



FIRST READING

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

VOLUME 32, NO. 3

MARCH 2019

Legislative Research Unit Merged

The Legislative Research Unit (LRU) has been merged into the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (CGFA). Public Act 100-1148 transferred the functions, powers, responsibilities, and employees of the LRU to the Commission, effective December 10, 2018.

The CGFA Research Unit continues to provide the services of the former LRU, including research for members of the General Assembly and their staffs; tracking of appointments to boards and commissions; federal aid tracking; collecting information on federal grant opportunities; and publishing various reference materials for the General Assembly and the public.

CGFA's Revenue and Pensions Units continue to provide the services of CGFA before the merger, including reporting on the state's economic and fiscal matters and the financial condition of state and public retirement systems. CGFA also analyzes policy proposals, legislation, and benefit programs related to revenues, bonds, pensions, and the State Employees' Group Insurance Program.

A new website will be created. Until then, all information on the CGFA website and the former LRU website is available from this page:

<http://www.ilga.gov/commission/CGFAInterim.html>

The combined agency is now at:

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“Net Neutrality” Controversy Continues

Changes in Federal Communications Commission policies in recent years have revived arguments about “net neutrality.” The term can be interpreted multiple ways, but generally means that broadband Internet service providers (ISPs)—such as AT&T, Verizon, or Comcast—should not block, slow, or otherwise unfairly discriminate against any website or online service.

But advocates and opponents disagree on what kinds of actions by ISPs would be unfairly discriminatory, and on whether some kinds of distinguishing among content may benefit most Internet users.

ISPs have argued against net neutrality, stating that content providers (websites, online services, applications, and other senders of data to users) should pay fees reflecting the amount of online capacity they use. For example, they say that a data-rich streaming service, such as Netflix, should pay more than a simple text website.

Net neutrality supporters argue that this would reduce services available and raise costs for users, and could result in the selling of Internet access in bundles (somewhat like cable television tiers). That might

disadvantage smaller content providers and low-income users.

This article discusses the FCC rulings on net neutrality and reactions to them.

FCC Rulings

In 2015, the FCC classified broadband Internet access service as a public utility. This decision required ISPs to practice net neutrality by providing customers with the freedom to: access content, use applications and devices, and obtain information on service plans—including how ISPs collect, use, and protect data.

In December 2017 the FCC voted to rescind that decision. The FCC majority also took the position that states have no authority to control Internet service, because it is inherently interstate and international—so under the Commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution, only Congress can control it.

Current Lawsuit

The Mozilla Corporation, along with several technology companies, consumer groups, and Attorneys General of 22 states (including Illinois) and Washington D.C., are suing in a U.S. Court of Appeals to undo the FCC’s rescission of its 2015 net neutrality rules. A decision is expected later this year, after which an appeal by the losing side to the Supreme Court seems likely.

Net Neutrality State Laws

Since the FCC’s 2017 ruling, at least four states—California, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington—have enacted laws to enforce net neutrality principles. Those laws ban ISPs from engaging in the following practices in some or all situations:

- Blocking lawful content, applications, services, and non-harmful devices.
- Impairing or degrading lawful Internet traffic on the basis of Internet content, application, or service, or use of a non-harmful device.
- Engaging in paid prioritization of Internet content (charging service providers extra to get their content to consumers faster).

Some exceptions apply to ISPs while serving law enforcement or other emergency services, and to “reasonable network management” activities. The Oregon law defines such activities as those that have a technical network management justification; do not include other business practices; and are narrowly tailored to achieve a legitimate network management purpose, taking into account each broadband Internet access service’s network architecture and technology.

California's law also limits how ISPs may zero-rate content (allowing customers to obtain some content without counting it against their data allowance—a practice that may reduce competition among content providers). The FCC's 2015 ruling did not prohibit zero-rating.

All four states also require ISPs to disclose information on their network management practices, performance, and commercial terms.

The California and Washington laws apply to all ISPs providing broadband Internet service. The Oregon and Vermont laws apply only to ISPs that have government contracts. In Oregon, a government entity may

contract with an ISP that does not comply with the law if it is the only provider in that location.

The California and Vermont laws have been challenged in court. California reportedly told the U.S. Justice Department that it would delay enforcing its law until after a ruling in the Court of Appeals suit described above.

Additional State Actions

The National Conference of State Legislatures says that net neutrality bills and/or resolutions have been introduced in 36 states including Illinois since December 2017. Most of the bills propose provisions substantially similar to the laws described above. Most

of the resolutions fall into one of these categories:

- Urging the FCC to reverse its recent decision and return to its 2015 order.
- Urging Congress to enact a net neutrality law.

Governors of at least 6 states—Hawaii, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont—have signed executive orders requiring ISPs that contract with those states to agree to meet net neutrality requirements.

*Alexis Dawson
Research Associate*

New Annotated Constitution Issued

An expanded and updated 5th Edition of *1970 Illinois Constitution Annotated for Legislators* has been published. This book contains the text of each section of the Illinois Constitution, followed by detailed commentary and citations to court cases, Attorney General's opinions, and statutes that apply to that section. It is written primarily for legislators, but could also be helpful for other state officials and lawyers when constitutional issues arise.

Limited supplies of the new edition are available to legislators and other state officials in print. The book is also posted as a PDF file on the CGFA Research Unit website, currently at this address:

www.ilga.gov/commission/lru/ILConstitution2018.pdf

A more permanent URL will be established when the new agency website is created.

“Complete Streets” Laws Address Changing Road Uses

In recent years, some states have adopted a “complete streets” transportation policy and design approach in order to meet the needs of all users—not just drivers. The term “complete streets” describes streets designed to accommodate pedestrians, bicyclists, mass transit, and motorists representing all ages, abilities, and backgrounds. These design features emphasize safety while reducing costs and traffic congestion and improving convenience and comfort.

Location affects which design features are needed. Generally, urban areas may need design features that are not necessary in suburban or rural areas.

Complete street design features can include sidewalks, paved shoulders, lane striping, bicycle lanes, share-the-road signs, crosswalks, “road diets” (lane reductions), pedestrian control signals, bus pullouts (designated sections of roadway where bus passengers board or exit), curb ramps, raised crosswalks, and “traffic calming” measures such as speed bumps.

State Laws and Policies

At least 15 states mention complete streets in laws and/or policies:

California	Maryland	New York
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Vermont
Florida	Michigan	Rhode Island
Hawaii	Minnesota	Washington
Louisiana	Nevada	West Virginia

These laws and policies generally require state transportation departments and/or local government units to use a complete streets approach in transportation projects. They may also allow exceptions if transportation projects cannot address the needs of some users. The most common such exceptions are:

- (1) The user group is legally prohibited from using the area.
- (2) There is a demonstrated lack of need to accommodate all users in the project due to population or other factors.
- (3) The cost to accommodate all users would be disproportionate to the need and probable use.

Notable Variations Among States

Projects subject to requirements

Transportation projects that receive state funds in Connecticut, Michigan, and West Virginia are required to use a complete streets approach. Other states, such as Florida and Rhode Island, require a complete streets approach only for projects of their state transportation departments.

Required funding for complete streets projects

In Connecticut, 1% of state transportation funds must be spent on complete streets facilities each year, unless there is a transportation emergency. In Michigan, units of local government must spend at least 1% of transportation funds on complete streets projects over “a reasonable period of years” (not exceeding 10).

<i>Grant programs</i>	by regional transportation commissions—or, in any county of at least 100,000 with no regional transportation commission, by the county. Those governments can establish complete streets funds to receive federal matching funds and private gifts.	States with Related Laws
Massachusetts and Washington use grant programs to encourage local governments to create complete streets policies. In Massachusetts, a local government that meets stated requirements—such as adopting an approved complete streets ordinance or policy—can get complete streets grant money. In Washington, a city, county, or other unit of local government may receive grant funding for projects that add or significantly alter facilities to offer street access to all users.	Florida's Department of Transportation can enter into sponsorship agreements with corporations paying to maintain multi-use trails and facilities.	Illinois and at least three other states (Colorado, Oregon, and Wisconsin) have laws with similar purposes, although they do not contain the term “complete streets.” These laws generally focus on the need for foot and bicycle paths. Some such states, including Illinois, require that bicycle and pedestrian pathways be considered in planning roadway construction. Illinois law says that bicycle and pedestrian pathways are to be created during the construction or reconstruction of state transportation facilities in or near urban areas.
<i>Donations and sponsorships</i> Nevada law allows complete streets policies to be adopted	Washington's Transportation Improvement Board can solicit and accept gifts, grants, and endowments from private and other sources for the use and benefit of the complete streets grant program.	<i>Ashley M. Lewis</i> Senior Research Associate

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General Assembly

The CGFA 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.

Aging, Dept. on

Home delivered meals report, FY 2018

About 18,744 adults per day received home delivered meals. About 46% were delivered hot, 23% cold, 27% frozen, and 4% were shelf stable. Most providers (67%) delivered 5 days per week; 16% delivered 6-7 days per week. In FY 2017 about 636 older adults were denied home

delivered meals due to lack of funding, a 74% decrease from FY 2016. At the time of the report, 307 were on the waiting list for home delivered meals, a 78% decrease. Providers would need an additional \$2 million to serve those denied and on the waiting list. About 1,247 potential recipients lived in unserved areas. Some statistics reflect FY 2017 or FY 2018, while in others the year

is not specified. The report also gives information on congregate meals and meal information by service area. (20 ILCS 105/4.07; Jan. 2018, rec'd July 2018, 76 pp.)

Respite services report, FY 2018
The Department receives federal funds to provide respite care through Title III-B and III-E of the Older Americans Act. State

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funds have not been appropriated. The state is divided into 13 Planning and Service Areas (PSAs). It is estimated that 1,900 caregivers received over 90,000 hours of respite services in FY 2018. (320 ILCS 10/12; Feb. 2018, rec'd July 2018, 13 pp.)

Board of Higher Education Annual report, July 2016-June 2017

In FY 2017, \$2 billion was appropriated for higher education operations at institutions and agencies, and for grant programs. Public universities received \$1.2 billion; community colleges \$289 million; and adult education \$103 million. The Monetary Award Program received \$365 million. Over 100 new degree programs were overseen by the Degree-Granting Unit, including 20 at public universities, 19 at community colleges, and 81 at private institutions. (110 ILCS 205/9.04; undated, rec'd Oct 2017, 4 pp.)

Annual report on public university revenues and expenditures, FY 2017

Illinois public universities received about \$7.21 billion (up from \$6.16 billion in FY 2016) and spent \$6.80 billion (up from \$6.71 billion). Tuition remained the largest source of revenue; state support rose from 5.8% to 17.1%. Converted to 2017

dollars using Consumer Price Index, total spending declined by 6.3% over the last 5 years. Tables give extensive data on each institution. (30 ILCS 105/13.5; issued & rec'd July 2018, 2 pp. + 7 tables, 9 figures, 5 appendices)

Higher Education Veterans Service Act costs, 2017 report
Public colleges and universities spent almost \$9.3 million on programs and services for military or veteran students (\$5.4 million from state and \$3.8 million from federal and local sources). Illinois Student Assistance Commission received no state tuition and fee waiver funding, costing public institutions about \$19.9 million. (110 ILCS 49/20; issued & rec'd July 2018, 12 pp. + 4 appendices)

Central Management Services, Dept. of

African American Employment Plan, 2018 (covering CY 2017)
In 2017, 21% of state employees covered by the Personnel Code were African American, down slightly from 2016. About 15% of Illinois' population is African American. The 5 agencies with the highest numbers of African Americans employed were Department of Human Services (4,608), Corrections (1,363), Children and Family Services (1,032), Juvenile Justice (349), and Employment Security (310). In 2017, 69% of African Americans who took an open competitive exam for state employment got a passing grade; 72% of all other applicants got a

passing grade. CMS continues to conduct outreach programs to increase state employment among African Americans. Statistics by county are provided. (20 ILCS 30/15(b); undated, rec'd May 2018, 62 pp.)

Asian American Employment Plan, 2018 (covering CY 2017)

In 2017, 2.7% of state employees covered by the Personnel Code were Asian American, the same as 2016. About 4.6% of Illinois' population is Asian American. The 5 agencies with the highest number of Asian Americans employed were the Departments of Human Services (621), Innovation and Technology (91), Public Health (82), Corrections (78), and Revenue (56). In 2017, 74% of Asian Americans who took an open competitive exam for state employment got a passing grade; the passage rate for all applicants was 72%. CMS will continue to work with Asian American community organizations to increase Asian American state employment. Statistics by county are provided. (20 ILCS 405/405-120; undated, rec'd May 2018, 57 pp.)

Hispanic Employment Plan, 2018 (covering CY 2017)

In 2017, 6.3% of state employees covered by the Personnel Code were Hispanic, up 5.18% from 2016. About 15.8% of Illinois' population is Hispanic. The 5 agencies with the highest numbers of Hispanics employed were the Departments of Human Services (1,225), Corrections (410), Children and Family Services (219), Employment

Security (183), and Healthcare and Family Services (128). In 2017, 71% of Hispanics who took an open competitive exam for state employment got a passing grade; 72% of all other applicants passed. CMS continues to conduct outreach programs to increase state employment among Hispanics. Statistics by county are provided. (20 ILCS 405/405-120; undated, rec'd May 2018, 57 pp.)

State employee child care centers, 2017

The state has two on-site child care centers for employees' children, in Springfield and Chicago. The Chicago center emphasizes play and language, and has a cultural summer program for 6- and 7-year-olds. The Springfield center offers many field trips, and has a waiting list. The Dependent Care Assistance Program allows state employees to fund care of dependent children with tax-free dollars through payroll deductions. In 2017, 1,954 employees contributed \$7.13 million. (30 ILCS 590/3; undated, rec'd May 2018, 3 pp.)

Chief Procurement Office, General Services

Sole-source procurements, FY 2018

A total of 103 contracts totaling \$250.5 million were made by 29 agencies through sole-source procurement. Public hearings were requested and held on 2 contracts, both of which were approved. The report identifies contracts by agency and describes the sole-source procurement

process. (30 ILCS 500/20-25(d); issued & rec'd August 2018; 9 pp. + 1 appendix)

Chief Procurement Office, Higher Education Institutions Sole-source procurements, FY 2018

A total of 238 contracts totaling \$294.5 million were made by 14 higher education institutions through sole-source procurement. An additional 72 existing sole-source contracts (totaling \$78.6 million) were renewed, and 4 public hearings were requested and held (2 resulting in canceled contracts). The report identifies contracts by type and institution. (30 ILCS 500/20-25(d); issued August 2018, rec'd July 2018; 4 pp.)

Commerce Commission, Illinois

Cable & video services access annual report, 2018

Adding 5 companies made a total of 21 companies approved for cable and video service authority since 2007. In 2017, AT&T offered access to 2.7 million households (29% low income); WideOpenWest Illinois to 437,426 (34.7% low income); Highland Communication to 3,849 (27% low income); Mediacom Illinois, LLC to 242,030 (40.5% low income); MCC Illinois LLC to 83,539 (37.9% low income); Comcast to 100% of low income households in Chicago (389,612 households); Computer Techniques, Inc. to 5,066 (43% low income); Illinois Rural Electric Cooperative to 1,369 (46% low income); Mediacom Southeast LLC to

2,025 (43% low income); RCN Telecom Service of Illinois to 16,589 (53% low income); Co-Mo Comm, Inc. to 29,994 (38% low income); iTV-3 of Central Illinois, LLC to 5,700 (44% low income); Wabash Communications to 155 (14% low income); New Wave Communications to 185,362 (37% low income); and Madison Communications, Inc. to 1,645 (6% low income). Frontier North, Inc., Consolidated Communications Enterprise Services, Inc., Zito Midwest LLC, Frontier Communications of Illinois, Inc., and Pavlov Media Cable Illinois, LLC were not yet required to report. (220 ILCS 5/21-1101(k); issued & rec'd June 2018, 18 pp. + 15 attachments)

Office of Retail Market Development annual report, 2018
ICC has certified 103 alternative suppliers for retail electric customers and licensed 399 agents, brokers, and consultants. In May, 2018, 2,002,623 customers received electric supply from alternative retail electric suppliers, down 5% from 2017. Electricity supplied to the market by alternative retail electric suppliers rose 3.1%. The Office of Retail Market recommends ICC require electric utilities to prominently display price-to-compare on all bills. (220 ILCS 5/20-110; June 2018, rec'd July 2018, 36 pp.)

Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Dept. of Bilingual employee report, 2018
As required by the State Services

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Act, the report gives name, job title, job description, and languages spoken by bilingual employees. There are 6 bilingual employees; all speak Spanish. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; issued March 2018, rec'd July 2018, 2 pp.)

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Tax Credit Program annual report, 2017

The program gives tax credits to eligible firms to expand or retain jobs. Eligibility is based on capital investment and new jobs. The EDGE statute expired in April 2017 and was re-established in September 2017 with some changes to eligibility requirements and benefits. In 2017, 23 projects were approved under the old law (projecting about \$224 million in private investment and about 1,525 new jobs), and 13 under the new law (projecting \$78 million in investment, and 625 new jobs). The report profiles projects approved in 2017, and updates tax status of past ones. (35 ILCS 10/5-70; issued June 2018, rec'd July 2018; 87 pp.)

Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund annual report, 2018

The fund collects money to help low-income households buy energy; there were no deposits in 2017. The May, 2018 balance was \$28,973. DCEO recommends that the

fund be abolished and the money transferred to the Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund. (305 ILCS 22/35; issued and rec'd May 2018, 7pp.)

High Impact Business Designation

GRIP Blocker A-2, LLC d.b.a. Green River Wind Farm Phase 1, LLC was designated a high impact business/wind energy business, allowing a business material tax exemption for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); issued & rec'd May 2018, 3 pp.)

Illinois Film Office quarterly report, January-March 2018
Estimates that 1,628 technical crew and office (29% minorities and 18% white women), 100 talent, and 372 extra jobs were created or retained. Film production brought over \$18.1 million in revenue to Illinois businesses. The office will encourage educational opportunities for minorities to be trained for film and television work. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd May 2018, 2 pp.)

Live Theater Tax Credit annual report, FY 2017

The report notes 867 technical and support (34% minorities and 23% white women) job hires: 569 from long-run productions and 298 from pre-Broadway productions. Live theater productions brought over \$12.4 million in revenue to Illinois businesses. The program was due to sunset at end of FY 2017 but was reauthorized by P.A. 100-391. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(c); undated, rec'd May 2018, 2 pp.)

Live Theater Tax Credit Report, January-March 2018

DCEO reports no live theater or film production spending, production, or jobs were brought to Illinois during this period. The program requires diversity reporting but no assessment can be made since no credits were issued. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd May 2018, 1 p.)

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

Budget Summary, FY 2019

Total FY 2019 appropriations were over \$106.7 billion, which is \$8.8 billion (9%) more than FY 2018. Revenue assumptions include an anticipated \$150 million from sales taxes on Internet sales. The report also includes information on SERS members by agency; 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); issued Aug. 2018, rec'd Sept. 2018, 186 pp.)

Comptroller

Fee imposition report, FY 2017

The state collected \$9.808 billion in fees to 73 agencies—up 3.5% from FY 2016. Secretary of State reported \$2.373 billion (up 3%); Healthcare and Family Services \$2.272 billion (up \$160 million); public universities \$2.776 billion (collectively, up \$13 million); and Toll Highway Authority \$1.337 billion (up 6%). Most fee money (94%) went to restricted funds. The report lists fees and collections by agency. (15 ILCS

<p>405/16.2; issued & rec'd June 2018; 12 pp. + 5 appendices)</p> <p>Corrections, Dept. of <i>Quarterly report, April 2018</i></p> <p>On February 28, 2018, adult facilities had 40,922 residents—25% below bed space for 54,513. The number was projected to fall to 39,881 by March 2019. Nearly all inmates were double-celled (72%) or multi-celled (24%), with approximately 38 square feet of living space per inmate. The number of inmates per security staff was 4.8. Adult transition centers had 646 of those residents—below bed space for 1,015. Three-month enrollment (duplicated) in educational and vocational programs was 18,303; and 611 inmates completed rehabilitation and life skills programs. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; April 2018, 14 tables)</p> <p>Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois <i>Annual report, FY 2018</i></p> <p>The board handled representation, unfair labor practice, and mediation cases. There were 74 representation cases filed in FY 2018; Board agents mediated 1 case. There were 145 charges of unfair labor practices filed; 92 were set for hearing, and 1 was mediated. There were 12 impasse proceedings, 2 resulting in strikes. The report gives school name, union, date filed, and strike date and duration of all impasse proceedings. The report lists major Board and court cases. (115 ILCS 5/5(j); issued Aug. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 23 pp.)</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Agency <i>Ground water quality, 2016</i></p> <p>Ground water use in Illinois declined from 2005 to 2010. Major potential sources of ground water contamination are listed. EPA's survey of community water supply network of wells showed 58 were "poor," 160 were "fair," and 146 were "good" wells. Analysis shows a statistically significant increase in numbers of such wells with volatile organic compounds (VOC) detected. (615 ILCS 5/14(a); July 2016, rec'd Oct. 2018, 46 pp.)</p> <p>Insurance, Dept. of <i>Insurance cost containment report, 2018</i></p> <p>Illinois policyholders paid \$24.9 billion in direct written premiums in 2017. Losses divided by direct earned premiums declined from 57.6% in 2016 to 56.0% in 2017. Total written premiums for homeowners' coverage were \$3.6 billion, up 2% from 2016. Total written premiums for medical malpractice liability coverage were \$334 million, down 11.3% from 2016. Medical malpractice losses as a percentage of earned premiums rose in 2017. (215 ILCS 5/1202(d); July 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 35 pp. + appendices)</p> <p><i>Office of Consumer Health Insurance annual report, 2015</i></p> <p>The Office of Consumer Health Insurance (OCHI) helps consumers with health insurance questions through two toll-free telephone numbers and other outreach mechanisms. OCHI received a federal grant in 2012, extended through August 2016, that helped improve assistance</p>	<p>to Illinois health insurance consumers. In 2015, OCHI participated in 26,299 calls, up from 24,780 in 2014. Total Illinois Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act enrollment as of January 2015 was 919,412 (includes Medicaid expansion enrollments). (215 ILCS 135/90(a)(7); Jan. 2016, rec'd May 2018, 30 pp. + 5 exhibits)</p> <p><i>Office of Consumer Health Insurance annual report, 2016</i></p> <p>The Office's toll-free number recorded 31,048 calls, and its external review hotline recorded 4,999. That is an increase from 2015, partly because Get Covered Illinois help desk functions were transitioned from an outside vendor to the Office. As of the beginning of 2016, Illinois' Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act enrollment was slightly over 1 million. (215 ILCS 134/90(a)(7); issued Jan. 2017, rec'd May 2018, 28 pp.)</p> <p><i>Office of Consumer Health Insurance annual report, 2017</i></p> <p>The Office participated in 28,113 calls, down from 31,048 in 2016. Illinois' Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act enrollment was 966,668 at the end of 2017. (215 ILCS 134/90(a)(7); issued Jan. 2018, rec'd May 2018, 19 pp.)</p> <p>Joint Committee on Administrative Rules <i>Annual report, FY 2018</i></p> <p>JCAR reviewed 346 rulemakings: 302 general, 18 emergency, 16 peremptory or exempt, and 10 required rulemakings. The report lists and summarizes major</p>
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JCAR objections and notable bills, laws, and court cases. (5 ILCS 100/5-140; issued Feb. 2018, rec'd August 2018; 69 pp.)

Juvenile Justice, Dept. of Quarterly report, April 2018
On February 28, 2018, there were 444 youth in all juvenile facilities, below capacity of 915, and 420 youth in Aftercare. Enrollment in the general education program was 342—including 142 in special education and 47 in vocational programs. Ratio of youth to security staff was 3.9 from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 4.3 from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; from and 8.1 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-61(b); Apr. 2018, rec'd June 2018, 7 pp.)

Labor Relations Board, Illinois Illinois Police Training Act semi-annual report, Jan.-June 2018
The board had no verified complaints, investigations, or officers decertified under the Act. (50 ILCS 705/6.1(r); issued & rec'd July 2018, 1 p.)

Legislative Audit Commission Annual report, 2017
The Commission reviewed 120 financial audits and compliance examinations, parts of 3 statewide single-audit reports, and 4 performance audits. It reviewed reports on 90 affidavits for emergency purchases totaling

\$30.1 million; reviewed awards not made to lowest bidders; recommended 6 new laws (enacted); and reviewed state agency travel control reports. (25 ILCS 150/3; undated, rec'd June 2018, 26 pp. + 4 appendices)

Natural Resources, Dept. of Coal statistical report, 2017
The report contains statistics on employment numbers, total tonnage mined, number of counties with mines, fatalities, and the office addresses of mines in Illinois. The report also includes data on physical characteristics of individual mines. (225 ILCS 705/4.18; undated, rec'd June 2018, 25 pp.)

Power Agency, Illinois Annual report, FY 2017
The IPA developed and implemented an annual procurement plan and conducted scheduled procurement events. It continued to make changes required by P.A. 99-906, including development and implementation of a procurement plan for Zero Emissions Credits; conducting initial forward procurements for renewable energy credits from new utility-scale wind and solar facilities; moving renewable energy resource procurements and programs from IPA's regular procurement plan to a new long-term renewable resources procurement plan; and developing the Illinois Solar for All program. Also included is the audited financial statement; IPA had one audit finding. (20 ILCS 3855/1-125; Feb. 2018, rec'd May 2018, 51 pp. + 2 appendices)

Public Health, Dept. of Illinois abortion statistics, 2016
Illinois had 38,382 reported induced pregnancy terminations, including 5,719 on women of other or unknown states. Age distribution of Illinois residents: up to 14, 104; 15-17, 993; 18-19, 2,014; 20-24, 10,007; 25-29, 9,229; 30-34, 5,762; 35-39, 3,341; 40-44, 1,021; 45+, 97; ages of 95 others were unreported. Abortions are classified by county, woman's age, gestational age, and procedure used. (720 ILCS 510/10(12); Dec. 2017, rec'd May 2018, 1 pp. + appendices)

Long-term care facility annual report, 2018

Illinois had 1,126 long-term care facilities in 2017. There were 619 licensure violations, including 8 "AA" (most serious; up from 4 in 2016); 104 "A" (up from 76); and 288 "B" (down from 328). Among all complaint allegations (13,545), IDPH found 3,133 valid. (210 ILCS 45/3-804; issued and rec'd July 2018, 68 pages + appendices)

Mercury-Free Vaccine Act, 2018

Due to actual and/or potential shortages, IDPH filed a Declaration of Exemption authorizing use of the following vaccines known to contain mercury-based products: Tetanus and Diphtheria toxoids (Td), and multi-dose formulations of Influenza Vaccine for the 2018-19 influenza season. (410 ILCS 51/15, issued and rec'd July 2018, 6 pp.)

<p>Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Advisory Committee annual report, 2018</p> <p>The Committee met 5 times since the 2017 report and has made recommendations on the appropriate definition of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) and a uniform process for identifying NAS. Its recommended guidelines and programs to improve outcomes of pregnancies with respect to NAS include universal screening, brief intervention, referral, and treatment for substance use among pregnant women. (20 ILCS 2310/677(e), issued and rec'd March 2018, 18 pp.)</p> <p>State Board of Education Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Elementary and Secondary Education: Progress Report, 2018</p> <p>The report lists seven main goals: (1) all kindergarteners assessed for readiness, (2) 90% or more of third-graders reading at grade level, (3) 90% of fifth-graders meeting math expectations, (4) 90% of ninth-graders on track to graduate with cohort, (5) 90% of students graduating from high school prepared for college and career, (6) students are supported by highly prepared, effective teachers and schools, and (7) every school offers a safe, healthy environment for students. Key focus areas, ways to meet goals, and ongoing efforts are included. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.47a(b), June 2018, rec'd July 2018, 71 pp.)</p> <p>Early Childhood Prevention Initiative, FYs 2016-2017</p> <p>The program began in 1988 to reduce school failures by</p>	<p>coordinating and expanding services to children up to age 3 in high-risk areas. It served 13,682 children and 15,004 caregivers in FY 2016, and 12,934 children and 13,190 caregivers in FY 2017. The report includes program types, participant demographics, family surveys, and budget and service levels. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.89(c); issued & rec'd July 2018; 40 pp.)</p> <p>Preschool for All Children, FYs 2016-2017</p> <p>Preschool for All Children (PFA) programs served 72,958 students at an average cost of \$3,374 per student in FY 2016; and 72,007 at \$4,174 per student in FY 2017. Performance on FY 2017 PARCC assessment (by former PFA students in grade 3) shows about 60% approached, met, or exceeded expectations in math, compared to about 53% in English language arts. The report details student demographics, statewide need, PARCC performance, program quality measures, and budget and service levels. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.71(a)(6); issued & rec'd July 2018; 44 pp.)</p> <p>State Board of Investment Economic Opportunity Investments, 2017</p> <p>The Board's investments in Illinois companies were valued at \$558.2 million (3.24% of its total controlled assets)—\$336.5 million in equity and bonds, and \$221.7 million in real estate. Illinois-based investment managers controlled \$2.5 billion (14.61%) of assets entrusted to the Board. (40 ILCS</p>	<p>5/1A-108.5(c); Aug. 2017, rec'd May 2018, 20 pp.)</p> <p>State Fire Marshal's, Office of the</p> <p><i>Bilingual employees report, 2018</i></p> <p>The office currently employs 2 bilingual employees, with the job titles Administrative Assistant II, and Office Assistant. Both speak Spanish. (5 ILCS 382/3-20; issued & rec'd April 2018, 4 pp.)</p> <p>Transportation, Dept. of Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Study annual report, 2017</p> <p>In 2017, 930 participating agencies reported 2,284,919 traffic stops. White drivers had 58% of traffic stops, and minority drivers 42%. Among those stopped, the violations were moving (70% white, 61% minority); equipment (19% white, 26% minority); license or registration (11% white, 13% minority); and commercial (1% white, 1% minority). The mean duration for both white and minority drivers was 11 minutes. Citations were issued in 891,058 stops (39%). Consent searches occurred in 21,959 stops (less than 1%). White drivers consented to 11,478 searches (85% of those requested) and minority drivers to 11,144 (88% of those requested). Contraband was found in 33% of consent searches with white and 25% with minority drivers. Agencies reported 7,783 dog sniffs for contraband. Appendices show how to interpret reports and list non-complying agencies; accompanying document provides reports for each agency. (12 pp. + 2 appendices)</p>
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Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With General Assembly

(continued from p. 11)

In 2017, 480 agencies reported 127,144 pedestrian stops; 171 agencies did not report information. Statewide analysis was not provided because 86% of pedestrian stops were conducted by the Chicago Police Department. The accompanying document provides reports for each agency. (3 pp. + 1 appendix) (625 ILCS 5/11-212(e); June 2018, rec'd July 2018)

Veterans' Affairs, Dept. of Discharged Servicemember Task Force annual report, 2015
The report gives an overview and policy recommendations in 4 areas: homelessness and housing; women veterans; education and employment; and behavioral health. The task force addressed 2014 policy recommendations in multiple ways, including: revamping Illinois Hires Heroes consortium to increase membership; establishing appeals/complaint process within Veteran Business Program; and engaging more community providers in Illinois Joining Forces: Women Veteran Working Group. (20 ILCS 2805/20, undated, rec'd May 2018, 58 pp. + 4 appendices)

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