

States Crack Down on Teenage Drinking Parties

The problem of drinking by underaged persons at parties in private homes has caused a number of states to enact penalties for those who allow such behavior. An Illinois provision of that type was held unconstitutional for vagueness in 2002. But a search found such laws in over a third of the states, which are described after a summary of Illinois laws.

Illinois

Criminal provisions

The Liquor Control Act of 1934 says a Class A misdemeanor is committed if a person knowingly allows a gathering at the person's residence; knows that someone under 21 possesses or consumes alcohol there (if such possession or consumption is not allowed by an exception in the Act); and knows that the person under 21 leaves in an intoxicated condition. But in *People v. Law* (2002) the Illinois Supreme Court held that provision unconstitutional for not making clear what it requires. The court said the most obvious way to comply would be keeping the intoxicated person under 21 from leaving—but that could bring prosecution for unlawful restraint, which is a Class 4 felony.



Another part of the same section prohibits selling or giving an alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 except during a religious ceremony. (The Act also allows underaged persons to drink alcohol at home under their parents' direct supervision.) Violation is a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum fine of \$500 for a first offense and \$2,000 for a repeat offense. Yet another provision says that parents who knowingly allow their residence to be used by their children's friends for underage drinking commit a Class A misdemeanor, with a minimum fine of \$500. But juries may be more reluctant to convict for that crime—which can be committed by merely failing to prevent underaged guests from drinking alcohol in one's home—than they would have been under a law like the one struck down, which applied only if an underaged person left a party in a drunken condition.

Civil liability

The Drug or Alcohol Impaired Minor Responsibility Act (2003) authorizes a civil suit against anyone 18 or older who willfully permits consumption of alcohol or illegal drugs on *non-residential* premises owned or controlled by the older person, causing or contributing to a minor's impairment that results in death, personal injury, or property damage. The Act exempts persons licensed to sell alcohol and their employees, if they complied with all applicable laws.

Other States

At least 18 states prohibit allowing minors to drink alcohol in one's home and/or other premises, as described below.

Alabama

An adult having control of any residence commits a Class B misdemeanor by allowing an "open house party" to continue; knowing that persons under 21 illegally possess or consume alcoholic beverages at it; and not taking reasonable action to prevent the consumption or possession.

Arizona

An occupant of premises not licensed to sell alcohol who is at least 21 commits a Class 1 misdemeanor by knowingly allowing a gathering of at least two persons

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under 21 who are neither immediate family members nor residents, if the occupant knows or should know that any of them possess or consume alcoholic beverages.

Florida

Anyone having control of a residence commits a Second Degree misdemeanor by allowing an open house party with knowledge that a minor possesses or consumes an alcoholic beverage or drug at the party. Legally recognized religious observances or activities are exempted.

Hawaii

A person commits a misdemeanor who permits a person under 21 to possess any intoxicating liquor on property under the person's control. Defenses include that the liquor is for medicinal or religious purposes, or the defendant reasonably believed the possessor to be at least 21.

Kansas

Intentionally allowing one's residence or other real property to be used by persons under 18 when consuming or possessing alcoholic beverages is a "Class B person" misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of at least \$200.

Maine

Allowing a minor under one's control, or in a place under one's control, to possess or consume liquor is a Class D Crime, punishable by a fine of at least \$500.

Maryland

An adult may not knowingly allow a person under 21 to possess or consume an alcoholic beverage at the adult's residence unless the minor is participating in a religious ceremony, or the minor is a member of the adult's immediate family and the alcohol is possessed and consumed at the residence.

Massachusetts

Knowingly or intentionally supplying, giving, providing, or allowing a person under 21 (except a child or grandchild) to possess alcoholic beverages on property that one owns or controls is punishable by a fine up to \$2,000 and/or up to 1 year in jail.

Michigan

An owner, tenant, or anyone else having control of a residence, who knowingly allows a minor to consume or possess an alcoholic beverage at a social gathering on or within that property, commits a misdemeanor punishable by up to 30 days in jail and/or a fine up to \$1,000 for a first offense, or up to 90 days in jail and/or a fine up to \$1,000 for a repeat offense.

Missouri

Any owner, occupant, or other person having control of property, who knowingly allows a person under 21 (except that person's child) to drink or possess an alcoholic beverage there, commits a Class B misdemeanor, punishable by up to 6 months in jail.

New Jersey

Anyone making real property available for consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 commits a disorderly persons offense.

Ohio

No owner or occupant of any public or private place may allow an underage person to possess or consume an alcoholic beverage in it, unless the beverage is given to the person by a parent, legal guardian, or spouse who is not underage and is present.

Oregon

Anyone controlling private real property who allows anyone under age 21 (except the person's child or ward) to consume alcoholic liquor there commits a Class A misdemeanor. It is punishable by a fine of \$350 for a first offense or \$1,000 for a second offense,

and a \$1,000 fine and up to 30 days in jail for a further offense.

Pennsylvania

Knowingly allowing anyone under 21 to possess alcoholic beverages on premises or property one owns or controls (except in a religious service or ceremony) is a Third Degree misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of at least \$1,000 for a first and \$2,500 for a repeat offense.

Vermont

Creating "a direct and immediate opportunity" for an underage person to consume alcoholic beverages is punishable by a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 and/or up to 2 years in prison.

Washington

Allowing anyone under 21 to consume liquor on one's premises, or on premises under one's control, is a gross misdemeanor (with exceptions for parents giving liquor to their children, and consumption for medicinal or religious purposes). Violation brings a fine up to \$1,000 and/or up to 90 days in jail.

Wisconsin

Adults may not knowingly allow illegal consumption of alcoholic beverages by underage persons on property they own or control. Violation is punishable by a fine up to \$500 for a first offense and higher fines for repeat offenses within 30 days.

Wyoming

Anyone owning or controlling a residence or premises, who allows a house party there at which alcoholic beverages are possessed by anyone under 21, commits a misdemeanor (with exceptions for parents giving alcoholic beverages to their children, and use for medicinal or religious purposes). Violation brings a fine up to \$750 and up to 6 months in jail. □

Melissa S. Cate
Research Associate

Biographies of New Legislators

Replacements have been appointed for two House members whose seats became vacant. Biographical sketches of them are below.



Jim Durkin (R-82, Western Springs) was appointed to replace Representative Eileen Lyons. He is a graduate of Illinois State University and John Marshall Law School. He served in the House from 1995 to 2002, and is also a former Assistant Illinois Attorney General and Assistant Cook County State's Attorney. His community activities include serving on the Death Penalty Reform Study Committee, and the board of advisors of the Giant Steps School for Autism. In the House he serves on the committees on Elections and Campaign Reform (Minority Spokesperson), Appropriations—Elementary and Secondary Education, International Trade and Commerce, and Judiciary II—Criminal Law.



Esther Golar (D-6, Chicago) was appointed in January to replace Representative Patricia Bailey. She attended Malcolm X College; has served on Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago and the Robert Fulton Elementary Local School Council; and has received the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Leadership Award. She serves on the House committees on Appropriations—General Services; Child Support Enforcement; Health Care Availability and Access; Judiciary II—Criminal Law; Tourism and Conventions; and Veterans' Affairs.

2005-2006 Legislative Staff Interns



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Matthew Paprocki, University of Notre Dame
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Christopher P. Hemphill, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
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Kelli J. Smith, Millikin University
Jason A. Warfel, University of Illinois at Springfield

Senate Democrats

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Saira A. Malik, University of Illinois at Springfield
Melvin A. Tejada, Indiana University
Gabriel A. M. Springer, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville
Latienda M. Williams, Northern Illinois University

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed with General Assembly

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

Attorney General

State collection statistics, 2005

State agencies referred 24,581 cases to the Attorney General, with \$130 million owed to the state. The Attorney General collected \$237.1 million on referred cases, including cases referred in past years. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services referred nearly 88% of the cases. (30 ILCS 205/2(j); Feb. 2006, 2 pp.)

Board of Education

Catalogue of reports, 2005

The State Board of Education filed 15 reports with the General Assembly in calendar year 2005. The reports include 2004 annual report and budget book; charter schools annual report; annual statistical report; 2005 educator supply and demand report; mandate and mandate waiver reports; and reports on school breakfast incentives and after-school programs. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.87; Jan. 2005, 5 pp.)

Charter schools annual report, 2004-2005

Illinois had 27 charter schools in 2004-2005, with over 13,000 students served. In over half of the schools, more than 75% of students were low-income; 1,715 had disabilities. ISAT scores for 13 of 17 tested schools were higher than those of their district counterparts in 2005, and 2 of 9 tested schools had higher Prairie State Achievement Exam scores than their district counterparts in 2005. Thirteen schools or districts did not make adequate yearly progress as determined by state testing; 8 were identified as

needing improvement. Desired statutory changes include increased time for review of charter proposals and criminal background investigations and conflict of interest statements for board members. (105 ILCS 5/27A-12; Jan. 2006, 27 pp. + tables)

Educator supply and demand annual report, 2005

Illinois had 128,497 full-time teachers; 3,680 principals; and 865 superintendents in 2005. The total full-time teacher workforce increased 5.2% over 2004-05. New teaching certificates rose from 17,078 to 19,411, a 13.7% increase in the last year. Total Illinois public school enrollment for school year 2005 was 2,023,595, a 2,656 student increase over 2004. High school enrollment is projected to continue growing at 1.5% a year, peaking at over 648,000 in 2009, and elementary enrollment expected to decline by 4,000 students per year for the next four years. As of Oct. 1, 2004, Illinois school districts had 1,266 unfilled positions, with 59% in Chicago, 25% in suburban Cook County and collar counties, and 16% in the rest of the state. Districts ranked special education, English language arts, and mathematics as the subjects most in need of staffers. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11c; Dec. 2005, 21 pp.)

Board of Higher Education

Public university tuition and fee waivers, FY 2005

Public universities issued 44,684 waivers worth \$257.7 million (up from 41,560 waivers worth \$219.4 million in FY 2004). Of that, 17.4% was

for undergraduates and 82.6% was for graduates; 90.7% was discretionary (such as graduate teaching and research assistantships). (110 ILCS 205/9.29; Dec. 2005, 8 pp. + 2 appendices)

Report on gender equity in intercollegiate athletics, FY 2004

Seven universities awarded 615 gender equity tuition waivers in FY 2004 with a total value of \$2.1 million. Since the authorization of gender equity waivers in 1996, 56.9% more females participated in athletic programs and there has been a 121.6% increase in funding dedicated to female athletic programs. (110 ILCS 205/9.24; June 2005, 16 pp. + 5 appendices)

Report on underrepresented groups in higher education, 2005

Enrollment of black students rose 2.0% in fall 2004 to 13.0% of total enrollment, and increased by 18.6% between 1994 and 2004. Latino enrollment rose 4.5% last year to 8.1% of total enrollment, and increased by 63.9% between 1994 and 2004. Total number of degrees awarded to black students increased by 58.7% between 1993-1994 and 2003-2004; total to Latino students increased by 102%. Institutional efforts to improve services to students, including those with disabilities, are summarized. (110 ILCS 205/9.16; June 2005, 96 pp.)

Central Management Services, Dept. of

Summary of results of Executive Order 2 (2004)

In this first phase of the consolidation of executive agency media relations' functions, CMS identified 60 people responsible for media relations. Of these, 26 were transferred to CMS and made responsible for media relations of 21 agencies. CMS created a daily on-line press summary instead of the paper report that had been used. CMS realized a savings of \$200,000 through the consolidation. A second phase is underway to transfer graphic design

and Web content services to CMS. (15 ILCS 15/11; May 2005, 2 pp.)

Summary of results of Executive Order 7 (2003)

Abolished 11 boards and commissions deemed unnecessary or redundant: Interagency Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Board; Anti-Crime Advisory Council; Construction Evaluation Council; Illinois Economic Development Board; Furniture Fire Safety Advisory Board; Governor's Economic Policy Council; Governor's Health and Physical Fitness Advisory Committee; Governor's Scholars Board of Sponsors; Necropsy Service to Coroners Advisory Board; Illinois Superconductivity Coordinating Council; and Water Resources Advisory Committee. Central Management Services recommends consolidating Construction Evaluation Council with Capital Development Board and repealing laws that enable the abolished entities. Illinois State Police suggested moving programs of the Anti-Crime Advisory Council to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. (15 ILCS 15/11; May 2005, 2 pp.)

Summary of results of Executive Order 10 (2003)

Consolidation of on-line legal research contracts resulted in savings of \$550,000 annually. Payments for outside legal services were reduced from \$13,593,500 in FY 2003 to \$10,930,600 in FY 2004. (15 ILCS 15/11; May 2005, 2 pp.)

Summary of results of Executive Order 10 (2003)

Consolidated internal auditing functions of 26 agencies into a newly created CMS Illinois Office of Internal Audits (IOIA) covering 46 agencies, boards, and commissions reporting to the Governor. In October 2003, 90 internal auditors and 10 administrative staff were transferred to the IOIA. In January 2004, IOIA staff consolidated into 4 locations. Consolidation saved \$2.4 million. CMS recommends

that the Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act be amended to allow for risk-based approaches for internal audits, rather than the two-year cycle currently mandated. (15 ILCS 15/11; May 2005, 3 pp.)

Summary of results of Executive Order 10 (2003)

The consolidation of facilities management for agencies, offices, divisions, departments, bureaus, boards, and commissions directly responsible to the Governor into the Department of Central Management Services (CMS) began in July 2003. Agency states that consolidation resulted in a \$10.5 million reduction in categorical spending for facilities from FY03 to FY04; \$11.7 million reduction in personnel and related costs from FY03 to FY05; and \$11.5 million reduction in agency appropriations from FY04 to FY05. (15 ILCS 15/11; May 2005, 3 pp.)

Commerce Commission

Accidents/Incidents involving hazardous materials on railroads in Illinois, 2004

Commerce Commission inspectors checked 13,899 railroad cars carrying hazardous materials and found violations in 4.5%. Seventy-seven railway accidents involved hazardous materials in 2004. Of these, 16 derailments released hazardous materials, 4 derailments did not, and 57 hazardous releases occurred without derailment. Tables show the location, railroad, material, suspected causes, amount involved and released, and date of each incident. (625 ILCS 5/18c-1204 (3); May 2005, 7 pp. + tables and attachments)

Crossing Safety Improvement Program, FY 2006-2010 Plan

In 2004, there were 153 collisions at public crossings, an increase of 6.9% from 2003. The ICC prioritizes projects based upon the relative safety of the existing crossing, the volume and types of existing train and highway

traffic, and geographic location. The ICC has 983 active projects totaling \$66.4 million. Projected projects for FY 2006 include 30 grade crossing improvement projects (\$4.9 million), 6 bridge projects previously ordered by the ICC (\$14.9 million), 4 bridge projects (\$7.4 million), and an unspecified number of experimental or emergency safety projects (\$0.8 million). Planned projects for FY 2007-2010 include 229 grade crossing improvement projects (\$38.6 million), 20 bridge projects (\$51.4 million), 5 bridge projects previously ordered by the ICC (\$10.8 million), 1 interconnect (\$0.2 million), an unspecified number of remote monitors (\$2 million), and an unspecified number of emergency safety projects (\$4 million). (35 ILCS 505/8(c); July 2005, 31 pp.)

Development of natural gas markets in Illinois, 2005

Discusses difference between traditional gas utility sales service and gas transportation service. In 2004, transportation service accounted for 42% of retail natural gas, up from 41.3% in 2003. Includes aggregate demand, total annual therms delivered and sold, percentage of therms delivered and sold to customers in preceding year by gas supplier, and total number of customers served in preceding year by gas utility and supplier. (220 ILCS 5/19-130, July 2005, 13 pp. + 3 appendices)

Summary of annual reports filed by electric utilities regarding the transition to a competitive electric industry, 2004

Nine Illinois electric companies submitted information to the Illinois Commerce Commission regarding their transition to a competitive electric industry. To reduce costs AmerenIP reduced staff expenses to save \$5.7 million annually, ComEd's operation and maintenance expenses decreased \$196 million, and MidAm-

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erican technological improvements saved \$650,000. Savings from residential rate reductions totaled \$677.5 million in 2004. Since 1998 the cumulative total has been \$3.782 billion. (220 ILCS 5/16-130(10)(c); May 2005, 15 pp.)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Dept. of

Build Illinois Revenue Funds, FY 2005
Build Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund decreased from \$13,085,317 to \$11,060,082; Illinois Equity Fund increased from \$1,594,734 to \$3,204,062; Large Business Attraction Fund increased from \$2,130,447 to \$3,999,627. Build Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund provided \$3,867,440 in loans; Illinois Equity Fund provided \$300,000; Large Business Attraction Fund provided \$470,615. (30 ILCS 750/9-9 and 750/10-9; Dec. 2005, 4 pp.)

Energy Efficiency Trust Fund Program report, January 2003-December 2004
DCEO received approximately \$3 million annually to the Energy Efficiency Trust Fund. Seven projects were funded: Illinois Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Construction Program, Energy Star Clothes Washer Rebate Initiative, Statewide Refrigerator Rebate Initiative, Residential Energy Star Lighting Program, Replacement Fluorescent Light Bulb Energy Efficiency Awareness Kits Project, Illinois Home Energy Rating System (HERS), and Lights for Learning. These programs are aimed at helping consumers obtain savings by reducing utility bill costs. DCEO completed an Illinois residential market analysis to identify existing cost saving measures and possible future cost savings for consumers. (20 ILCS 687/6-6(e); undated, rec'd May 2005, 17 pp.)

Energy conservation technical assistance update, 2004

In FY 2004, \$33.4 million was spent at 7 facilities for the Governor's Energy Performance Contracting Pilot Project, which will result in an energy savings of over \$4.7 million in one year; \$32.8 million was spent at three public housing authorities, which will result in utility savings of \$3.8 million a year. In FY04, \$250,000 was spent on the Illinois Institutional Conversation Program, providing 100% state grants to schools and hospitals for energy conservation measures. In FY04, \$168,000 was spent on the Regional Energy Program, which provides grants to communities. Lists grantees and grant amounts. (20 ILCS 1115/5; undated, rec'd June 2005, 6 pp.)

Enterprise zone annual report, FY 2005

DCEO has designated 95 enterprise zones throughout the state. In FY 2005, investments of \$2.69 billion in these zones created 16,054 jobs and retained 25,937 jobs. From 2003 through 2004, population decreased in 35 counties containing enterprise zones and increased in 47 counties containing enterprise zones; 13 enterprise zone counties experienced no change in population. Describes incentives generally, lists investment amounts and jobs by zone, and population by county containing the zone. (20 ILCS 655/6; Oct. 2005, 11 pp.)

Community College Board

Biennial report, 2003-2004

Illinois Community College Board oversees 48 public community colleges in 39 districts. Over 33,000 students earned career and technical degree certificates in FY 2003-2004. Over 14,000 students earned baccalaureate/transfer degrees in FY 2004. During the 2003-2004 program years approximately \$2.5 million in state funds was dedicated to expand student access to higher education through programs such as dual credit. High school students attending community

colleges increased to 9,943, a 72% increase from 2000. (110 ILCS 805/2-10; undated, rec'd March 2005, 16 pp.)

Corrections, Dept. of

Correctional Industries annual report, FY 2005

Illinois Correctional Industries reported a loss of over \$2.1 million on a total operating revenue of \$41.1 million. Sales decreased by \$4.7 million (9.3%) from FY 2004. This was attributed in part to a reduction in Dept. of Corrections purchases. The general three-year recidivism rate for inmates released from adult institutions in FY 2005 who had past employment in an Illinois Correctional Industry program was 46.1%. Of the 118 inmates released directly from ICI programs from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005, 50 (42.4%) found employment after release. (730 ILCS 5/3-12-11, Oct. 2005, 20 pp.)

Impact Incarceration Program annual report, 2003

The program provides 4-6 months of "boot camp" for first- or second-time offenders aged 17-35 and sentenced to up to 8 years. Population (June 30, 2003) at two camps was 385 males and 27 females. Judges have referred 30,587 persons to the program since 1990 (66% from Cook County), of whom 22,467 were accepted. Of those, 15,863 have graduated so far and 6,061 dropped out (3,851 voluntarily and 2,210 for disciplinary reasons). The 3-year recidivism rate for commission of a new crime for FY 1991 to FY 2000 releases was 23.3% for graduates and 32.9% for non-participants. (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.1(j); Dec. 2003, 46 pp.)

Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission

Annual report, FY 2005

Projects sponsored by the Commission include preparing a manual for parents of infants and toddlers with hearing loss, co-sponsoring the Universal Newborn Hearing Screening

Day, hosting the national interpreter certification test, and hosting the only statewide Fingerspelling Bee for deaf and hard of hearing children. During FY 2005, the Commission had 10,000 newsletter subscribers; addressed 12,000 public inquiries; distributed 20,000 promotional items; and presented 50 workshops. The Commission received \$651,174 in funding and spent \$627,319. (20 ILCS 3932/25; Jan. 2006, 3 pp.)

Education Funding Advisory Board *Illinois education funding recommendations, FY 2006*

The five-member Board, created by a 1997 law and reactivated by Governor Blagojevich in March 2005, is directed to make recommendations to the General Assembly for the Foundation Level and Supplemental General State Aid grant levels of aid to school districts. The Board recommends: (1) using the Employment Cost Index (ECI) instead of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since ECI measures inflation in the labor market and education is a labor-intensive activity; (2) increasing General State Aid Foundation Level to \$6,405; (3) increasing Supplemental General State Aid Poverty Grant range to \$367-\$3096 per pupil using the ECI; and (4) reenacting the continuing appropriation for General State Aid and Supplemental General State Aid with no sunset provision. (105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(M); May 2005, 3 pp.)

Gaming Board

Annual report, 2004

In 2004, the State received \$700.9 million in casino taxes, a 13.4% increase from 2003. Local governments received \$101.2 million in casino taxes, a 0.8% decrease from 2003. Total adjusted gross receipts were \$1.717 billion, a 0.4% increase from 2003. Casino admissions were 15,331,021 patrons, a 7.6% decrease from 2003. Each casino's adjusted gross receipts in millions were: Alton Belle, \$107.3; East Peoria Par-A-Dice, \$132.6; Casino Rock Island, \$38.3; Joliet-Empress,

\$228.1; Metropolis-Harrah's, \$142.9; Joliet-Harrah's, \$272.3; Aurora-Hollywood, \$229.5; East St. Louis Queen, \$166.2; Elgin Grand Victoria, \$400.4. (230 ILCS 10/5(b)(10); Feb. 2005, 88 pp.)

Human Services, Dept. of

Annual report on child care, 2004

In FY 2004, the Department spent \$650.9 million for employment-related child care programs and served 278,391 children of 142,252 families; \$589.3 million was spent on child care assistance; 57.9% of participating families were at or below the federal poverty threshold. Families must earn less than 50% of the 2003 State Median Income to qualify. (20 ILCS 505/5.15; April 2005; 39 pp.)

Report to the General Assembly:

House Resolution 413 (2004)

In FY04, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program provided over 2.7 million meals, 1.7 million nights of shelter, and 679,000 units of supportive services to 39,939 people. Of the people receiving services, 18,460 had a disability: substance abuse, 5217; alcohol abuse, 4399; mental illness, 2573; chronic health problems, 2281; physical disability, 1435; developmental disability, 753; HIV/AIDS, 349; dual diagnosis substance abuse/mental illness, 276; dual diagnosis alcohol abuse/mental illness, 188; and dual diagnosis mental illness/developmental disability, 59. (H.Res. 413 (2004); June 2005, 17 pp.)

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA)

Annual report, 2004

In FY 2004, the ICJIA administered grants under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act (\$16.3 million); Victims of Crime Act (\$16.2 million); Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (\$8.1 million); Violence Against Women Act (\$4.3 million); Local Law Enforcement Block Grants program (\$960,687); Violent Offender

Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Grant Program (\$850,000); National Criminal History Improvement Program (\$750,000); Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (\$430,000); Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants (\$264,932); National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (\$125,000); and Project Safe Neighborhoods (\$54,579). Additional programs supported by the ICJIA included the Integrated Justice Information System Implementation Board, the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, the Chicago Women's Health Risk Study, and the Criminal History Records Audit Center. The ICJIA also completed statistical research on screening instruments and detainment practices, state crime victimization, prisoner re-integration, and profiles of girls committed to IDOC. (20 ILCS 3930/7; March 2005, 42 pp.)

Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Mobile Team Training Units annual report, FY 2005

The 16 units trained 54,443 police officers and criminal justice professionals at an average cost of about \$138. Total expenditures of \$7.49 million came from federal, state, and local funds. The units offered 38 mandatory firearm courses to 451 officers. A ten-year review of mobile team unit operations is provided. (50 ILCS 760/6; Jan. 2006, 12 pp.)

State Appellate Defender

Annual report, FY 2005

The backlog of unfiled briefs grew to 3,132 cases in fiscal year 2005, with 2,907 total dispositions. The number of Appellate Court briefs was 1,813; Supreme Court briefs, 33. Motions to withdraw or dismiss were granted in 554 instances, and 143 summary motions were filed. (725 ILCS 105/10(e); undated; rec'd August 2005, 69 pp.)

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State Police

Missing children report, FY 2005

There were 37,722 persons under 18 reported as missing in FY 2005 (down about 3% from FY 2004). Of those, 35,839 (95%) were found; 2,343 children are still listed as missing, including 460 from previous years. Illinois' AMBER Alert was activated 14 times with 12 broadcasts; all of the children involved in the activations

were found (7 as a direct result of the alert). Illinois' AMBER Plan Task Force met 3 times, produced radio and television announcements, and created a Web site. (325 ILCS 40/8; Dec. 2005, 15 pp.)

Transportation, Dept. of

Proposed highway improvement program, FYs 2006-2011

The \$9.15 billion, 6-year plan includes \$5,387 million in federal, \$3,361 in state, and \$402 million in local funds. It proposes to repair 4,518 miles of roads, and replace or rehabilitate 925 bridges. Tentative projects include improving portions of the Dan Ryan Expressway (\$471.2 million); Interstate 80 from Interstate

94 to the Indiana state line (\$168.9 million); US 136/Illinois 336 Quincy to Macomb Corridor (\$115.6 million); US 67 Corridor (\$104 million); Interstate 74 from Sterling Avenue in Peoria to Washington Street in East Peoria (\$82.7 million); Illinois 59/US 30 from Illinois 126 to US 52 (\$62.4 million); US 6 from Interstate 294 to Illinois 1 (\$54.3 million); Interstate 55 at Arsenal Road in Will County (\$33.3 million); Interstate 55/70 Poplar Street complex in East St. Louis (\$20.8 million); Interstate 55/64/70 interchange in East St. Louis (\$17.9 million). Includes program summary and maps, and state and local project lists for each state highway district. (20 ILCS 2705/2705-200; June 2005, 21 pp. + 9 appendices)

FIRST READING

A publication of the Legislative Research Unit

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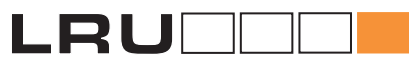
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