



DUPAGE COUNTY

2020 STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM



Daniel J. Cronin, Chairman, DuPage County Board
Sam Tornatore, Chairman, Legislative Committee



GOVERNMENT PROFILE

DUPAGE COUNTY BOARD



DuPage County Board

Daniel J. Cronin **R**

Chairman
DuPage County Board

(630) 407-6060 • www.dupageco.org/cobrd



Jack T. Knuepfer Administration Building

District 1



Donald E. Puchalski **R**

Addison



Ashley J. Selmon **D**

Addison



Sam Tornatore **R**

Roselle

District 2



Elizabeth Chaplin **D**

Downers Grove



Peter "Pete" DiCianni **R**

Elmhurst



Sean Noonan **R**

Elmhurst

District 3



Greg Hart **R**

Hinsdale



Brian Krajewski **R**

Downers Grove



Julie Renehan **D**

Hinsdale

District 4



Grant Eckhoff **R**

Wheaton



Tim Elliott **R**

Glen Ellyn



Mary FitzGerald Ozog **D**

Glen Ellyn

District 5



Sadia Covert **D**

Naperville



Dawn DeSart **D**

Aurora



James Healy **R**

Naperville

District 6



Robert Larsen **R**

Wheaton



Sheila Rutledge **D**

West Chicago



James F. Zay **R**

Carol Stream



DUPAGE COUNTY

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Wheaton, IL 60187
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COUNTY FACTS

DuPage County, Illinois

Incorporated January 1, 1838

Cities located entirely or partly in DuPage:

Aurora, Batavia, Chicago, Darien, Elmhurst, Naperville, Oakbrook Terrace, St. Charles, Warrenville, West Chicago, Wheaton and Wood Dale

Villages located entirely or partly in DuPage:

Addison, Bartlett, Bensenville, Bloomingdale, Bolingbrook, Burr Ridge, Carol Stream, Clarendon Hills, Downers Grove, Elk Grove Village, Glendale Heights, Glen Ellyn, Hanover Park, Hinsdale, Itasca, Lemont, Lisle, Lombard, Oak Brook, Roselle, Schaumburg, Villa Park, Wayne, Westmont, Willowbrook, Winfield and Woodridge

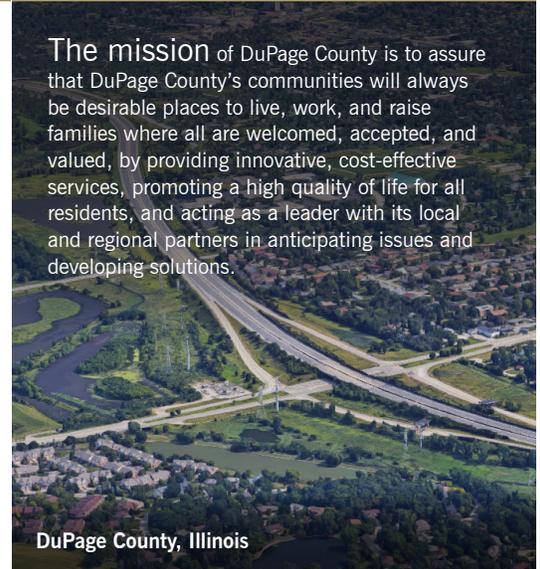
Unincorporated communities

Cloverdale, Eola, Flowerfield, Keeneyville, Lakewood, Medinah, Palisades, Swift, and York Center

Townships:

Addison, Bloomingdale, Downers Grove, Lisle, Milton, Naperville, Wayne, Winfield and York

The mission of DuPage County is to assure that DuPage County's communities will always be desirable places to live, work, and raise families where all are welcomed, accepted, and valued, by providing innovative, cost-effective services, promoting a high quality of life for all residents, and acting as a leader with its local and regional partners in anticipating issues and developing solutions.



DuPage County, Illinois

Demographic Information¹

- Population: 928,589
- Total Population: 928,589
- Incorporated Population: 815,091
- Unincorporated Population: 113,498



Race, Ethnicity, Gender²

- Caucasian: 67.0%
- African American: 5.2%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.4%
- Asian: 12.1%
- Hispanic or Latino: 14.4%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Other: 0.8%
- Male: 49.1%
- Female: 50.9%



Education Attainment³

- High School Graduate: 18.3%
- Bachelor's Degree: 29.4%
- Graduate or Professional Degree: 19.4%
- Percent High School degree or higher: 92.6%
- Percent Bachelor's degree or higher: 48.8%



Colleges and Universities

- College of DuPage
- Wheaton College
- Benedictine University
- Elmhurst College
- North Central College
- Midwestern University
- National University of Health Sciences
- Northern Baptist Theological Seminary



Area Information⁴

- Persons per Square Miles: 2,799.8
- Undeveloped Land: 4.0% or 8,612 acres
- Open Space: 20% or 443,060 acres
- Total Area⁵: 336.36 sq. miles
- Total Incorporated Area: 246.26 sq. miles
- Total Unincorporated Area: 90.1 sq. miles
- District 1: 53.95 sq. miles
- District 2: 51.01 sq. miles
- District 3: 52.96 sq. miles
- District 4: 39.25 sq. miles
- District 5: 49.41 sq. miles
- District 6: 89.78 sq. miles



Financial Information⁶

- County Revenue: \$476.2 million
- Sales Tax Revenue: \$102.6 million
- Property Tax Revenue⁷: \$50.3 million
- Local Gas Tax Revenue: \$20.5 million
- Income Tax Revenue: \$10.1 million
- Funds on Hand: \$45.6 million
- Other⁸: \$183.8 million



Economic Information⁹

- Unemployment Rate: 2.5%
- Number of Jobs: 650,761
- Office Space Vacancy Rate: 13.9%
- Industrial Space Vacancy Rate: 5.1%
- Bond rating: AAA / AA+¹⁰
- Housing Units: 361,429¹¹
- Median Household Income: \$88,711¹²



¹ 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
² 2019 U.S. Census Estimates.
³ 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
⁴ DuPage GIS Map Book (2019)

⁵ DuPage GIS Map Book (2019)
⁶ DuPage County FY2020 Approved Budget
⁷ 2019 County revenue minus Health Department tax levy
⁸ Among which includes Care Center's patient care, water and sewer service charges, highway motor fuel taxes, IMRF/social security indirect cost reimbursement, subsidy transfers, interfund transfers, and more.

⁹ Choose DuPage
¹⁰ Maintains AAA bond rating with Standard & Poor's and Moody's and a AA+ bond rating with Fitch.
¹¹ 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
¹² 2019 U.S. Census Estimates



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Overview

DuPage County is the second largest county in Illinois with 928,589 residents. The County is comprised of 9 townships, portions of 39 municipalities, and 336 square miles. DuPage is a major employment center for northeastern Illinois, home to 650,000 jobs, 90,000 businesses, 19 institutions of higher learning, 7 hospitals, 2 national laboratories (Argonne National Laboratory and Fermi National Accelerator), 300 miles of bikeways and 23,000 acres of forest preserve property. Over 20% of the county is open space.

County residents elect the County Board Chairman at-large plus nine other Countywide Elected Officials; Auditor, County Clerk, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Coroner, Recorder, Regional Superintendent of Schools, Sheriff, State's Attorney, and Treasurer. The County Board includes 18 members who are elected from six County Board Districts (three members per district).

Core county government services include the provision of: public safety and the operation of the county jail; administration of the 18th judicial circuit, the second largest court system in the state (and all related agencies - judiciary, state's attorney, public defender, jury commission, probation); construction and maintenance of the county highway and trails system; economic development and planning; public health, environmental health, mental health care, and substance use prevention; flood control and stormwater management; job training and support; water and sewer services; building and permitting; zoning enforcement; administration of countywide elections; operation of the county nursing home; community and senior services; emergency management and emergency preparedness; and animal services.

County leaders continue to seek opportunities to reduce the size of county government in order to minimize the tax burden on residents. In recent years, the county's budget has been reduced by \$25 million and full-time headcount lowered by 60 positions. DuPage County continues to receive an AAA Bond Rating from two major credit rating agencies and county government accounts for less than 3% of an average property tax bill.



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2020 State Legislative Priorities

Preserve local revenues: prohibit any future actions by the General Assembly to reduce or withhold local revenues including the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF), Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT), local sales tax, Motor Fuel Tax (MFT) and any other state-collected government revenues that enable the county to provide critical services.

Restore local control-siting of small cell technology: encourage the federal government to enact an equitable process for the siting of small wireless facilities and networks on infrastructure owned by units of local government and in the public right-of-way, that balances the needs of consumers to access advanced wireless technology with the needs of local government to protect the public.

Extend the Emergency Telephone System Act: ensure the continued progress of 9-1-1 reform by extending until July 1, 2023, the monthly 9-1-1 surcharge that supports the operation of local 9-1-1 systems statewide, the planned consolidation of local 9-1-1 systems and prepares the state for implementation of the Next Generation 9-1-1 network.

Support the cost of local elections: recognizing the scale of early voting and vote by mail, provide flexibility to local election jurisdictions to increase the size of precincts, permit the operation of regional voting centers and enact other measures to more efficiently manage the election process and to provide the resources necessary to election jurisdictions to replace outdated technology.

Increase mental health funding: support community crisis centers and expand community-based treatment programs to address the mental health needs of our residents.

Combat the opioid crisis: provide statewide opioid-heroin education efforts, prescription drug disposal programs and funding to expand treatment opportunities to support individuals and families struggling with the devastating impact of these highly addictive drugs.

Protect the environmental health of our citizens: continue to work with state lawmakers to enact appropriate air quality standards, ban dangerous chemicals from our air and water sources, and provide the funds necessary to adequately support the operation of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Reduce the size, scope, and cost of local government: enact legislation that provides additional tools and support to local government leaders to consolidate units of government and share services across traditional boundaries.

Increase funding of Adult Protective Services (APS): rising reports of suspected abuse or self-neglect cases of those age 60 and older and persons with disabilities age 18-59, have strained county resources requiring an increase in state reimbursement rates.

Ban the Sale of Commercially Bred Pets: prohibit the sale of commercially bred animals (either statewide or in DuPage County), requiring pet stores to only sell dogs, cats, and rabbits obtained from a shelter, humane society, rescue group, or 501 (c) (3) organization.

Capital Funding: support critical infrastructure improvements to reduce flooding, relieve traffic congestion and improve the health and safety of county residents.



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Preserve Local Revenues

Monies allocated under the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) do not represent a “grant” from the State of Illinois but rather a small share of the income taxes paid by county residents that are returned to support critical local services. DuPage County currently receives an estimated \$10 million annually in LGDF dollars however in recent years, the General Assembly has acted to reduce LGDF disbursements to local governments by 10% in 2017 and 5% in 2018 in order to balance the state budget.

In 2017, the Illinois Department of Revenue (after receiving approval by the General Assembly), implemented a new 2% administrative withholding fee on the collection of 14 locally imposed sales taxes (even though the state prohibits local governments from collecting these taxes) prior to the distribution of these revenues to local governments. For DuPage County, this represented a \$1 million cut to the county budget. This same administrative fee is also applied to the collection of the local motor fuel tax, again, withholding significant (locally generated) tax dollars that support county services including senior services, mental health care, public safety, and our non-profit community.

DuPage County opposes any attempts by the state to divert, reduce, or withhold its fair share of local revenues including the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF), Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT), local sales tax, Motor Fuel Tax (MFT) and any other state-collected government revenues that enable counties to provide critical services to residents.

Restore Local Control-Siting of Small Cell Technology

The Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act (Public Act 100-0585), enacted by the General Assembly and effective June 1, 2018, significantly limits local control over the siting of small wireless facilities on locally owned infrastructure in the public right-of-way (traffic signals, street lights) and allows for the installation of new poles for the benefit of commercial entities. The legislation sets maximum amounts local governments may charge for permit and recurring fees and timeframes for permit applications to be approved or otherwise be “deemed approved.”

For over a year, DuPage County urged the General Assembly to preserve and respect local government authority and to remove these provisions from the legislation. Eliminating the authority of local officials to determine, in consultation with residents, businesses and schools, the most appropriate placement of these devices in our communities in order to minimize any public safety concerns, was unprecedented.

Subsequent to the passage of the state legislation, on September 26, 2018, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued a declaratory ruling that narrows the window of evaluating applications, limits local aesthetic requirements and reduces fees that can be imposed. The FCC ruling further reduces local control over its right-of-way and significantly restricts local government authority to appropriately site small cell devices effective January 14, 2019. As cellular technology continues to evolve and advance,



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requiring an expanded network of transmitters in close proximity, the administrative burden on local governments will continue to increase.

With the expansion and evolution of cellular technology, there is also growing consumer interest in studying the possible health impacts this new technology has on our residents. Local communities must rely upon the State of Illinois and Federal Agencies (FCC and FDA) that are responsible for assuring our safety to address these concerns.

DuPage County urges the General Assembly to oppose efforts in Congress to codify the FCC ruling (the Streamline Small Cell Deployment Act, S. 3157), to support legislation that would restore local control over public infrastructure (S. 2012), and to further examine any potential adverse public health impacts of the deployment of small cell technology.

Extend the Emergency Telephone System Act

The Emergency Telephone System Board of DuPage County (ETSB) has oversight of the enhanced 9-1-1 emergency response systems for police, fire and EMS for the citizens of DuPage County and for portions of Cook, Kane, and Will Counties (excluding incorporated Naperville and Aurora).

The County's ETSB has worked diligently to consolidate the number of Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP's or dispatch centers) from 22 PSAP's in 2008 to 3 in 2018, resulting in an annual savings to taxpayers of an estimated \$6.7 million in personnel costs and \$2 million in network systems costs.

In 2015, the General Assembly enacted legislation (Public Act 99-0006) to overhaul the state's 9-1-1 emergency response system based on a series of recommendations developed by the statewide 9-1-1 Services Advisory Board that included a new 9-1-1 administrator within the Department of State Police, the establishment of a statewide Next Generation (NG) 9-1-1 network, and the imposition of a uniform 9-1-1 monthly statewide surcharge fee on all wireline and wireless lines. The legislation also set mandatory consolidation goals for all PSAP's to achieve by the Act's sunset date of July 1, 2017. DuPage's ETSB met and exceeded its mandated goal of four PSAPs.

The second renewal of the sunset occurred July 1, 2017 and the state increased the surcharge to \$1.50 from 0.87 cents in preparation of the cost of a statewide network and to allow 9-1-1 systems to prepare for NG 9-1-1. The DuPage County ETSB is the largest county 9-1-1 system in the state and receives approximately \$13 million annually in funding from the 9-1-1 statewide surcharge. The statute including the surcharge is due to sunset on July 1, 2020.

It is critical that the Act, including the uniform monthly surcharge continue past the sunset date (to July 1, 2023), to ensure continued local emergency response operations and the implementation of the statewide network. The mandated consolidation goals included as part of the Act should also remain in



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order to eliminate unnecessary and outdated 9-1-1 infrastructure, thus guaranteeing enough resources to ensure a swift response to citizen requests for emergency assistance when dialing 9-1-1.

Support the Costs of Local Elections

The County Clerk's Election Division provides election services to over 600,000 DuPage County voters. Duties include maintaining an accurate voter registration database, maintaining proper equipment, coordinating voter outreach activities, and recruiting-training election judges in order to ensure a reliable, accurate, and secure primary and general election in 2020. **The state contribution towards the cost of local elections is currently less than 10% of the Division's budget.**

Due to expanded opportunities to vote at early voting locations and by mail, it is estimated in 2020 alone, nearly 40% of DuPage County voters will cast their ballots prior to Election Day, increasing postage and the costs of temporary workers and judges. However, election jurisdictions are still operating under an election code that requires the operation of 280 polling locations on Election Day.

For DuPage County, this represents an expensive and questionable mandate considering early voting statistics. State law currently limits the size of precincts to 800 voters and limits polling places to no more than 4 precincts. It has also become challenging to find accessible polling locations within these defined areas (especially due to safety concerns voiced by school administrators) and to recruit and train the number of election judges required to appropriately staff almost 300 polling locations. County Clerks are also required to print ballots for polling places while providing an unknown quantity of ballots and postage for vote-by-mail voters.

Many election jurisdictions have not made a significant investment in voting equipment since the federal government last provided significant funding under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) 18 years ago. As a result, County Clerks across the region must soon replace aging voting equipment over the next several years at considerable cost to taxpayers.

Before these large investments of taxpayer dollars are made, it is incumbent upon the General Assembly to reexamine the current election process and to consider how efficiencies could be achieved by allowing for larger, regional polling locations where ballots could be printed on demand versus printing thousands of ballots ahead of time as required by statute. The General Assembly could also further expand upon early voting or move Election Day to a Saturday, thus relieving pressure on schools to host polling locations when children are present and lessening the burden of finding election judges who are willing to work a 16-hour day (5 a.m. till 9 p.m.) on a workday/weekday. The state's low reimbursement rate of \$45 per election judge also contributes to the difficulty of recruiting sufficient numbers of judges to administer the election.

DuPage County urges the General Assembly to consider these changes and to provide adequate funding to support the costs associated with the administration of elections, including additional



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reimbursement for election judges and the replacement of outdated voting equipment to ensure voters can properly exercise their right to vote.

Increase Mental Health Funding

Mental health disorders are among the leading causes of disability in the United States. Using estimates from national models indicating that approximately 10% of the adult population experiences serious psychological distress in a 12-month time frame, DuPage County will find over 78,000 adults over the course of a year who seek support for a mental health disorder.

DuPage County has once again identified mental health and the treatment of mental health disorders as a top public health priority in the most recent Impact DuPage report. Unfortunately, the complexity of navigating the healthcare system can make accessing appropriate care difficult at best, and completely unattainable, at worst. The number one reason, cited by over 50% of individuals with an unmet need for mental health care, was cost and/or lacking insurance coverage for not receiving adequate care. Meanwhile, the cost of untreated mental health conditions is felt across multiple sectors of our communities, from law enforcement/criminal justice systems to healthcare to workplaces to schools. DuPage County invests more than \$7 million in support of the Health Department's Behavioral Health Services, leveraging those funds to provide \$22 million in behavioral health services to residents of DuPage County.

The needs are increasing however, and in DuPage County, opportunities for creative and effective programs, such as those that partner behavioral health programs with the criminal justice, law enforcement, and emergency response systems, rely upon short-term grant funds. These programs need sustainable funding that will require collaboration, creativity and support from the state and federal level.

For 2020, DuPage County is requesting our state legislators support legislation to identify additional funding opportunities for community crisis centers and community-based programs that lead to better outcomes and quality of life for our residents.

Combat the Opioid Crisis

We continue to face an opioid epidemic that has infiltrated every community in this state. The statistics are staggering; according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse in 2017, there were 2,202 drug overdose deaths involving opioids in Illinois, including 95 deaths in DuPage County.

A joint operation of the DuPage County Board and the DuPage County Health Department, the HOPE (Heroin, Opioid, Prevention & Education) Task Force is working to coordinate our local response to this epidemic, training over 5,400 first responders and citizens in the use of naloxone (Narcan), saving almost



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800 lives using Narcan, decreasing access to prescription drugs by collecting over 60 tons of drugs through the county's Rx Box drug disposal program, offering safe prescribing educational programs to healthcare professionals, leading education efforts to create awareness and reduce stigma of those with substance use disorders and support of new initiatives such as the FOCUS (First Offender Call Unified for Success) program, that offers non-violent first-time drug offenders with the treatment and support services necessary to remain on the road to recovery and rehabilitation.

Finding appropriate treatment options for substance use disorders is often difficult and remains one of the top barriers to recovery. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, only 18% of those who needed addiction treatment in the U.S. in 2016 were able to access it. Currently, Medicaid only reimburses 60 cents on the dollar of residential treatment costs compared to private insurance coverage (if available), which limits residential treatment to a specific number of days.

DuPage County urges the State of Illinois to increase funding of residential treatment programs, continue to expand opportunities for drug take back/Rx box drug disposal programs, and support statewide efforts to increase public awareness of opioid addiction.

Protect the Environmental Health of our Citizens

In August of 2018, DuPage County residents in Willowbrook and surrounding communities were made aware of air sampling completed by the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Recovery (ATSDR) around the Sterigenics facility due to its emission of ethylene oxide (EtO) into the atmosphere. The data concluded that the 19,000 people who lived, worked, and attended school near the facility may have an increased risk of cancer due to the exposure to EtO, a known carcinogen, data that was confirmed in early 2019 by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

The State of Illinois subsequently shut down operations at the Sterigenics facility in February of 2019. Following a long, hard-fought battle by residents and local elected officials who lobbied the General Assembly to pass the most restrictive EtO legislation/regulations in the country, Sterigenics announced last September it would permanently cease all operations at the Willowbrook facility. However, two other medical sterilization facilities continue to operate and emit EtO in Illinois, located in Waukegan and Gurnee.

In addition, it has been widely reported that the state has significantly reduced resources allocated to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (ILEPA) in recent years (the agency has half the staff it had fifteen years ago), which has slowed the policing of air and water pollution according to recent news reports. Federal data also indicates that Illinoisans "face some of the highest risks in the nation for cancer, lung disease, and other health problems linked to toxic chemicals from industry smokestacks."

Government has the responsibility to protect the health and safety of its citizens. DuPage County calls upon the General Assembly to phase out the use of EtO in Illinois and to provide the resources necessary for the Illinois EPA to adequately address its responsibilities.



Reduce the Size, Scope, and Cost of Local Government

According to the Comptroller's Office, Illinois has 8,529 units of local government, more than any other state in the nation. The tax dollars required to support this large bureaucracy have not resulted in a higher level of services being delivered to citizens but rather an inefficient, redundant, and costly system of overlapping government agencies that lacks accountability and wastes resources.

A recent analysis by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) examined local government capacity and how other states encourage government consolidation and efficiency through state funded grant programs. Increased coordination and partnership across local government boundaries would make communities more resilient, improve capacity, result in greater efficiencies, enhance service quality and reduce costs. Providing a small investment of funds upfront and offering technical assistance could support local efforts, establish best practices, and provide the expertise necessary to expand shared services models and provide a roadmap for the consolidation of functions. The CMAP study concluded that "a state-led program would help encourage these partnerships by providing resources to initiate studies and pursue implementation."

Taxpayers could realize additional savings if the General Assembly would provide units of local government with greater autonomy and more tools to support collaboration across silos and existing boundaries.

Increase Funding of Adult Protective Services

DuPage County Senior Services responds to all reports of suspected abuse or self-neglect of persons with disabilities age 18 to 59 and those age 60 and older. Abuse may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, confinement, or sexual abuse. Adult Protective Services' (APS) case workers help victims resolve the abusive situation and develop solutions that may include home health care, nutrition services, financial or legal assistance, adult day care, housing assistance, respite for caregivers, counseling and other necessary support services.

In 2018, DuPage County Community Services (DCCS) Adult Protective Services averaged about 62 cases per month. In 2019, DCCS APS averaged 75 cases per month, but from February through July saw record-breaking intake numbers that averaged 84 cases per month.

The current fee structure of reimbursement rates paid by the state have been in place since July 1, 2017, even though as of July 1, 2018, self-neglect was added to the responsibilities of Adult Protective Services with no additional funds to support the increased intake numbers or the extra time that self-neglect cases bring. Since self-neglect's inception, DCCS APS has averaged about 16 self-neglect cases per month. These cases are very time-consuming because self-neglect clients are leery to work with APS, resulting in more frequent visits to establish trust and rapport. Generally, the amount of assistance



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they need (i.e. deep cleaning, decluttering, organizing, medical and mental evaluations, etc.) are also time-consuming and costly.

Also, there has been an expanded public awareness of Elder Abuse in particular, increasing the number of intakes. Furthermore, there is (unfortunately) an increasing rate of substantiated and open cases, which results in bigger caseloads for county staff. Currently, full-time APS staff caseloads average about 30 cases per caseworker, per month, however best practices indicate a caseload over 25 cases per month to be unmanageable.

For FY 2021, DuPage County is seeking from the Illinois Department on Aging, a 25% increase in each area of the Adult Protective Services reimbursement rate to address the growing number and complexity of current APS cases.

Ban the Sale of Commercially Bred Pets

DuPage County Animal Services (DCAS) operates an open-admission shelter in Wheaton that is required by state statute to accept any animal surrendered to the facility, both stray and owner-relinquished. DCAS works to: prevent and control the spread of rabies through bite investigation, rabies testing and tag issuance; rescues and shelters stray and unwanted animals to reunite with owners, transfer to rescue groups or secure a permanent home; provide veterinary care to treat illness and injury; perform spay/neuter procedures to control the animal overpopulation; and promote responsible pet ownership through humane education programs.

In 2018, 2,218 animals entered the facility, with dogs and cats representing the two largest animal populations. Unfortunately, many of the dogs coming to the shelter are sick or suffer from neglect. Many also arrive with severe behavioral problems due to overbreeding and a lack of humane care by irresponsible commercial breeders. According to the Humane Society, in Illinois, over 100 "puppy mills" exist with 99% of puppies being sold in pet stores coming from a puppy mill. These facilities often confine animals in stacked cages with little or no veterinary care and may be riddled with genetic defects. Some of these animals end up being surrendered at the county shelter due to illness or injury (high costs of medications) and can be difficult to place with permanent homes due to these issues.

Cook County, the City of Chicago and a number of home-rule municipalities have adopted humane pet store ordinances. Working collaboratively with the Illinois Humane Society, DuPage County is proposing legislation to either enact a statewide or countywide ban on the retail sale of animals (dogs, cats, rabbits) unless they are obtained from shelters, humane societies, rescue groups, or a bona fide 501 (c) (3) organization, or to provide non-home rule entities like DuPage County with the authority to enact local humane pet store ordinances.

Capital Funding

DuPage County is responsible for a large portion of the county's infrastructure including: the provision of water and sewer services to approximately 200,000 residents; the operation and maintenance of



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countywide flood control facilities including sixteen reservoirs/dams and pumping stations; the operation of a number of facilities at the county's main Wheaton Campus including the county jail, courthouse, health department, county nursing home and animal services; plus the maintenance of 220 miles of highways and 92 miles of multi-use trails.

Each year, the county compiles a comprehensive list of flood control, transportation, wastewater, water, and other critical county infrastructure projects that once completed, would significantly reduce flooding for homeowners and businesses, relieve traffic congestion, improve water quality, and enhance public safety for the county's 928,589 residents.

To view DuPage County's 2020 Capital Plan, please visit www.dupagecapitalplan.com or request a copy from the County Board office.