



# FIRST READING

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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## States' Higher Education Systems Vary in Level of Oversight

Each state has at least one public university, and some have many more than one. But the ways in which those public universities are structured and governed varies widely.

The Education Commission of the States (ECS), an education policy research organization, has grouped states into three general higher education governance models, with the caveat that aspects of some states' systems could fit into more than one group. Those three groups are described below, along with some examples of each.

### One Statewide Governing Entity

The 8 states in the first group appear to have one statewide entity to manage and oversee most aspects of their public higher education systems—typically with authority over public colleges and universities. Most public colleges and universities in those states do not have individual governing boards:

- |        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| Alaska | Montana      |
| Hawaii | Nevada       |
| Idaho  | North Dakota |
| Kansas | Rhode Island |

The Nevada System of Higher Education is governed by a Board of Regents that sets policies and approves budgets for Nevada's entire public



system of higher education—four community colleges, one state college, two universities, and a research institute. The System has an administrative staff, and oversees state financial aid programs for college students.

In North Dakota, the State Board of Higher Education sets policy and advocates for the North Dakota University System. It is the governing

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## States' Higher Education Systems Vary in Level of Oversight

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body for the state's 11 publicly supported colleges and universities. The North Dakota University System has a chancellor and office staff that support the State Board of Higher Education. The System appears to administer financial aid programs for college students.

### Separate Governing Boards Without Strong Statewide Oversight

The 22 states in the second group have no statewide agency for higher education. Instead, universities and colleges are overseen by one or more governing boards. In some of these states there is also an agency that provides administrative support to universities or administers financial aid. These states are:

|             |                |               |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Arizona     | Michigan       | South Dakota  |
| California  | Minnesota      | Utah          |
| Connecticut | Mississippi    | Vermont       |
| Delaware    | New Hampshire  | Wisconsin     |
| Florida     | New Jersey     | West Virginia |
| Georgia     | New York       | Wyoming       |
| Iowa        | North Carolina |               |
| Maine       | Pennsylvania   |               |

As an example, Arizona's Board of Regents governs the state's three public universities, and locally elected boards govern community colleges. The Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education administers state financial aid programs for college students.

Similarly, the Iowa Board of Regents governs the state's three public universities, plus one school each for the deaf and the blind. Community colleges are governed by locally elected boards. The community colleges must comply with standards set by the State Board of Education.

The Iowa College Student Aid Commission administers student aid programs.

### Mixture of Statewide and Institutional Governing Boards

The 20 states, including Illinois, in the third group each have a statewide agency for oversight of state public postsecondary institutions. Some institutions in these states also have their own governing boards. Some of the states have separate oversight of community colleges and/or of student financial aid:

|                 |                |            |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| Alabama         | Massachusetts  | Tennessee  |
| Arkansas        | Missouri       | Texas      |
| Colorado        | Nebraska       | Virginia   |
| <b>Illinois</b> | New Mexico     | Washington |
| Indiana         | Ohio           |            |
| Kentucky        | Oklahoma       |            |
| Louisiana       | Oregon         |            |
| Maryland        | South Carolina |            |

The Illinois Board of Higher Education oversees public universities, and the Illinois Community College Board oversees community colleges. Each university and community college also has a governing board. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission administers state financial aid programs.

The Indiana Commission for Higher Education coordinates higher education in that state, including financial aid programs. Individual institutions also have governing boards.

*Sarah E. Barlow*  
*Senior Research Associate*

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# Apprenticeship Tuition Assistance Programs in 10 States

As more students and employers look for opportunities outside traditional four-year colleges, apprenticeships continue to be an important option in workforce development. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that employers have hired nearly half a million apprentices since 2017.

Some states are supporting apprentices in their own ways. At least 10 states offer apprenticeship tuition assistance for required apprenticeship classes at state education institutions. In general, those states offer assistance in one of three ways: (1) direct financial aid; (2) tuition waivers or reduced rates; or (3) reimbursement of some or all tuition costs.

## States with Tuition Assistance Programs

Tuition assistance in the 10 states is generally offered only to “registered” apprentices—those participating in apprenticeship programs recognized and registered by either the U.S. Department of Labor or a state agency. Apprentices may be required to meet specified academic criteria to be eligible for tuition assistance.

This article describes state programs in which apprentices may apply for and receive tuition assistance, rather than programs that offer reimbursement or tax credits to only apprentice employers for training expenses. The programs described below in Georgia and South Carolina are available to all students (including apprentices), while the programs in the other states are exclusively for apprentices.

## Financial Aid

In Georgia, students who are working toward a certificate or diploma are eligible for HOPE Grants. The grants cover some costs at a Georgia college or university, including community or technical colleges. Students must maintain at least a 2.0 grade point average. Students who are working toward a certificate or diploma in a high-demand field at a technical college or university in Georgia are also eligible for a Zell Miller Grant, which when combined with a HOPE Grant can cover all of a student’s tuition costs.

South Carolina students who are enrolled in a diploma, certificate, or associate’s degree program at a two-year college in the state may apply for a Lottery Tuition Assistance grant. Award amounts vary based on need and appropriated funding. Students must meet specified academic criteria to maintain eligibility for funding.

## Tuition Reimbursement

In Kentucky, students enrolled in a registered apprenticeship program may be reimbursed for tuition, books, required tools, and other expenses if they (1) graduated from a Kentucky high school; and (2) received a Kentucky Education Excellence Scholarship.

Wisconsin allows apprentices attending a community or technical college or state university to request reimbursement for tuition and book costs through the Apprenticeship Completion Award Program. Reimbursement may equal (1) up to \$250 after the first year of the apprenticeship, plus (2) 25% of final costs for tuition, books, materials, or other course fees after completion of the apprenticeship (minus any reimbursement received after the first year). The maximum award per apprentice is \$1,000.

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## Apprenticeship Tuition Assistance Programs in 10 States

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### Waived or Reduced Tuition

Registered apprentices in Delaware pay no tuition or book fees for classes. Registered apprenticeship classes are offered after-hours at vocational technical high schools, which reportedly allows the state to keep costs low. A spokesman for the program said that it pays approximately \$399 per apprentice per year.

Florida exempts registered apprentices from paying tuition and fees while attending either (1) a school district that offers workforce education programs, or (2) a Florida college or university. In Texas, school districts and state postsecondary institutions may not charge apprentices tuition, other than a records processing fee of no more than \$5 per course.

In Maine, subject to appropriation, the state Department of Labor may pay half of tuition costs for apprentices in good standing at a public educational institution.

North Carolina waives tuition and registration fees for high school students who enter apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs while still in high school. Once a student graduates from high school, the tuition waiver applies for the full term of the apprenticeship.

Washington authorizes community colleges to charge students in registered apprenticeship programs half the standard amount for tuition, and the services and activities fee.

*Jennifer Hebel  
Research Librarian*

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## 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.

### **Ageing, Dept. on**

*Adult protective services annual report, FY 2017*

The Adult Protective Services Program received 16,507 reports of abuse (up 583 from FY 2016), including 3,090 persons with disabilities aged 18-59. Among alleged victims, 18% were disabled; 63% were 60-85; and 19% were 86 or older. Nearly half of all reports alleged financial abuse, though victims may experience more than one type of abuse. The Department continued B\*SAFE (training bank employees to recognize financial exploitation of disabled and older persons), and held

its 30th Annual Conference. It also offered webinars to enable caseworkers and supervisors to receive recertification and online training. (320 ILCS 20/11; undated, rec'd Oct. 2018, 2 pp.)

### **Attorney General, Office of the Automated Victim Notification (AVN) System report, 2018**

The AVN System informs victims, witnesses, family, police, and others by phone, email, or text message of changes in prisoner custody and case status. It had 330,805 active registered users as of mid-October 2018. In FY 2018, 1,005,649 notifications

were made by phone, 198,977 by email, and 142,117 by text message. The Violent Crime Victims Assistance Act Fund, funded by fines on some criminal and traffic offenders, pays the annual operating costs of the AVN System. (725 LCS 120/8.5(g)(2); Oct. 2018, rec'd Nov. 2018, 4 pp.)

### *Collection statistics, 2018*

State agencies referred 18,764 collection cases for \$57.5 million to the Attorney General (90.6% from the Department of Healthcare & Family Services). Total collections (including older cases) were \$332.1 million.

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



Referrals are reported by agency. (30 ILCS 205/2(j); issued and rec'd Jan. 2019, 2 pp.)

*Lead poisoning cases, 2018*

The Attorney General is required to report lead poisoning cases referred by the Illinois Department of Public Health. It referred none in 2018. (410 ILCS 45/12.1; issued and rec'd Jan. 2019, 1 p.)

*Violent Crime Victims Assistance program, 2018*

The Attorney General's office made 238 VCVA grants totaling over \$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); Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 5 pp.)

**Auditor General, Office of the Chicago Transit Authority**

*Retiree Health Care Trust, 2018*

An annual review of the CTA health care trust funding showed that projected income plus assets (\$999.6 million) exceeded projected benefits (\$841.4 million), so no benefit cuts or contribution increases were needed. (30 ILCS 5/3-2.3(b); Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 10 pp. + appendix)

*State Actuary report on pension systems, 2018*

The report details actuarial assumptions and valuations of 6 state-funded retirement systems. Interest rate and inflation assumptions used to calculate state contributions to the systems were found reasonable, and the State

Actuary did not recommend any changes. The statutorily required state contributions for fiscal year 2020 are \$4.81 billion to TRS, \$1.86 billion to SURS, \$2.29 billion to SERS, \$144.2 million to JRS, \$25.8 million to GARS, and \$245.5 million to CTPF—totaling \$9.39 billion. (30 ILCS 5/2-8.1(c); Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 252 pp. + 3 appendices)

**Board of Higher Education**

*Annual report on new, consolidated, closed, and low-producing programs at Illinois public universities, academic year 2016-2017*

In the last academic year, 17 bachelor's, 12 master's, and 2 doctoral programs were opened at Illinois' public universities; of those, 8 bachelor's, 3 master's, and 1 doctoral program were consolidated. Another 8 bachelor's and 12 master's programs were closed. Programs "flagged" as low producing were 104 bachelor's, 67 master's, and 14 doctoral. Tables and appendices give details by university. (110 ILCS 205/7; Aug. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 19 pp. + 26 tables, 14 appendices)

*College and Career Interest Task Force report*

The Task Force was charged with determining a process for collecting and sharing the college and career interest data of public high school students. The Task Force made several recommendations, including creating an Illinois college information portal; expanding the use of the Illinois State Scholar Database; and providing a scholarship to high achieving low-income students. The Task Force specified that any sharing of student college and career

interest information must adhere to state and federal privacy and data security laws. (110 ILCS 205/9.37(c); issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 11 pp.)

*Higher Education Veterans Service Act costs, 2018 report*

Public colleges and universities spent \$8.8 million on programs and services for military or veteran students (\$5.3 million from state funds and \$3.5 million from federal and local sources). The Illinois Community College Board received only small appropriations, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission received no state tuition and fee waiver funding, costing public institutions \$17.3 million in FY 2018 for veterans' tuition and fee waivers. (110 ILCS 49/20; Oct. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 12 pp. + 4 appendices)

**Central Management Services, Dept. of**

*Bilingual needs and pay survey, FY 2018*

In FY 2018, state agencies employed 2,155 bilingual employees. Almost all (99%) employees were Hispanic/Latino; almost 30% used sign language; and 1% could read Braille. Over 726,000 bilingual interactions were reported. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services reported 49% of interactions and the Department of Human Services reported about 30%; 31% of agencies reported none. About half of the agencies reporting interactions do not conduct a bilingual staffing needs assessment. The report also provides ten recommendations. (20 ILCS 415/9(6); issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 20 pp.) *(continued on p. 6)*

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## Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General Assembly *(continued from p. 5)*

### *Disabled Hiring Initiatives report, FY 2018*

The 430 participants in the Successful Disability Opportunities Program are eligible for over 200 state job titles. Agencies hired 67 persons with disabilities in FY 2018—including 29 through this program. CMS continues to promote and encourage hiring qualified disabled applicants interested in state employment, including veterans with service-related disabilities. Employees with disabilities are 6.4% of the state workforce, down 0.6% from FY 2017. (20 ILCS 405/405-122; issued Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 10 pp.)

### *Hiring of ex-offenders by state vendors, FY 2018*

All bid invitations must encourage state vendors to employ ex-offenders and self-report on those employed. No vendors reported hiring ex-offenders in FY 2018. CMS reported that it seeks to improve vendor awareness and self-reporting. (30 ILCS 500/45-70; issued and rec'd Dec. 2018, 1 p.)

### *Hiring of veterans by state vendors, FY 2018*

State bid invitations must encourage vendors to hire veterans and report on those employed. Vendors that hire qualified veterans may be eligible for tax credits. No vendors reported hiring veterans in FY 2018. The Department believes that veteran hiring numbers are under-reported. (30 ILCS 500/45-67; issued & rec'd Dec. 2018, 1 p.)

*Recycling and recycled paper  
procurement update, FY 2018*  
CMS ensured the recycling of over 45,000 electronic items through its surplus property program. Paper recycling vendors recycled 3.7 million pounds of paper. About 70% of paper products CMS bought for state agencies came from recycled products. The report also lists other achievements. Due to China's new ban on imports of some solid waste and the declining price for mixed paper, CMS anticipates lower markets for recyclable materials and higher costs to recycle, unless new domestic markets can be found. (415 ILCS 20/3(j); issued and rec'd Nov. 2018, 6 pp.)

### *State employee child care centers, 2018*

Illinois has two on-site child care centers for employees' children in Springfield and Chicago. The Chicago center cares for children ages 2 to 12 with full-time daycare; children can also participate in a summer camp program. The Springfield center cares for children ages 6 weeks to 5 years. Both centers emphasize learning through play. State employees can use flexible spending accounts for child care costs. In 2018, about 2,116 employees participated in the flexible spending program. (30 ILCS 590/3; undated, rec'd Jan. 2019, 3 pp.)

### *State printing report summary, 2018*

CMS reports that 710 state agency annual reports were printed by the agencies or by outside printers through the Printing Unit, Bureau of Strategic Sourcing, or CMS for a total cost of \$956.10.

Fewer agencies get reports printed through CMS because it recommends printing digitally, in-house, or through other state agencies. (30 ILCS 500/25-55, issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 2 pp.)

### *State-owned & surplus real property, 2018*

A former mine rescue station in LaSalle was leased to Uranich Coal & Oil. Several locations declared surplus property await property assessments before being offered to local governments, including the Jacksonville and Lincoln Developmental Centers. (30 ILCS 605/7.1(b); Oct. 2018, rec'd Nov. 2018, 1 pp. + 34 files on disk)

### *State Use Program annual report, FY 2018*

The program develops employment for people with disabilities by contracting with nonprofit organizations for goods and services. In FY 2018, 2,515 jobs were created through 243 such contracts, up from 2,079 jobs in FY 2017. Nearly 968,000 hours of work were performed under the contracts, up from about 959,000 the previous year. State agencies spent \$74.8 million on State Use contracts in FY 2018, up from \$66.0 million in FY 2017. (30 ILCS 500/45-35(4); issued Dec. 2018, rec'd Feb. 2019, 8 pp.)

### **Central Management Services and Human Rights, Depts. of; and Human Rights Commission**

#### *First progress report implementing Executive Order 8 (2018)*

Executive Order 2018-08 called for a multi-agency effort to

eliminate within 18 months the backlog of cases pending before the Human Rights Commission. Since then, the overall backlog decreased 44% (from 2,558 cases to 1,445). Most of those cases were Requests for Review, which decreased from 2,287 cases to 1,375, down 40%. The remaining Request for Review backlog is estimated to be eliminated by August 2019, ahead of the December 2019 deadline in the Executive Order. (Executive Order 2018-08; issued Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 22 pp.)

### **Chief Procurement Office for Higher Education**

#### *Annual report, FY 2018*

This Office is the independent procurement authority for public universities and the Illinois Math and Science Academy (IMSA). In FY 2018, it processed 3,334 transactions worth over \$8.25 billion. That included \$265.6 million in cooperative purchasing; 40 emergency purchases worth \$12.5 million (a 70% reduction in emergency spending from FY 2017); and 238 sole source contracts valued at \$294.5 million. Procurements exempt from the Illinois Procurement Code numbered 1,452 and were valued at \$638.1 million. Illinois public universities and IMSA had 3,820 contracts with certified small businesses. (30 ILCS 500/45-90(f); undated, rec'd Nov. 2018, 32 pp.)

#### *Sole source procurement method report, FY 2018*

The Chief Procurement Office for the Capital Development Board procured one contract in FY 2018 through the sole source procurement method. The report includes the justification for the

sole source procurement. (30 ILCS 500/20-25(d); issued Aug. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 1 p.)

### **Children and Family Services, Dept. of**

#### *Administration of psychotropic drugs to children, FY 2016*

The report describes the prescription or administration of psychotropic drugs to children in foster care without a DCFS Guardian's consent (in violation of law). In FY 2016, 18,526 consent requests were made, and 97.2% complied with DCFS rules. A total of 562 non-compliant medications were issued to 369 youth in foster care. For 194 of the affected youth (297 of the non-compliant medications) violating providers were unknown (DCFS is investigating payment data to identify unknown providers). Written warnings were issued to 7 prescribers, but no prescribers or facilities were reported to their licensing bodies. (20 ILCS 535/15; issued Dec. 2016, rec'd Oct. 2018; 2 pp.)

#### *Administration of psychotropic drugs to children, FY 2017*

The report describes the prescription or administration of psychotropic drugs to children in foster care without a DCFS Guardian's consent (in violation of law). There were 187 violations in FY 2017, comprising 253 prescriptions that were out of compliance. Of the 18,654 psychotropic medication requests in FY 2017, 71.8% were approved as written, 15.5% were modified, 10.9% were rescinded by the provider, and 1.8% were denied. Written warnings were sent to identified doctors and facilities. None were reported to the Department of Financial

and Professional Regulation (providers) or the Department of Public Health (facilities). DCFS is working to require proof of DCFS consent before psychotropic medication is dispensed to reduce the frequency of medications being administered without consent. It is also working with some physicians with prior violations to bring them into compliance with the law. (20 ILCS 535/15; Dec. 2017, rec'd Jan. 2019, 2 pp.)

#### *Administration of psychotropic drugs to children, FY 2018*

The report describes the prescription or administration of psychotropic drugs to children in foster care without a DCFS Guardian's consent (in violation of law). There were 127 violations in FY 2018, comprising 149 prescriptions that were out of compliance. Of the 19,331 psychotropic medication requests in FY 2018, 75% were approved as written, 12.8% were modified, 10.3% were rescinded by the provider, and 1.9% were denied. Written warnings were sent to identified doctors and facilities. None were reported to the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (providers) or the Department of Public Health (facilities). DCFS is working to require proof of DCFS consent before psychotropic medication is dispensed to reduce the frequency of medications being administered without consent. It is also working with some physicians with prior violations to bring them into compliance with the law. (20 ILCS 535/15; Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 3 pp.)

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## **Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General Assembly** *(continued from p. 7)*

### *Child abuse and neglect prevention plan, 2018*

The prevention plan's goals include: (1) education and self-sufficiency, (2) moving from institutional to community-based care, (3) paying for quality and outcomes, (4) prevention and population health, (5) data integration and predictive analysis, and (6) building relationships and communication by engaging youth and their families. The plan describes resources DCFS finds necessary for investigating and processing reports of abuse; follow-up services provided for child protection and family maintenance; and existing resources used to implement the plan. (20 ILCS 505/4a; Oct. 2018, rec'd Dec. 2018, 10 pp.)

### *Differential response program implementation report, 2018*

The Department has not administered a differential response program for the last few years. It is evaluating such a program for potential implementation. (325 ILCS 5/7.4(a-5); issued Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 1 p.)

### *Inspector General's report, FY 2018*

In FY 2018, 98 child deaths met review criteria, leading to 4 full investigations; 27 cases were referred for Child Welfare Employee License investigations; 3,359 cases requesting criminal background information were opened; and 110 investigation referrals were

received from the Office of the Executive Inspector General. The hotline took 828 calls, which included 111 requests for investigation. The report summarizes the child death investigations, circumstances of all reported deaths, and general investigations conducted. It also makes recommendations on discipline and systemic change, provides updates on past recommendations, and describes efforts related to reducing errors and addressing employee misfeasance. (20 ILCS 505/35.5(h); issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 191 pp. + 1 appendix)

### *Legislative report on specialized care, 2018*

In FY 2018, the Department provided specialized services to 2,045 unique cases in foster care, in four main specialty areas: mental health/behavior; medical/developmental; adolescent foster care; and treatment foster family homes. In FY 2017, the Department implemented 4 pilot programs for therapeutic foster care. The Department has 69 specialized foster care contracts with 41 providers, mainly specializing in mental health; medical/mental health; and adolescent foster care. (20 ILCS 505/5.30; Aug. 2018, rec'd Feb. 2019, 4 pp.)

### **Commerce Commission**

#### *e-Docket privacy control, 2018*

The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) reported no known breaches of personal information through the electronic docket filing system (e-Docket) since the 2013 report. Efforts to cleanse the e-Docket system of personal information and establish corrective

measures and controls were successful. (815 ILCS 530/25; issued & rec'd Oct. 2018, 1 p.)

### *Natural gas markets development, 2018*

ICC certified 51 alternative gas suppliers (AGS) up from 44 in 2017. Illinois has four utility service territories, served by Nicor Gas, Peoples Gas, North Shore Gas, and Ameren Illinois; all except Ameren have small volume transportation (SVT) programs that allow residential and small commercial customers to pick suppliers. The report describes current market competitiveness, and use of AGS in large volume transportation and SVT markets; makes no recommendations. (220 ILCS 5/19-130; issued & rec'd Oct. 2018; 19 pp.)

### *Transportation Regulatory Fund annual report, FY 2018*

In FY 2018, the Fund had income of \$11.8 million (\$7.7 million from motor carriers and \$4.1 million from railroads) and spent \$10.8 million (\$5.1 million for motor carriers and \$5.7 million for railroads). The report also lists funded job titles and methods for allocating funds. (625 ILCS 5/18c-1604; issued & rec'd Dec. 2018, 9 pp.)

### **Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Dept. of**

#### *Build Illinois revolving funds, FY 2018*

On June 30, 2018, the Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund had almost \$2.2 million; the Large Business Attraction Fund had \$350,562; and the Illinois Equity Fund had \$385,742. (30 ILCS 750/9-9 and 750/10-9; issued & rec'd Nov. 2018, 7 pp.)



*Enterprise Zone, High Impact Business, and River Edge Redevelopment Zone Programs annual report, 2017*

DCEO has designated 100 enterprise zones. The Department of Revenue reported the enterprise zones caused \$114.4 million in foregone state tax revenue; the High Impact Business Program, \$18.8 million; and the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Program, \$0.3 million. Businesses getting enterprise zone incentives reported investing \$908.1 million and creating 4,281 jobs; High Impact Business incentives, \$1.3 billion of investment but 566 jobs lost; and River Edge Redevelopment Zones, \$0 invested and 0 jobs created. (20 ILCS 655/6; Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 29 pp.)

*Enterprise Zone Loan Fund report, FY 2018*

DCEO reported that it has never received an appropriation for the Enterprise Zone Loan Fund and that the Fund does not exist within the State Comptroller's office; thus, it has no Fund operations to report. (20 ILCS 655/12-9; Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 1 p.)

*High Impact Business designation*

Broadlands 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); Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 3 pp.)

*High Impact Business designation*

Cardinal Point, LLC was designated a High Impact

business, allowing building material sales tax exemption for up to 20 years. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); issued & rec'd Sept. 2018, 2 pp. + 1 map)

*Film office annual report, FY 2018*

The Department reported issuing 256 credits. Those projects included 15,970 job hires, plus 11,588 jobs for extras. It estimated the projects included 23,831 technical crew and office staff, of whom 27% were non-white and 20% were white females. Qualified vendor expenses were estimated to be \$107 million and qualified wages, \$156 million; total qualified spending was \$263 million. The report lists the vendors paid the lesser of 10% of the production's spending or \$10,000. (35 ILCS 16/45(c); undated, rec'd Jan. 2019, 21 pp.)

*Illinois Film Office quarterly report, April-June 2018*

An estimated 5,236 technical crew and office, 661 talent, and 6,410 extra jobs were created or retained. Film production brought in \$131 million in spending to Illinois. Overall crew and production office staff racial diversity rose from 14% when the tax credit began to 27%. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd Oct. 2018, 2 pp.)

*Illinois Film Office quarterly report, July-September 2018*

An estimated 5,757 technical crew and production office, 700 talent, and 6,437 extra jobs were created or retained due to film production spending. Some \$78.2 million in Illinois wages were paid. Overall crew and production office staff racial

diversity was 28%. (35 ILCS 16/45(b); undated, rec'd Nov. 2018, 2 pp.)

*Live Theater Tax Credit Report, April-June 2018*

Theater production spending was \$3.2 million (\$1.8 million in wages paid, and \$1.4 million in vendor spending). Of the 287 crew members hired, 32% were non-white and 16% were white women. (35 ILCS 17/10-50(b); undated, rec'd Oct. 2018, 1 p.)

*Live Theater Tax Credit report, July-Sept. 2018*

There were 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. 2018, 1 p.)

*State Mandates Catalog, 2018*

The report describes and categorizes state mandates on local governments in the 100th General Assembly. The report lists each mandate; the type of government affected; the supervising agency; and statutory citations. For some mandates, the report lists cost estimates and whether the mandate is reimbursable. (30 ILCS 805/7(c); undated, rec'd Jan. 2019, 137 pp.)

*Urban Weatherization report, 2018*

The Urban Weatherization program is designed to offer work opportunities and reduce energy use in urban households by weatherization. All weatherization grants ended in November 2016. The program received a FY 2019

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## Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General

### Assembly *(continued from p. 9)*

appropriation, but the funds had not been made available at the time of the report. The report lists 2019 legislative recommendations, including increasing the per-home spending limit. (30 ILCS 738/40-40(h); Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 2 pp.)

### Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

*Wagering in Illinois, 2018 Update*  
State tax revenues from wagering were \$1.356 billion, up 3.5% from FY 2017. Total gaming revenues were 53.9% lottery, 20% riverboat casinos, 25.6% video gaming, and 0.4% horse racing. Video gaming revenues produced \$352 million in tax revenues for the Capital Projects Fund and \$70 million to local governments. Lottery transfers decreased by \$6 million and riverboat transfers declined by 1.1%. Total lottery sales rose (2.9%), mainly due to Mega Millions and instant games sales. The number of video gaming terminals increased to 29,283 (from 26,873 in 2017) with the largest number found in Cook County (5,071). Casino riverboat admissions fell 6.4% and gross receipts fell 1.3%. Horse racing continued its decline and 2017 levels were 36.8% lower than amounts from last decade. (S. Res. 875 [1991]; issued & rec'd Oct. 2018, 82 pp.)

### Corrections, Dept. of *Illinois Correctional Industries, FY 2018 report*

Correctional Industries had operating revenue of almost \$34.6 million and expenses of

about \$36 million. Of the 904 offender job positions available, on average 756 were filled. The report lists production and recycling by correctional facility, job assignments by industry, and sales by customer type. The report states that recidivism rates have improved to 19.2%. (730 ILCS 5/3-12-11; undated, rec'd Nov. 2018, 20 pp.)

### *Quarterly report, July 2018*

On May 31, 2018, adult facilities had 40,991 residents—24% below bed space for 53,612. That was projected to fall to 39,540 by June 2019. Adult transition centers had 781 (234 below bed space capacity). Enrollments in educational, vocational, and life skills programs are provided by institution and month. No capital projects were funded. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; issued & rec'd July 2018, 14 tables)

### *Sex offender transitional housing report, 2018*

No licensed transitional housing facilities for sex offenders remain. (730 ILCS 5/3-17-5; undated, rec'd Dec. 2018, 1 p.)

### Environmental Protection Agency

#### *Landfill Disposal Capacity Report, 2018 (2017 data)*

Illinois' 37 landfills received nearly 50.4 million cubic yards of solid waste in 2017. These landfills have remaining combined available disposal capacity of slightly over 1 billion cubic yards. Cumulative life expectancy of these landfills, based on current disposal rates, is approximately 20 years. Since 2009, 17 permit modifications have resulted in the cumulative addition of about 200

million cubic yards of landfill capacity statewide. (415 ILCS 20/4; July 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 10 pp.)

### Fair Practices in Contracting Task Force

#### *Final report, 2018*

Executive Order 2018-07 changed the task force into the Illinois African-American Fair Contracting Commission, a permanent commission to carry on the work of the task force. The final report recommends increasing African-American presence in state agency leadership positions; additional appropriations to equip the new Commission for its role; and authorizing the new Commission to act independently of the Business Enterprise Program (BEP) Council. It also identifies the following issues that the new Commission should address: lack of prompt payment to minority contractors; unequal access to capital; discriminatory attitudes; ensuring BEP goals are set and contractors are held accountable for them; improving bidding processes; and improving the BEP certification process. It also recommends lawmakers add changes from the Executive Order into statute, and require partnership between the new Commission and the BEP Council. The appendices report spending by state agencies on minority contracts, and agency strategic plans for addressing contract disparity. (20 ILCS 5080/10(d) (repealed), and Executive Order 2018-07; issued Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 22 pp. + 2 appendices)

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**Flue Gas Desulfurization Task Force**

*Final report, 2018*

The Task Force was created to help increase use of Illinois coal in power plants and evaluate technologies to lower sulfur dioxide emissions from coal-burning power plants. The members met 5 times in 2018. There are 34 coal-fired electric generating units operating in Illinois at 15 power plants. The report contains a history of the decline in use of Illinois coal; discussion of a new technology for sulfur dioxide emission control; and public comments submitted to the Task Force. (P.A. 100-499 (2017); Dec. 2018, rec'd Feb. 2019, 14 pp. + 3 appendices)

**Healthcare and Family Services, Dept. of**

*Payments for services from past years and changes in liabilities, FY 2018*

DHFS paid \$801 million in FY 2018 for medical services in earlier years. A 2012 act limited charges for Medicaid services, payable from most state funds, that can be deferred to later fiscal years to \$100 million starting in FY 2014. DHFS is well under that at \$3.6 million. In FY 2017, long term care asset discovery completed 2,702 investigations, giving \$75 million in savings and \$71.1 million in cost avoidance. The report also discusses factors affecting Medicaid costs. (30 ILCS 105/25(e), (g), and (k); Nov. 2018, rec'd Dec. 2018, 1 p. + attachments)

*Primary Care Case Management Report, 2017*

The Illinois Health Connect Program serves children enrolled in All Kids, adults (including

disabled adults), and seniors. Its goals include improving access to health care; matching each enrollee with a primary care provider at a “medical home”; and reducing ER visits. Its 5,200 “medical homes” supplied primary care to 321,000 clients. The Health Connect Call Center helps providers and clients achieve access to care and averaged 15,000 calls per month in 2017. Health Connect performs outreach to help members understand how to access care and conducted 188,947 outreach calls and mailed 236,603 notices in 2017. The program also provides support and educational services to providers. (215 ILCS 170/47; July 2017, rec'd Oct. 2018, 5 pp. + 3 appendices)

**Human Services, Dept. of Intellectual and Developmental Disability Home and Community-Based Services Task Force report**

The task force was to review current and potential federal funds for home and community-based service options for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Among its 15 recommendations are (1) investigating the possibility of Illinois adopting another Medicaid waiver for such services; (2) seeing if Illinois can get federal funds for the respite program; (3) shifting funding from state developmental centers to home and community-based facilities; and (4) updating the current residential rate payment models to meet the cost of delivering services. The task force met 8 times between November 2017 and June 2018. (20 ILCS 1305/1-65(c); Aug. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 11 pp. + 15 attachments)

*Social Services Block Grant and Local Initiative Fund receipts and transfers, FY 2018*

The Fund began the year with \$500,000 and received \$22.7 million in federal funds. It paid \$573,000 to the General Revenue Fund; \$1.2 million to the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund; and \$21 million to the Local Initiative Fund, ending the year with \$500,000. (305 ILCS 5/12-5; July 2018, rec'd Aug. 2018, 1 p.)

**Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force**

*Final report, 2018*

The Task Force reports that Illinois ranks 11th in the U.S. for human trafficking cases. In the 10 years from December 2007 to December 2017, 1,148 human trafficking cases involving 2,832 trafficked persons in Illinois were reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline. The Task Force met 5 times in 2017 and created three subcommittees: Education and Awareness, Health and Human Services, and Law Enforcement. Each subcommittee made several recommendations including: focusing education and training efforts on allies and industries rather than general awareness; adding protections for survivors of human trafficking within the name change process in Illinois; and providing consistency in enforcement. The report concludes that a unified statewide data collection reporting system and evaluation methodology is vital. (P.A. 99-864 (2016); July 2018, rec'd Dec. 2018, 50 pp.)

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## Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General Assembly *(continued from p. 11)*

### Juvenile Justice, Dept. of

*Quarterly report, July 2018*

On May 31, 2018, there were 385 youth in all juvenile facilities, below capacity for 915. Additionally, 491 youth were served on Aftercare. Enrollment in the general education program was 338—including 139 in special education and 41 in vocational programs. The ratio of youth to security staff was 3.4 from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 3.9 from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and 7.4 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-61(b); July 2018, 7 pp.)

*Quarterly report, October 2018*

On August 31, 2018, there were 317 youth in all juvenile facilities, below capacity of 915. Additionally, 581 youth were served on Aftercare. Enrollment in the general education program was 263—including 110 in special education and 41 in vocational programs. The ratio of youth to security staff was 3.0 from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 3.4 from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and 6.1 from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-61(b); issued & rec'd Oct. 2018, 7 pp.)

### Labor, Dept. of

*Child Labor Law annual report, 2018*

The Department administers the Law by maintaining a toll-free hotline and a paperless permitting process. In FY 2018, schools and their agents issued 18,925 employment certificates. The Department received and approved 1,450 requests for hour restriction waivers for children working in motion picture or related

entertainment productions. The Department held one informal settlement conference, collecting \$2,400 in penalties. The Department continued outreach and educational efforts. (820 ILCS 205/18.2; issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 2 pp.)

### Labor Relations Board

*Illinois Police Training Act semi-annual report, July-Dec. 2018*

The Board had no verified complaints, investigations, hearings, or officers decertified under the Police Training Act. (50 ILCS 705/6.1(r); issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 1 p.)

### Public Health, Dept. of

*Health and Hazardous Substances Registry annual report, FY 2018*

The registry collects and analyzes data on selected public health concerns and hazardous exposures. In FY 2018, the registry received \$1.53 million in federal funds and nearly \$33,000 from other sources. It responded to 15 general information requests; 33 requests for epidemiologic reports and registry data; 19 special data requests or collaboration with outside researchers; and 9 inquiries on perceived high local cancer rates. It released 1 research paper in the Illinois Morbidity and Mortality Bulletin, 8 reports in the Epidemiologic Report Series, and 6 reports for quality control studies of registry data. It also submitted 5 grant proposals; authored or co-authored 4 papers for peer-reviewed journals; and contributed data in 19 published studies by outside researchers. The report also reviews activities and progress toward FY 2018

goals, and lists FY 2019 goals. (410 ILCS 525/8; issued Nov. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 44 pp.)

*Illinois abortion statistics, 2017*  
Illinois had 39,329 reported induced pregnancy terminations in 2017. Of those, 6,497 were on residents of other or unknown states. The age distribution of Illinois residents is as follows:

| Age      | Terminations |
|----------|--------------|
| Up to 14 | 91           |
| 15-17    | 912          |
| 18-19    | 2,137        |
| 20-24    | 10,002       |
| 25-29    | 9,542        |
| 30-34    | 5,625        |
| 35-39    | 3,254        |
| 40-44    | 1,091        |
| 45+      | 86           |
| Unknown  | 92           |

The report classifies abortions by county, woman's age, gestational age, procedure used, and complications. (720 ILCS 510/10(12); issued & rec'd Nov. 2018, 15 pp.)

*Medical Cannabis Pilot Program report, FY 2018*

The Department of Public Health approved applications for approximately 40,000 qualifying patients since Sept. 2014 and issued more than 18,000 new registry identification cards during FY 2018. As of June 2018, there were 22 licensed operating cultivation centers and 55 licensed medical dispensaries in Illinois. The report gives numbers or percentages of patients applying and/or approved by age, gender, county and medical condition. (410 ILCS 130/160(a); undated, rec'd Oct. 2018; 15 pp.)



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**Revenue, Dept. of***Unified Economic Development Budget, FY 2018*

The report lists tax incentives to promote economic growth (40 tax credits and 16 subtractions from taxable income) in tax year 2015. Tax credits reported as applied against income tax liability totaled about \$228 million. Reported subtractions from taxable income totaled about \$173 million. The Department of Transportation reported \$8.4 million in appropriated spending for an economic development program in FY 2018 and the Treasurer reported \$170 million loaned under two agricultural investment programs that year. (20 ILCS 715/10; issued Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 5 pp.)

**Sex Offender Management Board***Training and education annual report, 2018*

The Board offers training and education programs on sex offenders. It gave 4 programs in 2018, on: cyber investigations and use of dogs in searches; the process followed during sex cases; dynamic risk assessments for sexual offenders; and the public health approach to child sexual abuse. (20 ILCS 4026/20; undated, rec'd Dec. 2018, 1 p.)

**Social Security Number Protection Task Force***Report, 2018*

The report examines state procedures to avoid the unauthorized release of Social Security numbers, and ways to substitute other numbers for state use. The report discusses the federal Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief,

and Consumer Protection Act, which prohibits credit reporting agencies from charging a fee for a credit freeze. The Task Force awaits several appointments and/or confirmations. (20 ILCS 4040/10(c); Dec. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 7 pp. + 5 appendices)

**State Board of Education***Annual statistical report, 2017*

The report provides statistical data on public and private schools for the 2016-2017 academic year. It includes data on enrollment and attendance; dropout rates by grade, gender, and ethnicity; English as a second language and special education enrollment; and public school race and ethnicity distribution, among other information. The report also includes financial information such as instructional spending, operating expenses per pupil, state aid claims, and bond and tax referenda. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11; issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 306 pp.)

*Annual report, 2018*

The FY 2019 state budget appropriated over \$168 million more for public education than the FY 2018 budget, and General Funds appropriations for public education have increased \$1.4 billion since FY 2016. Average class size has remained constant at 20 students. Students of color are 52% of Illinois students; 83% of teachers identify as white; the percentage of English learners increased to 11.7%; and low-income students increased to 49.4% of total student population. Overall enrollment is declining, decreasing by 26,633 students in the past school year (the biggest

single-year decline in 15 years). The percentage of students entering college 12 months after graduation increased to 74.8%; 2,000 more students took advanced placement exams than in 2017 (maintaining a passage rate of 66%); and 6,000 more students enrolled in career and technical education programs. The report also provides data on numerous additional statistics related to public education. (105 ILCS 5/1A-4E; issued & rec'd Jan. 2019, 57 pp.)

*Attendance Commission report, 2018*

The Commission, created to study chronic school absenteeism, issued the following recommendations: (1) form standard definitions of “whole” and “half” instructional days; (2) have school districts use Ed360’s web-based data storehouse for attendance data; (3) use “tiered” attendance supports in schools; (4) have schools develop or expand protocols for communicating with the families of students whose attendance is low; (5) have pre-kindergarten programs adopt indicators of chronic absence; (6) complete a statewide study assessing the connection between student absence and teacher absence; and (7) encourage statewide adoption of the “Every Child, Every Day” campaign. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.164(d); issued & rec'd Dec. 2018, 55 pp. + 30 appendices)

*Capital Needs Assessment Survey, 2018*

The 350 responding elementary, secondary, and unit districts reported \$9.4 billion in capital

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## **Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General Assembly**

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needs for building construction, additions, and repairs for the next two years. That compares to a \$7.5 billion need in the previous report in which 406 districts responded. Some 271 temporary classrooms are being used to ease overcrowding; 431 more classrooms are needed for pre-K and kindergarten. Districts need over \$6.4 billion for repair and remodeling projects, including \$5.5 billion to meet current health-life safety requirements. (105 ILCS 230/5-60, issued & rec'd Dec. 2018, 7 pp.)

### *Educational Mandates Report, 2018*

The report lists 53 new school mandates. Fifteen mandates had expected costs, but they could not be estimated. Among other things, elementary schools must offer instruction in cursive writing; school districts must allow the parent or guardian of a qualified student to administer a medical cannabis-infused product to the student on school grounds; and schools must distribute a brochure to a family whose child may have sustained a concussion. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.104; issued & rec'd Feb. 2019, 12 pp.)

### *Illinois Agriculture Education Shortage Task Force, final report*

The Task Force made ten recommendations to help recruit and retain agriculture educators: streamline licensing; begin pathways in middle school; use current educators as mentors; use STAR grant funds to engage and keep educators; grow partnerships

with community colleges; elevate agriculture to the level of a college-track program; develop a publication for agriculture educators; promote use of the Three Circles Grant; prioritize classroom support; and provide tax incentives for early-career teachers. (P.A. 100-118 (2017); Oct. 2018, rec'd Feb. 2019, 7 pp. + 3 appendices)

### *Report on radon test results in Illinois public schools, 2017-2018*

Six schools in three districts submitted radon test results. Some 327 test kits were used in 234 school rooms. In initial testing, 23 kits (all at St. Joseph-Ogden High School) tested at or above 4.0 picocuries per liter (the level at which state law recommends mitigation action). Retest results showed 6 rooms still over 4.0 pCi/L. No tested rooms in the remaining schools had radon levels above 4.0 pCi/L. (105 ILCS 5/10-20.48 and 5/34-18.39(c); issued and rec'd Dec. 2018, 3 pp.)

### *School mandate waiver requests, fall 2018*

The report provides summaries of 43 waiver requests transmitted to the General Assembly, plus 2 approved and 3 withdrawn or returned, and classifies each by topic and General Assembly action and lists the status: contracts (1 approved); driver education (1 approved); limitation of administrative costs (9 transmitted to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); non-resident tuition (28 transmitted to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); physical education (4 transmitted to General Assembly); school improvement/in-service training (1 withdrawn or returned); and statement of affairs (2

transmitted to General Assembly). (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 14 pp.)

### *School mandate waiver requests, spring 2019*

The report provides summaries of 50 waiver requests transmitted to the General Assembly, classified by topic and General Assembly action, with status. Another 7 requests were approved, denied, withdrawn, or returned. These included: accelerated placement policy (1 denied); driver education (1 approved, 3 transmitted to General Assembly, 1 withdrawn or returned); limitation of administrative costs (16 transmitted, 3 withdrawn or returned); non-resident tuition (21 transmitted); physical education (7 transmitted); school improvement/in-service training (1 withdrawn or returned); and statement of affairs (3 transmitted). (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25g; issued & rec'd Feb. 2019, 21 pp.)

### **State Board of Investment Economic Opportunity**

#### *Investments, 2018*

The Board's investments in Illinois companies were worth \$405.75 million (2.21% of its total controlled assets): \$338.04 million in equity and bonds, and \$67.71 million in real estate. Illinois-based investment managers controlled \$2.4 billion (13.01%) of assets entrusted to the Board. (40 ILCS 5/1A-108.5(c); Aug. 2018, rec'd Jan. 2019, 16 pp.)

### **State Fire Marshal**

#### *Annual report, 2018*

The report gives information on arson investigations; boiler, pressure vessel, and elevator

safety inspections; fire prevention and safety; Division of Petroleum and Chemical Safety; Division of Personnel Standards and Education; programs for public education and other management services; special projects, such as small firefighting and ambulance service equipment grant and revolving loan programs; technical services; advisory boards and commissions; and the Office's budget. The Office did 993 arson investigations; 45,683 boiler and pressure vessel inspections; and 1,093 school facility fire safety inspections. The Office also developed a 10-year strategic plan with 4 main goals. (50 ILCS 740/13; undated, rec'd Feb. 2019, 20 pp.)

### **State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor**

*Annual report, FY 2018*

The agency filed 1,032 main briefs and responded to 2,168 advice calls. The Labor Unit serviced three counties. The local Drug Prosecution Support Unit initiated 2,982 criminal cases and filed in 572 forfeiture cases. The continuing Legal Education Unit sponsored or co-sponsored 8 CLE programs and 3 violent crime conferences. The special Prosecution Unit helped on 1,041 cases in 96 counties. The Tax Objection Division handled 57 matters for 22 counties. (725 ILCS 210/4.06; Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 26 pp.)

### **State's Attorney of Franklin County**

*Eavesdropping requests and authorization, 2018*

The 34 eavesdropping requests in Franklin County for Delivery

of Methamphetamine and 4 requests for Delivery of Controlled Substances were all approved by the state's attorney's office. (720 ILCS 5/14-3(q)(3.10); issued & rec'd Feb. 2019, 1 p.)

### **State Universities Retirement System**

*Economic Opportunity Investments, FY 2018*

In Illinois-based companies, the total market value of public equity is \$294 million (1.54% of total funds); the market value of public fixed income is \$16 million (0.08% of total funds). The total market value of Illinois-based real estate and infrastructure investments is \$80 million (0.42% of total funds); the total market value of Illinois-based private equity investments is \$139.9 million (0.73% of total funds). The total market value of Illinois-based hedge fund investments is \$2.5 million (0.01% of total funds) and investment managers is \$4 billion (22.2% of total funds). In FY 2018, total commissions on equity trades and total market value of fixed income trades are \$672,982 and \$1.8 billion respectively. Total fees paid by Illinois-based consultants and vendors for FY 2018 is \$1.8 million. (40 ILCS 5/1A-108.5(c); Aug. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 32 pp.)

### **Statutory Court Fee Task Force**

*Illinois court assessments report*

The Task Force was created to study the judiciary system's fees, fines, and other court costs (otherwise called "assessments" in the report) in civil, criminal, and traffic cases. The Task Force

makes six recommendations, including that the General Assembly should enact set schedules of assessments for different types of cases to reduce variations across counties, and expand assessment waivers for low-income residents. The report includes sample language for the proposed law and Illinois Supreme Court Rule changes. (705 ILCS 95/25(d); June 2016, rec'd Jan. 2019, 36 pp. + 8 appendices)

### **Task Force on Hydraulic Fracturing Regulation**

*Report, 2016*

The Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act created the Task Force to report on the scope of hydraulic fracturing activities in Illinois and make recommendations on whether more hydraulic fracturing laws or regulations are needed. Between the enactment of the Act and the date of the report, no high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing activity had occurred in Illinois. The Task Force recommended that the General Assembly extend the term of the Task Force. (225 ILCS 732/1-99; issued Sept. 2016, rec'd Jan. 2019, 4 pp.)

### **Teachers' Retirement System**

*Emerging investment managers report, FY 2018*

In FY 2018, 32 minority-, women-, or disabled-owned firms managed \$10.35 billion (20.2%) of TRS' portfolio, an increase of \$1.46 billion from FY 2017. FY 2018 was the first year that assets managed by such firms exceeded 20%. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.1(8); issued Aug. 2018; rec'd Jan. 2019, 57 pp.)

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## Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed With the General Assembly *(continued from p. 15)*

**Toll Highway Authority**  
*Inspector General activity report, March 2018-Aug. 2018*  
 The OIG took action on 139 new matters, including opening 24 preliminary investigations and closing 26—8 were converted to investigations. The OIG had no recommended administrative actions or matters for consideration. The report provides examples of cases and dispositions and general summary of other OIG staff activities. (605 ILCS 10/8.5(m); Sept. 2018, rec'd Oct. 2018, 13 pp.)

## Transportation, Dept. of *Small business contracting and set-aside program report, FY 2018*

IDOT reported total FY 2018 spending of \$1.7 billion, with about \$327 million (18.9%) to small businesses. Of that, \$6.2 million (within 53 contracts) was spent under the small business set-aside designation, and \$321 million was spent outside it. The agency projected it would spend about \$340 million (15% of total spending) on small businesses in FY 2019. (30 ILCS 500/45-45(f); Oct. 2018, rec'd Nov. 2018, 5 pp.)

## First Reading

A publication of CGFA

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