



FIRST READING



ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH UNIT

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MAJOR BILLS PASSED BY THE ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This issue of *First Reading* summarizes bills as they passed both houses of the General Assembly, and reports the Governor’s actions on them. A total of 511 bills passed both houses in the spring 2014 session. This issue also summarizes the most important bills that passed the General Assembly in the fall 2013 veto session and became law, below the 2014 bills in each category. This issue summarizes 195 bills of general interest, classified into 13 categories.

Major laws from the spring 2014 session will restrict employers’ use of criminal records in pre-interview applicant screening; regulate police lineups to reduce the chance of biasing eyewitnesses; take further steps against school bullying and head trauma for school athletes; and prevent sale of e-cigarettes to minors.

Other new laws will increase protections of pregnant applicants and employees; expand early and absentee voting; allow drivers and other persons charged with petty offenses to be released pending trial without posting bonds or surrendering their drivers’ licenses; and provide for an electronic enforcement system for mandatory motor vehicle liability insurance.

Major laws of the fall 2013 veto session addressed same-sex marriage and changes to increase the solvency of major state pension systems.

Five questions of public policy will be on November election ballots. Two are proposed constitutional amendments, on crime victims and voting. The other three are advisory questions, on raising the statewide minimum wage, covering contraception in prescription drug plans, and imposing an additional tax on incomes over \$1 million. (The latter action would also require amending the state constitution.)

Page 24 of this issue gives Public Act numbers for laws resulting from bills summarized here. Information on all bills of the 2014 session is available at the Illinois General Assembly’s Website:

www.ilga.gov

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APPROPRIATIONS & STATE BUDGET

The state's total operating budget for fiscal year 2015 is \$70.4 billion—\$1.0 billion over FY 2014's \$69.4 billion. But appropriations from the General Funds declined 2.0%, from \$32.1 billion to \$31.5 billion.

The operating budget for FY 2015 was passed in six bills (although one of those contained mostly supplemental FY 2014 appropriations). The Governor signed all the bills for operating appropriations as passed.

The General Funds budget includes about \$6.2 billion for the state's retirement systems—up \$118.8 million from last year (SERS up \$39.1 million, SURS up \$35.5 million, TRS up \$35.1 million, JRS up \$7.2 million, and GARS up \$2.0 million).

Other agencies getting the largest dollar increases (from all funds) are the Treasurer (\$430 million, +13.8%); Healthcare and Family Services (\$378 million, +1.9%); Central Management Services (\$137 million, +2.5%); State Board of Education (\$78 million, +0.8%); Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) (\$68 million, +17.2%); and Transportation (\$55 million, 2.0%).

The increase in the Treasurer's appropriation was due to increased General Obligation bond debt service; the General Funds appropriations for the office's operations actually declined about \$400,000. Much of the DHFS increase was from non-General funds to pay for Medicaid changes made by P.A. 98-651 (2014). The GRF decrease of over \$300 million was largely due to interfund transfers that were authorized in FY 2014 rather than FY 2015—partially balanced by increased Medicaid payments required under the same 2014 Act. The CMS increase consisted mostly of about \$120 million from GRF and \$63 million in other state funds, both for group insurance—either to replace revenues from retiree premiums or to pay old group insurance bills. GRF appropriations

for CMS operations were reduced about \$45 million.

The ISBE increase was mostly to maintain the recent level of prorated General State Aid payments at 89% of the Foundation Level, and to provide for state assessments of students. The reduction in federal funds was largely spending authority related to the ending of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. The GOMB increase was in non-General state funds to pay debt service on Build Illinois bonds. The IDOT increase was mainly for personal services increases (more authorized employees, among other things) and additional funds for public transportation. Those increases were partly offset by some discontinued traffic safety appropriations.

The agencies getting the largest dollar decreases are Human Services (-\$113 million, -1.8%); Commerce and Economic Opportunity (-\$87 million, -4.7%); Criminal Justice Information Authority (CJIA) (-\$66 million, -39.0%); Corrections (-\$59 million, -4.3%); and Comptroller (-\$50 million, -30.9%).

The DHS decrease resulted from several reductions, including child care, community mental health services (partly from loss of one-time revenue sources), and general operations. Some of the GRF reduction was offset by new appropriations for long-term care of persons with developmental disabilities. The DCEO decrease was from federal funds—mainly due to reduced appropriations authority for disaster programs since funds have been spent. That decrease was offset slightly by increases for business and community development in the General Funds, and for supplemental low-income energy

assistance and tourism promotion from non-General state funds.

The CJIA decreases were mainly related to funds for violence prevention, the Chicago Area Project, and after-school programs; CJIA's General Funds budget is about \$30 million lower, and its federal funds reduction of some \$30 million was mostly due to fewer ARRA funds. IDOC had a decrease of about \$58.2 million from General Funds and about \$0.8 million from non-General state funds. The decrease to the Comptroller resulted from appropriations added in the 2 preceding years to reduce the backlog of unpaid bills. Additionally, about \$20 million of spending was shifted from the GRF to a non-General state fund.

Elementary and secondary education got about \$112.8 million more (+0.9%) from all funds—primarily due to the General Funds increase for the Teachers' Retirement System and the increases for General State Aid. Local education's share of the total budget fell slightly from 19.2% to 19.1%; but its share of General Funds rose from 31.8% to 32.3%. The Foundation Level per student will remain at \$6,119, but actual payments will remain prorated at 89% of that level.

Higher education appropriations from all funds rose about \$37.7 million (+1.0%), largely due to the General Funds increase for the State Universities Retirement System and non-General state funds increase for the Illinois Community College Board. Appropriations to every public university fell in FY 2015. The percentage of total appropriations going to higher education was slightly higher, but when rounded remained at 5.7%; its share of General Funds appropriations increased from 10.3% to 10.6%.

General obligation bond authority was increased by about \$1.1 billion for roads, bridges, and rails; those funds were appropriated for capital projects. The Governor item-vetoed a \$250 million capital reappropriation.

Total appropriations for operations were about \$62 million (0.09%) over the Governor’s budget recommendation; General Funds appropriations were about \$1.2 billion (-3.6%) below his recommendations. □

(Key: * means item-vetoed)

FY 2015 Operating Appropriations

- P.A. 98-677, enacted by H.B. 6093 (Madigan-Arroyo-W.Davis—J.Cullerton-Kotowski et al.).
- P.A. 98-678, enacted by H.B. 6094 (Madigan-Arroyo-Dunkin—J.Cullerton-Kotowski).
- P.A. 98-679, enacted by H.B. 6095 (Madigan-Arroyo-Crespo—J.Cullerton-Kotowski et al.).
- P.A. 98-680, enacted by H.B. 6096 (Madigan-Arroyo-G.Harris—J.Cullerton-Stears et al.).
- P.A. 98-681, enacted by H.B. 6097 (Madigan-Arroyo—J.Cullerton-Stears).

FY 2015 Operating Appropriations and FY 2014 Supplemental Appropriations

- P.A. 98-642, enacted by H.B. 6060 (G.Harris et al.—Stears et al.).

FY 2014 Supplemental Appropriations

- P.A. 98-591, enacted by H.B. 209 (Madigan-Arroyo—Kotowski).

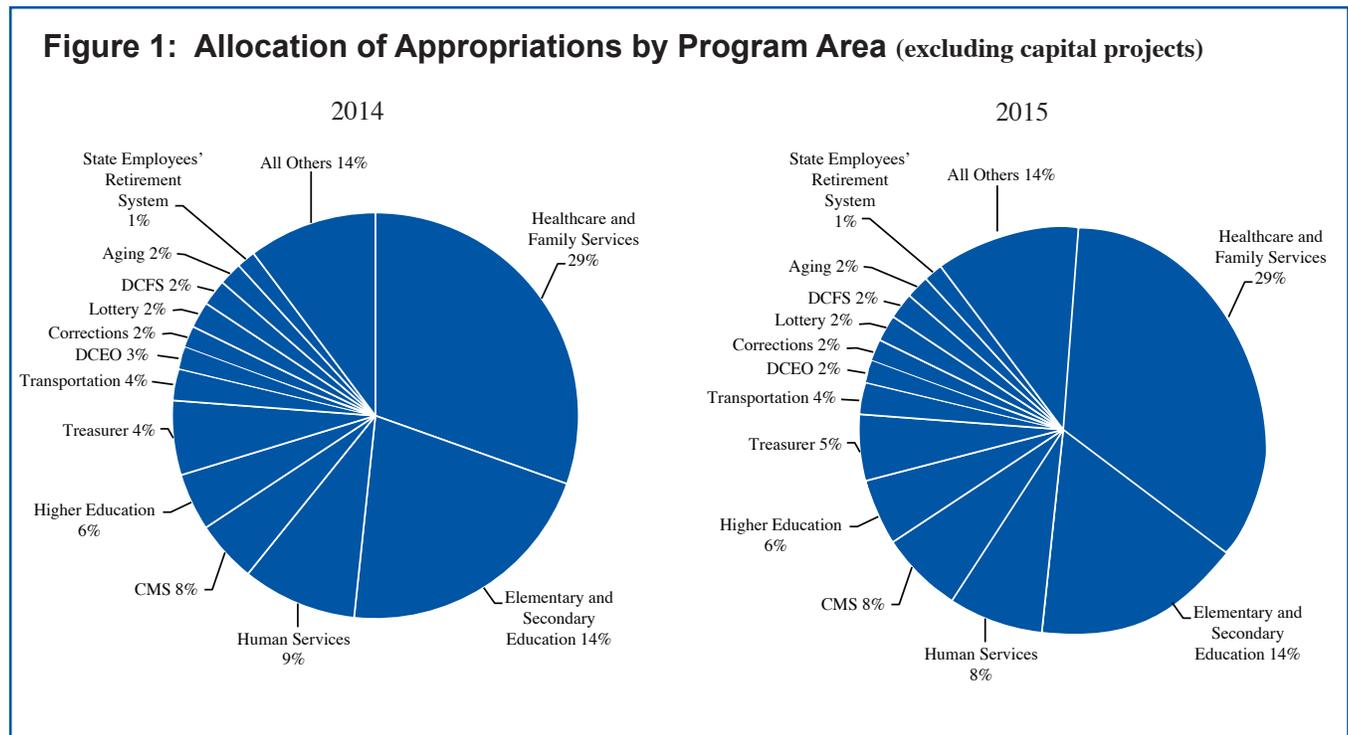
Capital Appropriations and Reappropriations

- P.A. 98-675, enacted by H.B. 3793 (Currie-G.Harris—Kotowski-Manar et al.).*
- P.A. 98-780, enacted by H.B. 3794 (Madigan-Arroyo—Manar-McCann-Kotowski et al.).

FY 2015 Budget Implementation

- P.A. 98-674, enacted by S.B. 220 (Kotowski—Madigan-Currie).

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BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Legislators voted to regulate commercial ridesharing services in which customers seek rides, and drivers are dispatched, electronically. Efforts at the state level to promote Illinois businesses will increase. Provisions affecting several regional economic development authorities (particularly their bond issuance) are to be changed.

Buy American. A commission within the Department of Central Management Services will promote state buying of Illinois- and American-made products, and report annually through the end of 2017. The State Museum, Historic Preservation Agency sites, and state parks are directed to have special sections for selling products made in the U.S., as defined in this act (S.B. 226, Frerichs—Moylan-Smith-Kifowit-Harms-Tabares et al.).

Economic Development. *Regional authorities.* “Housing” and “residential” projects, for which the Central Illinois, Eastern Illinois, Southeastern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Western Illinois, and Will-Kankakee Economic Development Authorities already have statutory authority to issue bonds, are described in more detail, and the \$250 million limit on bond issuance by most of those authorities is clarified as being a limit on all bonds outstanding. Tri-County River Valley Authority bonds may have total value outstanding of \$250 million (was \$100 million) and are exempted from state income tax. Those authorities, and the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority, need not notify the Illinois Housing Development Authority before issuing bonds. Provisions seen as implying a state “moral obligation” to back up some of those bonds will not apply to bonds issued after this act takes effect (S.B. 498, Koehler—Mautino-Leitch).

Surveying nearby states. The Illinois Business Development Council, along with its previous duties, is to assess neighboring states’ economic development practices, and recommend best practices for economic development and business attraction and retention

in counties bordering other states (H.B. 3829, Sente-Franks-Yingling-Costello-Pritchard et al.—Bush et al.).

Horse Racing. *Distant tracks.* Acceptance of wagers on races at tracks other than the host track (including tracks on other continents) will be phased in for the first year after this act takes effect. The maximum distance from a home track to its OTB betting parlors is increased to 140 miles, regardless of which county the track is in (S.B. 3318, Link-Murphy—Hoffman-E.Sullivan-DeLuca).

New OTB parlors; wagers. No new OTB location outside Chicago may be opened within 8 miles of an active race-track without its operator’s consent. A Cook County racetrack can have up to eight OTB locations. Advance-deposit wagering on a track’s races can continue through January 2017 with the consent of the horsemen’s association representing the largest number of its owners, trainers, and jockeys—or approval by the Racing Board if that association refuses consent. Surcharges on winnings are added through January 2017 (H.B. 11, Rita-Durkin-Lilly-Smith-D.Harris et al.—Link-Hunter et al.).

Liquor Sales. *Chicago regulation.* If Chicago’s mayor, as local liquor control commissioner, has evidence of any of several kinds of crimes occurring in a place licensed to sell alcoholic beverages, he may order it closed for up to 30 days pending a hearing—unless the licensee or licensee’s agent reported the crime(s) in a timely manner to the city (H.B. 1463, Golar-Zalewski-Franks-Thapedi-Tabares et al.—Delgado-Hunter-Collins et al.).



State regulation. The Illinois Liquor Control Commission may count a sale of alcohol to a person under 21 as a repeat violation only if such a violation occurred in the preceding 5 years. Commission agents may not inspect “private” areas (as described) of licensed premises without reasonable suspicion or a warrant (S.B. 728, Link—Turner-E.Sullivan-Andrade et al.).

Mine Subsidence Insurance. If a claim for mine subsidence is made, and the damage is found to be from mine subsidence, the insurer must notify the insured that continuing the coverage may not be necessary (S.B. 3504, Haine—Hoffman-M.Davis-DeLuca et al.).

Ridesharing Services. Two linked bills provide for regulation of commercial ridesharing services in which customers seek rides, and drivers are dispatched, electronically. Any driver thus providing rides for over 36 hours in any 2-week period must get a chauffeur’s license from the locality where the vehicle is registered or offers rides, if that locality issues such licenses; any vehicle so used more than 36 hours in a 2-week period must have special license plates and meet some local requirements for safety. State law on such services will supersede other local regulation. A dispatcher for a commercial ridesharing service must be licensed by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation after showing insurance covering any driver who will be dispatched for

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CIVIL LAW

The General Assembly voted to bar a person from inheriting if the person is determined in a civil proceeding to have financially exploited the decedent (with exceptions). Other bills that passed both houses establish more legal protection, and require more employer accommodation, for pregnant applicants and employees; allow more flexibility in voting by members of condominium or community associations; require that tenants in mobile home parks and “communities” be given more notice of events affecting their interests; and allow consolidation of equal-pay complaints with Human Rights Act complaints.

Automobile Damage Claims. An insurer, after arbitrating a subrogation claim with another insurer for less than \$2,500 of vehicle damage (as required by statute) can file suit on the claim (S.B. 644, Haine—Unes-DeLuca).

Condominium and Community Association Governance. *Board powers.* Condominium instruments may not require the consent of unit owners for a condominium board to file court actions, or require arbitration before suit against someone not a unit owner—unless at least 75% of owners approve such a provision at some time after the first board is elected (H.B. 4783, Welch-Cassidy—Steans).

E-mail notice. A condominium board can send required unit owner notifications by e-mail to unit owners who consent to such delivery (H.B. 4784, Smith-Cassidy-Welch—Steans).

Voting and notices. Common-interest community and condominium association members can vote and establish quorums by remote methods, including e-mail and faxing. Boards of common-interest communities and condominium associations can communicate by such methods with members who consented in writing to such communications—except to give legal notices on some matters under the Code of Civil Procedure. Some requirements for keeping records of electronic voting are imposed (H.B. 5322, K.Burke-Sims-Zalewski et al.—Raoul-Mulroe et al.).

Criminal Records in Employment. Starting next January 1, an employer of at least 15 persons, or an employment agency, may not check an applicant for a criminal record before either holding an interview or making a pre-interview conditional job offer—with exceptions for licensed emergency medical system employees; positions requiring bonding, if a criminal record would prevent bonding; and positions in which state or federal law excludes persons with some kinds of criminal convictions (H.B. 5701, Mayfield-W.Davis-C.Mitchell-Ford et al.—Muñoz-Martinez-Van Pelt-Collins-Raoul et al.).

Divorce—Maintenance Awards. A divorce judge is to decide whether an award of maintenance is proper. If so, the judge is to use formulas added to the act, unless the judge finds and states on the record why that would be inappropriate. For a couple with combined gross income under \$250,000 and “no multiple family situation,” the formula is 30% of the payor’s gross income minus 20% of the payee’s gross income, but the award cannot raise the payee’s income (including maintenance) above 40% of their combined gross income. The duration of maintenance is to be longer the longer the marriage lasted, and can be permanent if it lasted at least 20 years. The court is to deduct from the payor’s net income (for calculating an award of child support) any maintenance payable to the parent getting the support (S.B. 3231, Silverstein—Sandack).



Equal Pay Complaints may be referred by the Illinois Department of Labor to the Department of Human Rights if it appears to have jurisdiction of matters related to the complaints (H.B. 5563, K.Burke-Cassidy-Williams-Bellock et al.—Martinez et al.).

Financial Exploitation—Inheritance. A civil finding, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a person financially exploited an elderly or disabled person will normally bar the person so found from inheriting from the victim’s estate. Any interested person can bring a civil action seeking such a finding. An exception will apply if an exploited person, knowing of such a finding, later expressed intent to transfer the property to the person determined to have done the exploitation. Also, a court that hears such a suit will have discretion to limit rather than completely bar transfer of an interest to the person determined to have exploited the victim (S.B. 2955, Silverstein-Collins et al.—McAsey et al.).

Home Seller Disclosures. Windows and doors are added to the parts of a residence whose known defects must be disclosed to prospective buyers (S.B. 2597, Bertino-Tarrant—Walsh-Drury).

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CRIMINAL LAW

Legislators voted to regulate police lineups to promote fairness to suspects, and allow people who pled guilty to get DNA testing seeking to exonerate themselves in some kinds of situations. Other bills that passed both houses will create a Juvenile Justice Ombudsman; allow nonviolent offenders to shorten their probation or conditional discharge by getting diplomas or degrees; and expand provisions for expunging of juvenile arrest records and sealing of arrest, probation, or conviction records. Risk assessments may be ordered for persons charged with a broader list of crimes. Motorists and other persons charged with minor violations no longer must post bonds or surrender their drivers' licenses.

Battery (Domestic). Domestic battery becomes a higher class of crime if the defendant was earlier convicted elsewhere for a crime similar to domestic battery in Illinois (H.B. 4653, Sosnowski-McAsey—Stadelman).

Bond for Petty Offense. Drivers charged with traffic violations that are petty offenses (and people charged with other petty offenses) no longer need post bonds or their drivers' licenses. If a person so charged fails to appear in court for a second time after one continuance, the clerk is to notify the Secretary of State, who will suspend the driver's license. The suspension will continue until the court tells the Secretary that the violation is resolved (S.B. 2583, Noland-Morrison-Dillard—D'Amico-Flowers-Hernandez-Bost-D.Harris et al.).

Drone Aircraft can be used by law enforcement agencies to help determine whether a disaster or emergency should be declared, and to monitor conditions, survey damage, and coordinate response efforts. Police cannot use or direct the use of drones owned by private parties to gather information (other than under exceptions including the one just stated), but can accept such information if voluntarily provided to them (S.B. 2937, Biss-Connelly—Williams et al.).

Drugs. Fortifying building. To constitute a crime, fortifying a building used for storing a controlled substance must be with intent to make or deliver the substance. Video cameras, motion sensors, and booby traps are added to the list of things that can create a "fortified

condition" (H.B. 4269, Costello-Anthony-Reboletti-Franks-Cabello et al.—Haine-McCann-Bivins-Raoul et al.).

Hallucinogens. Three synthetic drugs (nicknamed "25I-NBOMe," "25C-NBOMe," and "25B-NBOMe" and sold as LSD substitutes) are added as Schedule I controlled substances (S.B. 3275, Dillard-Kotowski et al.—Reboletti-Bellock-Sandack-Anthony).

Kratom (the leaves of a Southeast Asian evergreen tree) may not be sold to or possessed by minors. Violation will be a Class B misdemeanor (H.B. 5526, Reboletti-Bellock-Anthony—Connelly).

Meth making. If methamphetamine is made within 1,000 feet of school property, it will be the aggravated form of the crime of making meth (H.B. 4093, Beiser-Phelps-Verschoore-Costello-Walsh et al.—Haine).

DUI—Driving Permit. Persons who injure only themselves due to DUI are eligible to receive monitoring device driving permits. A first offender who refuses chemical testing and whose driving privileges are revoked cannot get such a permit, but may apply for a restricted driving permit after 1 year (H.B. 4304, W.Davis—E.Jones).

Firearms Trainer Fraud. A certified firearms instructor who provides false certification of firearms training commits a Class A misdemeanor, is not eligible for court supervision, and can never again be such an instructor (H.B. 4290, E.Sullivan-Phelps-D.Harris-Smidly-Kifowit et al.—Connelly-Kotowski et al.).



Fitness for Trial. A health-care professional examining a defendant for fitness for trial must make a video recording of any interview if practical, and share any video recording and/or notes with another examiner upon request. Psychotropic medication can be administered over a defendant's objections under standards in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code (S.B. 2801, Haine-Delgado-Noland—Sims-Zalewski et al.).

Forfeiture. New crimes causing. Some crimes—including battery by an adult of a person under 13 or with a severe intellectual disability, and retail theft by a repeat offender—are added to those due to which a vessel, vehicle, or aircraft used with the owner's knowledge and consent to commit them can be seized and impounded (H.B. 5523, Sente-Yingling-Reboletti-Anthony-E.Sullivan et al.—Haine).

Watercraft. Watercraft (added to "vessels") are subject to forfeiture if used with their owners' knowledge and consent by operating them under the influence, after previous convictions for similar offenses (S.B. 3434, J.Morrison—K.Burke).

Grooming and Sexting. Elements of the crime of "grooming" a minor are expanded to include knowingly using electronic means to entice a child or child's guardian to distribute pictures of the child's sex organs (H.B. 5290, Franks—Althoff).

Human Trafficking and Exploitation. Fines for sex crimes involving victimization of others will go to a new Specialized Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking Fund to be used by the Department of Human

Services to aid victims. But a person soliciting a customer for prostitution will not commit a crime if the solicitation is for only the solicitor's own act of prostitution (S.B. 3558, Hutchinson-McConnaughay-Raoul-Delgado-Righter et al.—Williams-Reboletti-Martwick-Zalewski-Anthony et al.).

Juvenile Justice Ombudsman. An Office of Independent Juvenile Ombudsman is created in the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Ombudsman will be appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation to a 4-year term; can communicate and meet confidentially with Department residents; and must report annually to the General Assembly (S.B. 2352, Steans-Collins—Cassidy-Reboletti-Ford-Turner-Gabel et al.).

Juveniles and Probation. With court permission and with consent of the parties and the state's attorney, a court services or probation department may hold a pre-adjudicatory conference to make adjustments in a juvenile case. If a minor receives a nonjudicial "probation adjustment" from a probation officer but fails to comply with any term, the state's attorney will decide whether to file a juvenile petition (H.B. 4082, Martwick—Mulroe).

Lineups. Law enforcement agencies are to make a video record of each lineup unless it is impractical or the eyewitness refuses. Recordings are confidential and exempt from Freedom of Information Act disclosure. There must be only one suspect and at least five "fillers" in a lineup if practical. Whenever possible, the lineup supervisor must not know who is the suspect. Law enforcement agencies must adopt written guidelines on when to use simultaneous lineups (in which a group of persons or pictures are shown together) or sequential lineups (in which each person or picture is shown separately). If a sequential lineup is used, the administrator must show the eyewitness all persons or pictures even if the eyewitness identifies a perpetrator, and must show a person or picture again only at the eyewitness's request. Eyewitnesses must be told before a lineup that the administrator does not know the suspect's identity and that they

should not feel compelled to make an identification. Multiple eyewitnesses should be separated during a lineup; if that is impractical, they must be monitored and prevented from conferring. Noncompliance with these requirements will not automatically invalidate results, but may be considered by the court or jury in weighing the validity of results (H.B. 802, Drury—Raoul-Van Pelt-Collins).

Location Surveillance. Law enforcement agencies must have a court order based on probable cause to get location information from a personal electronic device, except in emergencies. A court order must be sought to continue emergency acquisition of such information past 72 hours (S.B. 2808, Biss-Connelly-Rose et al.—Williams-D.Harris-T.Morrison-Wheeler-Gabel).

Official Misconduct. A public officer or employee who knowingly discloses information acquired in employment to prevent or impede a criminal investigation, arrest, or prosecution will commit official misconduct, a Class 3 felony (S.B. 2695, Koehler et al.—Unes-Stewart-Zalewski-Anthony-Sandack).

Patent Infringement Claims. Making false or deceptive assertions of patent infringement becomes an unlawful practice (S.B. 3405, Biss et al.—Williams-Kifowit-Sente-Yingling-DeLuca et al.).

Police Vests. A new act says that if federal and state funding is offered, all state and local police agencies must buy bulletproof vests for their new recruits, and replace them by the ends of their warranty periods (H.B. 5688, K.Burke-Sims-Hurley-Acevedo-Anthony et al.—Muñoz-Martinez et al.).

Post-Conviction DNA Testing can be sought by defendants who pled guilty, if the evidence was not subject to testing at the time of the plea and identity is an issue (S.B. 2995, Raoul-Trotter et al.—Turner).

Probation Time—Education Credit. Nonviolent offenders can earn credit as follows against probation or conditional discharge time: 90 days for

earning a high school diploma or GED certificate; 120 days for an associate's degree or career certificate; 180 days for a bachelor's degree (S.B. 3267, Haine-Righter—Smith-Zalewski-Evans-Sims-Cassidy et al.).

Records. Destroying. Altering, destroying, removing, or concealing any local public record knowingly, without lawful authority, and with intent to defraud becomes a Class 4 felony (H.B. 4216, DeLuca-Sims-Pihos—Haine).

Expunging. The Department of State Police must automatically expunge a record of arrest, created after 2014, for a Class 3 felony or lesser crime (other than a sex offense) of any minor upon turning 18 if the arrest did not result in a delinquency petition and the minor has not been arrested or charged with delinquency or a crime in the last 6 months. Adults can query the Department about any juvenile records on them predating 2015, and file expungement requests (S.B. 978, Raoul-Hunter-Collins-Trotter et al.—Turner-C.Mitchell-Smith-Sims et al.).

Sealing. Records of "qualified probation" (applying mostly to drug crimes), and of arrest or conviction for some violent misdemeanors, are added to the list of kinds of records that courts can order sealed (H.B. 2378, Mayfield-M.Davis-Ford-Evans-Flowers et al.—Hunter-Van Pelt-Collins-Raoul-Trotter et al.). Orders of supervision and convictions for municipal ordinance violations are now eligible for sealing (H.B. 5815, Ives-Zalewski-Reboletti-Durkin-Rita et al.—Connelly-Van Pelt-Trotter-Collins).

Risk Assessments. The list of crimes for which a court may order the defendant to get a risk assessment evaluation is expanded to include domestic battery, kidnapping, unlawful restraint, stalking, harassment by phone or electronic communication, and attempted first-degree murder of an intimate partner. The defendant must pay costs of any risk assessment and/or electronic surveillance (H.B. 3744, Wheeler-Reboletti-Sandack-Williams-Franks et al.—Althoff-Connelly-Bush-Collins-Van Pelt et al.).

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EDUCATION

Elementary & Secondary

The General Assembly acted to offer further protection of athletes from head trauma and make it easier for students with asthma attacks or anaphylactic shock to receive the medicines they need. State testing will be revamped and studied further. Other bills that passed both houses address bullying, charter schools, and student disciplinary measures.

Bullying Prevention. *Cyberbullying.*

Bullying of students through electronic technology or communications is stated to be “prohibited” in schools—and elsewhere if it causes a negative school environment. Schools must develop processes to determine whether a reported act of bullying is within their jurisdiction, and provide bullying victims information on available counseling and support services (H.B. 4207, Fine-Smidly-Wheeler-Costello et al.—Silverstein-Bush-Lightford et al.).

General. Charter schools are added to those where bullying is “prohibited.” Public and nonreligious private schools are directed to develop anti-bullying policies, including reporting and investigation procedures, and revisit them every 2 years (H.B. 5707, Cassidy-Jakobsson-G.Harris-Smidly et al.—Steans-Van Pelt-Silverstein-Hunter-Lightford et al.).

Charter Schools. *Bilingual students.*

Charter schools must follow all federal or state laws and rules on special education and educating children with limited English-speaking ability (H.B. 4527, Chapa LaVia-Pritchard-Flowers et al.—Lightford-Bertino-Tarrant-Bush-Holmes-Collins et al.).

Virtual-school moratorium. The moratorium on new virtual charter schools outside the Chicago school district is extended until December 31, 2016 (H.B. 3937, Chapa LaVia—Bertino-Tarrant-Holmes).

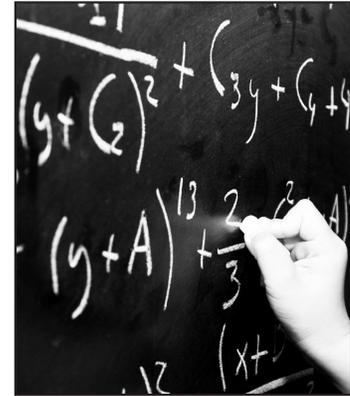
Charter School Approvals; State Board Duties.

Most responsibility for approving applications for new charter schools is moved from the State Board of Education to the State Charter School Commission; but any proposal approved by the Commission still needs State Board approval. The requirement for the State Board to write a Comprehensive Education Plan is replaced with a duty to make annual budget recommendations (H.B. 5588, Mautino—Biss).

Computer Science as Math. Advanced placement computer science will count toward graduation requirements as a math course if the student also completes Algebra II. The school must note on a student’s transcript if a computer science course counts toward the math requirement (H.B. 3695, Dunkin-Hammond-Chapa LaVia-Fortner-Smith et al.—Link et al.).

Concussion and Head Trauma. The Illinois High School Association is directed to develop and offer online concussion awareness certification, which all coaches and athletic directors must obtain. Coaches are to show students a video from the program annually (H.B. 5431, Sente-D’Amico-Chapa LaVia-Pihos-Evans et al.—Kotowski-Bush-Collins).

CPR and AED Training. The State Board of Education must include CPR and automated external defibrillator training in its curriculum for high schools starting this fall. Parents can



exempt their children (H.B. 3724 D.Burke-Mayfield-Osmond-Jackson et al.—Mulroe-McConnaughay-Noland-Oberweis-Collins et al.).

Early Childhood Education Grants.

Districts getting these block grants must use at least 14% (was 11%) for children aged 0-3, rising to 20% by fiscal year 2016 (was 2015) (H.B. 4440, Chapa LaVia-Dunkin-Moffitt-Pritchard-Crespo et al.—Lightford-Delgado-Rose-Collins-Morrison et al.).

Education Surrogates. A juvenile court judge who has issued an order for temporary child custody due to abuse or neglect can appoint a parent or guardian as “educational surrogate parent” or “early intervention program surrogate parent” (S.B. 2782, Koehler—Golar).

Epinephrine Injectors. Starting this August, students can carry and self-administer asthma medicine with written parental authorization, and epinephrine auto-injectors with written medical authorization. Schools’ epinephrine auto-injectors no longer must be kept in locked enclosures. Anyone not a registered nurse who may inject epinephrine into students must have annual training on anaphylaxis response. Each use of an injector must be reported to the local EMS system; each use of a school-owned injector must also be reported to the student’s

parents, the prescriber, and the State Board of Education. The State Board must report data on epinephrine injector use in schools annually, starting in October 2015 (H.B. 5892, Mussman-Zalewski et al.—Manar et al.).

Hard-to-Staff Schools. Each consortium getting a Grow Your Own Teacher grant must consider the following added criteria in selecting candidates: has a desire to teach in a hard-to-staff school; is a parent, “para educator,” community leader, or other resident of a hard-to-staff school community; has an interest in post-secondary education; and commits to completing all state standards for teacher licensing. A candidate must maintain a 2.5 GPA, attend monthly meetings, and apply for all other financial aid before applying to the program (H.B. 3948, Golar-Jackson-Jefferson-M.Davis-Chapa LaVia et al.—Martinez-Van Pelt-Delgado-Lightford-Collins et al.).

Security Grants. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency is authorized to make grants to public and private schools and other local educational institutions for safety and security improvements (S.B. 2934, Stadelman-Delgado-Harmon—Walsh-Sente-McAsey-Cloonen-DeLuca et al.).

Student Discipline Report. Starting this fall, the State Board of Education must collect data on school suspensions, expulsions, and removals to other settings, and report annually to the General Assembly. Starting in 2017-18, any school in the top 20% for suspensions, expulsions, and/or racial differences in those sanctions must submit plans and progress reports for 3 years (S.B. 2793, Hutchinson-Lightford-Martinez-Delgado-Collins et al.—W.Davis-G.Harris et al.).

Testing. Starting this fall, students in grades 3-8 are to be tested annually in English and math. Starting by 2017-18, students must be tested in science

in one year each in elementary, middle/junior high, and high school. The State Board may administer no more than three English and math tests, including one on college or career readiness, to each high school student. Parents can get results of tests. Schools can receive funds for testing and related resources if available. The State Superintendent is to name a committee to review tests and procedures (S.B. 3412, Steans-Lightford-Bush et al.—W.Davis-Currie-Wheeler-Sosnowski-Pritchard et al.).

Higher Education

Legislators voted to increase scholarship aid for students in foster care or guardianship, and to give special consideration for scholarships to workers in transition. Distance learning will be regulated primarily by providers’ home states. State college and university administrations are to prevent smoking anywhere on their campuses.

DCFS Scholarships and Fee Waivers. Each year the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) must provide college scholarships and fee waivers for at least 53 of its wards or minors under private guardianship. DCFS is to collect data on the results and report to the General Assembly yearly (H.B. 4652, Feigenholtz-Bellock et al.—Hunter et al.).

Distance Learning. The Illinois Board of Higher Education can join an agreement with other states, under which each distance learning provider in a participating state will be regulated primarily by its home state, which will monitor it and investigate complaints from all states where it offers distance learning as if they came from its home state (S.B. 3441, McGuire-Kotowski—Pritchard-Jakobsson-Martwick-Dunkin).

MAP Grants. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, special consideration for Monetary Award Program grants is to go to terminated, laid off, or dislocated workers, including those applying after the usual deadline (S.B. 3306, Rose-Manar-McCann-Van Pelt-Lightford et al.—Scherer-Hernandez-Costello-C.Mitchell-Welch et al.).

“Pay It Forward, Pay It Back” Study. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission is to study the feasibility in Illinois of adopting Pennsylvania’s “Pay It Forward, Pay It Back” program to help students pay for college; survey similar programs in other states; and report to the General Assembly by December 2014 (H.B. 5323, Franks-Hoffman-Pritchard-Chapa LaVia-Scherer et al.—Frerichs-Althoff-Holmes et al.).

Smoking on Campus. Starting July 1, 2015, smoking (including “e-cigarette” use) is banned everywhere on state college and university campuses except in privately owned vehicles passing through them. Each institution’s board is to implement this act and set penalties. But the smoke-free Illinois law (410 ILCS 82/1 ff.) will govern to the extent of conflict with this new law (S.B. 2202, Link-Bush-Silverstein-Collins-Hunter et al.—Williams-Gabel-Flynn Currie-Hernandez-Welch et al.).

Teaching Excellence Program funding priorities are changed, to include up to \$1,000 for National Board for Professional Teaching Standards renewal fees per teacher assisted and funds for training on Illinois Learning standards and/or the State Board of Education’s learning priorities (H.B. 5393, McAsey-Pritchard-Golar—Bush et al.). □

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ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION

Legislators voted to set deadlines for the Department of Natural Resources to act on drilling-related applications after receiving them; allow an existing state fund to be used for loans for controlling stormwater and require further study of the problem; and increase protections for some types of wildlife. Requirements for hunting or fishing by the elderly and persons with disabilities are made less restrictive.

Animal Welfare Act Fines. Administrative fines for violating the Act are raised as follows: for a first violation, from \$200 to \$500; for a second violation within 3 years of the first, from \$500 to \$1,000; and for a third within 3 years of the first, from \$1,000 to \$2,500 (H.B. 4410, D.Harris-Verschoore—Althoff).

Aquatic Life Releases. A penalty is added to the existing ban on releasing aquatic life to the wild without Department of Natural Resources (DNR) permission. It becomes a Class B misdemeanor (H.B. 5869, Yingling et al.—Bush et al.).

Controlled Substance Storage. Law enforcement agencies can store controlled substances at sites and facilities that have Illinois EPA permits, under federal and state laws (S.B. 2928, Link-Morrison-Bush et al.—Osmond).

Hemp Growing. A state university with a 4-year agricultural science program, or the Department of Agriculture, may cultivate industrial hemp if: (1) it is grown for research purposes in a pilot or research program; (2) the program studies hemp cultivation and marketing; and (3) any site so used is certified by, and registered with, the Department. The university must notify local law enforcement before starting the project, and report quarterly and annually to the Department. The research program can be randomly inspected by the Department, the State Police, and local law

enforcement (H.B. 5085, Leitch-Gordon-Booth-Dunkin-Poe-Brauer et al.—LaHood-McCann-Koehler-Bush).

Hunting and Fishing. *Persons with disabilities.* Blind or disabled residents may use commercial fishing devices without sports fishing licenses. Disabled veterans may also fish with such devices without sports fishing licenses if the fishing is otherwise lawful and their disabilities do not prevent doing it safely (H.B. 4277, Fine-Riley—J.Morrison-Collins-Hastings-Landek).

Seniors' fees. A state resident over age 75 will pay only \$1 for a sport fishing license or hunting license, and nothing for a salmon, inland trout, state migratory waterfowl, state habitat, state pheasant, or state furbearer stamp (H.B. 4329, Franks-Smidly-Costello-Cavaletto et al.—Forby).

Waterfowl. An outfitter of waterfowl hunters must have a permit from DNR, and violation of the outfitter permit section becomes a Class B misdemeanor. Three Wildlife Code sections regulating wild duck, geese, and other waterfowl hunting are repealed (H.B. 5080, Rosenthal-Cloonen et al.—LaHood-Bivens-Koehler et al.).

Microbead Ban. Making of personal care products containing synthetic plastic microbeads will be banned at the end of 2017, and their sale at the end of 2018. Sale of over-the-counter drugs containing such beads will be banned at the end of 2019 (S.B. 2727, Steans-Holmes-J.Morrison—Andrade-Cassidy-Jakobsson-McAuliffe-Bellock et al.).



Oil and Gas Drilling. DNR must grant or deny each application under the Illinois Oil and Gas Act for a permit to drill, deepen, or convert a well within 20 business days. It must either deny, or accept and file, a request to delineate a drilling area for a well within 10 business days (to be followed by a public hearing on it). If DNR does not accept and file the request, it must state requirements for more information or documentation. After a public hearing occurs, DNR must either grant or deny the request within 20 working days (H.B. 5567, Phelps-Reis-Halbrook-Meier-Cavaletto et al.—Forby-J.Sullivan).

Reptiles and Amphibians. Taking and possessing indigenous amphibians and reptiles will be regulated under a new act. Possession limits for them are set. It becomes illegal to take, possess, buy, sell, or barter reptiles or amphibians; their eggs; and any offspring for unauthorized commercial purposes. Possession of herptiles protected under the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act is prohibited, except lawfully acquired possession of members of the Boidae family (snakes such as boas, pythons, and anacondas). Public zoos and aquaria accredited by the Zoological Association of America are exempt from some provisions (S.B. 902, Clayborne—Welch-Bost et al.).

Stormwater. *Study.* A multi-agency federal, state, regional, and local government effort, led by DNR, is to result in a report and recommendations to

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ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION

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the General Assembly and Governor by June 30, 2015 on addressing urban flooding (S.B. 2966, Steans-Silverstein-Martinez-Bush et al. — Cassidy-Sente-Gabel-Fine-Martwick et al.).

Treatment work funding. The Water Pollution Control Fund can be used to lend money to local governments to construct stormwater treatment systems. The Illinois EPA may create a linked-deposit loan program allowing such loans to be made by private lenders (S.B. 2780, Kotowski-Bush-Harmon et al. — Nekritz-Sente-Gabel-Jakobsson et al.).

Trapping. Licenses. No one born after this year can get a trapping license without a certificate of competency in basic trapping techniques. A person born earlier, who had a valid trapping license in the last 3 years before applying, will be “grandfathered in” (H.B. 5079, Rosenthal-Cloonen et al. — LaHood-Bivins-Koehler et al.).

Nuisance animals. Locations of authorized traps or snares for nuisance animals are exempted from Freedom of Information Act disclosure (H.B. 5911, Pritchard—J.Sullivan-B.Brady-Noland et al.).

Waste Hauling and Recycling. Each waste hauler in Cook County or a collar county (excluding Chicago) must periodically offer its non-recycling business and institutional customers opportunities to have their recyclable waste collected. A municipality other than Chicago that has never awarded a franchise to a private company for waste collection from nonresidential locations may not do so in the future, unless for two consecutive years fewer than 50% of its nonresidential locations have contracted for recyclable collection (H.B. 5666, DeLuca-Moylan-Rita-Fortner-Ives et al. — T.Cullerton-Link-Landek et al.).

Wildlife Protection; Nuisance Animals. Gray wolves, American black bears, and cougars are added as protected species under the Wildlife Code. A property owner or tenant

may kill one of those animals if it presents an imminent threat to humans or livestock. An owner or tenant whose life or property is threatened by one of them can apply to DNR for a nuisance permit to kill it (S.B. 3049, Holmes-Bush-Kotowski-Collins et al. — Cassidy-Yingling-Costello-Tryon-Phelps et al.).

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Young Hunters. A resident up to age 16 may apply for a Youth Hunting License, allowing hunting when supervised by a parent, grandparent, or guardian who is at least 21 and a licensed hunter. A person who is at least 17 and/or wants to hunt alone must take an approved hunter safety course to get a regular hunting license (**P.A. 98-620**, enacted by S.B. 853, Manar-J.Sullivan et al. — Costello-Phelps-E.Sullivan-Verschoore-Reboletti et al.). □

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BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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at least \$350,000 per accident. The regular insurer of a vehicle used in ridesharing can disclaim liability from that use. If it is disputed whether a vehicle in an accident was being used for ridesharing, the dispatcher must defend against the suit, but will be reimbursed by the vehicle’s regular insurer if the claim is found not to come from ridesharing (H.B. 4075,

Zalewski-Durkin-Turner-Evans et al. — Muñoz-McConnaughay-Sandoval-J.Sullivan-Collins et al. and H.B. 5331, Zalewski-Evans-Lilly et al. — Muñoz., both **vetoed**).

Smoking Restrictions. A trade show for the tobacco industry occurring before October 2015 in a specific venue is exempted from the act declaring

Illinois smoke-free. But a penalty is added for violating that act by failing to post signs banning smoking, or failing to remove ashtrays where smoking is banned (S.B. 852, Mulroe et al. — McAuliffe-DeLuca-Reboletti). □

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HEALTH & SAFETY

Bills that passed both houses will make several changes regarding confidentiality of patients' medical records, including allowing a patient to block release of medical records to a health information exchange but protecting information in such exchanges from disclosure; impose a fee and change requirements on hospitals for reporting of adverse events affecting patients; and increase measures against lead exposure, especially of children. Other bills will curtail sale of "e-cigarettes" to minors; expand eligibility for medical cannabis to persons suffering frequent seizures; and increase public employees' occupational safety and health protections.

Advance Directives and Resuscitation. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) must publish a Uniform DNR (do not resuscitate)/POLST (practitioner orders for life-sustaining treatment) form by January 1, 2015, along with a Spanish version of it. The required IDPH summary of state advance directives law must include the new form. Hospitals, community care facilities, and nursing homes must have policies for complying with CPR or life-sustaining treatment orders, and must honor the new IDPH form or a previous version. No one may be coerced to execute the form. Advance-practice nurses, physician assistants, and medical residents who have completed 1 year of residency (in each case if caring for a patient) are added to those who can execute such forms regarding that patient (S.B. 3076, Mulroe—Feigenholtz-Williams-Gabel-Jakobsson).

Breast Cancer Advice. IDPH's standard written summary on detection and treatment of breast cancer must address recommended followup tests or studies for women with dense breast tissue (H.B. 3765, McAuliffe-Bellock-M.Davis-Riley-Hurley—Mulroe).

Contraception Coverage Referendum. An advisory referendum this November will ask whether Illinois health insurance plans covering prescription drugs should be required to cover contraception prescriptions

(H.B. 5755, Cassidy-Soto-Williams-Berrios-Martwick et al.—Martinez-Stears-Frerichs).

Diabetes Injections in Public. A diabetic, or diabetic's parent or guardian, may inject insulin at any location where the person is authorized to be, whether or not the injection site is uncovered during administration (S.B. 3149, Hunter et al.—Welch-Ford-Willis-Conroy-Kifowit et al.).

E-Cigarettes. Refill safety. Electronic cigarette liquids may be sold only in packaging of a type prescribed by IDPH, or in sealed, pre-filled, or disposable replacement cartridges (H.B. 5689, Gabel-Willis-Nekritz-Sims-Osmond et al.—Mulroe-J.Morrison et al.).

Sales locations. Alternative nicotine products such as e-cigarettes—like tobacco products—may be sold at retail only from behind a counter, where unaccompanied minors are not allowed, or from a sealed display case (H.B. 5868, Willis et al.—Mulroe).

Flu Shots From Dentists. A dentist, after required training, may give flu vaccinations to an adult patient under a valid prescription or physician's standing order. A dentist doing so must notify the patient's physician and inform IDPH's immunization data registry (S.B. 3409, Manar-Syverson-N.Harris et al.—Fine-Hernandez et al.).

Food Safety. Within a county, township, or municipality that has authorized



direct sale of baked goods, the term "home kitchen operation" is defined as a producer of food not defined by IDPH as potentially hazardous, whose gross monthly sales do not exceed \$1,000, and that notifies buyers that its food is from a home kitchen. IDPH or a local health department may inspect such an operation if there is a complaint or a disease outbreak (H.B. 5354, Meier-Pritchard-Phelps et al.—Trotter-Haine-McCarter-Clayborne).

Foreign Medical Graduates. IDPH's Center for Rural Health may collect a fee from international medical graduates to help fund the visa waiver program for them (S.B. 3440, Mulroe—Ford-Flowers).

Hospital Emergency Services; Fee. Rehabilitation hospitals need not offer emergency services if they meet requirements for notifying the state and the public that they will not do so. The state will adopt federal definitions of "adverse health care events" that must be reported. An annual hospital license fee of \$55 per bed (unless reduced by IDPH) will help implement such reporting, hospital licensing, and quality and patient safety programs. Critical access and safety-net hospitals will not pay the fee (H.B. 1322, Hoffman-Flowers-Ford-Osmond et al.—Stears).

Lead Poisoning. Lead Poisoning Prevention Act enforcement is strengthened by (among other things) authorizing IDPH or an agency to which it delegates authority to issue orders to

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Legislators voted to create ways that adjoining local governments providing similar services can be consolidated or put under unified control. Other bills that passed both houses provide for more disclosure of local financial audits, and impose a county's ethics requirements on anyone appointed to a public office by one or more members of that county's board.

Audit Disclosure. The auditor for a county or municipality is to provide a copy of the management letter and audited financial statements to each member of the county or municipal board, and discuss the audit with the board in person or electronically. If the county or municipality has an Internet site, it must post the information there (H.B. 5503, Demmer—Connelly).

Consolidating Local Governments. *Fire protection districts.* If 1% of the voters of a fire protection district petition for a referendum to dissolve it and

add its territory to an adjoining district; a majority of voters on the question at the referendum approve; and the other district's board agrees, the consolidation will occur (H.B. 5856, Moffitt-Verschoore-Costello-Bost-Antony et al.—J.Sullivan).

Fire services. Petitions signed by either (1) voters equal to 8% of all votes cast for Governor in the last gubernatorial election or (2) 500 voters in each unit of government to be affected can ask for two or more local



governments providing fire protection to form a single Regional Fire Protection Agency. If the court finds the petitions valid, it will appoint a “Joint Committee” of people from those local governments, who will choose a “Special Mediator” to be appointed by the court to mediate negotiations on creating such an agency. If the court later finds that the Joint Committee,

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HEALTH & SAFETY

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stop any “improper” activity that may disturb a surface containing lead; declaring some knowing violations to be felonies, and authorizing civil fines up to \$5,000 per day for some violations; and stating that the limitations period for criminal prosecution under the Act does not start until the violation is known to the state or local agency with authority to investigate (H.B. 5410, Gabel-Sims-M.Davis-Jakobsson et al.—Mulroe et al.).

Medical Record Disclosure and Confidentiality. Several acts' provisions on confidentiality and disclosure of medical information are made uniform, and some federal regulations on medical information privacy are adopted. Use of health information exchanges is encouraged. But a patient can opt out of disclosure of information to a health

information exchange. HIV testing results are exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act and in judicial or administrative actions—except testing of sex offenders as required by the Unified Code of Corrections. Accident and health insurers may not use protected genetic health information in underwriting (H.B. 5925, Feigenholtz-Gabel—Hunter-Steans-Trotter).

Medical Marijuana. Seizures, including those from epilepsy, are added as “debilitating medical conditions” for medical cannabis use. A person under 18 with seizures may get a medical marijuana registry identification card; IDPH by rule can allow other minors to be registered qualifying patients with parental or guardian consent. But registered minor patients may not use forms of cannabis other than products infused with medical cannabis, or buy usable cannabis (S.B. 2636, Martinez-Kotowski-Delgado-Koehler-Silverstein et al.—Lang-Durkin-Gabel-Leitch-Feigenholtz et al.)

911 Calls. Any telephone system installed after July 1, 2015 for a business must allow callers to dial “911” without first entering another number, such as 9 (S.B. 3313, Bertino-Tarrant-Collins-E.Jones-Murphy-Muñoz et al.—Manley-Cabello-Acevedo-Brown-Costello et al.)

Occupational Safety and Health. An Occupational Safety and Health Act for public employers (replacing two existing acts) will be administered by the Department of Labor. The Department will adopt standards for employee safety and health, and may issue citations for violations. The new Act also provides for administrative and judicial review, civil and criminal penalties, and trade secret confidentiality (S.B. 1103, T.Cullerton et al.—Andrade). □

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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and the units of government, have approved an intergovernmental agreement for combining their fire protection services that meets standards in this act, it will certify the question for the next election. Approval by a majority of the persons voting on the question in each unit to be combined into the Agency will be required for it to be created. Each such Agency will have a 5-member board of trustees, to be appointed by officials in the units of government comprising the Agency, and a single fire chief over its employees. It cannot levy taxes, but can require monetary contributions from the local governments comprising it. Home rule is pre-empted (S.B. 1681, Link-T.Cullerton-B.Brady et al.—Hoffman-DeLuca-Sims).

Special districts. Thirteen kinds of special-purpose districts (including museum districts, public health districts, and solid waste disposal districts) can be annexed to other such districts, or to municipalities or counties, if a majority of such a district's board members so vote and the board of the other unit of government approves (H.B. 5785, Franks et al.—Biss et al.).

County Appointee Ethics. Persons appointed by any member(s) of a county board (added to those appointed by its president or chairperson) must comply with any ethics laws and policies applying to that county (H.B. 4208, Fine et al.—Biss-Connelly et al.).

Donation Boxes. Every container offered for the public to donate apparel, books, and other items for reuse or recycling must have a label identifying its owner and saying whether the owner is for-profit or not-for-profit. Counties and municipalities can impose the

same requirement by ordinance (S.B. 3294, McConnaughay—Welch-Ford-Tryon-Jackson-Kosel et al.).

E-mail Contact Information. A local government or school district with fewer than 1 million inhabitants, if it has a general-purpose Internet site, must post there a single e-mail address for sending messages to elected officials, unless each of them has an e-mail address for doing that (H.B. 5623, Sandack-DeLuca-Drury—Harmon-Connelly-T.Cullerton).

Fire Truck Loans. The limit on a loan from the Illinois Finance Authority and State Fire Marshal to a local fire department or fire protection district to buy fire trucks is raised from \$250,000 to \$350,000 per department or district (S.B. 2690, Manar-McCann-Trotter-Frerichs-Althoff et al.—Moffitt-Smidly-Bost-Sente-Anthony et al.).

Library Contracts. Local library and library district boards need not use bidding for several kinds of contracts for which it is not well suited, and by 3/4 vote can make “emergency” expenditures without bidding (S.B. 3071, Cunningham—K.Burke).

Park District Borrowing. A park district board may borrow money, to be repaid within 2 years, by promissory note or similar instrument if its total debt will not exceed any statutory limit (H.B. 4597, Martwick-Cabello—Bertino-Tarrant).

Poker Runs. Regulation of these events (in which participants travel among participating locations, trying to assemble winning collections of cards or other items) is moved from state regulation under the Charitable Games Act to county regulation under the Raffles Act (renamed the Raffles and Poker Runs Act). Any county, or two or more adjoining counties, can

license organizations to sponsor poker runs in a manner similar to raffles; counties may not charge more than \$25 per poker run license (S.B. 3312, Forby-Bertino-Tarrant-Manar-Martinez-Rose et al.—Brauer-Hatcher-Reis-B.Mitchell et al.).

Township Meeting Notices. The time before a township's annual or special meeting; hearing on leasing real estate to a nonprofit corporation; or vote on imposing a new or higher tax by which the township must post notices in public places is increased from 10 to 15 days—as is the time before an annual meeting by which the township board must post an agenda for it. A group of voters (perhaps numbering at least 15), by giving notice to the township clerk by March 1, can require that the question of putting an advisory question on the election ballot be added to the annual meeting agenda (S.B. 497, Harmon-Althoff—Fortner-Riley-Bellock.).

Transit Agencies—Outside Employment. Board members and employees of the Chicago Transit Authority, Metra, and Regional Transportation Authority are prohibited from having offices or employment with other local governments (they were already excluded from most other kinds of outside employment) (H.B. 3659, Franks-Yingling-Sente-Wheeler-McSweeney et al.—Sandoval-McConnaughay). □

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PROFESSIONS & OCCUPATIONS

Legislators voted to make good moral character a requirement for getting and keeping a license from the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. They also voted to authorize specially trained clinical psychologists to prescribe some drugs for patients, and trained “medication aides” to dispense some drugs to patients in up to 10 nursing homes in a pilot project.

Alcohol Server Training. In Cook County, any alcohol server not obtaining a Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) certificate between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2015 must get such training by July 1, 2015 (although enforcement will not begin until January 2016) or in the first 120 days of employment. All BASSET trainers must be recertified by October 1, 2015, and training programs must meet requirements stated in this act. Certificates issued from BASSET programs will last 3 years and will satisfy all state or local alcohol server training requirements (H.B. 5926, Feigenholtz-Phelps-Evans-Rita—N.Harris).

Firefighter Age Limit. Persons under 40, who turned 35 while in the Armed Forces or Reserves and received honorable or general discharges, are exempted from the age limit of 35 for hiring as firefighters by fire protection districts (H.B. 4741, Moffitt-Mayfield-Bost-Chapa LaVia-Rosenthal et al.—Rose et al.).

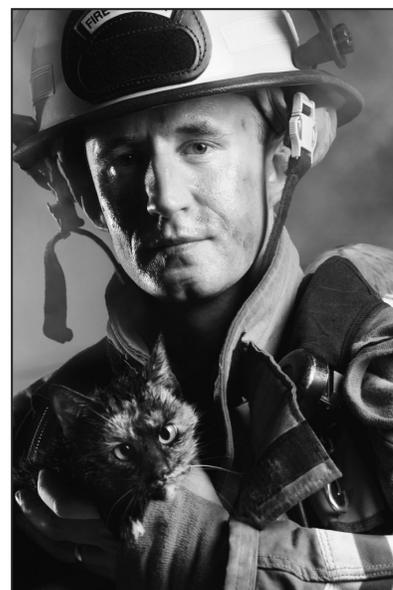
Genetic Counselors. The Genetic Counselor Licensing Act is extended 10 years to 2025. Changes include raising maximum fines to \$10,000, and requiring the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (DFPR) to keep all information from

licensee investigations confidential except to disclose it to government agencies or pursuant to subpoenas (S.B. 643, Martinez—Rita et al.).

“Good Moral Character” for State Licenses. All persons licensed by or registered with DFPR must have good moral character as a continuing requirement for that status. Procedures and standards are stated for DFPR to consider and impose discipline on licensed or registered persons—including listing aggravating and mitigating factors to be considered (S.B. 232, Haine—Nekritz et al.).

Medication Aide Trial. DFPR may license medication aides, who may work in up to 10 qualified nursing homes around the state during a 3-year pilot program. Such an aide may practice only under supervision of a registered nurse, and may not administer Schedule II controlled substances or inject medications (S.B. 2958, Steans et al.—Feigenholtz et al.).

Psychologists Prescribing Drugs. A clinical psychologist who has undergraduate education in specified fields and clinical training described in this act, and passes a certifying exam to be prescribed by DFPR, can apply for a “prescribing psychologist” license. If the clinical psychologist is so licensed, and has a collaborative agreement with



a physician who regularly prescribes drugs for mental treatment, the clinical psychologist can prescribe such drugs (but apparently only for patients aged 18 to 65, and with other restrictions). For purposes of licensing and discipline of prescribing psychologists only, the board advising DFPR on clinical psychologist licensing is enlarged from 7 to 11 members by adding two prescribing psychologists and two physicians, including one psychiatrist (S.B. 2187, Harmon-Syverson-Collins-Muñoz-Althoff et al.—Bradley-Sacia-Jakobsson-Poe et al.). □

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REVENUE

The General Assembly voted to reduce or limit property taxes for specified periods on properties in areas that are distressed or recovering from tornadoes; create a task force to study possible changes in sales taxation; and put an advisory question about a surtax on incomes over \$1 million on November election ballots.

Income Tax. The November election ballots will ask an advisory question whether the Illinois Constitution should be amended to add a 3% tax on incomes over \$1 million, with revenue allocated to school districts based on enrollment (H.B. 3816, Madigan-M.Davis-Walsh-Sims—Noland).

Property Tax. Rehabilitation. A pilot program will allow reductions in assessed values of improvements to “primary building systems” in newly bought residential properties in targeted areas for 9 years after the improvements go into service (S.B. 336, Trotter-Koehler-Bush-Jacobs-Delgado et al.—Turner-Beiser-Brown-G.Harris et al.).

Tornado rebuilding. Commercial or industrial property of a small business, rebuilt within 2 years after a tornado

disaster, will be assessed at its pre-disaster value (plus a compounded 4% each year thereafter) for 15 years after the disaster, unless sold (S.B. 3259, Frerichs-Koehler et al.—Hays-Phelps-Mautino-Hoffman-Sommer et al.).

Sales Tax (Interstate). To address the federal pre-emption problem found by the Illinois Supreme Court with the so-called “Amazon tax” (which sought to tax sales by out-of-state sellers to which buyers are referred by Illinois entities), it is extended to retailers that promote buying by methods such as promotional codes (added to Website links). A retailer using such methods to sell to Illinois buyers will be presumed to have a location in Illinois for purposes of tax collection liability, but can try to rebut the presumption (S.B. 352, Hutchinson—Currie).

Tax Nonpayment Sanctions. The Secretary of State will suspend or refuse to issue or renew a motor vehicle dealer, transporter, wrecker, or rebuilder license for income, Personal Property Tax Replacement, or employee income tax withholding violations (H.B. 5684, Currie—Harmon).

Various Changes. Rules are stated for determining the place of a sale for sales tax purposes. No future local sales tax sharing or rebate agreement will be valid until the local government involved reports it electronically to the Illinois Department of Revenue (IDOR); local governments that made such agreements earlier must report by the time this act is signed or pay a \$20 daily penalty. A Use and Occupation Tax Reform Task Force will study possible changes to state and local sales taxes (including changing to destination-based sales taxation) and report by January 1, 2016. Small portions of the proceeds of several taxes will be transferred to a fund to hire more IDOR auditors and compliance staff (S.B. 2612, Kotowski-Bush et al.—Currie-Mautino-D.Harris-Evans-Crespo et al.). □

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CRIMINAL LAW

(continued from p. 7)

Search Warrants—Remote. A judge can issue a warrant based on sworn testimony provided by audio-video transmission. If possible, the requestor is also to send a copy of the warrant and a complaint to the judge electronically. If the judge authorizes the warrant, the requestor will sign the judge’s name and the requestor’s initials on a duplicate of it (H.B. 4594, Zaleski—Righter).

Stalking is added to the list of crimes that make persons charged with them ineligible for drug or alcohol treatment in lieu of criminal penalties (H.B. 4236, Walsh-DeLuca—McGuire).

Ticket Quotas. State and local police agencies cannot require their officers to issue specific numbers of citations within a designated time, or consider numbers of citations issued in their evaluations (S.B. 3411, Manar-Holmes-Connelly-Link-Rose et al.—Hoffman-Anthony-Cabello-Sandack-Gordon-Booth et al.).

Transit System Trespass. Entering or staying on a right of way of a mass transit district or the Regional Transportation Authority, after notice that entry is forbidden and with intent to cause a service delay of over 15 minutes or to destroy property, becomes a Class A misdemeanor if a first offense and a Class 4 felony if a repeat offense (H.B. 5922, Sims-Welch et al.—Sandoval).

Underaged Drinking. Vehicles and watercraft are added to the places where parents or guardians may not knowingly allow underaged drinking (H.B. 4745, Sente-Yingling-E.Sullivan-Reboletti-Pritchard et al.—J.Morrison-Bush-Kotowski-Althoff-Collins).

Work Training for Offenders. Sheriffs can allow offenders in supervised release or jail-based outpatient or custodial treatment programs to work in job training programs by rehabilitating houses—which can later be used to house mentally ill in addition to homeless or low-income persons (H.B. 4113, Hurley-Hernandez-Cassidy-Sims-Sandack et al.—Cunningham-Connelly). □

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CIVIL LAW

(continued from p. 5)

Interns and Sexual Harassment.

Unpaid interns become “employees” whose sexual harassment of, or by, other workers is prohibited (H.B. 4157, Berrios-Currie-Martwick-Tabares-Willis et al. — Martinez et al.).

Mobile Home Tenant Protection.

Each “manufactured home community” must comply with various requirements in the Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Rights Act now applying to a “mobile home park.” Additional requirements include (1) informing residents of the identity and contact information for the owner of the park or community, and of the information described in item (3) below; (2) informing tenants of a change in ownership or bankruptcy or foreclosure proceedings involving the owner, park, or community; and (3) posting notices of any violations found by the Illinois Department of Public Health or local regulatory authority. No lease in such a park or community can waive a resident’s right to jury trial. Residents’ security deposits must be held separately from park or community owners’ assets (H.B. 4123, Moylan et al. — Kotowski-Collins et al.).

Off-Road Noise Immunity. The immunity of some kinds of off-road riding facilities from liability for noise is expanded from noise from “normal” use to noise from all use (S.B. 3290, McGuire-Hastings-Holmes et al. — Walsh-Hatcher-Cabello et al.).

Patient Disclosure. A physician may disclose information obtained in treating a patient if subpoenaed by a grand jury (added to existing exceptions to medical privacy). If such a criminal case involves a charge of domestic battery, a sex crime, or a minor patient, or at the request of the patient, the state’s attorney is to ask the court

for a protective order limiting redisclosure (S.B. 3110, Hastings—Cassidy).

Pregnancy Accommodations. Next January 1, pregnancy, and common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth, will join the conditions based on which employers may not discriminate regardless of how few persons they employ. Employers must also make reasonable accommodations based on pregnancy and related conditions for applicants and employees who request them (H.B. 8, Flowers-Currie-Mayfield-Gabel-Ford et al. — Hutchinson-Martinez-Lightford-Collins-Van Pelt et al.).

Workers’ Compensation—Employer Service Organizations. The exclusivity of the Workers’ Compensation Act as a remedy for harm to a worker covered by the Act is narrowed, by allowing lawsuits against employer service organizations that provide safety advice, recommendations, etc. and are not wholly owned by the employer, its insurer, or its broker (S.B. 3287, Raoul-Bush et al. — Bradley-Martwick-Drury-Andrade et al.).

Fall 2013 Veto Session

Marriage. Two persons of the same sex may be married in Illinois. Parties to civil unions can convert them to marriages. Same-sex marriages entered in compliance with laws of other states are recognized. Religious groups opposed to same-sex marriages are not required to solemnize them (**P.A. 98-597**, enacted by S.B. 10, Steans-Koehler-Hutchinson-Harmon-Delgado et al. — G.Harris-Dunkin-Mell-Jakobsson-C.Mitchell et al.). □

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LRU Publications

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

Federal Funds to State Agencies

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

How a Bill Becomes Law in Illinois

(English and Spanish versions)

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

1970 Illinois Constitution Annotated for Legislators

This book includes the text of the 1970 Constitution as amended.

Illinois Tax Handbook for Legislators

This handbook gives information on every significant Illinois state tax.

Laws for Youth

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

Penalties for Crimes in Illinois

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

SOCIAL SERVICES

Legislators voted to change many provisions on coverage, reimbursements to providers, and assessments on providers in Medicaid and other subsidized health care programs; require disclosure of details on medical providers and drug coverage to prospective buyers of health insurance or managed care in the health insurance marketplace; and find ways to care for minors who need mental health treatment but are not abused or neglected. Other bills that passed both houses call for studying any disparities by race in long-term services provided in institutional or home settings, and studying ways to investigate reports alleging child abuse and/or neglect.

Child Placement With Nonrelative.

Starting next January, the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) may place a child with a person not related by birth or marriage but having close ties to the child or the child's family. By next June 1, DCFS must issue rules on such "fictive kin" as foster parents (S.B. 3283, Trotter-Delgado-Collins et al.—Feigenholtz-Hernandez-Sims et al.).

Child Support Cards—Fees. No ATM or other electronic payment terminal operator may charge a fee on a general-use, reloadable card issued by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS) to disburse child support (S.B. 640, Kotowski-Collins-Hutchinson-Frerichs et al.—Smith-M.Davis-Turner et al.).

Children's Justice Task Force. The Children's Justice Task Force (already administratively created) will study and recommend better ways to investigate reports of child abuse or neglect, reporting to the General Assembly by March 2015 (S.B. 3217, J.Morrison-Collins-N.Harris—Feigenholtz).

Health Insurance and HMO Information Disclosure. Any insurance plan, or managed care plan covered by Illinois' Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act, offered directly to buyers in the health insurance market under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, for any

coverage year starting in 2015 or later must give prospective buyers detailed information on drug benefits and copayments, and a directory with details on all providers available under the plan. The information must be available through the Internet and to persons without Internet access. A managed care plan must also have procedures for requesting exceptions to its limits on drugs covered in situations in which medical evidence shows that no covered drugs would be sufficient for the patient. Time limits are placed on such determinations, and on responses to requests to authorize drugs for which prior authorization is needed (H.B. 3638, Fine-Franks-Bellock-Feigenholtz-Gabel et al.—Kotowski-Bush-Holmes-Collins-Koehler et al.).

Home Care Consumer Rights. The Department of Human Services and Department on Aging are to develop, and create a plan to enforce, a Home Care Consumer Bill of Rights containing at least the provisions set forth in this act to protect persons who are at least 60 (or are at least 18 and have disabilities) and receive care at home (H.B. 5852, Bellock—Connelly-Lightford-Collins et al.).

Long-Term Services and Supports Disparities. DHFS is to create a Long-Term Services and Supports Disparities Task Force for collaboration among state agencies, minority



communities, and providers of services to them. The Task Force will study the care provided and recipients' races in services such as nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and home health care, and report annually to the Governor and General Assembly (S.B. 2773, Collins-Hunter-Delgado—Dunkin-Welch-Gabel-Sims).

Mental Health Center Closure and Sale. If the Department of Human Services closes a mental health center and sells the real property, new requirements will govern how sale proceeds can be used. They can be spent over several years, but must be used to provide mental health services; at least specified percentages must be used for services in the "geographical area" the facility served (S.B. 822, Hastings-Stans-Stadelman-Cunningham-Syverson et al.—K.Burke-Pritchard-Hurley-Riley-Kosel et al.).

Minors. Emotional problems but no abuse. DCFS and five other Illinois state agencies are to make an intergovernmental agreement for dealing with minors who have emotional disorders and whose parents are afraid to take them home from a hospital or other facility. The six agencies are to review such cases and help families get available services, to help prevent such minors from unnecessarily going into DCFS custody. DCFS must report annually to the General Assembly on the success of this effort (H.B. 5598,

Feigenholtz-Sommer-Mussman-Yingling-Soto et al.—Morrison-Martinez-Althoff et al.).

Mental health custody. The requirement that a peace officer, before taking into custody and transporting a minor to a mental health facility, must have personally observed evidence that the action is necessary to prevent harm is deleted. But the officer still must have reasonable grounds to believe that it is necessary to prevent physical harm (S.B. 3468, Dillard—Sandack).

Miscellaneous Medicaid Changes.

Standards and requirements for managed care organizations are stated for nursing home patients enrolled in the Medicare-Medicaid Alignment Initiative (a demonstration program begun in Illinois in February 2013 to provide health care to people eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid). Medicare is to be considered the primary payer for such patients. Nursing homes become “providers” under laws on managed care, allowing a greater role in providing health care for their patients. Protections are added for Medicaid clients enrolled in managed care. Requirements are added for the operation of mental health rehabilitation centers. Transfers totaling \$130 million per fiscal year from the Hospital Provider Fund (mostly to the General Revenue Fund) will continue through fiscal year 2018—not stop after fiscal 2015. The transfer for fiscal year 2014 from an assessment on hospitals’ outpatient charges to the Health Care Provider Relief Fund is limited to \$100 million (up from \$50 million); that transfer will be limited to \$50 million in each fiscal year 2015 to 2018 (formerly \$25 million and only in fiscal 2015).

DHFS can increase payments to managed care organizations serving Medicaid clients to compensate for limits on federal payments. The duration of lack of health coverage that—along

with a family income no more than 3 times the federal poverty level and ineligibility for other subsidized coverage—will qualify a child for All Kids health insurance is reduced from 12 months to 90 days. DHFS and two other state departments are to cooperate in speeding up determinations of eligibility of applicants for Medicaid coverage for long-term care. A new system for reimbursing hospitals for acute inpatient care takes effect for discharges after June of 2014. Some restrictions on Medicaid coverage of specific kinds of care are lifted. With federal and DHFS approval, the Chicago public schools can contract with a vendor to make eyeglasses for their students.

DHFS can pay for kidney transplants for needy noncitizen residents on dialysis. Subject to federal approval, Medicaid payments to supportive living facilities are increased 8.85% effective July 1, 2014—and by a further 9.09% effective that day if a new assessment on supportive living facilities (described below) gets federal approval. Reimbursement rates for support of nursing homes are increased by 8.17% effective that day. New flat daily payment rates to facilities for long-term care of patients below age 22 are prescribed. The state assessments on inpatient and outpatient hospital services are to be increased through fiscal year 2018 as needed to fund state Medicaid, TANF, and AABD payments. The sunset of those assessments is delayed from January 2015 to July 2018. A new daily assessment is applied to such facilities serving patients with complex cases, retroactive to July of 2013 and equal to the assessment on facilities for long-term care. With federal approval, a new daily assessment is imposed on supportive living facilities (S.B. 741, Trotter-McCann-Harmon-Collins-Noland et al.—G.Harris-Flowers-Beiser-Soto-M.Davis et al.).

Nursing Home and Other Facility Complaints. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) must inform the public about its procedures for accepting complaints about nursing homes and intermediate-care facilities for the developmentally disabled, and tell complainants that complaints with few details are harder to investigate. IDPH must annually review such complaints to it and report on them to two state bodies that supervise such facilities (H.B. 5703, Unes-Reboletti—J.Morrison et al.).

Veterans and Police Training. The Law Enforcement Training Standards Board can hold or approve training to help police recognize and respond to veterans’ issues (S.B. 3225, J.Morrison-Holmes-Althoff et al.—Unes-Kifowit-Hammond-Anthony-Demmer et al.). □

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*“Am I not
destroying my
enemies when I
make friends of
them?”*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[HTTP://WWW.BRAINYQUOTE.COM/
QUOTES/AUTHORS/A/ABRAHAM_
LINCOLN.HTML](http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/abraham_lincoln.html)

STATE GOVERNMENT & PENSIONS

The General Assembly voted to improve online disclosures of information on state grants and other agency data; take measures to protect the viability of two pension funds for Chicago city employees; make the Illinois Procurement Code more effective; and allow up to \$650 million to be borrowed for general state purposes from special-purpose funds in fiscal year 2015. Several new or expanded programs will help members of the military, their families, and veterans. Early voting is expanded, and an advisory referendum on raising the minimum wage to \$10 statewide will be on ballots in November.

African-American Families. The Illinois African-American Family Commission's purposes are expanded to include advising the Governor and General Assembly, and working with state agencies, to improve programs and services for African-American families; commenting on current and proposed laws and programs; and promoting research into effects of policies and programs on those families. Some members of the Commission will be appointed by the four legislative leaders rather than the Governor. Several agencies are added to those to appoint liaisons to the Commission. The Commission can accept federal and private grants (added to funding through seven state departments) (S.B. 121, Hunter-Van Pelt-Collins-Trotter et al.—Dunkin-Franks-Welch-M.Davis-Ford et al.).

Elections. A 2013 law requiring that early voting be offered on major public university campuses is expanded by adding in-person absentee voting on election day. For the 2014 general election only, people may register or change their registration addresses through the close of voting on election day at permanent locations for such actions; places for early voting must offer Saturday and Sunday hours; and in-person early voting may occur through the last Sunday before the election. Each county of 100,001 to 249,999 people must have at least one place for in-person early voting. (A referendum on increasing the minimum wage, like that called for by H.B. 3814,

is also required) (H.B. 105, Currie-Smidly-C.Mitchell-Jakobsson-Cassidy et al.—Harmon-Frerichs-Collins-Hunter-Raoul).

Freedom of Information Act Abuse. If a single requester asks for more than five categories of records within 20 business days, or for two or more records that together exceed 500 pages, the public body receiving the request is to notify the requester that it considers it a “voluminous” request and invite the requester to narrow it. If the requester does not do so, the public body must fulfill the request but can charge any fees that it has authority to charge under the Act. A public body need not send a requester a copy of a document that it posts online, unless the requester asserts inability to get online access to it (H.B. 3796, Currie-E.Sullivan-Rita—Hastings-Althoff-McGuire et al., **vetoed**).

Information Disclosure. Grants. Regulations of the federal Office of Management and Budget are adopted for applying for and reporting grants made using federal and/or state funds (with exceptions). The Illinois Single Audit Commission, consisting of representatives of numerous state agencies that make grants and other agencies, will help the Governor's Office of Management and Budget in reporting annually to the General Assembly on savings due to these provisions (H.B. 2747, Crespo-Bellock-Franks-D.Harris-Tryon et al.—Kotowski-Althoff-Hastings-Manar).

Standards. The Governor's office is to create standards that are to be used by state agencies to post data (including information on state grants) on a single Internet site to the extent possible (H.B. 1040, Tryon-Franks-Hatcher-Bellock-Pihos et al.—Althoff-Biss).

Military Family Relief. Foundation. An Illinois Joining Forces Foundation, to be created by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, will solicit funds and help Illinois military personnel and veterans find and use the assistance programs they need (S.B. 3222, Hastings-Althoff et al.—Rosenthal-Mautino-McAuliffe-Davidsmeyer-Chapa LaVia et al.).

National Guard life insurance. A state-endorsed life insurance program will be offered to Illinois National Guard members, who may have premiums deducted from their pay (S.B. 2744, Muñoz—D.Harris-Costello-Bellock-Jackson et al.).

Relief fund. Eligibility for help from the Military Family Relief Fund is expanded to persons called to active duty for reasons other than the September 11 terrorist attacks. Also, the Adjutant General is stated to be Commander of the Illinois National Guard (H.B. 3833, Costello-D.Harris-Moffitt-Beiser-Verschoore et al.—Hastings et al.).

Minimum Wage. The November election ballot will ask an advisory question whether the minimum wage for persons 18 or older should be increased to \$10 per hour statewide by 2015 (H.B. 3814, Madigan-Turner-Cassidy-Soto-Mayfield et al.—Lightford-Van Pelt-Hunter-Bush-Collins et al.).

Miscellaneous Changes. Temporary or acting appointments by the Governor during a recess of the Senate are to be filed with both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Senate. The Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service is moved

from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Public Health, and its functions changed to include coordinating volunteers for disasters. It may make grants to persons completing terms of national service, to help with costs such as student loans or tuition, if money is appropriated for the purpose. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House, will constitute the governing board of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Legislative Information System, Legislative Printing Unit, and Legislative Reference Bureau. The Architect of the Capitol will do long-range planning for a 30-block area including and surrounding the State House. Several obsolete acts or portions of acts are repealed (S.B. 3443, Kotowski-Holmes-Althoff et al.—W.Davis-D.Harris).

911 Systems. Local surcharges to support 911 call systems are regulated, and portions of them must go to state funds to support such systems. Local 911 systems must send audited financial statements to the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) to be posted on the Internet; any system not so reporting will not get grants from those state funds. The state advisory board on 911 services will be expanded by adding four persons appointed by the legislative leaders and three persons from law enforcement. By April of 2015 the board and ICC are to propose a plan for a 911 network for the entire state except Chicago, which would be headed by a new administrator for 911 systems in the Department of State Police (H.B. 2453, Bradley-W.Davis-Lilly-Evans-DeLuca et al.—J.Cullerton-J.Sullivan).

Obama Senatorial Memorabilia.

The Secretary of the Senate may lend or give a Presidential library or museum any materials or property of former State Senator Barack Obama that the Senate holds (S.B. 125, J.Cullerton-Hunter—Madigan-Currie-Franks-M.Davis-Dunkin).

Pensions. Chicago systems. These changes are made to the Chicago Municipal Employees' and Laborers' pension fund laws to protect the funds' solvency: (1) eliminating automatic annual increases in pensions in a few future years; (2) authorizing the city's property tax that supports the funds (or any levy in lieu of it) to be high enough to make Chicago's required contributions to the funds under new formulas designed to have 90% funding by 2055; (3) directing the State Comptroller to withhold state grants that would go to Chicago if it does not make required contributions (withholding would be phased in from 2016 to 2018); (4) authorizing the funds' boards to sue the city if it fails to make any required payment; and (5) gradually increasing required employee contributions for the two funds (S.B. 1922, Raoul—Madigan).

Minority investment managers. By February of 2015, each system and fund under the Pension Code (except downstate police and firefighter systems) must adopt a policy to increase use of investment managers with owners in each of three categories: minority, female, and persons with disabilities. Each investment advisor, consultant, or fund that is not publicly traded must disclose to any system or fund under the Pension Code numbers and percentages of its investment or senior staff who are in one of those three categories, and numbers of subcontracts it has with business owned by such persons and with other businesses. The same requirements will apply to the Illinois Student Assistance Commission regarding the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Program, except to the extent they directly conflict with another law (S.B. 452, Clayborne-Martinez-Raoul—Turner-C.Mitchell-Sims).

Revenues; Officer Salaries. Salaries of legislators and other state officials will not be raised for inflation in fiscal year 2015, but legislator salaries also cannot be cut below preceding-year levels. To maintain liquidity in the

state's main funds, up to \$650 million at a time can be borrowed from some state special-purpose funds in fiscal year 2015. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget must report quarterly on such borrowing until all is repaid. The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability is to study the volatility of the state's revenue sources and options for smoothing out money available using 'rainy day' funds, and report by December 31, 2014 (S.B. 274, J.Cullerton-Harmon—Madigan-Currie).

State Procurement. Several small categories of purchases (mostly by state universities, including university hospitals) are excluded from the State Procurement Code. On the other hand, the Code is extended to apply to bidders, offerors, and other potential contractors with the state. Each of the state's chief procurement officers can prescribe forms for soliciting and considering bids for procurements under the officer's jurisdiction, and must report annually to the General Assembly on sourcing of any services under state contracts to other countries. Ceilings for defining what can be a "small business" under the Code based on annual revenues are raised by 30% to 40% (H.B. 5491, Currie-Pritchard—Biss-Althoff).

Fall 2013 Veto Session

Pension Reforms. Cook County Park system. Employees can retire 2 years younger (early retirement at 60 or regular retirement at 65) than under previous law. But a provision allowing retirement at 50 with at least 10 years' service will apply only to people born before 1970; those born later will not be eligible until age 58. Automatic annual increases in pensions under the system will be the lesser of (a) an un compounded 3% or (b) half the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increase, and will be omitted in a few years during this decade. The park district's tax

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TRANSPORTATION

Legislators voted to create an electronic verification system for vehicle liability insurance; require younger boat operators to have boating safety certificates; and define the meaning of a flashing yellow arrow in a traffic signal. Two bills to raise speed limits in the greater Chicago area were vetoed.

Boating Safety. *Flag for skier.* Starting January 1, 2015, each operator of a watercraft towing anyone must display a bright orange flag, at least 12 inches on each side, at the highest point of the area surrounding the helm and visible from all directions (S.B. 2731, J.Morrison-Althoff et al.—K.Burke et al.).

Operator training. Restrictions on boat operators who are at least age 10—previously applying to all motorboats—are limited to those with over 10 horsepower and using other than electric propulsion. A child who is at least 10 but not yet 12 may not operate such a boat unless accompanied by and under the control of an adult. Starting in 2016, no one born after 1997 may operate such a boat without a boating safety certificate; and any adult supervising a child of 10 or 11 must have such a certificate. Also starting in 2016, a person who is at least 12 but not yet 18 may operate such a boat only with a boating safety certificate or if accompanied by and under the control of an adult who has such a certificate. Exceptions will apply to persons getting “abbreviated” training from licensed boat rental businesses, and several other categories of persons (such as those with Navy experience) (S.B. 3433, J.Morrison-Althoff—K.Burke).

Bond Authority Limits. The limit on transportation bonds that the state can issue is raised by \$1.1 billion to nearly \$15 billion. That increase is partly offset by deleting a \$500 million authorization for bonds to aid new electric generation capacity, for a net increase of \$600 million in the total general

obligation bond limit—to just under \$50 billion (S.B. 3224, Hutchinson—Madigan-Arroyo).

Lights on Tollway Emergency Vehicles. Toll Highway Authority Highway Emergency Lane Patrol (HELP) vehicles can use red or white oscillating, rotating, or flashing lights when (1) answering an emergency call, (2) providing vehicle assistance, or (3) at an emergency. Amber oscillating, rotating, or flashing lights can be used in maintenance and construction work (S.B. 927, Mulroe-Holmes et al.—Rita-Fortner).

Insurance Enforcement. The Secretary of State will appoint an Uninsured Motorist Verification Advisory Committee to recommend to the General Assembly, by next January 31, an electronic verification system for vehicle liability policies. It must allow the Secretary of State to search for and verify liability insurance on each registered vehicle. If money is appropriated, the Secretary can implement such a system by January 1, 2016. The planned system would replace existing verification methods (H.B. 5692, D’Amico-Pritchard-Walsh-Demmer-Sims—Muñoz).

Railroad and Boat Policing. Railroad police can issue citations under local ordinances. A train conductor or boat captain can remove a disruptive passenger at any public station or dock, refunding any unused fare amount (S.B. 2791, Hutchinson—D’Amico-DeLuca-Fortner).

Speed Limits would rise next January 1 from 55 to 60 m.p.h. for heavy



trucks and buses on Interstate highways in Cook County and the collar counties (S.B. 930, Sandoval-Oberweis—Moylan-DeLuca et al.), and to 70 m.p.h. for other vehicles on Interstate toll highways in urban districts (S.B. 2015, Oberweis-McConaughay-Landek-Sandoval-N.Harris et al.—Costello-Davidsmeyer-Fortner), both **vetoed**.

Tinted Windows. A medical certification allowing tinted windows need be renewed by the driver’s physician only every 4 years (not annually) (H.B. 5468, Meier-Brauer-Leitch—McCarter).

Traffic Signals. A flashing yellow arrow in a traffic signal will allow drivers to enter the intersection cautiously to go where the arrow points, and pedestrians to cross while facing the yellow arrow—unless another traffic-control device forbids walking. Vehicles so entering the intersection will not have the right of way over other users; pedestrians so entering will not have the right of way over vehicles that were in the intersection when the arrow began flashing (S.B. 1381, Koehler et al.—Gordon-Booth).

Truck Weight Limits. *Powered by gases.* Vehicles powered by natural or propane gas may exceed statutory weight limits by 2,000 pounds, except on Interstate highways and where specific weight limits are posted (S.B. 3574, Sandoval et al.—Mayfield-D. Burke-DeLuca).

TRANSPORTATION

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Transporting gases. During an emergency propane supply disaster, the weight limit for trucks with cargo tanks carrying only propane or liquefied petroleum gas will be increased to specified amounts, except on Interstate highways (S.B. 3139, McCann-Manar—Davidsmeyer-Reis-Cavaletto-Kay-Bost et al.).

Vehicle Registration. *Grace period for sticker.* A vehicle may be operated for up to 30 days after its license plate sticker expires if the driver has a printed receipt showing renewal payment to the Secretary of State (S.B. 2802, Van Pelt-McConnaughay—Turner et al.).

Without titling. If a person seeks to register a vehicle with no certificate of title, the Secretary of State can issue a temporary, non-transferable provisional certificate lasting 3 years. If someone else claims ownership, the holder of the provisional certificate must post a bond for 1.5 times the Secretary's estimate of vehicle value. A driver of an "autocycle" (a car with three wheels) must have a regular driver's license; the autocycle must have special 4 x 7-inch plates (S.B. 3130, Harmon et al.—Lilly).

Veterans and Disability Parking. A veteran initially reported by a physician or the Department of Veterans' Affairs as having a permanent disability can renew a disability parking decal without submitting evidence of continuing disability, but the Secretary of State may require Illinois residency verification (S.B. 3255, T.Cullerton et al.—Kifowit-Moylan-Soto-D.Harris-Bost et al.). □

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STATE GOVERNMENT & PENSIONS

(continued from p. 21)

to fund employer contributions to the system must rise gradually from fiscal year 2016 until the system's actuarial liabilities are at least 90% funded; employee contributions must also rise in stages, to 10% in 2019. Required employer contributions can be judicially ordered. Any future benefit increases under the system will be paid only if a statute provides for funding (**P.A. 98-622** (2014), enacted by S.B. 1523, J.Cullerton-Sandoval-Muñoz—Madigan).

State systems. The funding goal for the General Assembly, State Employees', State Universities, and Teachers' Retirement Systems is raised from 90% to 100% of actuarial liabilities by July of 2044. Agency projections of funding needs sent to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget are to include state contributions for normal costs of those pension systems and for reducing their unfunded liabilities. Transfers are to be made from the General Revenue Fund to the Pension Stabilization Fund in future fiscal years (rising to \$1 billion per fiscal year starting in 2020) until 2045, unless those systems reach 100% funding before then. Transfers from the Pension Stabilization Fund to any of those pension systems will not count toward mandated state contributions to them. If the state does not appropriate enough for any fiscal year to pay normal cost, reduce unfunded liabilities, and make transfers to the Pension Stabilization Fund as provided by law, the board of each such retirement system is to sue for a writ of *mandamus* to compel an appropriation. However, such payments are subordinate in priority to payments on the state's General Obligation bonds.

For a Tier 1 member of one of those systems (one who began service before 2011) born after May of 1968,

the minimum age to retire, or to retire without reduction due to early retirement, increases by 4 months for each year the member was younger than 46 on June 1, 2014, to 5 years for a member under age 32 on that date. Automatic 3% annual increases in pensions will apply to only \$1,000 or \$800 (varying by system) of annual pension per year of service on which the pension is based; those amounts will be indexed to the CPI-U starting in 2016. Some automatic increases will be omitted (mostly for members who were under 50 on June 1, 2014). For Tier 2 members (those who began service after 2010), each annual increase will be an un compounded (a) 3% of the original pension or (b) half the CPI-U increase, whichever is less. Active Tier 1 members' pension contributions are reduced. No system may use pension contributions to subsidize retiree health care.

Up to 5% of Tier 1 members of each of those five systems who were in service on June 1, 2014 can choose a defined-contribution plan (similar to a 401(k) plan) instead of earning further credit under the pension plan.

The annual compensation of Tier 1 members to be counted for pension purposes is limited to the smallest of (a) a set dollar amount (\$106,800, adjusted for later inflation), (b) the member's pay rate on June 1, 2014, or (3) the member's pay rate at the end of the member's last term in office or union contract, if any. In most of the state systems, plus those for municipal employees and Cook County employees and officers, unused vacation and sick time will not count toward pension eligibility of persons hired after May of 2014, and such persons can neither receive nor buy retirement credit for unused vacation and sick time (**P.A. 98-599** (2013), enacted by S.B. 1 Raoul-Radogno-Biss—Madigan-Durkin-Nekritz-Senger). □

David R. Miller
Deputy Director for Research

BILLS WITH GOVERNOR'S ACTION

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

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

Information on all 2012 bills and Public Acts, including their texts, is available at: <http://www.ilga.gov/>
 Click on the "Bills & Resolutions" or "Public Acts" link near the top of the page for information on a given bill or Public Act. Information on the General Assembly's workload over the years can be found at the LRU's page.

H.B.	Public Act 98-	H.B.	Public Act 98-	H.B.	Public Act 98-	S.B.	Public Act 98-	S.B.	Public Act 98-
8	1050	4329	800	5707	669	741	651	2995	948
11	624	4410	855	5755	696	822	815	3049	1033
105	691	4440	645	5785	1002	852	1023	3071	952
209	591	4527	639	5815	635	853	620	3076	1110
802	1014	4594	905	5852	935	902	752	3110	954
1040	627	4597	906	5856	1003	927	873	3130	777
1322	683	4652	805	5868	983	930	V	3139	956
1463	1054	4653	994	5869	1044	978	637	3149	844
2378	1009	4741	995	5889	1085	1103	874	3217	845
2453	634	4745	1017	5892	795	1381	798	3222	986
2747	706	4783	1068	5911	1045	1523	622	3224	781
3638	1035	4784	735	5922	748	1681	1095	3225	960
3659	709	5079	913	5925	1046	1922	641	3231	961
3695	885	5080	914	5926	939	2015	V	3255	879
3724	632	5085	1072	6060	642	2187	668	3259	702
3744	1012	5290	919	6093	677	2202	985	3267	1114
3765	886	5322	1042	6094	678	2352	1032	3275	987
3793	675	5323	920	6095	679	2583	870	3283	846
3794	780	5331	V	6096	680	2597	754	3287	633
3796	V	5354	643	6097	681	2612	1098	3290	847
3814	657	5393	646			2636	775	3294	1116
3816	794	5410	690	S.B.	Public Act	2690	662	3306	967
3829	888	5431	1011		98-	2695	867	3312	644
3833	694	5468	737	1	599	2727	638	3313	875
3937	1059	5491	1076	10	597	2731	697	3318	968
3948	1036	5503	738	121	693	2744	1024	3405	1119
4075	V	5523	1020	125	1005	2773	825	3409	665
4082	892	5526	981	220	674	2780	782	3411	650
4093	980	5563	1051	226	1031	2782	868	3412	972
4113	1061	5567	926	232	1047	2791	791	3433	698
4123	1062	5588	739	274	682	2793	1102	3434	699
4157	1037	5598	808	336	789	2801	1025	3440	1006
4207	801	5623	930	352	1089	2802	1103	3441	792
4208	894	5666	1079	452	1022	2808	1104	3443	692
4216	1063	5684	1080	497	653	2928	857	3468	975
4236	896	5688	743	498	750	2934	664	3504	1007
4269	897	5689	1021	640	984	2937	831	3558	1013
4277	898	5692	787	643	813	2955	833	3574	1029
4290	899	5701	774	644	864	2958	990		
4304	1015	5703	988	728	941	2966	858		

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSALS

Two proposed amendments to the Illinois Constitution will be on ballots this November.

Crime Victims. The Illinois Constitution’s section on crime victims’ rights, added by a 1992 amendment, would be strengthened. Proposed additions include (1) a right to notice and a hearing before the court rules on a request to obtain a victim’s confidential or privileged communications or records; (2) a right to be heard at any proceeding, occurring after arraignment of the defendant, at which a right of the victim is at issue, or a plea, sentencing, or release is involved; (3) a right to have the safety of the victim and victim’s family considered in any decision on bail and conditions of release; and (4) making the rights in that section apply even without legislative action (HJR-CA 1, Lang-Fine-Cabello-Smidly-Mayfield et al.—Steans-Noland-Hunter-Collins-Hutchinson et al.)

Voting. The Suffrage and Elections article of the Constitution would be amended by adding a new section saying: “No person shall be denied the right to register to vote or to cast a ballot in an election based on race, color, ethnicity, status as a member of a language minority, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or income.” (HJR-CA 52, Madigan-Ford-Durkin-W.Davis-Thapedi et al.—Raoul-Collins-Hutchinson-Van Pelt-Hunter et al.)

Types of Actions Governor Can Take on Bills

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

Total Veto

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

Amendatory Veto

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

Item and Reduction Vetoes

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

ABSTRACTS 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.

African-American Family Commission

Annual report, FY 2013

The Commission began implementing its Community Economic Development Grant program with grants of \$5,000-\$25,000 to African-American small business owners. Its total operating expense was \$517,008, including \$422,244 for personnel. Eleven new commissioners were appointed. (20 ILCS 3903/30; undated, rec'd May 2014, 28 pp.)

Agriculture Dept.

Agricultural areas annual report, 2013

Illinois had 116,887 acres reserved from development in 23 counties. Jersey County has the most (9,637). Boone County removed 259 acres. Maps show areas; table lists acres by county. (505 ILCS 5/20.1; Dec. 2013, rec'd May 2014, 4 pp.)

Attorney General

Social Security Number Protection Task Force report, 2013

Task Force examines state procedures to avoid unauthorized release of Social Security numbers (SSNs), and ways to replace SSNs with other numbers for state use. Reports some successes, including changes to an Illinois Supreme Court rule to restrict SSN use in court documents. Also mentions a U.S. Senate bill (later defeated) proposing to remove SSNs from Medicare cards and communications to Medicare enrollees. (20 ILCS 4040/10(c); Dec. 2013, rec'd Jan. 2014, 9 pp. + 7 appendices)

Board of Higher Education

Budget recommendations, FY 2015

Made recommendations for operations, grants, and capital improvements. Minimum recommendations for higher education operations and grants from general funds were: U of I, \$664 million; SIU, \$204 million; NIU, \$93 million; ISU, \$74 million; WIU, \$53 million; EIU, \$44 million; Northeastern, \$38 million; Chicago State, \$37 million; Governors State, \$25 million; community colleges, \$293 million; and Illinois Math and Science Academy, \$18 million. (Also offered higher recommendations in case funding is provided.) Capital recommendation was \$1.55 billion. Also reported on capital improvements and historical Illinois higher education budget data. (110 ILCS 205/8; issued & rec'd Feb. 2014, 84 pp. + 4 appendices)

Central Management Services Dept.

Bilingual employees, 2013

CMS had 5 bilingual employees in March 2013. Each spoke Spanish. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; March 2013, rec'd April 2013, 2 pp.)

Business Enterprise Program for Minorities, Females, and Persons with Disabilities, FY 2013 annual report

State agencies and universities awarded \$321 million in contracts to businesses certified under the program—exceeding the statutory goal by 11%. Lists statutory and targeted goals and value of contracts to such firms by 65 agencies and universities. (30 ILCS 575/8f; issued & rec'd March 2014, 69 pp.)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity Dept.

Angel Investment Tax Credit Program, 2013

Program encourages interested persons and firms to invest in qualified Illinois new businesses. In 2013, 374 claimants got about \$10 million in tax credits. Of 109 businesses registered as qualified, 46 got investments qualifying for credits. The 109 registered businesses employed 458 Illinoisans. (35 ILCS 5/220(h); issued & rec'd Feb. 2014, 41 pp.)

Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund Annual Report, 2014

Fund collects money to help low-income households buy energy. In May 2014 its balance was \$28,863. Recommendations include: revise requirements that donations be used in the county of origin; expand allowable uses of donations; and seek more funding sources such as Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. (305 ILCS 22/35); issued & rec'd May 2014, 6 pp.)

High Impact Business designation

Cronus Chemicals, LLC was designated a high-impact business for a fertilizer plant in Tuscola, allowing tax credits and exemptions for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); March 2014, rec'd April 2014, 2 pp.)

Renewable Energy Resources Program report, 2013

RERP has promoted over \$354 million of total investments in renewable energy projects in Illinois since 1997. It awarded 223 grants and over 1,611 rebates worth over \$54 million by December 2013. In 2013, it awarded nearly \$3 million in incentives to support over \$15.6 million in renewable energy projects—\$1.2 million in solar and wind energy rebate incentives and \$1.6 million in grants for larger solar and wind energy projects. (20 ILCS 687/6-3(e); undated, rec'd March 2014, 10 pp.)

Corrections Dept.

Quarterly report, Jan. 1, 2014

Adult facilities on November 30, 2013 had 48,748 residents (52% over rated capacity but 3% below bedspace).

They included 896 in adult transition centers (146 over rated capacity but 62 below bedspace) and 46 in electronic detention. Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 6.4. Nearly all were double-celled (68%) or multi-celled (26%), with about 32 square feet of actual living area each. Department projects December 2014 population at 49,831. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 8,553. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; Jan. 2014, rec'd March 2014, 12 tables)

Quarterly report, April 1, 2014

On February 28, 2014, adult facilities held 48,525 residents—51% over rated capacity of 32,084 but 4% below operational capacity of 50,409. Number was projected to rise to 50,065 by March 2015. Most were double-celled (68%) or multi-celled (26%), with about 32 square feet of living area each. Adult transition centers held 892 (142 over rated capacity but 66 below bedspace). Average ratio of prisoners to security staff was 6.4. Enrollment (unduplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 8,158. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; April 2014, rec'd June 2014, 12 tables)

Supplemental Sentence Credit Report, March-Sept. 2013

This is the first report under P.A. 97-697 (2012) requiring the Department to report how many prisoners got sentence credit for good conduct (and related data). It reports the following for March-September 2013 (classified

in the report by specific crime for which each prisoner was held):

Felony class	No. getting credit	Average credit (days)
X	143	127
1	364	126
2	432	128
3	418	120
4	617	91
Overall	1,974	114

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-3(3.5); undated, rec'd Jan. 2014, 5 pp.)

Human Services Dept.

Autism Progress Report, 2013

Describes progress of DHS Autism Task Force in addressing early intervention for children with autism; improving family support so they can stay at home; transitioning to and from public schools; and feasibility of getting federal help. Actions include completing survey on autism support services offered in public colleges and universities; developing a transition module for families; increasing enrollment in Early Intervention Program; and completing 146 early intervention training programs. Autism Research Fund held \$64,376. Autism Task Force gave NIU a research grant to begin study on "Autism Spectrum Disorders: Advancing Understanding of Youth in Foster Care." (20 ILCS 1705/57; issued & rec'd Jan. 2014, 14 pp.)

Emergency & Transitional Housing Program, FY 2013

Using public and private shelters, Emergency & Transitional Housing (ETH) program provided over 3 million shelter nights, 3.1 million meals, and 1.5 million units of support services to homeless persons in FY 2013 at a cost of \$8.7 million. It served 30,435 adults, 11,976 children, and 26,403 households. (305 ILCS 5/12-4.5; undated, rec'd April 2014, 20 pp.)

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

Williams consent decree report, 2013

Reports on efforts under the *Williams v. Quinn* consent decree to de-institutionalize mentally ill persons. The state committed to transferring 643 to community-based settings or had leases signed with transition imminent by June 30, 2013—exceeding the decree's mandate to transition 640 class members and develop 640 permanent supportive housing units by the end of the second year. Total operational cost of the decree for calendar 2013 was \$2.97 million. Also includes updated implementation reports and information on patients, services, costs, and budgets. (20 ILCS 1705/73; undated, rec'd Dec. 2013, 95 pp. + appendices)

Insurance Dept.

Office of Consumer Health Insurance annual report, 2012

The Office helps consumers with health insurance needs, and reports in health insurance trends. Its staff received 23,917 calls. Exhibits classify calls by location and subject, and lists materials often sent to consumers. (215 ILCS 134/90(a)(7)); Jan. 2013, rec'd March 2014, 50 pp.)

Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Mobile Team Training Units report, FY 2013

Sixteen units trained 44,800 police and criminal justice professionals at an average cost of \$193 each. Units spent \$8.65 million in federal, state, and local funds. They offered 63 mandatory firearms courses, training 475 officers. (50 ILCS 720/6; Jan. 2014, rec'd May 2014, 14 pp.)

Revenue Dept.

Live Theater Tax Credit report, Jan.-March 2014

The credit helped create or retain 348 technical crew, office, and support

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FIRST READING

A publication of the Legislative Research Unit

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ABSTRACTS

(continued from p. 27)

jobs, but no talent jobs. Estimated theater production spending brought to Illinois was \$2.94 million. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd May 2014, 1 p.)

State Board of Education

Charter schools biennial report, school years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013
Illinois had 64 charter schools with 143 campuses, serving 59,925 students. Reports charter schools' growth and

closures; racial and socioeconomic makeup; special-needs students; curriculum design, staff licensure, school calendar, and pay; student performance on standardized tests (ISAT and/or PSAE); and retention and graduation rates. Results varied greatly among school districts; but charter schools overall showed student achievement gains about equal to or slightly above traditional schools' (105 ILCS 5/27A-12; issued & rec'd Jan. 2014, 78 pp., + enclosures)

State Universities Retirement System

Emerging Investment Managers, FY 2013

On June 30, 2013, 21 of SURS' 47 investment managers (45%) were owned by minorities, females, or persons with disabilities. SURS assets managed by such firms were \$3.67 billion (25.1% of its portfolio), up \$510 million from 2012's \$3.16 billion (23.3%). Appendices have information on SURS board policies, investment managers, brokers-dealers, and affirmative action

programs of SURS providers. (40 ILCS 5/1/109.1; issued & rec'd Dec. 2013, 12 pp. + appendices)

Workforce Investment Board

Measuring Progress: Benchmarking Workforce Development in Illinois
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 (but some data on this had not been updated since 2008). Illinois is keeping up in percentage of population with high school diplomas, and ahead of U.S. and most benchmark states in percentage with bachelors' degrees. Illinois is also keeping up with benchmarks in average earnings growth and in employee productivity. Recommends revising benchmarks to address data limitations, and adding information on other population groups including people with disabilities. (20 ILCS 3975/4.5(b); Sept. 2013, rec'd Feb. 2014, 35 pp.)