

# ABSTRACTS OF STATE REPORTS

MARCH 2022

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## Reports Filed with the General Assembly

The CGFA staff is required to prepare abstracts of reports required to be filed with the General Assembly (25 ILCS 130/10-6). Legislators may receive copies of entire reports by emailing the form that was delivered to their Springfield office to [isinfo@ilsos.net](mailto:isinfo@ilsos.net) or by mailing it to the State Government Report Distribution Center at the Illinois State Library. This report is posted monthly on our website.

### **Aging, Dept. on**

*Adult Protective Services annual report, FY 2020*

The Adult Protective Services program received 20,800 reports of abuse—down 548 (2.6%) from FY 2019. This was the first decline in new reports in 6 years; the Department attributes it to home isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. About 30% of abuse reports alleged financial exploitation (a victim may suffer more than one type of abuse). Among alleged victims, 16% had cognitive impairment; 66% were aged 60 to 85; and 16% were 86 or older. The Department adjusted how it provided services due to the pandemic, but continued B\*SAFE (training bank employees to discern financial exploitation of disabled and older persons), and held an annual conference. (320 ILCS 20/11; May 2021, rec'd March 2022, 33 pp.)

### **Attorney General, Office of the**

*Collection statistics, 2021*  
State agencies referred 12,040 collection cases for nearly \$109.5 million to the

Attorney General (93% from the Department of Healthcare and Family Services). Total collections (including older cases) were \$331 million. The report includes referrals by agency. Amounts do not include collections related to tobacco industry litigation (nearly \$283 million) and estate tax revenues (\$376.8 million). (30 ILCS 205/2(j); issued & rec'd Feb. 2022, 2 pp.)

### *Review of regulations burdening small businesses, 2022*

State agencies must review their regulations and permitting processes for small businesses periodically to identify any that are unreasonable, unduly burdensome, duplicative, or onerous. The Attorney General's office did a review and recommended no changes. (20 ILCS 608/20(c); Feb. 2022, rec'd March 2022, 1 p.)

### **Auditor General, Office of the**

*Annual report, 2021*  
The Compliance Audit Division conducted engagements at 79 agencies in FY 2020, including compliance examinations,

financial audits, and federal audits. The Auditor General's staff did 17 audits; accounting firms did the rest. The report summarizes important audit findings. (Two major ones: (1) The Department of Employment Security had inadequate IT controls over Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and could not ensure claimants' eligibility. (2) The State Employees Group Insurance Program had inadequate information on the Toll Highway Authority's complex employment structure, affecting funding of retiree benefits. The Authority's net financial position had to be substantially reduced after that was discovered.) The Division also performed a Statewide Single Audit as required for the state to receive federal funds. The Performance Audit Division released 6 performance audits and 3 reviews in 2021; findings of those examinations are summarized. The Division released 35 audits of Regional Offices of Education and 3 of Intermediate Service Centers in FY 2020. The report describes

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performance audits still in progress. In 2021 the Auditor General performed information system reviews at some 23 agencies and universities; findings are summarized. (30 ILCS 5/3-15; issued & rec'd March 2022, 48 pp.)

*Annual review of the Chicago Transit Authority retirement plan, 2021*

The annual review of the CTA retirement plan showed that its funded ratio rose from 52.55% in 2020 to 53.27% in 2021. Contribution rates are unchanged from 2021 to 2022. The Auditor General recommended that the retirement plan's investment return and inflation assumptions continue to be monitored and justified annually. (30 ILCS 5/3-2.3(e); Nov. 2021, rec'd Dec. 2021, 14 pp. + appendix)

**Central Management Services, Dept. of**

*African American Employment Plan, FY 2021*

At the end of FY 2021, 22.2% of state employees under the Personnel Code were African American. About 13.9% of Illinois' population is African American. African Americans represented 26.6% of new hires, including 4.2% for exempt positions or positions appointed by the Governor. The 5 agencies with the highest numbers of African American employees were the Departments of Human Services (4,995); Corrections (1,579); Children and Family Services (1,054); Juvenile Justice (337);

and Employment Security (332). CMS worked with Chicago State University to expand internship opportunities, and publicized Black History Month and Juneteenth. (20 ILCS 30/15(b); undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 25 pp.)

*Annual Lease and Purchase Option Report, 2022*

CMS is to report annually on its installment or lease purchases, with an analysis of whether the state should exercise purchase options on leased buildings. CMS contracted with Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) to analyze two leased state properties in Charleston and Springfield whose leases will expire in 2023. JLL recommends continuing to lease them rather than buying or finding other locations. A detailed analysis of each property is included. (20 ILCS 405/405-300(h)(4); undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 29 pp.)

*Asian American Employment Plan, 2021*

At the end of 2021, 2.9% of state employees under the Personnel Code were Asian American. About 5.8% of Illinois' population is Asian American. Asian Americans represented 3% of new hires; 6 new hires were exempt employees or appointed by the Governor. The 5 agencies with the highest numbers of Asian Americans employed were the Departments of Human Services (635), Public Health (95), Innovation & Technology (94), Corrections (88), and Revenue

(65). CMS has revamped its recruitment strategy from a transactional model to an in-depth approach to strengthen ties with the Asian American workforce. (20 ILCS 405/405-120; undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 25 pp.)

*Bilingual employees, 2022*

CMS had 1 bilingual employee who spoke Spanish in March. The report includes a job description. In January, CMS moved 5 bilingual employees to the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, in accordance with P.A. 101-657. (5 ILCS 382/3-20, issued & rec'd March 2022, 5 pp.)

*Flex time report, 2022 (2021 data)*

The Personnel Code requires agencies to have plans to reduce need for day care through flex time for eligible employees. Some 28% of Personnel Code employees used flex time in 2021. The report lists their numbers at each agency. (20 ILCS 415/9(13); Jan. 2022, rec'd Feb. 2022, 2 pp.)

*Latinx American Employment Plan, FY 2021*

At the end of the FY 2021, 7.1% of state employees covered by the Personnel Code were Latinx, up from 6.8% in FY 2020. About 18.2% of Illinois' population is Hispanic or Latinx. They represented 9.4% of new hires, including 4.1% for exempt employees or positions appointed by the Governor. The 5 state agencies with the highest numbers of Latinx employees

were the Departments of Human Services (1,466); Corrections (505); Children & Family Services (259); Juvenile Justice (217); and Employment Security (133). CMS continues to conduct outreach programs to increase state employment of Latinx persons; it has found 26 additional Latinx-serving organizations as partners through FY 2023. (20 ILCS 405/40-120; undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 25 pp.)

#### *Native American Employment Plan, FY 2021*

In FY 2021, 0.4% of the state employee workforce (188) identified as Native American—unchanged since 2012. About 0.7% of all new hires in FY 2021 were Native American, up from 0.5% in FY 2020. The number of Native Americans in supervisory or management positions declined from 14 to 9. The 5 state agencies with the highest numbers of Native Americans employed were the Departments of Corrections (61); Human Services (60); Transportation (9); Innovation and Technology (8); and Veterans' Affairs (7). (20 ILCS 60/15(b); undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 27 pp.)

#### *Review of regulations burdening small businesses, 2022*

State agencies are required to review their regulations and permitting processes for small businesses to identify any that are unreasonable, unduly burdensome, duplicative, or onerous. CMS identified two such rules in its Business

Enterprise Program and two in its Veterans Business Program, and made recommendations for change. (20 ILCS 608/20(c); issued & rec'd March 2022, 3 pp.)

#### *State printing report summary, FY 2021*

CMS reported that 1,797 copies of state agency annual reports were printed in FY 2021 at a total cost of \$10,349. Fewer agencies are having reports printed by CMS's Printing Unit because CMS recommends that they post reports online, or print them in-house or through another agency. (30 ILCS 500/25-55; undated, rec'd Jan. 2022, 2 pp.)

#### *State Use Program annual report, FY 2021*

This program promotes employment of people with disabilities by contracting with nonprofit organizations for goods and services. State agencies spent over \$69 million on such contracts in FY 2021, employing 1,404 disabled persons for 748,821 hours. The report lists 53 approved program vendors. (30 ILCS 500/45-35(c)(4); undated, rec'd Jan. 2022, 3 pp.)

#### **Community College Board** *Adult Education and Literacy report, FY 2021*

Adult education programs served 31,530 students: 15,053 English Language Acquisition students, 9,407 Adult Basic Education, 4,822 Adult Secondary Education, 1,661 earning high school credit,

and 587 vocational students. Adult education providers were community colleges (37); community-based organizations (18); local education agencies (13); faith-based organizations (3); 4-year institutions (2); and the Department of Corrections (1), totaling 74. (105 ILCS 405/2-4; undated, rec'd March 2022, 5 pp.)

#### **Comptroller, Office of the** *Receivables report, 2021*

Gross receivables due to the state at the end of calendar year 2021 were \$17.140 billion—up \$1.026 billion from \$16.114 billion the preceding year. The increase was due mostly to unemployment benefits overpayments. Net receivables (believed to be collectible) were \$5.389 billion. Child support claims are the largest group of receivables available for collection (27%), followed by “other” (licenses, fees, federal reimbursements, sales and service charges, etc.) (21%), public assistance recoveries (18%), taxes (13%), university activities (12%), contributions (6%), interest and investment income (2%), and current loan and note repayment (1%). Gross General Funds receivables were \$1.958 billion, including \$832 million for taxes. Receivables and past-due receivables are listed by agency. (30 ILCS 210/4(d); issued & rec'd Feb. 2022, 26 pp.)

#### **Educational Labor Relations Board**

##### *Annual report, FY 2020*

The Board handled representation, unfair labor

practice, and mediation cases, including 74 representation cases and 78 charges of unfair labor practices filed in FY 2020. Three cases were mediated. There were 14 impasse proceedings; 8 resulted in strikes. The report also lists major Board and court cases. (115 ILCS 5/5(j); Feb. 2021, rec'd Feb. 2022, 16 pp.)

### **Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

#### *Review of regulations burdening small businesses, 2021*

State agencies are required to review their regulations and permitting processes for small businesses to identify any that are unreasonable, unduly burdensome, duplicative, or onerous. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget did a review and recommended no changes. (20 ILCS 608/20(c); Feb. 2022, rec'd March 2022, 2 pp.)

### **Human Services, Dept. of**

#### *Office of Firearm Violence Prevention semiannual report, June-Dec. 2021*

Since the Office was created in 2021, the Governor has appointed an Assistant Secretary, and staff members have been added. As required by law, the Office, aided by researchers and scholars, selected 15 Illinois municipalities or contiguous geographic areas and 22 Chicago neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of firearm violence to be eligible for grants and other aid. For the Chicago neighborhoods, two

training and technical assistance notices of funding opportunities were issued in 2021; four more are anticipated in early 2022. For areas outside Chicago, the Office will establish local advisory councils to make recommendations on using existing services to curb firearm violence. (430 ILCS 69/35-20(e); undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 39 pp.)

### **Housing Development Authority**

#### *Report of Activities for FY21 and Projected Activities for FY22*

The Authority received 9,682 applications for \$814.7 million in state and federal funds in FY 2021. It also received over 168,000 applications for emergency assistance under the Emergency Rental Assistance, Emergency Mortgage Assistance, and Illinois Rental Payment Programs due to the COVID-19 pandemic; all completed and eligible applications were approved and funded. The report describes each type of financing available and amounts awarded by type; exhibits list each applicant and recipient. The report gives the Authority's projections for each type of financing in FY 2022 (20 ILCS 3805/5; Feb. 2022, rec'd March 2022, 20 pp. + 26 exhibits)

### **Labor Relations Board, Illinois**

#### *Illinois Police Training Act semiannual report, July-Dec. 2021*

The Board had no verified complaints, investigations, hearings, or officers decertified

under the Illinois Police Training Act. (50 ILCS 705/6.1(r) [repealed by P.A. 101-652, sec. 25-40; repeal apparently delayed to July 1, 2022 by P.A. 102-694, sec. 10]; Jan. 2022, rec'd Feb. 2022, 1 p.)

### **Legislative Audit Commission**

#### *Annual report, 2020*

The Commission reviewed 152 financial audits and compliance examinations; 10 performance audits; and part of a statewide single audit. It reviewed 190 emergency purchases totaling \$149.7 million; about half (\$73.1 million) were related to COVID-19. It also monitored travel control board reports; reviewed contracts not made with lowest bidders; and amended state university auditing guidelines to give a 1-year exemption on some spending restrictions to better manage the financial challenges of COVID-19. (25 ILCS 150/3; undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 24 pp. + 4 appendices)

### **Lottery, Dept. of the**

#### *Bilingual employees, 2022*

The Department had 4 bilingual employees; all spoke Spanish. Position descriptions are included. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; issued & rec'd March 2022, 10 pp.)

### **Pollution Control Board**

#### *Review of regulations burdening small businesses, 2022*

State agencies are required to review their regulations and permitting processes for small businesses to identify any

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that are unreasonable, unduly burdensome, duplicative, or onerous. The Board did a review and found no such regulations. But it is holding hearings on a series of amendments to simplify and modernize its regulations. (20 ILCS 608/20(c); Feb. 2022, rec'd March 2022, 3 pp.)

### **Rare Disease Commission**

#### *Annual report, 2021*

The Commission was created in 2017 to advise the state on issues related to treating people with rare diseases. It met regularly in 2018, but was dormant until late 2021. The report outlines the its next steps, including finalizing a 2022 meeting schedule, filling empty Commission seats, and choosing priority topics and strategies. (410 ILCS 445/15, undated, rec'd Feb. 2022, 2 pp.)

### **State Board of Education**

#### *Annual report, 2020*

FY 2021 general funds appropriations for elementary and secondary education were \$8.9 billion—nearly unchanged from FY 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most student data for 2019-20 (including assessments, attendance, and graduation rates) either are unavailable or cannot be compared to previous years. Overall enrollment continues to decline, reflecting Illinois population trends. Almost half of all public school students in 2019-20 school were low-income, compared to 39% 15 years before. Average class

size in 2019-20 shrank slightly to 21.8. Students of color were 52.5% of Illinois students; the percentage who were English learners rose from 12.1% the preceding year to 12.5%. (105 ILCS 5/1A-4E; Jan. 2021, rec'd Feb. 2022, 57 pp.)

#### *Educational mandates report, 2020*

The 2020 report lists 27 new school mandates enacted in 2019-20. Fifteen have expected costs that could not be estimated. Among others, schools must add a semester of civics to their 6th to 8th grade curricula; schools must allow nurses or administrators to administer medical cannabis-infused products to qualified students; and teacher salaries must be at least \$40,000 by 2023-24. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.104; Feb. 2021, rec'd Feb. 2022, 10 pp.)

#### *Educational mandates report, 2021*

The 2021 report lists three new school mandates; all had expected costs that could not be estimated. Among others, schools must close on Election Day for voting; add instruction on speech communication; and expand accelerated placement opportunities for students. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.104; issued & rec'd Feb. 2022, 5 pp.)

#### *Review of Existing Data Reporting Mandates*

ISBE was to review state and federal data reporting mandates to find ways to streamline

reporting processes. It reviewed 11 main data collection systems and found 9 redundancies; entering the same data more than once is necessary to link data across systems. ISBE has over 200 data collection systems and says that it would need to hire a vendor to get a more comprehensive analysis of them. The report lists ISBE's web systems used by the public. (H. Res. 14 (2021); Dec. 2021, rec'd Feb. 2022, 8 pp.)

#### *State Education Equity Committee report, 2022*

P.A. 102-458 (2021) created the Committee to make recommendations for increasing equity in education for elementary and secondary students. Subcommittees were formed in the areas of student learning, learning conditions, and educators. Recommendations include funding of implicit bias training; helping schools with disproportionate percentages of students of color receiving exclusionary discipline; and coordination by the Board of Education of a process to diversify and strengthen the educator workforce in Illinois. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.182; Jan. 2022, rec'd Feb. 2022, 30 pp.)

### **State Police, Illinois**

#### *Court decisions on FOID cards, 2021*

The State Police received 35 decisions from Illinois courts on its denials of Firearm Owners Identification (FOID) cards. Of those, 20 were upheld and 14

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were reversed; 1 is on appeal. (430 ILCS 65/11; Feb. 2022, rec'd March 2022, 6 pp.)

*Juvenile charge report, July-Sept. 2021*

The State Police received 3,145 charge reports in the third quarter, compared to 2,728 in the second quarter and 2,466 in the first. Charges are listed by disposition, offense type, gender, race, age, and county. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-355; Nov. 2021, rec'd Feb. 2022, 3 pp.)

*Move Over Task Force Report*

The Task Force was created to report on better enforcement of laws requiring motorists to change lanes or reduce speed for stopped vehicles. Illinois had 501 convictions; 1,223 supervisions; and 4 suspensions for violations in the first 11 months of 2020. The numbers are down from 2019 because of COVID-19. The Task Force also reported citation and crash data. Its recommendations include adding distracted driving as an

aggravating factor in failure to move over; allowing the State Police more freedom to buy public safety technology; improving data collection; and increasing public awareness. (625 ILCS 5/11-907.1; Dec. 2020, rec'd March 2022, 16 pp.)

*Statewide 911 Advisory Board annual report, 2022*

Only two counties still lack E911 service. One plans to start in early 2022, and another has submitted a plan. In July 2021, ISP contracted with AT&T to develop and deploy a statewide Next Generation 911 network. In FY 2021, 911 surcharge collections were \$207.9 million. Recommendations include reviewing whether the surcharge will cover Next Generation 911 costs, and implementing a better auditing process for 911 service providers to comply with federal requirements. (50 ILCS 750/19(e); issued & rec'd March 2022, 16 pp. + appendix)

**Veterans' Affairs, Dept. of**  
*Semiannual report on resident complaints and communicable diseases, July-Dec. 2021*

The state veterans' homes (Anna, LaSalle, Manteno, and Quincy) had 65 resident complaints filed on official grievance forms or requiring follow-up. Most were resolved. The report also presents statistics on communicable disease cases requiring antibiotic treatment by month and facility, and a table on monthly staff and resident COVID-19 cases. (20 ILCS 2805/2.13(b); Dec. 2021, rec'd Jan. 2022, 21 pp.)

**Veterans' Affairs, Dept. of**  
*Semiannual report on staffing, July-Dec. 2021*

The report lists numbers of staff providing direct patient care at the four state veterans' homes. Each had enough staff to meet the standard of 2.5 hours of care per day set by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. (20 ILCS 2805/2.07; Dec. 2021, rec'd Jan. 2022, 2 pp.)

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