



COUNTY

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2021

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FEDERAL
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



Counties Count!

A Message from the President



By: Deborah Sims, Cook County Commissioner

We've made it to another holiday season and I hope that you'll be able to spend it with family and friends.

It was with mixed emotions that I recently announced that I will be retiring in December 2022. I arrived at this difficult decision in part because I look forward to spending more quality time with my family and friends after 28 years of service as a Cook County Commissioner.

But I'm not done quite yet! Much work remains to be accomplished in my county and by the Illinois State Association of Counties (ISACo).

I'm proud of my service on the County Board of Commissioners and the many accomplishments we achieved over the years. And being a part of the good work of ISACo on behalf of Illinois counties has been a highlight of my career. I look forward to remaining actively engaged for another year.

One of my many responsibilities with the County Board involved overseeing the reapportionment process for our County Board districts. Every ten years the population and demographics change for Cook County and counties throughout our nation. This *County Quarterly* includes an article published by the National Association of Counties (NACo) about these changes, as well as the new population counts certified by

the Illinois Secretary of State's Office for all Illinois counties.

ISACo is working to develop our 2022 Illinois County Action Program (ICAP). The 2022 legislative session will adjourn in early April and is expected to be a much lighter session in terms of bills considered for passage. ISACo's 2022 legislative agenda will take this into consideration. Look for the agenda to be announced in January 2022.

Let me take this opportunity to wish each of you a joyous and safe holiday season! I look forward to working with you to benefit Illinois counties in 2022.

We hope to hear from you. Stay safe!

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2021

VETO SESSION UPDATE

The General Assembly convened for the Fall Veto Session on October 19-20 and 26-28. The following legislation of interest to counties was approved. The status of each bill is as of the publication of this *County Quarterly*. Please visit www.isacoil.org for updates.

Omnibus Election Trailer Bill

SB 536 (President Harmon, D-Oak Park/Rep. Stuart, D-Edwardsville) is a trailer bill to P.A. 102-0015, which is the omnibus election bill enacted into law over the summer. The trailer bill makes several corrections to problems found within P.A. 102-0015 and includes some new provisions.

The bill directs county boards other than Cook County to increase the number of voters within each precinct to 1,200 within 60 days of the effective date of the bill (Cook County may increase precincts to 1,800 registered voters), increases polling place access for the disabled, provides that county boards shall complete their reapportionment plans by December 31, 2021, provides that commissioners of a forest preserve district in DuPage County shall be elected from districts as determined by the board of commissioners, makes clarifications about voting centers, voting by mail and drop box ballot collections and provides that the boundaries of subcircuits in certain judicial circuits shall be redrawn in 2022 (currently 2021). The bill was enact-

ed into law as P.A. 102-0668 and became effective on November 15, 2021.

Please visit our website for a *Policy Brief* with more information about the provisions within the bill that are of relevance to counties.

Congressional Redistricting

HB 1291 (Rep. Hernandez, D-Cicero/President Harmon, D-Oak Park) includes the new congressional maps. The bill was enacted into law as P.A. 102-0670 and became effective on November 23, 2021.

Health Care Right of Conscience Act

SB 1169 (President Harmon, D-Oak Park/Rep. Gabel, D-Evanston) is intended to prevent the Health Care Right of Conscience Act from being used to forestall certain COVID-19 prevention methods and requirements. The bill was enacted into law as P.A. 102-0667 and became effective on June 1, 2022

Gaming Legislation

HB 3136 (Rep. Rita, D-Blue Island/Sen. Cunningham, D-Beverly) is a gaming omnibus bill with multiple provisions. Of interest to counties is a provision that allows non-home rule units of government to increase video gaming fees up to \$250 per terminal (currently \$25). The bill will next be considered by the Governor.

Reimagining Electric Vehicles in Illinois Act

HB 1769 (Rep. Vella, D-Loves Park/Sen. Stadelman, D-Rockford) is an omnibus electric vehicle legislation known as the Reimagining Electric Vehicles in Illinois Act. The legislation provides for financial incentives and tax credits to eligible manufacturers of electric vehicles, electric vehicle component parts and electric vehicle power supply equipment. The bill was enacted into law as P.A. 102-0669 and became effective on November 16, 2021.

2022 General Assembly Spring Schedule

The House and Senate have released their calendars for 2022. Both chambers will adjourn by April 8, 2022. While this will conclude the spring session almost two months earlier than usual, the number of *scheduled* session days is more than the number of session days actually held (not scheduled and eventually cancelled) during most recent years. The respective calendars can be viewed below:

IL House - January 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 <i>New Year's Day</i>
2	3	4 SESSION	5 SESSION	6 SESSION	7	8
9	10	11 SESSION	12 SESSION	13 SESSION	14	15
16	17 <i>Martin Luther King Jr. Day STATE HOLIDAY</i>	18 SESSION	19 SESSION	20 SESSION	21 <i>HOUSE DEADLINE: LRB-Requests</i>	22
23	24	25 SESSION	26 SESSION	27 SESSION	28	29
30	31					<i>DEADLINE: Intro of House Bills</i>

IL Senate - January 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 <i>NEW YEAR'S DAY</i>
2	3	4 SESSION	5 SESSION	6 SESSION	7 <i>DEADLINE: Senate LRB Requests</i>	8
9	10	11 SESSION	12 SESSION	13 SESSION	14	15
16	17 <i>MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY STATE HOLIDAY</i>	18 SESSION	19 SESSION	20 SESSION	21 <i>DEADLINE: Introduction of Bills</i>	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

IL House - February 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 SESSION	2 SESSION <i>State of State Governor's Budget Address</i>	3 SESSION	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 <i>Lincoln's Birthday STATE HOLIDAY</i>	12
13	14 <i>Valentine's Day</i>	15 SESSION	16 SESSION	17 SESSION	18 SESSION <i>DEADLINE: Committee Substantive Bills</i>	19
20	21 <i>President's Day STATE HOLIDAY</i>	22 SESSION	23 SESSION	24 SESSION	25 SESSION	26
27	28					

IL Senate - February 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 SESSION	2 SESSION <i>GOVERNOR'S STATE OF THE STATE / BUDGET ADDRESS</i>	3 SESSION	4	5
6	7	8 SESSION	9 SESSION	10 SESSION <i>DEADLINE: Substantive Senate Bills Out of Committee</i>	11 <i>LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY STATE HOLIDAY</i>	12
13	14 <i>VALENTINE'S DAY</i>	15 <i>PM SESSION</i>	16 SESSION	17 SESSION	18 SESSION	19
20	21 <i>PRESIDENT'S DAY STATE HOLIDAY</i>	22 SESSION	23 SESSION	24 SESSION	25 SESSION <i>DEADLINE: Final Action Substantive Senate Bills</i>	26
27	28					

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IL House - March 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 SESSION	2 SESSION <i>Ash Wednesday</i>	3 SESSION	4 SESSION DEADLINE <i>3rd Reading HB's</i>	5
6	7 SESSION	8 SESSION	9 SESSION	10 SESSION	11 SESSION	12
13 <i>Daylight Saving begins</i>	14	15 SESSION	16 SESSION	17 SESSION <i>St. Patrick's Day</i>	18	19
20	21	22 SESSION	23 SESSION	24 SESSION	25 SESSION DEADLINE <i>Committee SB's</i>	26
27	28 SESSION	29 SESSION	30 SESSION	31 SESSION		

IL Senate - March 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2 <i>ASH WEDNESDAY</i>	3	4	5
6	7	8 SESSION	9 SESSION	10 SESSION	11	12
13 <i>DAYLIGHT SAVING BEGINS</i>	14	15	16	17 <i>ST. PATRICK'S DAY</i>	18	19
20	21	22 SESSION	23 SESSION	24 SESSION	25 SESSION DEADLINE <i>House Bills Out of Committee</i>	26
27	28 <i>PM SESSION</i>	29 SESSION	30 SESSION	31 SESSION		

IL House - April 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 SESSION DEADLINE <i>3rd Reading SB's</i>	2 SESSION
3 SESSION	4 SESSION	5 SESSION	6 SESSION	7 SESSION	8 SESSION <i>ADJOURNMENT</i>	9
10 <i>Palm Sunday</i>	11	12	13	14	15 <i>Passover Begins Good Friday</i>	16
17 <i>Easter</i>	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27 <i>Administrative Day</i>	28	29	30

IL Senate - April 2022

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 SESSION DEADLINE <i>Third Reading Subsequent House Bills</i>	2 SESSION <i>RAMADAN BEGINS</i>
3 SESSION	4 SESSION	5 SESSION	6 SESSION	7 SESSION	8 SESSION <i>ADJOURNMENT</i>	9
10 <i>PALM SUNDAY</i>	11	12	13	14	15 <i>GOOD FRIDAY PASSOVER BEGINS</i>	16
17 <i>EASTER SUNDAY</i>	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27 <i>ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONALS DAY</i>	28	29	30 <i>RAMADAN ENDS</i>

United States
Census
2020

This is the
It is quick and easy to

NEW CENSUS FIGURES

Reveal a Shift to More Diverse Yet Increasingly Urbanized Nation

By: Stacy Nakintu and Ricardo Aguilar
National Association of Counties (NACo)

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 census results show that less than half of all counties across the nation experienced population growth over the past decade. Large urban areas, specifically in the South and West, grew considerably over the decade, while most rural areas experienced declines. Overall, between 2010 and 2020, the United States population grew by 7.4 percent (about 22 million residents). These new estimates also depict a diversifying, multiracial U.S. population.

Over half of the nation's population growth in the last decade was concentrated in just 80 counties. On the other hand, population decline was widespread throughout over half of all counties (1,628 counties), 87 percent of which were small counties

(those with populations less than 50,000). With more than 10 million residents, Los Angeles County, Calif., is still the largest county in the nation. New York City, N.Y. (5 boroughs consolidated), Cook County, Ill., Harris County, Texas and Maricopa County, Ariz., rounded out the top five largest counties in 2020. The fastest-growing county over the past decade was McKenzie County, N.D., which had a population increase of 131.2 percent. Williams County, N.D. and Hays County, Texas were the second and third fastest-growing counties, gaining 83 percent and 53 percent more residents, respectively.

Less than half of all counties (1,440 counties) experienced gains in population between 2010 and 2020, representing 46.9 percent of counties. Among large counties (those with over 500,000 residents), the most significant increase in population over

the decade occurred in Harris County, Texas, which gained over 638,000 residents. In addition, New York City, N.Y., Maricopa County, Ariz., King County, Wash. and Clark County, Nev. experienced substantial population growth. Large counties accounted for nearly half (49.6 percent) of all county residents in 2020, up 0.9 percent from 2010. Medium-sized counties (those with populations between 50,000 and 500,000) accounted for 38.3 percent of all county residents, a 0.2 percent increase from 2010. Conversely, small counties experienced a decrease in population. These counties now represent 12.1 percent of all county residents, down from 13.2 percent in 2010.

The most significant gains in population over the last decade occurred in the southern and western regions of the country. Four hundred

nine counties gained 10,000 residents or more; 207 of those counties were in the South and 93 were in the West. Southern counties gained over 11.5 million residents between 2010 and 2020, the most growth among the four Census regions. With a population gain of over 6.8 million residents, Western counties saw the second-most increase over the decade. Texas counties gained the most residents of any state, ahead of Florida and California.

The diversity profile of the nation is changing, with the share of white residents decreasing as the shares of Black, Hispanic and people of other races/ethnicities grow. Heading into the recent decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau improved and updated questions to capture the racial and ethnic composition of the country more accurately. These changes resulted in two questions, one for Hispanic or Latino origin and one to indicate an individual's race. As a result, the 2020 figures show that 62.1 million people (18.7 percent of the U.S. population) identified as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 50.5 million (or 16.3 percent of the U.S. population) in 2010.^[i] The "White alone" racial category included 204.3 million people, representing a decrease of 8.6 percent since 2010. The "Black or African American alone" population grew from 38.9 million in 2010 to 41.1 million in 2020, representing 12.4 percent of the United States population.^[ii] In addition, the Census allows individuals to mark more than one race. In 2020, the percentage of people who reported multiple races was 10.2 percent (33.8 million people). In 2010, just 9 million people (2.9 percent of the U.S. population) reported multiple races.^[iii] Alongside demographic shifts, the altered question design also helps explain these changes in racial and ethnic distributions.

Changes in demographic composition occurred more quickly in some counties than in others. In 2010, 317 counties were majority people of color (those identifying as Hispanic, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or Some Other race), while in 2020, this figure jumped to 375 counties. Out of these 375 counties, 68 percent are in the South. Within the last decade, 61 counties in 20 states became majority people of color (3 counties were majority people of color

in 2010 but had majority white residents in 2020). Four of the five counties with the highest percentage of residents of color are in Texas (Starr, Maverick, Webb and Zapata Counties), along with Oglala Lakota County, S.D. Among large counties, Hidalgo County, Texas, Prince George's County, Md., El Paso County, Texas, Miami-Dade County, Fla. and Honolulu City and County, Hawaii each have the highest percentage of residents of color (ranging from 93.8 percent to 82.7 percent). Of these 375 counties, 255 are in the South, 86 in the West, 23 in the Midwest and 11 in the Northeast.

The U.S. Census also collects data on housing units, including occupied and vacant units. Vacancy rates can serve as an indication of how tight the housing market is in each county. In counties with low vacancy rates, competition is higher, leading to higher rents or home prices. Prince William County, Va. had the lowest vacancy rate at 3 percent, just ahead of Dakota County, Minn. and Davis County, Utah at 3.1 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. These are all medium-sized counties. Among large counties, Stanislaus County, Calif. had the lowest vacancy rate at 3.5 percent. Fairfax County, Va., Contra Costa County, Calif., Bucks County, Pa. and Sacramento County, Calif. were amongst the top five large counties with the lowest vacancy rates. Additionally, 7 of the top 10 large counties with the lowest vacancy rates are in the West.

The three counties with the highest vacancy rates were Hinsdale County, Colo. (71.8 percent), Rich County, Utah (71.4 percent), and Forest County, Pa. (70.7 percent), all of which are small counties. Among large counties, Lee County, Fla. has the highest vacancy rate at 23.5 percent, ahead of Ocean County, N.J., Volusia County, Fla., Baltimore City, Md. and Pinellas County, Fla. Higher vacancy rates indicate flexibility within the housing market and may suggest housing prices will trend down over time.

The 2020 U.S. Census presents essential information on how the U.S. population is growing and changing. It plays a role in redistricting, apportionment for the U.S. House of Representatives and funding for programs and services. Over the past decade, the population has grown, led mainly by urban growth in the West and South and Hispanic or Latino populations.



Certified Census Population

COUNT FOR ILLINOIS

By: ISACo Staff

The Illinois Secretary of State has certified the 2020 census population counts provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Illinois' new population is 12,812,508. This represents a 0.1 percent decline in population compared to 2010 (a loss of 18,124 residents).

The following counties experienced a combined population growth of 149,000 residents (Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will). The remaining counties combined for a population decline of almost 167,000 residents.

Consistent with the nation as a whole, Illinois has become more diverse compared to the last census. The share of non-Hispanic/Latino whites declined more than 14% while those identifying as Hispanic or Latino increased by more than 15%. The state's Asian population also increased more than 28%. The state's Black population decreased by just over 3%.

About 61% of Illinois residents identify as white, 18% as Hispanic or Latino, 14% as Black and 6% as Asian. A record number of people identify as "some other race" or multi-racial.

The list on the following page provides the population counts for each Illinois county and is official for purposes of state revenue sharing.



Illinois County Population Data Certified by Secretary of State

Counties	Total Population
Adams	65,737
Alexander	5,240
Bond	16,725
Boone	53,448
Brown	6,244
Bureau	33,244
Calhoun	4,437
Carroll	15,702
Cass	13,042
Champaign	205,865
Christian	34,032
Clark	15,455
Clay	13,288
Clinton	36,899
Coles	46,863
Cook	5,275,541
Crawford	18,679
Cumberland	10,450
DeKalb	100,420
De Witt	15,516
Douglas	19,740
DuPage	932,877
Edgar	16,866
Edwards	6,245
Effingham	34,668
Fayette	21,488
Ford	13,534
Franklin	37,804
Fulton	33,609
Gallatin	4,946
Greene	11,985
Grundy	52,533
Hamilton	7,993
Hancock	17,620
Hardin	3,649
Henderson	6,387
Henry	49,284
Iroquois	27,077
Jackson	52,974
Jasper	9,287
Jefferson	37,113
Jersey	21,512
Jo Daviess	22,035
Johnson	13,308
Kane	516,522
Kankakee	107,502
Kendall	131,869
Knox	49,967
Lake	714,342
LaSalle	109,658
Lawrence	15,280
Lee	34,145

Counties	Total Population
Livingston	35,815
Logan	27,987
McDonough	27,238
McHenry	310,229
McLean	170,954
Macon	103,998
Macoupin	44,967
Madison	265,859
Marion	37,729
Marshall	11,742
Mason	13,086
Massac	14,169
Menard	12,297
Mercer	15,699
Monroe	34,962
Montgomery	28,288
Morgan	32,915
Moultrie	14,526
Ogle	51,788
Peoria	181,830
Perry	20,945
Piatt	16,673
Pike	14,739
Pope	3,763
Pulaski	5,193
Putnam	5,637
Randolph	30,163
Richland	15,813
Rock Island	144,672
St. Clair	257,400
Saline	23,768
Sangamon	196,343
Schuyler	6,902
Scott	4,949
Shelby	20,990
Stark	5,400
Stephenson	44,630
Tazewell	131,343
Union	17,244
Vermilion	74,188
Wabash	11,361
Warren	16,835
Washington	13,761
Wayne	16,179
White	13,877
Whiteside	55,691
Will	696,355
Williamson	67,153
Winnebago	285,350
Woodford	38,467
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	12,812,508

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Federal Legislative Update

Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act Signed into Law

On Monday, November 15, 2021, President Joe Biden signed the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684) into law following 6 months of negotiation and eventual passage by the United States Congress.

The \$973 billion comprehensive infrastructure package will fund the following county priorities over 5 years (FY 2022 through FY 2026):

- ☑ A new, long-term surface transportation reauthorization for highway, bridge and transit systems.
- ☑ Meaningful commitments to transportation safety and project streamlining.
- ☑ Critical new investments in water, stormwater and broadband projects.
- ☑ Increased investments in off-system bridges – including county owned bridges that are not part of the federal-aid highway system.
- ☑ Raising the cap on Private Activity Bonds, which will facilitate the construction of infrastructure projects.
- ☑ An extension of the Secure Rural Schools program for timber harvest counties for three years.

The Act includes approximately \$17 billion in funding for Illinois toward the following purposes:

- ☑ \$1.7 billion to improve drinking and wastewater infrastructure.
- ☑ \$9.8 billion for federal highway projects.
- ☑ \$1.4 billion for bridge replacement and repairs. Plus the state could get more if successful in competitive grants.
- ☑ About \$4 billion to improve public transportation options.
- ☑ At least \$100 million for broadband coverage across the state. About 2.9 million low-income Illinoisans would get an internet access benefit.
- ☑ Approximately \$616 million for airport improvements.
- ☑ \$149 million to fund the expansion of the electric charging network.
- ☑ \$27 million to protect against wildfires.
- ☑ \$22 million to protect against cyberattacks.

U.S. Senate Approves Legislation Creating Flexibility for Expenditure of ARPA Funds

On October 19, 2021, the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure, and Disaster

Relief Flexibility Act (S.3011) passed the U.S. Senate with bipartisan support and will next be considered in the U.S. House of Representatives.

This legislation, supported by the National Association of Counties (NACo) and ISACo, would strengthen the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Recovery Fund) and allow states and local governments more flexibility in the following ways:

- ☑ Allows counties to allocate up to \$10 million in ARPA Recovery Funds for the provision of government services and \$10 million (or 30 percent) for infrastructure-related activities authorized under existing federal surface transportation laws (including local match for some programs) and projects eligible under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.
- ☑ Permits the use of funds in providing emergency relief from natural disasters and their negative economic impacts, such as temporary emergency housing, food assistance, financial assistance for lost wages and other immediate needs.
- ☑ Clarifies an “eligible revenue share county” is the same as Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) counties and redirects 1 percent (or \$15 million) from the original \$1.5B for public lands “revenue share” counties to U.S. territories.

On October 26, 2021, companion legislation was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives with 32 bipartisan co-sponsors. The bill number is H.R. 5735.

On October 27, 2021, ISACo sent a letter to members of Illinois’ Congressional Delegation urging support for passage of S. 3011 in the U.S. House of Representatives. Illinois county leaders are requested to contact their member(s) of Congress to urge their support for S.3011 and H.R. 5735.

If this additional expenditure flexibility becomes federal law, Illinois counties would be authorized to spend more than \$2.5 billion of ARPA funds towards transportation and infrastructure projects and more than \$565 million toward government services. The amount of additional expenditure flexibility for each Illinois county is available on ISACo’s website (www.isacoil.org). Please visit our website for updates on this legislation.

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ISACo's Corporate Partner Program was established to provide a forum for companies and organizations to build relationships with county officials while supporting the important work of ISACo.

The program offers five options for corporations and organizations to become associate members of ISACo while receiving benefits for this status.

Contact us for additional information about how your company or organization can become a part of ISACo.



Illinois State Association of Counties
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★
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Counties Count!



County Quarterly Newsletter

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