



FIRST READING



ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH UNIT

VOLUME 30, NO. 4

JUNE 2017

States, Federal Government Address Child Sex Trafficking

Terms like “human trafficking” and “child sex trafficking” have become familiar in recent years, but what they describe remains shadowy to many people. The U.S. State Department uses the term “sex trafficking” to refer to any sex act that occurs due to force, threat of force, coercion, or fraud by a third person. It is called child sex trafficking if a participant is under 18. Although this is not a new problem, modern technology makes it easier to recruit victims and promote the commercial sex trade.

Federal, and most states’, laws do not require evidence of force, fraud, or coercion to convict third parties of child sex trafficking. This article discusses sex trafficking statistics; federal laws; and laws and bills of Illinois and other states on child sex trafficking.

Statistics

No reliable statistics are available on sex trafficking in the U.S. due to the secretive nature of the crime. What statistics are available are believed to underreport its incidence. But the National Human Trafficking Hotline has some of the best data on human trafficking due to its direct involvement with victims. Last year the Hotline received reports of 7,572 human trafficking cases involving 16,812 victims. Of those 7,572 cases, 5,551 involved sex trafficking; 268 others had elements of both sex and labor trafficking. Minors were victims in at least 2,387 reported trafficking cases, although the Hotline data did not reflect how many of those were involved in sex trafficking.

Illinois ranked eighth among the states in human trafficking cases reported to the Hotline in 2016, with 198 human trafficking cases involving 517 victims. Of those, 156 were for sex trafficking, and 10 others had elements of both sex and labor trafficking. Minors were trafficking victims in at least 67 cases.

Federal Laws

A federal criminal law prohibits sex trafficking of minors—or of adults if force, fraud, or coercion is used—“in or affecting interstate commerce or foreign commerce” Penalties can be as high as 15 years to life in prison. However, since federal jurisdiction of such acts depends on their connection with commerce crossing state lines, most enforcement of sex trafficking laws is done by states.

The federal Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (2014) calls for more state involvement in fighting child sex trafficking, especially of children in state child welfare agencies. To continue getting federal funding, those agencies must implement plans and procedures to find and document child sex trafficking victims (and those at risk of becoming victims), and screen and evaluate them for services needed. Those deemed at risk of sex trafficking include (1) children who have open child welfare case files but have not been

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removed from home; (2) children under 18 who have run away from foster care; (3) children not in foster care who are receiving adoption assistance; and (4) at the option of the state, anyone under age 26 whether or not in foster care. State agencies must report children identified as sex trafficking victims to law enforcement within 24 hours.

Child welfare agencies must also develop and implement procedures to find children missing from foster care. These plans are to include protocols for determining why a child ran away from a placement; what experiences the child had while absent from care; and whether the child is a victim of sex trafficking. If possible, the welfare agency should respond in future placements to the factors that caused the child to run away. Beginning this year, state agencies must report the total number of child sex trafficking victims each year to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Penalties for Child Sex Trafficking

Every state prohibits child sex trafficking under some statutory term. But the extent to which traffickers are punished and victims are helped varies among states. At least two nongovernmental organizations (Polaris and Shared Hope International) analyze state anti-trafficking laws. They give Illinois laws on this topic grades of “A” or “B” overall. But these organizations describe Illinois as having room for improvement on some topics. Illinois’ penalties for child sex trafficking are described below and compared to those of surrounding states.

Illinois

Involuntary sexual servitude of a minor (child sex trafficking) varies in severity with the minor’s age and whether force or threat of force was used:

Minor’s age	Felony class	Possible prison term
Under 17	X	6-30*
17 (if force or threat used)	X	6-30*
17 (without force or threat)	1	4-15*

* The maximum term may be doubled if aggravating facts are found.

A fine up to \$25,000 can also be imposed for a felony.

The State Police report called *Crime in Illinois* for 2015 reported 17 arrests for sex trafficking offenses and 53 sex trafficking victims. The report combines data from 741 out of some 1,000 law enforcement agencies in Illinois; the Chicago Police Department and Cook County Sheriff’s office are among those reporting.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority also compiles information on arrests for involuntary sexual servitude of a minor. It reported 15 such arrests in 2015, but only 12 in 2016. But by even the most conservative estimates, there are more violations than arrests for this crime.

Table 1 compares penalties in Illinois with those in surrounding states. Illinois has lesser penalties for child sex trafficking than many of its neighbors.

Table 1: Child Sex Trafficking Penalties in Midwest States

<i>State</i>	<i>Felony class</i>	<i>Maximum prison term</i>	<i>Max. fine</i>
Illinois	Class X	6-30 years (may be extended to 60)	\$25,000
		4-15 years (may be extended to 30)	
	Class 1		25,000
Indiana	Level 2	10-30 years	10,000
	Level 3	3-16 years	10,000
Iowa	Class B	Up to 25 years	1,000 surcharge
	Class C	Up to 10 years	1,000-10,000 + 1,000 surcharge
Kentucky	Class A	20-50 years	
	Class B	10-20 years	
Michigan	Felony sex trafficking	Up to 20 years	20,000
Missouri	First Degree	Life with no parole in first 25 years	Not applicable
	Second Degree	At least 10 years	250,000
Wisconsin	Class C	Up to 40 years	100,000

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, “Increased Penalties for Minors” (April 2017), provided by Meghan McCann, Senior Policy Specialist.

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Related Illinois Laws

A 2010 Illinois law immunized minors from prosecution for prostitution. Police must report any minor suspected of prostitution to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), which must begin an investigation into possible child abuse within 24 hours. However, minors can be prosecuted for prostitution-related offenses such as loitering.

Illinois' anti-trafficking law requires mandatory restitution to a victim. Traffickers of minors are also subject to property forfeiture. Any fines imposed are to go to the Specialized Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking Fund, which can be used by the Department of Human Services to make grants to nongovernmental organizations to deliver services to sex trafficking victims. However, the Department reports that the fund has not received enough revenue to make a grant.

The Department may offer emergency services to victims of human trafficking, but any services are subject to availability of funds.

Services for Child Victims in Illinois

Since many minor victims of sex trafficking either are already in the child welfare or juvenile justice system, or are referred there by law enforcement, they have more

chance to receive services than adults. But some observers have suggested ways to improve services for such youth.

Justice Department Report

A study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice evaluated three nongovernmental programs providing services to young victims of sex trafficking in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco. Over the study period (January 2011 through June 2013), the programs served a total of 201 minors ranging in age from 12 to 18.

The Chicago program, called Salvation Army Trafficking Outreach Program and Intervention Techniques (STOP-IT), served 35 sex-trafficked youths. Over 30% of them were involved with the state welfare system. The study found that in many instances in all three cities, state welfare systems did not recognize or respond to a child's sex trafficking.

The authors' recommendations for child welfare systems included: (1) developing alternative placements for youth; (2) providing older youth with consistent transition services; and (3) allowing providers flexibility to avoid reporting the whereabouts of youth who run away from placements (since some are reluctant to return to past placements). Recommendations for the police and/or juvenile justice system included: (1) treating minors as victims; (2) recognizing force and coercion by traffickers as a factor in minors' involvement in illicit activities; and (3) collaborating with prosecution and service providers to

support victim-informed investigations.

DCFS Workgroup Report

In 2015 the General Assembly created the Department of Children and Family Services Multi-Disciplinary Workgroup to review treatment of young victims of sex trafficking in state care. In early 2017 the Workgroup issued its findings. It said that as of November 2016, at least 137 youth in the state's care had been victims of sex trafficking. But the report says that those are only the cases confirmed by police or victims, and that there probably are more young victims of sex trafficking.

The Workgroup says that Illinois has only two facilities offering specialized care for youth who have been involved in sex trafficking. DCFS does not contract with either facility, so it cannot place youth there. The Workgroup recommended that, along with current placement options, the state develop specialized licensed foster homes, a group home, a residential facility, and a secure residential facility exclusively for care of youth victims of sex trafficking. Other recommendations included additional prevention and educational programs.

Other States' Laws and Bills

Laws

Shared Hope International analyzes, compares, and grades state child sex trafficking laws annually. Its grade for Illinois in 2016 was "B," indicating fairly strong

laws but with room for improvement. Shared Hope issues state-to-state comparison charts on over 20 different aspects of child trafficking laws. At least five provisions found in other states were not found in Illinois as of August 1, 2016:

- 43 states required convicted child sex traffickers to register as sex offenders. Illinois did not.
- 28 states barred a mistake about a minor's age as a defense to prosecution for buying sexual services from the minor. Illinois did not bar that defense.
- At least 19 states mandated training of law enforcement personnel on human trafficking (including at least 12 requiring training on child sexual exploitation). In 19 other states, training on human trafficking was not mandated but was available (including 8 states with training addressing sexual exploitation of children). Illinois was among 12 states with no training mandated or available.

- Illinois requires police to refer youth who may have been involved in sex trafficking to DCFS; but the law does not require DCFS to provide specialized services to victims. In 13 other states, child welfare agencies have specialized services for youth victims of sex trafficking. An example is Louisiana, where victims get safe-house placement plus specialized services.
- Arkansas, Louisiana, and Washington have laws against providing travel services for engaging in sex with underage persons (sex tourism). Five other states (Alaska, Hawaii, Missouri, New York, and Tennessee) have laws against sex tourism generally, but they are not specific to minors and do not have higher penalties if victims are minors. Illinois has no law on this topic.

Bills

Innovative approaches to combat sex trafficking have been introduced in at least eight other states in 2017 so far. At least six have

bills focusing on training and education on sex trafficking. A Connecticut bill proposed to train some kinds of hospital staff on sex trafficking. Bills in Kansas, Kentucky, and Texas would train truck drivers on the topic (since trafficked minors sometimes hang around truck stops to solicit customers). Arkansas and Connecticut bills would train teachers on signs of trafficking in students. Bills in North Carolina and Texas would develop sex trafficking education for students.

A Pennsylvania bill seeks to help victims get past trafficking experiences by offering up to \$10,000 to have trafficking-related tattoos removed or replaced.

A Maryland bill would require lodging establishments to keep records of all guests' transactions and receipts for at least 6 months. Hotel and motel staff would be trained to recognize human trafficking and activities commonly associated with it. □

*Ashley Musser
Research Associate
(with assistance from Ivaylo
Valchev, Research Assistant)*



Justin Slaughter (D-27, Chicago) was appointed in January 2017 to replace Monique Davis in both the 99th and 100th General Assemblies after her retirement. He has a B.A. in political science from the University of Chicago and an MPPA from Northwestern University. Before his appointment, he was the Legislative Coordinator for the Secretary of the Cook County Board. He also worked in the Cook County Bureau of Administration, and was district director for Commissioner Stanley Moore. Before working for Cook County, he was a policy advisor to Governor Quinn; Deputy Director at the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice; and district director for Senator Kwame Raoul.

States Act to Protect Children, Pets Left in Cars

On a sunny day with an outside temperature of 70° F., a vehicle's inside temperature can reach 89° in only 10 minutes, and 104° in 30 minutes. Children or pets enclosed in vehicles are at risk of heat stroke and even death. States have begun addressing this issue by authorizing bystanders to enter a locked vehicle if necessary to save a distressed child or animal from extreme temperatures or other dangerous conditions.



Photo from mnn.com

Laws of at least 14 states authorize bystanders to use force to open vehicles to save children, and at least 10 states for animals (some of these laws will not take effect until this summer):

Children

Alabama*	Kentucky	Tennessee
Arizona*	Missouri	Vermont
Colorado*	Ohio	Virginia
Florida	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Indiana	South Carolina	

Animals

Arizona*	Massachusetts
California	Ohio
Colorado*	Tennessee
Florida	Vermont
Indiana†	Wisconsin

* Effective in August 2017.

† Effective in July 2017.

Most such laws require a person using force for vehicle entry to meet five conditions:

- (1) Determine that it is locked and has no other reasonable access point.
- (2) Have a reasonable, good-faith belief that entry is needed because a child or animal is in imminent danger.
- (3) Make a good-faith effort to contact a police or fire department or call 911 either before, or as soon as possible after, forced entry.
- (4) Use no more force than is necessary in the circumstances.
- (5) Stay with the child or animal in a safe place until first responders arrive.

A few of these states also require the person to put a note on the windshield with the person's contact information, reason for entry, location of the child or animal, and fact that law enforcement has been notified.

In most of these states, a person who meets the law's requirements is immune from civil liability for forcible entry. Indiana's law as to animals, which takes effect July 1, 2017, makes a rescuer of an animal liable for half of vehicle repair costs; but there will be no charge for forcible entry to save a child.

Among states not authorizing such "Good Samaritan" rescues, many authorize forcible rescues from vehicles by police, firefighters, and/or animal control officers. Illinois authorizes forcible rescues from vehicles, for animals only, by police or animal control officers.

Illinois Laws

Illinois has no statute authorizing bystanders to rescue unattended children or pets by breaking into vehicles. But it does have laws punishing parents and animal owners for leaving their charges in dangerous conditions.

Criminal Code

The Criminal Code of 2012 prohibits endangering the life or health of a child. This crime can be committed by knowingly (1) causing or permitting the life or health of a child under age 18 to be endangered, or (2) causing or permitting a child to be in circumstances endangering life or health. Violation is a Class A misdemeanor if a first offense, or a Class 3 felony if a repeat offense. If it proximately causes a child's death, it is a Class 3 felony that can be punished by 2 to 10 years in prison.

Humane Care for Animals Act

This act prohibits confinement of any animal in a motor vehicle in a manner that threatens its health or life without proper ventilation or other protection against extreme heat or cold. "Animal" is defined as every living creature, domestic or wild, excluding man.

An animal control officer, police officer, or Department of Agriculture investigator may use reasonable means to enter a vehicle and rescue an animal if the officer (1) has probable cause to believe that section is being violated and (2) first makes a reasonable effort to find the owner or person responsible for the vehicle or pet.

Violation is a Class C misdemeanor for a first offense or a Class B misdemeanor for a repeat offense.

Current S.B. 1510 (Holmes), among other changes, would make each animal illegally confined a separate offense. It was assigned to the Senate Criminal Law Committee but re-referred to the Assignments Committee for lack of action. □

Jonathon Kosciwicz
Research Assistant

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly

The Legislative Research Unit staff is required to prepare abstracts of reports required to be filed with the General Assembly. Legislators may receive copies of entire reports by sending the enclosed form to the State Government Report Distribution Center at the Illinois State Library. Abstracts are published quarterly. Legislators who wish to receive them more often may contact the executive director.

Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

Annual Report, FY 2015

Adult Redeploy Illinois offers incentives to counties implementing community-based plans in lieu of prison for nonviolent crimes. There are 24 programs at 22 sites in 39 counties. The budget impasse stalled the program's momentum in mid-2015; enrollment declined 28%, and broad cuts were required. Program funding was in a June 2016 stopgap budget, bringing fiscal stability through June 2017. (730 ILCS 190/20(e)(2)(I); issued & rec'd Oct. 2016, 43 pp.)

Aging Dept.

Adult protective services annual report, FY 2015

Program took 14,858 reports of abuse, including 2,723 involving persons with disabilities aged 18-59 (up 3% from FY 2014). Types reported (more than one can be alleged) were financial exploitation (7,983); emotional abuse (6,305); passive neglect (5,770); physical abuse (3,357); willful deprivation (1,778); confinement (1,221); and sexual abuse (697). Among alleged victims, 20% were 86 or older. The alleged abuser was a relative in 78% of cases. Department continued B*SAFE program and held 28th annual conference. (320 ILCS 20/11; undated, rec'd Sept. 2016, 3 pp.)

Home-delivered meals report, FY 2016

About 18,618 older adults received a home-delivered meal daily in FY 2016. About 50% were delivered hot, 26% cold, and 24% frozen. Most providers (64%) delivered 5 days per week; 16% delivered 6-7 days per week. There

were 1,735 adults on waiting list for such meals. Providers would need \$4.2 million more to serve them, and \$4.2 million more to serve the 1,650 denied meals. Also, 2,350 potential recipients lived in unserved areas. Also gives information on congregate meals and meal information by service area. (20 ILCS 105/4.07; Jan. 2016, rec'd Aug. 2016, 80 pp.)

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

Annual report on serving minority seniors, FY 2015

Profiles Illinois' minority elderly and state programs for them. Department on Aging provided services under Older Americans Act to 521,440 persons 60+. Department of Healthcare and Family Services paid \$9 billion for 114 million medical assistance services (based on claims filed and processed in FY 2015); 25% of services and 23% of expenditures were for the elderly. Minority elderly persons received 41% of elderly services (40% of elderly expenditures). Department of Human Services provided rehabilitation services (including home and vocational services) to 29,142 elderly persons (40.5% black, 5.34% Hispanic, 1.3% Asian, and 2.14% other minorities). Department of Public Health funded and oversaw programs (focused on minority communities) addressing AIDS and HIV, refugee health, cancer, suicide, Alzheimer's, tobacco use, and women's health. (20 ILCS 105/4.06; undated, rec'd Feb. 2017, 44 pp.)

Agriculture Dept.

Agricultural areas annual report, 2015

State had 56 agricultural areas (122,888 acres) reserved from development in 23 counties. Henry County had largest total (22,735 acres) and Jersey County had largest agricultural area (9,637 acres). Table lists acres by county; maps show areas. (505 ILCS 5/20.1; Dec. 2015, rec'd June 2016, 4 pp.)

Attorney General

Automated Victim Notification (AVN) System report, 2016

AVN informs victims, witnesses, family, police, and others by phone, e-mail, or text messages of changes in prisoner custody and case status. It had 358,595 registered users by mid-October 2016. In that fiscal year, 1,511,666 contact attempts were made by phone, 210,300 by e-mail, and 110,816 by text message. Crime victims can search offenders' custody status and register for notice of changes on the VINELink (Victim Information and Notification Every day) website as updated in September 2015. (725 ILCS 120/8.5(g)(2); Oct. 2016, rec'd Nov. 2016, 3 pp.)

Lead poisoning cases, 2016

Attorney General is required to report lead poisoning cases referred by Illinois Department of Public Health. It referred none in 2016, but Cook County Department of Public Health referred one. (410 ILCS 45/12.1; issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 1 p.)

Violent Crime Victims Assistance program, 2016

Attorney General made 248 VCVA grants for \$5.9 million to programs in these categories, among others: prosecutor-based, domestic violence, children's advocacy centers, sexual assault, and court-appointed special advocates. (725 ILCS 240/5(8); issued & rec'd Dec. 2016, 5 pp.)

Auditor General

CTA Retiree Health Care Trust, 2016

Annual review of CTA health-care trust funding showed that projected income plus assets (\$853.93 million)

exceeded projected benefits (\$811.15 million), so no benefit cuts or contribution increases were needed. (30 ILCS 5/3-2.3(b); issued & rec'd Dec. 2016, 9 pp. + appendix)

State Actuary report on pension systems, 2016

Reports actuarial assumptions and valuations of five state-funded retirement systems. Interest rate and inflation assumptions used to calculate state contributions to the systems were found reasonable; but recommends that SURS Board consider lowering interest rate assumption next year, and all boards review interest rate and inflation assumptions annually. Required state contributions are \$4.56 billion to TRS, \$1.75 billion to SURS, \$2.32 billion to SERS, \$146 million to JRS, and \$26.6 million to GARS—totaling \$8.81 billion. (30 ILCS 5/2-8.1(c); Dec. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 162 pp. + 3 appendices)

Board of Higher Education

Budget recommendations, FY 2017

Recommended amounts for operations, grants, and capital improvements. Minimum recommendations for higher ed operations and grants from General Funds were: U of I, \$662 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, \$292 million; and Illinois Math & Science Academy, \$18.6 million. Capital recommendation was \$1.3 billion. Also reported capital improvements and historical Illinois higher education data. (110 ILCS 205/8; Dec. 2015, rec'd Jan. 2017, 69 pp. + appendices)

Higher Education Veterans Service Act costs, 2016 report

Public colleges and universities spent \$8.1 million on programs and services for military or veteran students (\$4.4 million from state and \$3.7 million from federal and local sources). Illinois Student Assistance Commission got no state tuition and fee waiver

funding, costing public institutions about \$30.6 million. (110 ILCS 49/20; issued & rec'd Oct. 2016, 5 pp. + 5 appendices)

Public university tuition and fee waivers, FY 2015

Public universities granted 45,309 waivers worth \$465.7 million. By value, 25.7% went to undergraduate and 74.3% to graduate students. Of all waivers, 87.1% were discretionary. (110 ILCS 205/9.29; issued & rec'd June 2016, 3 pp. + 3 tables, 2 appendices)

Central Management Services Dept.

Disabled Hiring Initiatives report, FY 2016

The 550 participants in Successful Disability Opportunities Program are eligible for over 140 state job titles. Agencies hired 104 persons with disabilities in FY 2016—including 27 through this program. Employees with disabilities are 6.80% of state workers vs. 4.95% of Illinois labor force. (20 ILCS 405/405-122; issued & rec'd Aug. 2016, 11 pp.)

Hiring of ex-offenders by state vendors, FY 2016

All bid invitations are required to encourage state vendors to employ ex-offenders and self-report on those employed. Vendors reported hiring two ex-offenders in FY 2016. CMS seeks to improve vendor awareness and self-reporting. (30 ILCS 500/15-25(a) and 500/45-70; Dec. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 1 p.)

Hiring of veterans by state vendors, FY 2016

All state bid invitations must encourage vendors to hire veterans and report on those employed. Six vendors reported hiring 1,825 veterans in FY 2016. CMS seeks to improve vendor awareness and self-reporting. (30 ILCS 500/45-67; Dec. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 1 p.)

Recycling and recycled paper procurement update, FY 2016

I-CYCLE program was evaluated in FY 2016. As a result, in FY 2017 state-use contracts will be used for services under the program. About 52% of paper products CMS bought for state agencies came from recycled products. Lists other achievements. (415 ILCS 20/3(j); issued & rec'd Nov. 2016, 5 pp.)

State employee child care centers, 2016

State has two on-site child care centers for employees' children, in Springfield and Chicago. Chicago center was preparing for accreditation visit by National Association for the Education of Young Children. Springfield center got a new provider in 2016, and emphasizes learning through play and language. In 2016, 1,816 employees participated. (30 ILCS 590/3; undated, rec'd Jan. 2017, 3 pp.)

State-owned & surplus real property, 2016

Singer Mental Health Center was offered to local government and is available for sale. Jacksonville Development Center, DHS Blodgett Land, and Choate Mental Health & Development Center will be offered to local governments after appraisals. Auction is planned for former DOT Yard in Chicago. Two auctions for former DOT Blue Water Ditch failed. Tinley Park has a pending offer for Tinley Park Mental Health and Howe Development Centers. (30 ILCS 605/7.1(b); Oct. 2016, rec'd Nov. 2016, 1 p. + CD)

Chicago Transit Authority

Equal employment opportunity and disadvantaged business enterprise, FY 2016

On October 1, 2016 the CTA had 11,104 employees; 66% were male. Minorities were 84% of the total: 68% black, 13% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and under 1% American Indian. In FY 2016, 357 contracts totaling \$37.5 million were made with disadvantaged business enterprises. (70 ILCS

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Abstracts *(continued from p. 9)*

3615/2.31; Nov. 2016, rec'd Dec. 2016, 3 pp. + 3 appendices)

Chief Procurement Office

Sole-source procurements, FY 2016

A total of 707 contracts totaling \$663 million were made by sole-source procurement. They included 242 contracts (\$290 million) for general services and 465 (\$372 million) for higher education. Gives details on each contract. (30 ILCS 500/20-25(d); issued & rec'd Aug. 2016, 9 pp.)

Children and Family Services Dept.

Inspector General's report, FY 2016

One hundred child deaths met criteria for review, leading to 10 full investigations. Hotline took 1,032 calls; 71 were requests for investigation. Gives death and injury investigation summaries and recommendations, and DCFS responses. Provides 17-year child death retrospective, listing each child's status with DCFS at time of death and whether death was natural, accident, homicide, suicide, or undetermined. Inspector General reports on organizational harms and failures and provides systemic recommendations, including that DCFS commit to a remedy for large investigator caseloads. Lists past years' recommendations and status, and summaries of employee discipline. (20 ILCS 505/35.5(h); issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 294 pp. + 1 appendix)

Report on Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act, 2017

Since Act took effect in 2001, 103 infants have been relinquished under it, including 6 in 2016. Department continues to inform the public on safe alternatives to abandonment, including updating training curriculum and providing training at 15 hospitals. Every Illinois hospital has had an opportunity for staff training. (325 ILCS 2/65(c); issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 4 pp.)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity Dept.

Business Information Center report, 2015

First Stop Business Information Center answers business questions on state and federal requirements, regulatory processes, and aid. It handled 8,155 inquiries in 2015, including 1,850 general business questions; 1,259 on licensing and registration; and 4,120 on tax credits for small business job creation. Also, the Reg Flex program serves as a regulatory watchdog for small businesses. In 2015, 343 proposed state regulations were reviewed and 61 small business impact analyses done for JCAR consideration. (20 ILCS 608/15(q); Feb. 2016, rec'd Aug. 2016, 6 pp.)

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) tax credit annual report, 2015

Program gives tax credits to firms that create jobs or invest in state. In 2015, 23 projects were approved for over \$773 million in private investment and a projected 1,622 new and 346 retained jobs. Compares the program with neighboring states'; concludes Illinois is not as competitive. Program is set to expire at end of 2016. Profiles approved projects; updates tax status of past ones. (20 ILCS 620/5(c); June 2016, rec'd July 2016, 42 pp.)

Film Office annual report, FY 2016

Reports 13,590 jobs created (excluding vendors) and estimates \$250 million spent on film production. Of crew employees, 28% were nonwhite and 21% were white females. (35 ILCS 16/45(c); undated, rec'd Aug. 2016, 2 pp.)

Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund Annual Report, 2016

Fund collects money to help low-income households buy energy. Its May 2016 balance was \$28,947 but there was no practical way to disburse funds. Barriers included: requirement that donations be used in county of origin; competing energy fundraisers;

and reduction in contribution. Recommends abolishing Fund. (305 ILCS 22/35; May 2016, rec'd June 2016, 7 pp.)

High Impact Business designation

Fresenius Kabi Pharmaceuticals Holding was designated a High Impact Business, allowing building material sales tax exemptions for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); issued & rec'd June 2016, 3 pp.)

High Impact Business designation

Mendota Hills, LLC was designated a High Impact Business, allowing building material sales tax exemptions for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); issued & rec'd Dec. 2016, 2 pp. + 1 map)

High Impact Business designation

Twin Forks Wind Farm LLC was designated a High Impact Business, allowing building material sales tax exemptions for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); May 2016, rec'd June 2016, 1 p.)

Illinois Film Office quarterly report, April-June 2016

Office estimates creating or keeping 5,145 jobs (3,177 technical or office, 419 talent, and 1,549 extra) and \$46.4 million in Illinois film production spending. Crew and production office staff racial diversity was 29% (up from 25% in 2015). (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd Aug. 2016, 2 pp.)

Illinois Film Office quarterly report, July-Sept. 2016

An estimated 2,494 technical crew and office, 237 talent, and 308 extra jobs were created or retained. Film production brought \$31 million in spending to Illinois. Overall crew and production office staff racial diversity rose from 14% when program began to 25%. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd Nov. 2016, 2 pp.)

Live Theater Tax Credit, July-Sept. 2016

Lists no new jobs, vendor spending, or tax credits in the quarter, so no human infrastructure diversity assessment was made. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd Nov. 2016, 1 p.)

Live Theater Tax Credit, FY 2016, 4th quarter

Long-run theater had 488 technical and support job hires; \$5.63 million in total spending; \$3.4 million in wages; and \$2.59 million in vendor spending. Pre-Broadway theater had 254 technical and support job hires; \$5.81 million in total spending; \$1.38 million in wages; and \$4.25 million in vendor spending. Of technical and support job hires, 36% were nonwhite and 20% white females. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd Aug. 2016, 2 pp.)

Live Theater Tax Credit, FY 2016

Reports the same data as the FY 2016, 4th quarter report, because no program activity was reported for the first three quarters. Says that DCEO cannot directly track vendor jobs (which the law directs), but will seek to estimate effects through modeling in future reports. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(c); undated, rec'd Aug. 2016, 2 pp.)

State Mandates Catalog, 2016

Describes and categorizes state mandates on local governments (except school and community college districts) in 87th through 99th General Assemblies. Lists Public Acts imposing costs on local governments. Lists each mandate; type of government affected; supervising agency; and statutory citation. Has cost estimates for some entries, and whether mandates are reimbursable. (30 ILCS 805/7(c); undated, rec'd Dec. 2016, 228 pp.)

Commerce Commission

Cable & video services access annual report, 2016

Five companies added since 2007 made a total of 12 seeking video and cable service authority. In 2015, AT&T offered access to 2.4 million households (28.6% low-income);

WideOpenWest Illinois 473,027 (32% low-income); Highland Communication 4,219 (29% low-income); Mediacom 112,564 (41% low-income); and MCC Illinois 46,549 (37% low-income). Three Comcast affiliates offered access to 1.4 million households (93% of its territory; 29% low-income). First reports were received from four companies. Computer Techniques, Inc. offered access to 3,952 households (80% of its territory; 40% low-income), and Illinois Rural Electric Cooperative to 1,837 households (100% of its territory) but did not yet meet low-income household requirements. Mediacom Southeast offered access to 157 households (100% of its territory; 43% low-income). RCN Telecom Services of Illinois offered access to 366 households (8% of its territory) and did not meet low-income requirements. Co-Mo Comm, Inc. was not yet required to report. (220 ILCS 5/21-1101(k); issued & rec'd June 2016, 13 pp. + 11 attachments)

Communications Markets in Illinois, 2016

Gives data reported to the Commission and FCC on competition in basic local phone service and broadband services deployment. Illinois had 4.5 million landline subscribers, down from over 9 million in 2001. It had 13.2 million wireless accounts; 51% of adults lived in homes with only wireless service. (220 ILCS 5/13-407; Oct. 2016, rec'd Nov. 2016, 26 pp. + 2 appendices)

Electricity, gas, water, and sewer utilities annual report, 2016

Major electric utilities' 2015 average prices per kilowatt-hour: Commonwealth Edison, 11.41¢; MidAmerican Energy, 7.83¢; Ameren, 8.90¢; and Mt. Carmel, 11.8¢. Major gas utilities' 2015 average prices per therm: MidAmerican, 54.49¢; Nicor Gas, 53.60¢; North Shore, 78.49¢; Peoples Gas, 88.78¢; Ameren, 94.77¢; Consumers Gas, 66.91¢; Illinois Gas, 66.27¢; Liberty Utilities, 87.58¢; and Mt. Carmel, 101.05¢. Discusses industry energy planning; availability of services to all persons; studies and

investigations required by law; and effects of federal actions on state utility services. Makes no legislative recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/4-304; Jan. 2017, rec'd Feb. 2017, 69 pp. + 2 appendices)

Natural gas markets development, 2016

Forty-one alternative gas suppliers are certified by the ICC, up from 36 last year. Illinois has four utility service territories, served by Nicor Gas, Peoples Gas, North Shore Gas, and Ameren Illinois; three allow residential and small commercial customers to pick suppliers. Makes no recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/19-130; issued & rec'd Oct. 2016, 19 pp.)

Office of Retail Market Development, annual report 2016

ICC has certified 89 alternative (not electric utility) suppliers for retail electric customers (up 4 from last year); 67 were certified to serve residential and small commercial customers (up 7). They provided 75% of ComEd customers' electricity (down from last year) and 80% to 81% for Ameren customers (change from last year varies by area). Office seeks approval of new rulemaking procedures to address requirements for residential and small commercial customer suppliers. (220 ILCS 5/20-110; issued & rec'd June 2016, 51 pp.)

On-bill financing programs report, 2016

These programs allow utility customers to pay gradually through utility bills for energy-saving measures. Finds such programs cost-effective. Recommends continuance with modifications, and authority for Commission to: (1) order further program evaluations; (2) allow utilities to collect funds to pay for evaluations; (3) modify existing programs; (4) monitor program interest rates and financial components; and (5) review and modify multifamily programs. (220 ILCS 5/16-111.7(g); issued & rec'd Oct. 2016, 13 pp.)

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Transportation Regulatory Fund, FY 2016

Fund had income of \$9.2 million (\$5 million for motor carriers and \$4.2 million for railroads) and spent \$9.6 million (\$4.3 million for motor carriers and \$5.3 million for railroads). (625 ILCS 5/18c-1604; Sept. 2016, rec'd Oct. 2016, 8 pp.)

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Budget summary, FY 2017

On June 30, 2016, following a budgetary veto earlier in the year, General Assembly passed a stopgap budget with appropriations for FYs 2016 and 2017. Revenue declined \$5.5 billion for FY 2016. The FY 2017 new appropriation totaled \$67.9 billion. Total appropriation for General and Federal Funds rose. Also reports on SERS members by agency and State Employees Group Insurance, Medicaid, education funding, pension laws, state-funded retirement systems, state debt and credit rating, and special fund transfers. (25 ILCS 155/3(12); Aug. 2016, rec'd Sept. 2016, 334 pp.)

Public Safety Employee Benefits Act report, 2017

The Act grants special health insurance to public safety employees who suffer severe injuries at work. Responses were received from 506 persons and 132 municipalities in 2016 reporting year. They show at least \$7.76 million spent by 128 municipalities on premiums. (820 ILCS 320/17(d); issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 18 pp. + 4 appendices)

Corrections Dept.

Sex offender housing, 2016

No licensed transitional housing facilities for sex offenders remain. The last one closed in 2015. (730 ILCS 5/3-17-5(e); undated, rec'd Dec. 2016, 1 p.)

Educational Labor Relations Board

Annual report, FY 2016

Board handled representation,

unfair labor practice, and mediation cases. There were 73 representation cases filed in FY 2016; Board agents mediated one case. There were 191 charges of unfair labor practices filed; Board took action on 121. There were 11 impasse proceedings, 5 resulting in strikes. Gives school name, union, date filed, and strike date and duration of all impasse proceedings. Lists major Board and court cases. (115 ILCS 5/5(j); undated, rec'd Feb. 2017, 19 pp.)

Human Rights Dept.

Bilingual employees, 2016

Department had 28 bilingual employees—about 22% of its workforce. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; March 2016, rec'd Sept. 2016, 3 pp.)

Human Services Dept.

Community Mental Health Medicaid Trust Fund revenues and spending, FYs 2015 and 2016

Fund had \$87.7 million in revenue and \$82.9 million in total spending in FY 2015, and \$63.9 million in revenue and \$57.2 million in total spending in FY 2016. FY 2015 revenues saw more prior-year refunds than did FY 2016. Expenditures do not represent full program liabilities. (20 ILCS 1705/18.4(c-10); Aug. 2016, rec'd Sept. 2016, 1 p.)

Developmental disabilities services, FYs 2015 & 2016

Community Developmental Disabilities Services Trust Fund revenues were \$38.8 million in FY 2015 and \$46.6 million in FY 2016; spending was \$49.2 million in FY 2015 and \$48.9 million in FY 2016. Largest spending was for Children's Home Based Services in FY 2015 (\$16 million) and Community Integrated Living Arrangements in FY 2016 (\$27 million). (20 ILCS 1705/18.4(c-10); issued & rec'd Aug. 2016, 2 tables)

Inspector General's report on abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities, FY 2016

Actions included closing 3,319 abuse and neglect allegation investigations;

making unannounced site visits to all 14 DHS mental health or developmental disabilities facilities; and referring 63 facility or community agency employees to IDPH Health Care Worker Registry due to substantiated abuse, exploitation, or serious neglect. (20 ILCS 2435/60; Nov. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 25 pp.)

Social Services Block Grant and Local Initiative Fund receipts and transfers, FY 2016, 3rd quarter

Fund began the quarter with \$0.5 million and got \$19.6 million of federal funds in the quarter. It paid \$16.3 million to General Revenue Fund and \$3.3 million to Local Initiative Fund, ending with \$0.5 million. (305 ILCS 5/12-5; issued & rec'd June 2016, 1 p.)

Illinois Power Agency

Renewable resource procurement, 2016

Renewable energy cost most Com Ed and Ameren retail customers from 1.21% to 3.37% of their electric bills in 2014-15. The share of Illinois electricity from intermittent sources rose to 5.6% in 2015. Raising Renewable Portfolio Standard target could bring greater economic and environmental benefits. Alternative renewable distributed generation is being considered to provide added renewable energy to Illinois customers. Renewable Energy Resources Fund (RERF) was reduced by a \$98 million transfer to General Revenue Fund in April 2015. At reporting time, the Agency had received no FY 2016 appropriation of funds from the RERF. (20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)(5) and 220 ILCS 5/16-115D(d)(4); April 2016, rec'd Aug. 2016, 64 pp.)

Independent Tax Tribunal

Annual report, FY 2015

FY 2015 was Tribunal's first full fiscal year. It was created as an impartial forum for taxpayers to litigate disputes with the Department of Revenue. Of 270 cases opened, 112 were closed. Amounts involved totaled \$241.5 million. Statistics will mean more after

Tribunal is open for several years and has handled more cases. (35 ILCS 1010/1-85(e); Aug. 2015, rec'd May 2016, 3 pp.)

Insurance Dept.

Insurance cost containment report, 2016

Illinois policyholders paid \$24.2 billion in direct written premiums in 2015. Losses divided by direct earned premiums declined from 58.3% in 2014 to 56.4% in 2015. Total written premiums for homeowners' coverage were \$3.4 billion, up 3.3% from 2014. Total written premiums for medical malpractice liability coverage were \$366 million, down 8.9% from 2014. Medical malpractice losses as a percentage of earned premiums rose in 2015. (215 ILCS 5/1202(d); July 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 38 pp. + appendices)

Juvenile Justice Dept.

Annual report, FY 2015

Department held an average of 725 youth in six facilities and monitored about 1,200 in Aftercare (juvenile probation). Average time spent was 7.5 months in facilities and 12.2 in Aftercare. Total youths receiving educational "degrees" was 219 (44 8th-grade diplomas, 123 high school diplomas, and 52 GEDs). On average, 425 youths received individual mental health treatment and 189 received substance abuse treatment, and 375 group treatment sessions were held per month. Reports rates of restraint use, isolation, injury, and assault; lists demographics and facility capacity; and describes Department challenges and facility programs. (730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-61 and 5/3-2.5-65(b)(2); issued & rec'd Jan. 2016, 28 pp.)

Quarterly report, July 2016

Illinois juvenile justice facilities held 403 youth; 605 others were in Aftercare. Among 306 in educational programs, 109 were in special education and 41 in vocational programs. Gives demographic data on youth in facilities. (730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-61(b); issued & rec'd July 2016, 7 pp.)

Quarterly report, Oct. 2016

Illinois juvenile facilities held 395 youth—well below full capacity (915) and single-bunking capacity (683)—and 531 youth on Aftercare. It had 310 youth in educational programs, including 110 in special education and 46 in vocational programs. Number of youth per security staff was 3.5 on first shift, 3.9 on second shift, and 7.3 on third shift. Also has demographic data and county or area where offenses occurred. (730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-61(b); issued & rec'd Oct. 2016, 7 pp.)

Labor Relations Board

Illinois Police Training Act report, Jan.-June 2016

Board had no verified complaints, investigations, hearings, or officers decertified under Illinois Police Training Act in the period. (50 ILCS 705/6.1(r); issued & rec'd July 2016, 1 p.)

Legislative Reference Bureau

Illinois delegation to National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 2016

The Commissioners study state laws to recommend which should be uniform. They proposed six new acts in 2016: Uniform Employee and Student Online Privacy Protection Act; Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act; Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act; Uniform Unsworn Domestic Declarations Act; Uniform Unsworn Declarations Act; and Uniform Wage Garnishment Act; and an amendment to Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts (2016). (25 ILCS 135/5.07; issued & rec'd Dec. 2016, 22 pp.)

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority

Affirmative action plan, FY 2017

On June 30, 2016 the Authority had 310 workers; 97 (31%) were minority group members and 50 (16.1%) were women (a person could be counted as both). Of 19 officials and administrators, 8 were minority and 10 female. Of 10 professionals, 6 were minority and 8 female. Of 13 administrative support and sales workers, 12

were minority and 9 female. Of 36 management-level skilled workers, 8 were minority and none female. Of 32 electricians, 10 were minority and 8 female. Of 159 other skilled workers, 41 were minority and 8 female. Of 41 service workers, 12 were minority and 7 female. (70 ILCS 210/23.1(a); issued & rec'd Sept. 2016, 7 pp. + 8 appendices)

Property Tax Appeal Board

Annual report, 2016

Gives data by county for each recent year on commercial and industrial property tax assessment appeals and resulting assessment reductions. Board closed 19,543 residential appeals involving 31,523 properties in 2016. (Synopses of representative cases are at www.ptab.illinois.gov.) (35 ILCS 200/16-190(b); issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 11 pp.)

Public Health Dept.

Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Annual Report, FY 2016

Registry collects and analyzes data on selected public health concerns and hazardous exposures. It responded to 8 inquiries on perceived high local cancer rates; 22 requests for general registry information; 59 requests for epidemiologic reports; and 27 special data requests or collaborations from outside researchers. It released 1 report for the CDC, 1 research paper in the Illinois Morbidity and Mortality Bulletin, and 6 reports in the Epidemiologic Report Series. It prepared 7 reports for quality control studies of registry data; filed 5 grant proposals; authored or co-authored 5 scientific papers; and contributed data for over 21 published studies by outside researchers. It received \$1.6 million in federal funds and \$55,000 from other sources. Reviews activities and progress toward goals in FY 2016, and lists FY 2017 goals. (410 ILCS 525/8; Dec. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2017, 41 pp.)

Prostate cancer screening program, FY 2016

Illinois mortality rates for prostate cancer in 2013 per 100,000 by race or ethnicity were: African American,

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38.6; Caucasian, 17.6; Hispanic, 13.8; and Asian & other, 7.7. From October 2014 to June 2015, \$130,000 in screening grants funded 1,908 prostate cancer blood tests and exams; 154 men were referred for more testing. Of 11 screened for testicular cancer, 3 were referred for testing. From October 2015 to March 2016, \$131,468 in screening grants funded 594 blood tests and exams; 44 men were referred for more testing. None were screened for testicular cancer. FY 2016 reimbursements were delayed due to state budget impasse. (20 ILCS 2310/2310-397(4); June 2016, rec'd Sept. 2016, 11 pp.)

Sex Offender Management Board

Training and education report, 2016

The Board offers training and education programs on sex offenders. One program in 2016 addressed child trafficking policies and practices. Three addressed registration of sex offenders. Three addressed how to respond to child sexual abuse. (20 ILCS 4026/20; undated, rec'd Dec. 2016, 2 pp.)

Social Security Number Protection Task Force

Report, 2016

Examines state procedures to avoid unauthorized release of Social Security numbers (SSNs), and ways to substitute other numbers for state use. Discusses P.A. 99-503 (2016, eff. Jan. 1, 2017), which added medical, health insurance, and biometric data to definition of "personal information"; mandated reasonable measures to protect such data; and required notification of any breach. Task Force also monitors federal proposals for personal information security. It awaits several appointments and/or confirmations. (20 ILCS 4040/10(c); issued & rec'd Dec. 2016, 8 pp. + 5 appendices)

State Board of Education

Annual report, 2016

Average enrollment per school rose over last 10 years from 533 in 2006 to 547 in 2016; students with low

incomes grew from 40% in 2006 to 49.9% in 2016. Composite ACT score of high school class of 2016 was 20.8. State school spending for FY 2017 under P.A. 99-524 is \$523.6 million over FY 2016 levels. No district lost funding compared to FY 2016. (105 ILCS 5/1A-4E; issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 56 pp.)

Annual statistical report, 2015

Gives 2014-15 data on enrollment at public and private schools; graduates and dropouts by county; bilingual and special education enrollment; teachers and other staff; and financial data, including instructional spending, tuition, operating expenses, bond and tax referenda, and state aid claims. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11; issued & rec'd Jan. 2017, 298 pp.)

Attendance Commission report

The Commission, created to study chronic school absenteeism, plans to issue attendance and chronic absenteeism standard; ways to improve absenteeism tracking system; reporting and accountability measures for schools; best practices for data use; and new ways to combat absenteeism. It is still gathering information and has no recommendations yet. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.163(d); March 2016, rec'd May 2016, 25 pp. + 7 appendices)

Chicago school district block grant data, 2015-16

Chicago District 299 gets two block grants annually: General Education Block Grant and Educational Services Block Grant. The first was for \$119 million and the second \$226 million. (105 ILCS 5/1C-4; issued & rec'd Feb. 2017, 3 pp.)

Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Elementary & Secondary Education: progress report, 2016

Lists five main goals: (1) establish adequate and equitable education finance; (2) create a common definition of, and fair access to, quality education; (3) maximize district autonomy to provide quality education to all

families; (4) encourage competency-based learning; and (5) make districts and schools centers of healthy communities. Ways to meet these goals: align funding with need; create Districts of Innovation; create pilot program for competency-based high school graduation requirements; and establish Healthy Community Incentive Fund. Achievements include: Illinois selected to participate in K-12 Broadband and Digital Learning Policy Academy; Illinois was first state to partner with Lead Higher Initiative; and Illinois ranked 11th nationally for percentage of 2015 graduates. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.47a(b); June 2016, rec'd July 2016, 41 pp.)

Early Childhood Prevention Initiative, FYs 2014 and 2015

Program began in 1988 to reduce school failures by coordinating and expanding services to children up to age 3 in high-risk areas. It served 14,264 children in FY 2014 and 14,852 in FY 2015. Reports program types, participant demographics, and family surveys. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.89(c); Sept. 2016, rec'd Oct. 2016, 25 pp.)

Educational Mandates Report, 2016

Lists 18 new school mandates; 12 were expected to have costs but they could not be estimated. Among other things, they require districts to provide anaphylaxis training of personnel and allow bus drivers who are not school employees to carry and administer auto-injectors. Districts with at least 70% of students qualifying for free or reduced-price lunches must have Breakfast After the Bell Programs, and districts must test each source of drinking water in a school for lead contamination. The other six do not increase costs. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.104; issued & rec'd Feb. 2017, 7 pp.)

Preschool for All Children, FYs 2013-2015

Programs served 75,458 students at average cost of \$3,448 per student in FY 2013; 75,231 at average cost of \$3,164 in FY 2014; and 75,154 at average cost of \$3,162 in FY 2015. Tables and graphs report on success in

grades 3-8. (This report differs from earlier ones because student assessments were based on PARCC rather than ISAT starting in 2015.) Performance on FY 2015 PARCC test (grades 3 and 4): English Language Arts, about 53% approached, met, or exceeded performance levels, compared to about 57% for mathematics. Says PARCC scores may reflect transition from ISAT and changes in classroom preparation accompanying that transition. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.71(a)(6); Dec. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 16 pp.)

School mandate waiver requests, fall 2016

Classifies 75 waiver requests by category and lists status: ACT assessment (2 approved); driver education (12 approved, 6 sent to General Assembly); instructional time (2 sent to General Assembly); limiting administrative costs (3 sent to General Assembly); nonresident tuition (29 sent to General Assembly, 2 withdrawn or returned); physical education (7 sent to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); and school improvement or in-service training (7 sent to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); and 1 sent to the General Assembly on statement of affairs, general state aid, and debt limitation. Describes and lists waivers by topic and legislative district. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; Sept. 2016, rec'd Oct. 2016, 11 pp. + chart)

Schools administering opioid antagonist, FY 2016

Public and private schools must report to ISBE any opioid antidote use for overdoses. None reported such use. (105 ILCS 5/22-30(j); issued & rec'd Nov. 2016, 2 pp.)

Undesignated epinephrine use, school year 2014-2015

Since August 2014, schools can keep undesignated epinephrine auto-injectors for emergency use. In 2014-2015, 59 public schools reported 65 uses of such injectors (Chicago and Waukegan schools reported the most uses). Among the 65 uses, 38 were due to previously unknown allergies. Provides age and trigger allergy information.

(105 ILCS 5/22-30(j); issued & rec'd June 2016, 12 pp.)

State Board of Investment

Emerging money managers report, 2016

Board meets or exceeds most diversity goals; the only ones not to be met are with regard to female-owned firms and emerging equity investment managers managing under \$10 billion. Fund has \$156.8 million with emerging and minority-owned private equity firms and \$127.1 million with emerging and minority-owned real estate firms. Board's staff monitors investment vendors' compliance with goals of minority-owned brokers/dealers. Board staff is 60% female and 50% African American. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.1(4); Dec. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2017, 4 pp. + enclosures)

State Police Dept.

Consensual use of eavesdropping devices, 2015

A total of 431 consensual eavesdropping applications (417 original and 14 extensions) were made to the State Police in 2015. Crimes investigated were reported as 70% drugs, 8% murder-related, 6% theft-related, 6% sex-related, and 3% other; 7% were not reported. Eavesdropping brought 223 arrests with 70 convictions; 80 arrests and 131 trials were pending. Among 102 counties, 27 filed eavesdropping reports as required by law; 14 reported no eavesdropping; and 61 failed to file reports. (725 ILCS 5/108A-11(c); Feb. 2016, rec'd Feb. 2017, 8 pp.)

Juvenile charge report, July-Sept. 2016

Department received 9,596 juvenile charge reports, down 930 from 2nd quarter: 664 ordinance violations; 381 petty offenses; 4,625 misdemeanors; 2,558 Class 1 to 4 felonies; 255 Class X felonies; and 12 murders; 1,101 were not identified. By gender, 7,700 were male and 1,894 were female; 2 were unidentified. By race, 5,399 were African American; 2,542 white; 1,491 Hispanic; 83 Asian; 7 American Indian; and 74 unidentified. Also lists charges

by county. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-355; issued & rec'd Oct. 2016, 3 pp.)

Missing Children Report, 2015

In 2015, 20,139 Illinois minors were reported missing and 19,420 were found, but 719 remained missing at yearend. Four Amber Alerts were issued for five children; four were recovered, but one was found dead. Lists children reported missing, cleared, and pending by county. (325 ILCS 40/8; June 2015, rec'd Aug. 2016, 16 pp.)

State Universities Retirement System

Economic Opportunity Investments, FY 2016

SURS had \$264 million invested through Illinois firms (1.56% of its funds) in public equity, \$141 million (0.83%) in real estate and infrastructure holdings, and \$29 million (0.17%) in fixed income. It had \$111 million (0.66%) in Illinois private equity firms. Thirteen Illinois investment managers handled \$3.79 billion of SURS money. (40 ILCS 5/1A-108.5(c); issued & rec'd Aug. 2016, 32 pp.)

Emerging Investment Managers, FY 2016

On June 30, 2016, 19 of SURS' 52 investment managers (37%) were owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities. SURS assets managed by such firms were \$4.17 billion (24.7% of its portfolio, down slightly from 25.9% in FY 2015). Appendices report SURS board policies, investment managers, broker-dealers, and affirmative action programs of SURS providers. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.1; issued & rec'd Dec. 2016, 12 pp. + appendices)

Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board

Annual report, 2016

Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator position was created in Department of State Police and filled in 2016. Board's main goals are: (1) ensure that 13 counties lacking Enhanced 911 services establish systems or consolidate, (2) implement statewide Next Generation 911 System by July 1, 2020, and (3) impose 87¢ per line monthly surcharge for existing 911 services. Recommends

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Legislative Research Unit
 222 South College, Suite 301
 Springfield, Illinois 62704



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a fund “sweep” ban and a continuing appropriation to guarantee 911 service funding. (50 ILCS 750/19(e); issued & rec’d March 2016, 8 pp.)

Toll Highway Authority

Inspector General report, March-Aug. 2016

OIG acted in 135 new matters. Six investigations were opened and 3 closed. An arbitrator upheld firing of a Tollway employee who did not report damage to, and improperly used, a Tollway-owned vehicle. Tollway management adopted OIG recommendation to address communication breakdowns in incident reporting and video preservation. Management also agreed to add clauses on OIG authority and vendor cooperation to future contracts. Tollway received a \$1,629 restitution payment. Makes no legislative recommendations. (605 ILCS 10/8.5(m); issued & rec’d Sept. 2016, 6 pp.)

Transportation Dept.

Traffic Stop Study Annual Report, 2015

In 2015, 938 participating agencies reported 2,022,332 traffic stops. White drivers had 65% of traffic stops and minority drivers 35%. Seventy percent of white and 65% of minority drivers were stopped for moving violations, and 18% of white and 22% of minority drivers for equipment violations. Ten percent of white and 12% of minority drivers were stopped for license or registration violations. The average (mean) length per stop was 11 minutes for white and 12 minutes for minority drivers. Citations were issued in 933,271 stops (46%). Consent searches occurred in 20,390 (1%). White drivers consented to 10,691 searches and minority drivers to 9,699. Contraband was found in 28% of consent searches with white and 20% with minority drivers. Dog sniffs for contraband were done 6,558 times. Appendix tells how to interpret

an agency’s report, and lists nonreporting agencies. (625 ILCS 5/11-212(e); issued & rec’d July 2016, CD containing 15-pp. summary & details from each reporting agency)

First Reading

A publication of the Legislative Research Unit

Alan R. Kroner
Executive Director

Jonathan P. Wolff
Associate Director

David R. Miller
Editor

Dianna Jones
 Office Administrator
 Composition & Layout

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