

ABSTRACTS OF STATE REPORTS

AUGUST 2025

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Reports Filed with the General Assembly

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

Aging, Dept. on

Older Adult Services Act report, 2024

The report summarizes work in 2024 toward fulfilling requirements of the Older Adult Services Act. Emergency Home Response service usage expanded due to more federal funding and more reported falls and critical events. Department staff trained and certified 304 care coordinators and 760 homecare supervisors. Emergency Senior Services were provided to 4,079 older adults at an average cost of \$393 each. Illinois Care Connections, to help reduce social isolation in older adults, served 1,728 participants. As of December 2024, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program financed over 25,000 age-restricted units with tax credits. The report also lists progress toward the goals of two consent decrees, and data on Medicaid enrollment trends in the Community Care Program. (320 ILCS 42/15(c); filed by IDoA Jan. 2025, rec'd by CGFA May 30, 2025, 25 pp.)

Respite services report, FY 2025

The Department gets federal funds to provide respite care through Titles III-B and III-E of the federal Older Americans Act. The state also appropriates funds for caregiver support. The state has 13 Planning and Service Areas (PSAs), each with one Area Agency on Aging, to plan, coordinate, and promote services for the elderly and caregivers. The Department projected that nearly 2,000 caregivers received over 172,000 hours of respite services in FY 2024, and that 2,500 will receive over 140,000 hours in FY 2025. The report also gives demographics of caregivers. (320 ILCS 10/12; filed by IDoA March 2025, rec'd by CGFA June 25, 2025, 23 pp.)

Agriculture, Dept. of

Agricultural Areas annual report, 2024

This report lists 60 locally approved Agriculture Areas, containing 124,672 acres, in 24 counties, and categorizes them

by county. (505 ILCS 5/20.1; filed by IDoA Dec. 31, 2024, rec'd by CGFA May 30, 2025, 3 pp.)

Central Management Services, Dept. of

African American Employment Plan, FY 2024

At 2024 yearend, 22.3% of state employees (10,567) identified as African American. The agencies with the most African American employees were the Departments of Human Services (5,004), Children and Family Services (1,512), Corrections (1,330), Healthcare and Family Services (348), and Employment Security (300). Agencies were also asked to report how many African Americans hold management roles of Public Service Administrator or Senior Public Service Administrator. The Department of Children and Family Services reported the most (282). (20 ILCS 30/15(b); filed by CMS Oct. 2024; rec'd by CGFA July 9, 2025, 45 pp.)

Commerce & Economic Opportunity, Dept. of

Apprenticeship Education Expense Tax Credit Program annual report, 2024

Companies paying educational costs for qualified apprentices can apply for income tax credits under the Program. Seven applications were approved in calendar 2024. Recipients spent \$327,417 on 48 apprentices and got \$154,438 in tax credits. (35 ILCS 5/231(h); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 3 pp.)

Artificial Intelligence Video Interview Act annual reports, 2023 & 2024

An employer relying solely on artificial intelligence analysis of a video interview to pick applicants for in-person interviews must report demographic data on the applicants to DCEO. DCEO received no reports between November 2022 and November 2024. (820 ILCS 42/20(c); filed by DCEO June 27, 2024 (2023 report) and July 2025 (2024 report), rec'd by CGFA July 16, 2025, 2 pp.)

Business Development Relocation Survey, 2024

The Department surveys businesses annually on whether they left the state, and if so, why. Only 2 businesses among some 137 contacted responded. One cited "company restructuring" as the reason for leaving Illinois; the other reported that it did not relocate from Illinois in 2024. (20 ILCS 605/605-456(b); filed by DCEO

June 2025, rec'd by CGFA June 24, 2025, 2 pp.)

Data Center Investment Program annual report, 2024

The Program aims to attract large-scale data centers through sales and use tax exemptions, and tax credits for projects in underserved areas. DCEO executed memoranda of understanding with, and issued sales and use tax exemption certificates to, 27 data center operators in 2019-2024. Those centers reported investing \$15.7 billion and creating 591 new jobs. Their sales tax exemptions were worth an estimated \$983 million. The report also summarizes other states' similar tax incentives. (20 ILCS 605/605-1025(e); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 19 pp.)

Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Tax Credit Program annual report, 2024

The EDGE program gives tax credits to eligible firms to expand or keep jobs. Eligibility is based on capital investment, and job creation and retention. In calendar 2024, companies with active EDGE agreements reported creating 29,584 jobs and keeping 10,867. Almost \$169 million in EDGE tax credit certificates was issued in 2024. EDGE tax credit certificates issued by DCEO since 2001 were worth almost \$3 billion. The report describes each EDGE project approved in 2024, and summarizes

business incentive tax credits in states with which Illinois often competes for business relocation. (35 ILCS 10/5-70); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 25 pp.)

Film and TV Workforce Program, FY 2025

This program funds organizations to train people, mostly from marginalized and underserved communities, for entry-level film and television production jobs. In FY 2025, 1,075 applications were received and 206 accepted; 201 completed training. The report has demographic information on trainees' gender or sexual identity, race or ethnicity, and education, and information on the five training organizations. (35 ILCS 16/46(g); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 4 pp.)

Invest in Illinois Act annual report, 2024

The Act authorizes DCEO to award funds to eligible businesses pledging to make capital investments and create or keep jobs in Illinois. Two applications were approved and executed in 2024. An electric vehicle manufacturing plant expansion received \$75 million and is to create 559 and keep 6,000 jobs. A new facility for software for computer steel parts processing will create 51 new jobs and retain 40; the applicant received \$10 million. (30 ILCS 751/45; undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 5 pp.)

Manufacturing Illinois Chips for Real Opportunity (MICRO) Act annual report, 2024

The Act offers tax exemptions and credits to makers of semiconductors, microchips, quantum computers, and their parts, or companies doing research and development in those areas. One project was approved and executed in 2024 with an estimated tax credit value of about \$92 million and is expected to create 154 jobs. The report also summarizes other states' similar tax incentive programs. (35 ILCS 45/110-75; undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 7 pp.)

Quantum computing campuses annual report, 2024

Businesses within designated quantum computing campuses can get tax incentives, including sales tax and utility tax exemptions. No quantum computing campuses were established by 2024 yearend. (20 ILCS 605/605-1115(e); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 3, 2025, 5 pp.)

Reimagining Energy and Vehicles in Illinois Act annual report, 2024

The Act, enacted in late 2021, offers tax exemptions and credits to makers of electric vehicles and parts, and other renewable energy manufacturers. The Department received 19 applications for incentives in 2024; 12 agreements were executed for a total of \$897 million in tax credits (including \$634 million

for Rivian Automotive). Those agreements were expected to create 2,223 and retain 7,650 jobs. The report describes each of the 12 projects approved in 2024, and lists other states' similar programs. (20 ILCS 686/75(a); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 1, 2025, 24 pp.)

Commerce Commission

Cable & video service deployment annual report, 2025

Since 2007, the Commission has approved 29 applications by companies to provide cable or video services. In 2024, DIRECTV offered access to 2.8 million households (29% low-income); Highland Communication Services to 4,881 (21% low-income); Mediacom Illinois to 300,648 (26% low-income); MCC Illinois to 126,734 (30% low-income); Comcast to all 300,115 low-income households in Chicago; Computer Techniques to 15,433 (32% low-income); Mediacom Southeast to 1,892 (35% low-income); RCN Telecom Services to 844,683 (31% low-income); Co-Mo Comm to 31,167 (35% low-income); iTV-3 to 83,122 (23% low-income); Frontier North to 46,167 (11% low-income); Wabash Communications to 566 (18% low-income); Zito Midwest to 2,924 (19% low-income); Telecommunications Management to 142,197 (35% low-income); Madison Communications to 4,485 (3% low-income); Cass Cable TV to 11,406 low-income households throughout its service area;

MCC Network Services to 1,158 (7% low-income); and Illinois Fiber Connect to 385 (20% low-income). Illinois Electric Cooperative and Surf Air Wireless reported providing no services in 2024. Pavlov Media Cable Illinois reported evaluating options for service deployment. Consolidated Communications Enterprise Services reported that it would not provide service after April 24, 2024. (220 ILCS 5/21-1101(k); filed by ICC June 5, 2025, rec'd by CGFA June 17, 2025, 17 pp. + 22 attachments)

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Study of the Public Safety Employee Benefits Act under P.A. 98-561

CGFA is required to analyze the application of the Public Safety Employee Benefits Act (PSEBA) biennially. The Act grants special health insurance to public safety employees catastrophically injured on duty. The study is based on surveys of municipal employers and benefit recipients. In the study, 710 municipal employers and 518 benefit recipients in 151 municipalities responded. Among surveyed municipalities in reporting year 2023, 140 paid \$10.14 million in insurance premiums to 544 PSEBA recipients (averaging \$72,450 per municipality). Average recipient premiums rose steadily since 1997, to \$18,645 in 2023. (820 ILCS 320/17(d); filed by CGFA Dec. 2024, 21 pp. + 6 appendices)

Guardianship and Advocacy Commission

Annual report, FY 2023

The Commission protects rights of persons with disabilities through the Office of State Guardian (OSG), Legal Advocacy Service (LAS), and Human Rights Authority (HRA). The HRA investigated 355 cases in FY 2023; providers implemented 92% of its recommendations. LAS handled 8,553 cases and assisted 9,373 clients. OSG served 4,495 wards in FY 2023. (20 ILCS 3955/5; undated, rec'd by CGFA June 25, 2025, 11 pp.)

Human Services, Dept. of
Community Emergency Services and Support Act (CESSA) quarterly report, April-June 2025

The Act requires 911 emergency response operators to refer calls for mental and behavioral health support to a new 988 service that can dispatch mental health professionals in lieu of police. Pilot sites successfully implemented the new dispatch procedures; operators continue to be trained. By June 5, 2025, 127 behavioral health crisis calls to 911 were transferred to 988 for crisis response, and 1,283 people finished training. CESSA leadership representatives met twice to develop priorities for the next 2 years and plan for statewide implementation. The report lists accomplishments and pending tasks, and discusses challenges and ways to address them. (50 ILCS 754/70; filed

by IDHS July 1, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 3, 2025, 18 pp.)

Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program Peer Review Committee annual report, FY 2022

The Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program tracks the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances in Illinois. The Peer Review Committee reviews data to flag providers who may be prescribing or dispensing outside accepted standards. Those not responding to its information requests, or not rectifying inappropriate prescribing practices, can be referred to the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (DFPR). In FY 2022 the Committee reviewed data on 28,519 prescribers and referred 8 to DFPR (including 4 referrals based on results of the FY 2021 review). (720 ILCS 570/320(f) (5); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 14, 2025, 1 p.)

Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program Peer Review Committee annual report, FY 2023

In FY 2023 the Committee reviewed data on 29,870 prescribers and referred 6 to DFPR. (720 ILCS 570/320(f) (5); undated, rec'd by CGFA July 14, 2025, 1 p.)

Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program Peer Review Committee annual report, FY 2025

In FY 2025 the Committee reviewed data on 30,294

prescribers and referred 7 to DFPR. It received 6 anonymous reports, resulting in one of the DFPR referrals. (720 ILCS 570/320(f)(5); filed by IDHS July 11, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 14, 2025, 1 p.)

Multi-year plan for implementation of Dignity in Pay Act

The Employment and Economic Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities Task Force's plan listed recommendations to help the state, by 2030, end use of federal 14(c) certificates allowing sub-minimum wages to persons with developmental disabilities. Nearly 3,500 Illinoisans with disabilities were employed under such certificates in 2024—usually in sheltered workshops. The report includes a description of the current situation for Illinois workers with disabilities; information on other Dignity in Pay Act requirements; and a number of recommendations on how to transition such workers to competitive wage work; how to help state government and providers expand services to support them in new environments; and how to monitor them for continued success. (20 ILCS 4095/16(4); filed by IDHS July 1, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 7, 2025, 69 pp.)

Illinois Power Agency
Annual report, FY 2024

IPA developed and implemented its annual electricity procurement plan

and conducted scheduled procurement events. It acted to time procurements to reduce exposure to energy price volatility. Procurement for Ameren Illinois customers remained a challenge, falling well below targets—due in part to changes to the capacity market design by the Midwest’s electric grid operator. A change by IPA to its procurement process is expected to improve results in 2025. It also released its biennial Long-Term Renewable Resources Plan. The report has detailed data on the IPA’s procurement contracts and an unaudited financial statement. (20 ILCS 3855/1-125; filed by IPA Feb. 18, 2025, rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 136 pp. + 2 appendices)

Labor, Dept. of

Child Labor Law annual report, FY 2022

The Department administers the Law by offering a toll-free hotline and email addresses to take inquiries and complaints about child labor. Schools or their agents issued 20,278 employment certificates in FY 2022, up 5,414 from 2021. The Department received 723 requests for waivers of hour restrictions for children working in movie or related entertainment productions, and received \$11,400 in penalties for violations. (820 ILCS 205/18.2; undated, rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 2 pp.)

Child Labor Law annual report, FY 2023

Schools or their agents issued 19,943 employment certificates in FY 2023, down 835 from 2022. The Department received 445 requests for hour restriction waivers for children in movie or related productions, and received \$15,000 in penalties for violations. (820 ILCS 205/18.2; undated, rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 2 pp.)

Child Labor Law annual report, FY 2024

Schools or their agents issued 12,740 employment certificates in FY 2024, down 7,203 from 2023. The Department made 55 presentations before 1,458 people to raise awareness of the Law, and received \$14,500 in penalties for violations. (820 ILCS 205/18.2; undated, rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 2 pp.)

Equal Pay Act of 2003 report, FY 2021

The Department received 27 new equal pay complaints and investigated 13 (including some from FY 2020). Back wages paid in FY 2021 were \$8,827, along with \$3,277 in penalties. Sixteen complaints were dismissed: 7 because investigation found no violation, 3 because the Act did not cover them, 2 because they duplicated previous complaints, and 4 for other reasons. (820 ILCS 112/50; filed by IDOL Dec. 2021; rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 2 pp.)

Equal Pay Act of 2003 report, FY 2022

The Department received 20 new equal pay complaints and investigated 23 (including some from FY 2021). Back wages paid in FY 2022 were \$11,445, along with \$3,000 in penalties. Twenty-three complaints were dismissed: 14 because investigation found no violation, 4 due to claim withdrawal, 4 because the claims were privately settled or paid through the Department, and 1 because the Act did not cover it. (820 ILCS 112/50; filed by IDOL Dec. 2022, rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 2 pp.)

Equal Pay Act of 2003 report, FY 2023

The Department received 34 new equal pay complaints and investigated 30 (including some from FY 2022). No back wages were paid; \$1,000 of penalties was collected. Seventeen complaints were dismissed: 6 because the Act did not cover them, 4 because investigation found no violation, 4 due to claim withdrawal, and 3 because the claim was paid through IDOL. A 2021 law required large employers to get an Equal Pay Registration Certificate by mid-March 2024 and biennially thereafter. In FY 2023, 793 submissions for certificates were approved, 62 were denied, and 9 requests for data went to applicants. Most submissions were expected in FY 2024. (820 ILCS 112/50; filed by IDOL Dec. 2023, rec’d by CGFA July 10, 2025, 4 pp.)

Equal Pay Act of 2003 report, FY 2024

The Department received 50 new equal pay complaints and investigated 38 (including some from FY 2023). Back wages paid were \$289, along with \$2,500 in penalties. Voluntary settlements resulted in an added \$72,882 paid. Thirty-seven complaints were dismissed: 17 because the Act did not cover them, 12 because investigation found no violations, 3 due to claim withdrawal, 2 because the complaint was settled, and 3 for other reasons. In FY 2024, 3,175 submissions for certificates were approved, 89 were denied, 12 were revoked, 102 recertification applications were received, and \$476,250 in registration fees was collected. (820 ILCS 112/50; filed by IDOL Dec. 2024, rec'd by CGFA July 10, 2025, 5 pp.)

Natural Resources, Dept. of
Coal statistical report, 2024

The state's 12 coal mines employed 2,086 workers and extracted over 35.5 million tons in 2024. The report has information on counties with mines, transportation methods, explosives use, mining methods, addresses of mines, and historical data on mining. It also gives data on physical characteristics of each mine. (225 ILCS 705/4.18; undated, rec'd by CGFA June 17, 2025, 21 pp.)

State Board of Education
English Learners in Illinois, school year 2023-24
School districts enrolled

332,936 English Learner students. Statewide, 637 districts implemented Transitional Bilingual Education programs and 607 districts offered Transitional Programs of Instruction. Bilingual endorsements in Spanish were held by 8,103 teachers, and English as a Second Language endorsements by 20,052 (a teacher may have more than one endorsement). About 87% of English Learners were in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, or Will Counties. Their most common languages were Spanish (73.3%), Arabic (3.5%), and Polish (1.9%). Most are in grades K-5. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.39(7); filed by ISBE June 16, 2025, rec'd by CGFA June 17, 2025, 57 pp. + appendix)

State Police, Illinois

DNA Testing Accountability Report, FY 2025

ISP laboratories received 65,459 cases and completed analysis on 65,236. The forensic assignment backlog was 8,943 at the end of June 2025. During the year, ISP spent \$31.3 million of state funds on its Biology program, which includes forensic analysis of evidence and maintenance of the CODIS database of DNA samples from people required to submit them. It had 58 fully trained forensic scientists on June 30, 2025; 13 trainees are to finish training in May 2026. CODIS had 3,632 "hits" (matches of unknown samples, such as from crime scenes, to convicted offenders, or matches

of two unknown samples) in FY 2025, up from 3,297 in FY 2024. (730 ILCS 5/5-4-3a; filed by ISP July 2025, rec'd by CGFA Aug. 2025 10 pp.)

ISP laboratories received 65,459 cases and completed analysis on 65,236. At FY 2025's end, the total forensic assignments backlog was 8,943. ISP's Biology program consists of two components: casework (forensic analysis of evidence) and offender database (Combined DNA Index System, CODIS). In FY 2025, ISP spent \$31.3 million in state funds on its Biology program, an increase of 37.9% from FY 2024. It employed 58 fully trained forensic scientists as of June 30, 2025; 13 trainees are scheduled to finish training in May 2026. The ISP has determined that a staffing level of 90 scientists is necessary based on the number of submissions and current technology. In FY 2025, there were 3,632 CODIS hits or forensic matches of convicted offenders to samples from crime scenes or matches between unknown samples from different crime scenes, up from 3,297 in FY 2024. (730 ILCS 5/5-4-3a; issued July 2025; rec'd Aug. 2025; 10 pp.)

Expressway Camera Act annual report, FY 2025

The Act requires the ISP to report data on costs and use of expressway cameras. By June 2025, 344 cameras were installed in Cook County, 67

in St. Clair County, 54 in Peoria County, and 94 in 19 other counties. Camera installation costs were \$4.5 million; annual maintenance was \$769,370. Cameras can be used to investigate vehicular hijacking, terrorism, motor vehicle theft, and forcible felonies. Law enforcement searched resulting data 469,787 times for investigations related to those crimes. (605 ILCS 140/5(b-5); filed by ISP July 21, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 30, 2025, 3 pp.)

FOID Card Review Board monthly report, June 2025

The Board hears petitions from persons whose FOID card applications were denied or cards are revoked. It received 25 cases in June, granted relief in 15, and denied relief in 4. The remaining 6 were continued. (430 ILCS 65/10(a-5)(9); filed by ISP June 30, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 2, 2025, 1 p.)

Missing children report, 2024

In 2024, 12,186 minors were reported missing; 11,946 were found and 240 remained missing. No AMBER alerts were issued from 26 requests. One case met AMBER system criteria, but the child was found before an alert could be issued. The report lists numbers of children reporting missing and cleared (located, returned home, arrested, or found dead) by county, and how many cases remain pending. (325 ILCS 40/8; filed by ISP June 30, 2025, rec'd by CGFA June 30, 2025, 15 pp.)

Silver Search annual report, 2024

The Silver Search program was created to raise public awareness and use technology to locate missing persons with Alzheimer's or dementia. There is no fiscal cost to the state; all activities are performed under the Illinois State Police. The program also works with the State Lottery to distribute information at digital lottery terminals. The task force met once in 2024. There were 124 advisories issued in 2024, down from 127 in 2023. Of those, 105 involved people qualifying for Silver Search. One advisory stayed active into 2025. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-485(e)(3); filed by ISP June 30, 2025, rec'd by CGFA June 30, 2025, 7 pp.)

Transportation, Dept. of
Chief Procurement Office sole-source procurements, FY 2025
IDOT Highway Construction awarded no contracts by sole-source procurement in FY 2025. (30 ILCS 500/20-25(d); filed by IDOT July 14, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 17, 2025, 1 p.)

Pedestrian Stop Study annual report, 2024

For fiscal year 2024, 244 participating agencies reported 88,019 pedestrian stops; 202 reported none; and 532 did not report. The Chicago Police Department reported 93.9% of all pedestrian stops. The report

estimates stop rates and rates compared to the white population for stops, pat-downs, and outcomes. It suggests considering all sources of uncertainty and confidence intervals when drawing conclusions. (625 ILCS 5/11-212(e); filed by IDOT June 26, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 2, 2025, 21 pp. + 5 appendices)

Traffic Stop Study annual report, 2024

In 2024, 772 participating agencies reported 2.05 million traffic stops; 15 reported none; 14 sent incomplete data; and 177 did not report. The report estimates stop rates by racial or ethnic group (the number of drivers in each group who were stopped, divided by the number in that group who are licensed Illinois drivers). Those rates were: white, 0.1924; Black or African American, 0.2673; Hispanic or Latino, 0.2053; Asian, 0.1365; American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.2980; and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.9000. (The report also states a 95% confidence interval for each rate.) Estimates were also given for rates of the following: Reasons for stops; outcomes; vehicle searches; driver or passenger searches; and dog sniff events. (625 ILCS 5/11-212(e); filed by IDOT June 26, 2025, rec'd by CGFA July 2, 2025, 59 pp. + appendices & tables)

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