). Appendix A lists the number and value of waivers for each public university; Appendix B describes purpose, goals, and eligibility and criteria for each waiver. (110 ILCS 205/9.29; Dec. 2008, 4 pp. + 2 appendices)

Human Services, Dept. of

Autism Program annual report, 2008
Describes Department's Autism Task Force (ATF) progress in addressing early intervention services for autistic children; enhancing family support so people with autism can remain in their homes; transition services from public school services; and obtaining federal financial participation. ATF accomplishments included: (1) obtaining two federal waivers for Children's Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services; (2) obtaining rule changes to include Board Certified Behavior Analysts as providers for Early Intervention; (3) website development that is nearing completion; and (4) Autism Fund and Autism Awareness Fund tax checkoff. (20 ILCS 1705/57; Jan. 2009, 15 pp.)

Inspector General's combined reports on abuse and neglect in long-term facilities and domestic abuse of adults with disabilities, FY 2007

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) received 2,562 allegations of abuse and neglect in agencies (1,044), facilities (866), and domestic settings (652). Of these, 1,257 were physical, 701 neglect, 395 mental, 150 sexual, and 59 were exploitation. Sixty-six employees were reported to the Health Care Worker Registry (formerly the Nurse Aide Registry). Of these 66 substantiated referrals, 52 were for

physical abuse, 12 for sexual abuse, and 2 for neglect. Average time to complete an investigation was 46 days per case, down from 53 days in FY 2006. Inspector General closed 2,656 cases, of which 1,567 were not substantiated. There were 353 substantiated cases: 227 abuse, 118 neglect, and 7 exploitation. Lists entities receiving allegations and includes case disposition and staffing levels by facility. (20 ILCS 2435/60; Nov. 2007, rec'd Oct. 2008, 57 pp.)

WIC food expenditure report, 2008

The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program's January through March obligations were \$60.7 million and expenditures were \$57.3 million; April through June obligations were \$61.5 million and expenditures were \$57.1 million; July through September obligations were \$64.2 million and expenditures were \$59.5 million; and October through December obligations were \$60.4 million and expenditures were \$58.9 million. (20 ILCS 1305/10-25(a); undated, rec'd March 2009, 2 pp.)

Juvenile Justice, Dept. of

Quarterly report to the legislature, July 1, 2008

As of May 31, 2008, there were 1,364 youth in all juvenile facilities, 17 fewer than the 1,381 projected for July 2008. Total rated capacity was 1,754. By June 2009, population is projected to fall to 1,349 (a 1% decrease). Enrollment in educational and vocational programs was 1,208 (unduplicated). Ratio of security staff to youth was 0.551. Youth were primarily single-celled (50%) or double celled (45%), with approximately 83 square feet of actual living area per youth. No capital projects are currently funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; July 2008, 10 pp.)

Labor, Dept. of

Child Labor Law annual report, FY 2008

In FY 2008, Department employees investigated 1,209 establishments and cited 486 violations of the Child Labor

Law. Penalties totaled \$40,150. A plurality of the violations (29%) was for work before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (9 p.m., June 1 to Labor Day). Additionally, 16,809 employment certificates were issued, 1,019 (5.7%) fewer than in FY 2007. (820 ILCS 205/18.2; undated, rec'd Jan. 2009, 2 pp.)

Equal Pay Act of 2003 annual report, 2008

In FY 2008, the Department received 66 new equal pay complaints and completed 79 cases, which included complaints that were filed in the previous fiscal year. Two complaints are pending court decisions. Back wages totaling \$31,786 were paid to individuals in FY 2008. (820 ILCS 112/50; undated, rec'd Jan. 29, 2009, 5 pp.)

Lottery

Annual report, FY 2007

Revenues were \$2.02 billion. Instant ticket sales provided 52% (\$1.06 billion) of revenues. Retailers earned over \$100 million in commissions. Transfers to the Common School Fund were \$627.5 million; transfers to the Veterans Fund were \$1.8 million; and transfers to Ticket for the Cure were \$1.7 million. Overviews games offered, events and promotions, and lottery retailers; includes financial statements. (20 ILCS 1605/7.8; undated, rec'd Jan. 2009, 44 pp.)

Sports Facilities Authority

Annual report, 2008

Authority began construction on a \$17 million "vertical transportation core" with weather-protected escalators and elevators at U.S. Cellular Field. In April 2008, Authority unveiled the largest environmentally friendly, permeable-paved parking lot in the U.S. and the first one constructed at a major league baseball stadium. Authority also donated 3,000 tickets to charitable organizations. As of June 30, 2008, current assets totaled \$113.9 million, current liabilities \$21.4 million, long-term assets \$258.3 million, and long-term liabilities \$463.1 million. (70 ILCS 3205/18; undated, rec'd Feb. 2008, 20 pp.)

(continued on p. 24)

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly

(continued from p. 23)

Stroke Task Force

Annual report, 2007

The Task Force was created in 2004 by the Illinois Department of Public Health to advise the Department in stroke prevention and treatment efforts. In 2007, the Department had 2 meetings of the Stroke Task Force; developed a proclamation with the Governor's Office for May's promotion of stroke and high blood pressure

awareness; and added information to the Department's Web site. The Illinois CAPTURE (Care and Prevention Treatment Utilization Registry) Stroke Registry was created to improve the care of acute stroke patients in Illinois, with 10,495 cases in the registry as of August 31, 2007. No state money was spent on activities related to the Task Force. (20 ILCS 2310/2310-372; Jan. 2008, 10 pp.)

Social Security Number Protection Task Force

Annual report, 2008

The Task Force, which was placed within the Office of the Attorney General in 2007, is directed to examine state procedures to prevent unauthorized disclosure of Social Security numbers (SSNs). Public Act 95-875 (2008) requires a county recorder, on request, to remove a person's SSN and numerous other identifying numbers from any identified record on an Internet site the recorder uses to post public records. Task Force is also required to

explore using a unique identifier to replace SSNs in state and local records. State Board of Education, Secretary of State, and Comptroller have implemented or are studying ways to replace SSNs. (20 ILCS 4040/10(c); Dec. 2008, 8 pp. + 1 appendix)

Transportation Dept.

Proposed improvements for Illinois highways, FY 2009

IDOT will spend \$1.95 billion for construction and other highway work, including 478 miles of resurfacing, 271 miles of local projects (including 129 structures), 84 miles of Interstate work, 12 miles of major construction, 123 safety and traffic improvements, and 278 bridge improvements. Financing will be \$1.251 billion in federal funds, \$566 million in state funds, and \$133 million in local funds. Spending is \$1.344 billion of state highway projects and \$606 million for local streets and highways. Gives details on projects by highway district using maps. (20 ILCS 2705/49.16; undated, downloaded from Department's Internet site, 5 pp. + tables, maps, and 1 appendix)

FIRST READING

A publication of the Legislative Research Unit

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