



COUNTY OF WILL
ILLINOIS

FEDERAL AGENDA FY23

MARCH
2022

PREPARED BY OFFICE OF
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
JENNIFER BERTINO-TARRANT



WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JENNIFER BERTINO-TARRANT
WILL COUNTY EXECUTIVE

MIMI COWAN
WILL COUNTY BOARD SPEAKER

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Joliet, IL 60432

To the Illinois Congressional Delegation,

Will County is pleased to present to you its Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Federal Agenda. As the national agenda continues to focus on economic growth and the health of the American people, our 2023 Federal Agenda also reflects those issues as they affect our residents.

Included in this document are an examination of authorities, regional priorities, federal programs and County projects all linked to action Will County would like to see the Biden Administration and the 117th Congress take in FY 2023.

One focus of the Federal Agenda is transportation and infrastructure. As the home to two intermodals, making Will County the largest inland port in the nation, improving area infrastructure is a vital piece of keeping goods moving across the country. That makes Will County infrastructure important to the economy nationwide. The County is acutely interested in any action on a large infrastructure package.

Federal funding is vital to many Will County programs that affect low- and middle-class households. These programs provide healthcare for those who otherwise can't afford it, help with rent, fight food insecurity, and creating affordable housing, to name a few. Will County continues to be a careful steward of these funds, often leveraging them to procure other funds, giving each dollar extra value. We ask that the funding stay the same or increase for these domestic discretionary programs in FY 2023.

Will County has presented a precise, focused agenda, which we hope will be of benefit as the 117th Congress works through FY 2023. The County strives to be proactive with its federal agenda, but is always interested in the congressional delegation's insight and assistance in identifying available grant opportunities and other programs that may fit our need.

Will County appreciates all the Illinois Delegation has done and continues to do for our county.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Bertino-Tarrant
Will County Executive

Mimi Cowan
Will County Board Speaker



01

AUTHORIZATIONS

Enhancing County Infrastructure

07

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Opioid Epidemic - A Public Health Challenge
Agricultural Exports
DuPage River Study
Prairie View Landfill Gas Upgrading System
Renewable Fuel Standard
Complimentary Federal Policies

15

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Emergency Management
Health Department & Community Health Center
Community Development Programs
Workforce Investment Board Programs

21

KEY CONTACTS

Elected Officials

County-wide
County Board
Key Contacts



01

AUTHORIZATIONS

Enhancing County Infrastructure	1
Will County Infrastructure Plans and Studies	2
Will County Paratransit Integration and Efficiency Study	
Transportation Project Priorities	
Future County Investments	5
Municipal Bonds Critical to Will County Development	

AUTHORIZATIONS

ENHANCING COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Priorities, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), and Other Infrastructure Packages—

Will County is a vital part of the United States freight system with five major interstates, multiple regional and Class I railroads, intercity and commuter rail services, inland waterways, aviation facilities and major intermodal freight yards – the largest Inland Port in North America is located in the County.

Transportation is a critical link in the Will County region's continued development. Investments in transportation that maintain and enhance an efficient and high-quality transportation system within the community and provide access to other business markets are critical for continued growth of the County's economy. Will County was pleased the \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) became law in November 2021. This generational federal investment in infrastructure, which includes \$550 billion in new spending and a five-year surface transportation authorization bill, will leave a lasting impact on the region and across the country.

Will County is grateful for the increased funding for the CRISI and INFRA programs, the increases to the national highway freight program, significant investments in new passenger and freight rail programs, and the roughly \$12.5 billion in funding for the National Infrastructure Project Assistance and Local and Regional Project Assistance programs over the life of the bill.

The County believes the creation of the Bridge Investment Program is smart federal policy. We know firsthand the complexities of large bridge funding and financing for local governments—the reconstruction of the I-80 Des Plaines River bridge in our County is estimated to cost roughly \$350 million and while we received state funding, having a federal program to provide a match will help address additional demands on other structurally deficient or obsolete structures.

As a local government that takes unique approaches to land use and has supported energy efficiency and sustainability in our community, the County is appreciative that the IIJA prioritizes clean energy and other federal policy solutions related to infrastructure investments to address resiliency. The County especially supports the \$550 million included for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) program and would encourage Congress to authorize and fund more for this program in subsequent legislation.

While the County is overall very supportive of the legislation, we wanted to highlight two areas where we were pleased to see some opportunities but had hoped to see more investment: water infrastructure and cybersecurity. While IIJA provides \$55 billion for water infrastructure, almost all this funding is dedicated to State Revolving Loan Funds (SRF). The County is hopeful that the increased funding for SRF is accompanied by additional funding for water and wastewater grant programs which could provide support for top County initiatives such as the East and Southeast Joliet Sanitary District upgrade projects. These projects, like other water infrastructure projects in unincorporated parts of Will County, would increase capacity for these sanitary districts, which are both exceeding their capacity for wastewater treatment.

Cybersecurity remains a priority issue for the County and municipalities across the nation. While IIJA includes \$1 billion for the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) Grant program and \$100 million for the Cyber Response and Recovery Fund, the County would like to see additional, significant, resources to address operation and maintenance of our cybersecurity systems and provide incentives to project sponsors to use innovative technologies, materials, and strategies that will reduce on going costs, improve safety, increase efficiency, and provide a longer useful life. As we become more entrenched in technology, programs should exist to promote the necessary technological upgrades to ensure networks run quickly and smoothly while additionally creating the structures to prevent or limit the risk of cyberattacks.

The County also hopes to see additional incentives for areas that work across jurisdictional borders to address shared infrastructure challenges. The County is working closely with its municipal and township partners and the State of Illinois in planning projects and addressing common issues. Public to Public Partnerships can play a larger role in solving our nation's infrastructure challenges and USDOT should reward that type of collaboration in their review and scoring for competitive grants.

WILL COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS AND STUDIES

Will County continues to invest resources with other local stakeholders on additional studies to better understand the region's infrastructure. The County will utilize new data and information to assist with future planning decisions through the Will County – Joliet Intermodal Transportation Master Plan, the Western Will County Truck Routing and Communities Study (Truck Routing Strategy), and the Will County Freight Transportation and Land Use Strategy (Land Use Strategy) Study.

Building off the information gleaned from the 2017 Community Friendly Freight Mobility Plan, the County will utilize current and future studies to help shape and develop the region in a thoughtful direction. The 2017 Plan identified key transportation projects and concluded that the County needs to continue to improve freight mobility and access, embrace new trends, grow the skilled workforce while complying with federal rules and enhancing the quality of life for our residents.

The County's recently completed infrastructure studies.



The Will County – Joliet Intermodal Transportation Master Plan, which builds on findings and recommendations in the 2017 Freight Plan. The County partnered with the City of Joliet, IDOT and private industrial interests in the intermodal area to develop a transportation improvement program that will identify and prioritize projects that will ease congestion and improve safety. The Plan was completed January 2022 and identifies projects that support both the Freight Plan and the County's long-range transportation plan, Will Connects 2040. This truck Routing Strategy provides guidance and considerations for the implementation of truck routes listed by jurisdiction to create a mutually agreed upon and comprehensive truck route network.



The Western Will County Truck Routing and Communities Study (Truck Routing Strategy), which was completed in December 2021, aids in developing east/west truck routes to help move freight from warehouses / intermodal developments in Will County to interstate highways. CMAP has identified Will County as one of the fastest growing freight land use clusters and a critical component to the regions' freight hub.



The Will County Freight Transportation and Land Use Strategy (Land Use Strategy) Study, which was also completed in December 2021 examines how to best support corridors in areas with high truck traffic, rail and/or industrial and commercial land uses. The intent is to maximize compatibility and avoid conflicts in freight-supportive areas when planning for potential land uses and community facilities.

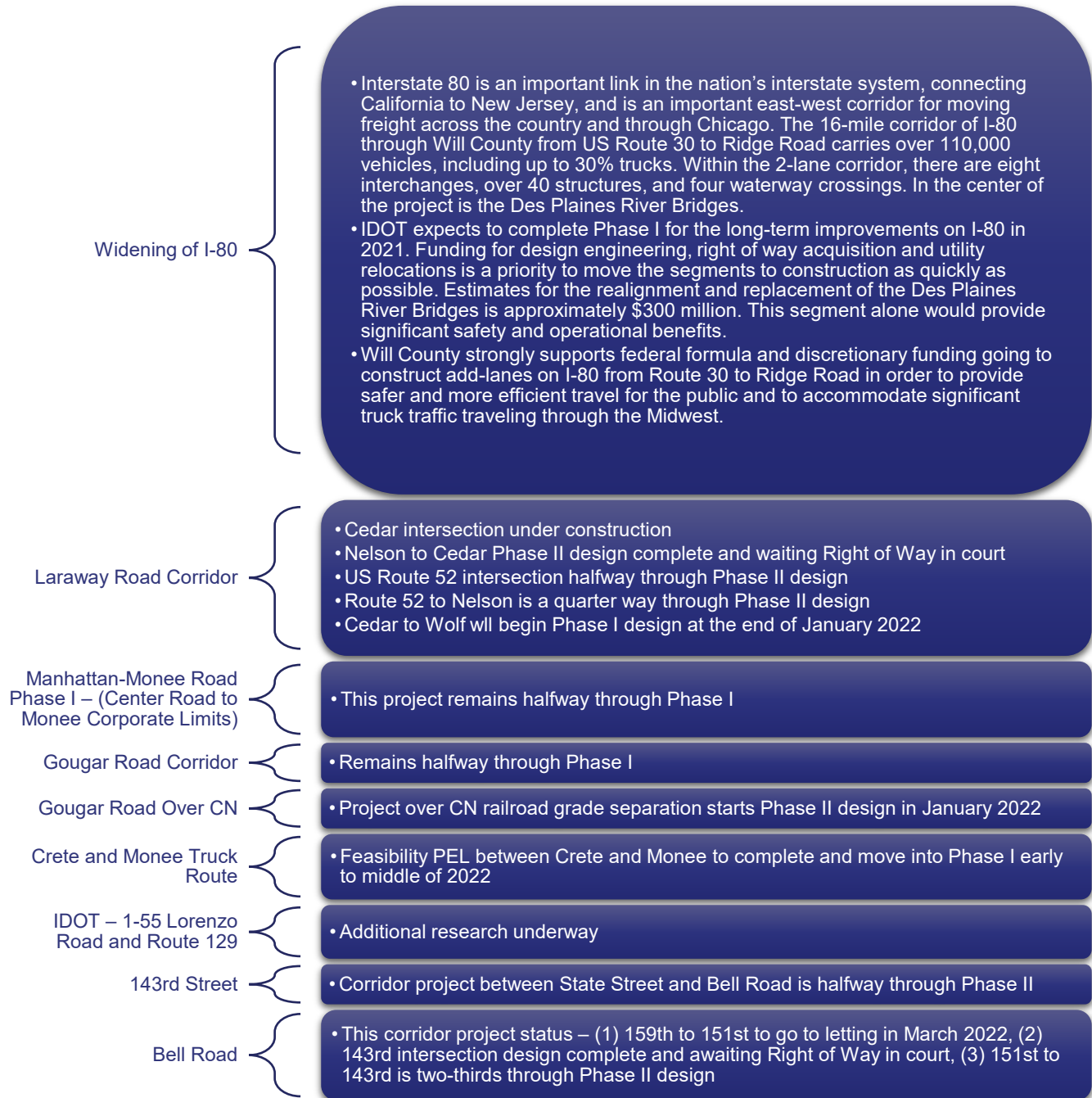
Will County Paratransit Integration and Efficiency Study

Will County is embarking on a Paratransit Integration and Efficiency Study to develop a mobility management structure to better coordinate Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Paratransit and on-demand services for the county as a whole. The study will help fill service gaps related to geographic regions, destinations, and hours of operation, all while making the system more efficient.

The study is on track to begin at the end of March 2022 and will be completed within a 15-month timeframe. Throughout the study there will be community involvement and stakeholder engagement, with a final plan available for adoption in May 2023. The outcomes of this study will provide key recommendations for implementation that will allow for a cohesive countywide service.

Transportation Project Priorities

Will County will be advocating to secure federal funding for critical regional projects, through both formula and discretionary programs, such as:



The below Will County Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) map is helpful for understanding the local of many of the priority projects noted above.

Will County Division of Transportation FY 2027 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

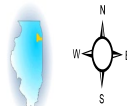


Legend

- 0 Project Number
- Project Location
- 88 County Highway
- 55 Expressway / Tollway
- 30 US Route
- 53 State Route
- SHOREWOOD City or Village
- CRETE TWP Township
- Township Border

Project #	County Highway	Roadway	Limits / Location
1	35	135th Street	IL 171 (Archer Ave) to Smith Rd
2	37	143rd Street	Lemont Road/State Street to Crème Road
3	37	143rd Street	Crème Road to Bell Road
4	83	80th Avenue	191st Street to 183rd Street
5	16	Bell Road	159th Street to 151st Street
6	16	Bell Road	151st Street to 143rd Street
7	16/37	Bell Road	143rd Street
8	4	Cedar Road	Spring Creek
9	4/74	Cedar Road	Laraway Road
10	4/64	Cedar Road	Francis Road
11	21/23	Eastern Will Truck Route	IL 50 to IL 394/IL 1
12	49	Exchange Street	Burville Road
13	49	Exchange Street	State Line Road
14	49	Exchange Street	IL Route 394
15	52	Gougar Road	Laraway Road to Haven Road
16	52	Gougar Road	Haven Road to Francis Road
17	52	Gougar Road	CN Railroad
18	58	Kankakee County Line Road	Pike Creek
19	74	Laraway Road	Nelson Road to Cedar Road
20	74	Laraway Road	Cherry Hill Road to Nelson Road
21	74	Laraway Road	Calistoga to Spencer Road
22	74	Laraway Road	Spencer Road to Scheer Road
23	74	Laraway Road	Scheer Road to Wolf Road
24	74	Laraway Road	US 45 to Harlem Avenue
25	74	Laraway Road	US Route 52
26	74	Laraway Road	US Route 45 (LaGrange Road)
27	6	Manhattan-Monee Road	Center Road to Ridgeland Road
28	6	Manhattan-Monee Road	Ridgeland Avenue
29	26	W. River Road	IL 53 to W. Coal City Road
30	44	River Road	IL Route 53 to I-55
31	88	Weber Road	Airport Road to 135th Street
32	88	Weber Road	Caton Farm Road

0 0.75 1.5 3
Miles
SCALE BAR



Date: 4/21/2021

FUTURE COUNTY INVESTMENTS

Municipal Bonds Critical to Will County Development

Will County is competitive when leveraging bonds for critical municipal facilities. Since 2015, the County has utilized nearly \$300 million in bonds to finance a public safety complex, new courthouse and a health department facility. The \$32.3 million public safety complex was completed in November 2017, and is the home of the sheriff's department, the newly consolidated Laraway Communications Center and the offices of the Emergency Telephone System Board, which oversees the county's 911 system. Both the \$205 million, 365,000 square-foot, 10-story courthouse and new start-of-the-art health center opened in 2020.

Congress and the White House maintained the tax-exempt treatment of municipal bonds in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. This commitment allows local governments to utilize this vital tool to make key investments in their communities at the lowest possible costs.

In future developments of tax legislation, either through a budget reconciliation bill, technical corrections legislation, or by introducing standalone tax extenders legislation, the County continues to support making it less costly for local governments to borrow money to fund capital projects whether through tax-exempt municipal bonds or through other financing tools, such as private activity bonds or advanced refunding.

Another significant tool the County utilizes is the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction. The deduction makes it possible for state and local governments to increase revenue to fund critical projects while lessening the impact for individuals and households. The 2017 Act capped the deduction at \$10,000, which hurts state and local governments. There has been discussion in the 117th Congress, including changes to the cap in the House passed Build Back Better Act reconciliation bill, to increase the cap or eliminate the cap altogether. Will County supports increasing the cap, which directly impacts households and communities.



07

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Opioid Epidemic - A Public Health Challenge Recommended Federal Strategies Change and Innovation Required	7
Agricultural Exports Chinese Tariffs	10
DuPage River Study	10
Prairie View Landfill Gas Upgrading System	11
Renewable Fuel Standard	12
Complimentary Federal Policies	12

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

OPIOID EPIDEMIC – A PUBLIC HEALTH CHALLENGE

Drug overdoses were a public health crisis prior to the pandemic and now the magnitude has been overshadowed and accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Opioid Overdose deaths in Will County are up 20% this year after a steady decline over the last five years. Preliminary analysis indicates the increase is due to the growing distribution of the opioid fentanyl and the impact of the COVID pandemic on access and availability of substance use disorder treatment and recovery services.

Synthetic opioids, specifically fentanyl, are the leading cause of fatal drug overdoses statewide and are involved in 84% of opioid fatalities and 70% of all drug fatalities in 2020. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is approximately 50 times more potent than heroin and 100 times more potent than morphine. Pre-pandemic research documented the rapid and deadly growth of fentanyl within the drug supply, including in combination with drugs like cocaine and methamphetamine. The Drug Enforcement Administration issued a Public Safety Alert warning Americans of the alarming increase in the lethality and availability of fake prescription pills containing fentanyl and methamphetamine.

Experts note that factors related to the pandemic—such as social isolation and stress, people using drugs alone, an overall increase in rates of alcohol and drug use, and decreased access to substance use treatment, harm reduction services, and emergency services—likely exacerbated these trends. Access to follow-up care for addiction recovery was also curtailed during the pandemic, leaving many who had completed treatment without adequate peer support or a care team to support their ongoing recovery.

In Will County, behavioral health services which were already in short supply were reduced even further. Treatment facilities faced with public health requirements were forced to close, open with reduced capacity and delay admissions for medical clearance. Outpatient services were closed and only recently began to reopen. Telepsychiatry replaced in-person visits but required that patients have technology to utilize it. We are continuing to work closely with our community partners to ensure they have the resources they need to help residents facing the challenge of opioid addiction.

Like COVID-19, **opioid overdose deaths remain a public health crisis** that is not going to go away anytime soon.

RECOMMENDED FEDERAL STRATEGIES

1. The Federal IMD Exclusion prohibits states from using Medicaid to pay for care provided in “institutions for mental disease” (IMDs), which are psychiatric hospitals or other residential treatment facilities that have more than 16 beds. **Will County is requesting the removal of the Medicaid IMD exclusion to improve access to care for people with a mental health/substance use disorder.** This is the only part of the federal Medicaid law that prohibits payment for the cost of providing medically necessary care because of the type of illness being treated. The IMD exclusion is discriminatory and has a real-life impact on people’s ability to access needed treatment. Will County has a shortage of treatment options for individuals with a mental health and/or substance use problem, especially those who are covered by Medicaid or uninsured. Approximately one in seven residents are enrolled in Medicaid.

Stepping Stones Treatment Center accepts all patients and is limited to 16 beds. Silver Oaks hospital accepts a limited number of Medicaid patients and again this means at most 16 beds. Medicaid IMD Exclusion is a barrier to comprehensive evidence-based care for individuals with a mental health and/or a substance use disorder. Health insurance should provide comprehensive mental health and substance use disorder coverage without arbitrary limits on treatment, i.e., paying for treatment delivered in certain inpatient settings, known as “institutions for mental disease. It serves as a barrier in Will County for expansion of substance use treatment providers who accept Medicaid patients to expand beyond the 16-bed limit regardless of high demand.

2. Medicaid reimbursement for recovery support services would relieve some of the pressure on inpatient care for a substance use disorder. Recovery coaches, certified recovery specialists are essential workers who are not

reimbursed by insurance including Medicaid. These services are less expensive than clinical services and support long term recovery.

3. Medicaid reimbursement for recovery home stays. Once a patient is released from inpatient care housing becomes the next barrier to long term recovery. Recovery homes provide a safe, drug free, supportive environment for an individual to continue outpatient services and recovery support. A large number of individuals on Medicaid are homeless because returning to family environments is often not feasible and dangerous to sustaining recovery.

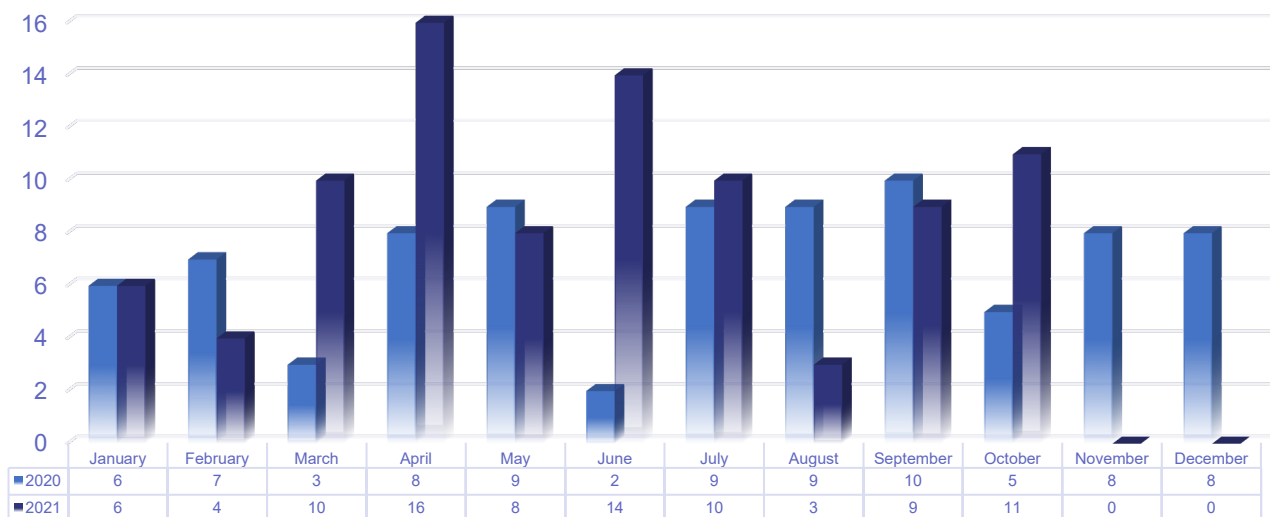
About one in eight visits to hospital emergency rooms involves a mental health or substance use condition. However, emergency departments are often not equipped to help people experiencing a mental health crisis and often have nowhere to send a person in crisis because of the limited number of inpatient psychiatric/substance use disorder beds in the U.S., which have decreased significantly since the 1950s. People don't get the treatment they need when they need it —can end up in jail or on the streets — leading to worse outcomes for the person, greater pain for their families and a higher cost to the state and the federal government. The Federal Medicaid policy has contributed to the mental health system's lack of a full range of treatment options.

Needs assessments and other research have shown that not all state Medicaid programs offer the full continuum of services needed by individuals with a SUD. Only about 17% of those diagnosed with addiction received the treatment they need. One study found that when looking to just get assessed for treatment, less than 1/3 of participants got an appointment within 24 hours, 40% of patients waited for treatment between 3–7 days, and 12% waited more than a week. These numbers have dramatically increased since March 2020. (Overview of Substance Use Disorder Care Clinical Guidelines <https://www.medicaid.gov/asam-resource-guide>)

4. Make permanent SAMHSA and DEA relaxed regulations on Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) to enable increased telehealth and take-home doses during this public health emergency (ASAM's COVID Guidance for OTPs).
5. Repeal the “inmate exclusion” that bars the use of federal Medicaid matching funds from covering healthcare services in jails and prisons and remove the inmate limitation on benefits under Medicare. Continuation of healthcare coverage during detention and incarceration will facilitate treatment continuity and retention, possibly with the same addiction treatment provider.

WILL COUNTY OVERDOSE DEATHS 2020-2021

WILL COUNTY CORONER



CHANGE AND INNOVATION REQUIRED

Now more than ever, assistance is needed with linkages to housing and social services programs. Many individuals with a substance use disorder struggle with life skills - stable employment, housing, and food insecurity, and ultimately a downward spiral that increases relapse risk and damage to recovery. Such prospects underscore the urgent need for emergency pathways, including through Medicaid waivers, to housing and social services.

Will County Office of Substance Use Initiatives and Will County Workforce Services received the US Department of Labor IL Disaster Recovery National Dislocated Worker Grant Program (IOCDWG) Grant to create temporary disaster relief employment (Recovery Coaches) to alleviate the effects of the opiate crisis in Will County. We have partnered with nine behavioral health agencies and placed nineteen recovery coach trainees. This program has helped people struggling with the changes to care created by the COVID-19 epidemic. The Recovery Coach team is comprised of dislocated workers and incumbent workers (currently underemployed or unemployed) who want to support individuals struggling with opioid addiction.

Virtual connections to care seem the safest strategy to both initiate and continue care. Rapid changes in regulations have allowed for immediate deployment and learn-as-you-go strategies for telehealth platforms. In many cases, these platforms only require that a patient have a computer or phone and a health system account. Unfortunately, that creates a large divide between the socially vulnerable patients most at risk and the patient population that receives highly reimbursed care from the health system with ready access to their clinicians via email, phone, or telehealth appointments. In many cases, health insurance companies dictate care rather than behavioral health physicians. This is often the biggest barrier to care. Medicaid patients are the most vulnerable.

Although the pandemic threatens everyone, it is a particularly grave risk to the millions of Americans with opioid use disorder, who—already vulnerable and marginalized—are heavily dependent on face-to-face health care delivery. Rapid and coordinated action on the part of clinicians and policymakers is required if these threats are to be mitigated. Now more than ever Emergency Departments (ED) need to provide care after an overdose and not just stabilization. The standard practice of care in an ED is not consistent which continues the stigma that people with substance use disorder don't deserve best practice. The COVID-19 epidemic strikes at a moment when our national response to the opioid crisis was beginning to coalesce, with more persons gaining access to treatment and more patients receiving effective medications). COVID-19 threatens to dramatically overshadow and reverse this progress.

Those in recovery are uniquely challenged by social distancing measures. Social distancing will increase the likelihood of opioid overdoses happening when there are no observers who can administer naloxone to reverse them and thus when they are more likely to result in fatalities. Persons who are isolated and stressed—as much of the population is during a pandemic—frequently turn to substances to alleviate their negative feelings. Those in recovery will face stresses and heightened urges to use substances and will be at greatly increased risk for relapse.

The following policies and funding are critical to the County:

- Continue funding The Illinois Department of Human Services/Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) who administers the Drug Overdose Prevention Program (DOPP) the grants that expand the provision and use of naloxone and overdose prevention education that have funded Will County's program for the last five years.
- Expand locations in which overdose prevention education and take-home naloxone are provided especially in Emergency Departments after an overdose and jails when people with an opioid use disorder are released.
- Require payment for peer recovery support specialists to promote engagement in treatment and long-term recovery.
- Incentivize through training grants preparation of psychiatrists, psychologists, and advanced nurse practitioners specializing in behavioral health

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Will County remains one of the fastest growing counties in Illinois by total population numbers and has remained a major hub in the national transportation system with five major interstates, multiple regional and Class I railroads, inland waterways, aviation facilities, and intermodal freight yards. These factors have resulted in Will County being one of the largest Inland Ports in the world and a vital part of the global supply chain.

The County's inland ports are an agricultural export hub for the entire Midwestern United States. In the past, over 90 million bushels of grain were shipped out to foreign markets through two local intermodal facilities (the Joliet UP intermodal yard and the Elwood BNSF intermodal yard). These figures represented approximately 18 percent of all corn and soybean exports from Illinois. Unfortunately, with recent trade disputes, these numbers have fallen.

The large growth in agricultural exports in the region over the last decade plus has made developing freight goods movement networks critically important. Investment in the region to relieve congestion and traffic bottlenecks must be a regional and national priority due to the amount of freight traffic and exports going through the County. These investments are also critical to keeping motorists safe navigating both the highway and local road systems.

The recommendations from numerous County studies will help address the strain from the growth in freight goods traffic and the dangerously high levels of congestion and bottlenecks.

CHINESE TARIFFS

Illinois is the largest U.S. soybean producer and China is the largest soybean importer. In recent years, the United States and China instituted a series of retaliatory tariffs against one another. While the Trade Deal Agreement from 2020 prevents future damage from the trade war, it does not undo the past damage. There has been an irreparable impact on farms across the United States from China's increased tariffs on our soybeans, corn, wheat, and other agriculture products. Conversely, the increased prices in Chinese chemicals necessary to kill crop pests and increase yields has impacted farm profitability. This trade war has been somewhat mitigated by a Phase I trade deal between the two countries and some funding out of the market facilitation program (MFP). Regional farmers are hoping that the Biden Administration can address many of the issues that impacted commodity prices as a result of the China tariffs and natural disasters.

American agricultural exports are not as competitive as they were before the retaliatory tariffs with China. American farmers are spending more money to produce products that cost considerably more to export into China.

It is important now, more than ever, for American agricultural exports to resume its competitive position in international markets. Will County would encourage the Biden Administration to address the tariffs but also to pursue another trade agreement that can be enforced to help establish a level playing field for international trade.

DUPAGE RIVER STUDY

The DuPage River and tributaries drain approximately 353 square miles in suburban Cook, DuPage and Will Counties in Metropolitan Chicago. The study area has experienced rapid development over the past two decades, and currently includes 40 communities affecting approximately 4,300,000 people. Major storm events occurred in the basin in 1996, 2008, 2009, and most recently in April 2013, resulting in significant overbank flooding in over 20 communities, significant damage to residential and non-residential structures and critical infrastructure, and the closure of two major interstate highways (I-80 and I-55) for several days.

In August 2019, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District, approved the DuPage River, Illinois Feasibility Report and Integrated Environmental Assessment.

The feasibility study investigated flood risks within the DuPage River watershed in northeastern Illinois and identified potential solutions to mitigate those risks.

The study sought to address impacts of flooding to structures, infrastructure, and the transportation system. In addition, there continues to be some concern regarding the health and safety of residents due to impacts on water and sewage systems from the high river and groundwater levels.

The Recommended Plan includes two structural components and 38 nonstructural components (likely acquisition of 6 structures, elevation of 9 structures, floodproofing of 23 structures). Of the 38 nonstructural components, 33 are within Will County.

Table 5-1. Summary of Nonstructural Components of NED Plan

Plan Name	Alternative Measure Counts			Total	Description
	Buyout	Elevations	Dry Floodproofing		
EBNS2	1	4	0	5	5 industrial buildings in Lisle (1), Bolingbrook (3)*, and Glen Ellyn (1)
LCNS1	0	0	4	4	4 industrial buildings in Plainfield*
DUNS1	3	0	4	7	7 industrial buildings in Plainfield*
DUNS2	1	0	1	2	2 industrial buildings in Plainfield*
DUNS3	1	5	7	13	2 residential, 2 institutional (church), and 9 industrial buildings in Shorewood*
IMNS1	0	0	4	4	4 residential buildings in Channahon*
SJNS1	0	0	3	3	3 residential high-rise condominium buildings in Lisle
Total	6	9	23	38	

Note: Asterisk () denotes projects in Will County*

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DuPage River, IL Feasibility Report and Integrated EA

Current Status:

Will County secured language in the Fiscal Year 2020 Energy & Water Appropriations spending bill that directed the Army Corps to expedite the implementation of the feasibility study, “[t]he Corps is encouraged to expedite the implementation of feasibility studies approved in 2019 under section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1958.” In May 2021, the County of Will entered into a Project Partnership Agreement with the Department of the Army for The DuPage River Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Project.

In FY2022, Will County budgeted roughly \$853,300.00 in local match to pay for implementation of these projects. It is estimated that the total local match needed for all of the construction projects under this study is roughly \$2,475,000.00. It is anticipated that the construction costs will be spread over the next 5 fiscal years, FY 2023-FY 2027. The County has been making annual programmatic requests to its congressional delegation for Army Corps Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) funding to enact components from the Recommendation Plan, as well as to support other potential projects, and will continue to do so in FY2023.

PRAIRIE VIEW LANDFILL GAS UPGRADING SYSTEM

The Prairie View Landfill produces biogas that the County plans to upgrade and produce renewable natural gas (RNG) to be injected into a nearby natural gas pipeline grid for use as a transportation fuel. This prime opportunity not only mitigates methane emissions going into the air, but it presents a prime opportunity for the County to generate additional revenue and to reduce vehicle emissions through replacement of diesel fuel with renewable compressed natural gas (RCNG).

Projections have shown that the County can expect, on an annual basis, to produce approximately 7.7 million diesel gallon equivalents (DGE) of renewable fuel and reduce CO2 emissions by approximately 60,000 metric tons. The County is hoping to initially capture up to 4,500 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) of landfill gas, with the future plan to capture up to 6,900 scfm as the landfill gas volumes increase over time. The County committed substantial capital this project, and also approved an agreement that will provide a fixed and variable rate of revenue for 10 years to finance the RNG Plant and provide non-taxpayer revenue to the County’s budget.

The County supports: the reauthorization of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS); Complimentary Policies/Regulations, including: (1) the Biden Administration's new U.S. Methane Emissions Reductions Action Plan, (2) the Build Back Better Act reconciliation legislation, and (3) EPA's Sustainable Management Materials Anaerobic Digestion Annual Funding Opportunity.

Will County estimates that it would lose \$12 million/annually if it were not able to sell its RNG. By reducing the number of waivers provided, and using the program for its original intent, the RIN price can begin to return to its true market value. This would result in greener, more environmentally conscious gas consumption nationally as well as increased revenues for the County. RNG projects could be financed more easily if the Federal Government provided grants and other incentives.

RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD

The value proposition of this plan to the County depends on supportive federal policies designed to ensure stable and consistent RNG market demand and pricing. The fundamental policy driver helping to achieve this end has been the federal Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS). First passed in 2005 and then enhanced and passed again in 2007, the RFS was intended to promote investment, development and use of four types of renewable fuels in increasing volume amounts up to a total of 36 billion gallons by 2022. The policy was to do this by essentially telling biofuel producers, developers, and investors that if RFS qualifying gallons of renewable fuel could be produced, there would be a buyer for them up to the annual statutory volume target in the law. In setting the annual volume obligations, EPA was supposed to stick to unless there were certain compelling reasons to reduce the annual volume obligations.

After 2022, the RFS program will continue (unless Congress votes to replace it), but the annual volume usage obligations for the four types of biofuels will be almost entirely in the discretion of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Under the RFS statute, the EPA Administrator is instructed to use the final 2022 RFS renewable volume obligations (RVOs) as a guidepost in determining the 2023 volumes.

All this context is meant to illustrate the significance of the strength of the RFS policy and the federal market signal it sends to create demand for RNG and other biofuels.

As stated in the County's recommended federal policy support document last year, record numbers of retroactive EPA approvals of small refinery exemptions (SREs) from annual RVO requirements during the last Administration, without ensuring that the waived RVO gallons would be reallocated among remaining obligated parties, had a significant detrimental effect on RNG and other biofuel demand, as well as RIN prices. The County supports the EPA only approving SRE requests when true economic hardship is demonstrated in the petition.

COMPLIMENTARY FEDERAL POLICIES

Build Back Better Act

On November 19, 2021, the U.S. House of Representatives passed its \$1.7 trillion version of the Build Back Better (BBB) infrastructure bill supported by President Biden. The U.S. Senate is now considering the legislation. There are a number of provisions in BBB that the County supports as it relates to enhancing the Prairie View landfill upgrades. These provisions include:

- The Renewable Energy Investment Tax Credit: BBB would extend this ITC to biogas property that converts biomass into a gas which consists of not less than 52% methane, or is concentrated by such system into a gas which consists of not less than 52% methane, and captures such gas for productive use. Electricity production is not a requirement.
- Grants to reduce waste in communities: The House-passed version of BBB would provide \$190 million for investments in waste reduction infrastructure, incentives and related activities located in, or directly serving, low-income and disadvantaged communities.

EPA's Sustainable Management Materials Anaerobic Digestion Annual Funding Opportunity

U.S. EPA annual funding opportunity for "Sustainable Management Materials Anaerobic Digestion" (SMMAD) allows stakeholders, including local governments to apply for this funding. Recent public remarks by EPA staff indicate that this grant program is likely to continue in future years.

The EPA is committed to promoting the development of anaerobic digesters (AD) to help states and localities divert organic waste from landfills. In October of 2018, the EPA entered into a partnership called the "Winning on Reducing Food Waste Initiative" with the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The purpose of the program is to increase the use of anaerobic digestion to manage organic waste and to help facilitate the development of new anaerobic digestion infrastructure in the U.S.

In October 2020, pursuant to this initiative and the SMMAD Funding Opportunity that followed, EPA awarded a total of \$3 million to 12 projects. In October 2021, EPA closed its latest round of applications and is currently considering which projects to fund. During this latest process, the EPA expects to award a total of \$2 million for 10-20 AD projects after it evaluates these latest applications the agency received.

Future funding for these grants is likely, however, it will remain dependent on the annual U.S. appropriations process. The County supports the programmatic funding for these grants and will look to apply in 2022.



15

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Will County Emergency Management Emergency Management Performance Grant Program	15
Will County Health Department and Community Health Center	16
Community Development Programs CDBG in Will County Impact of CDBG Cuts in Will County	17
Will County Workforce Investment Board Programs	19

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

WILL COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT PROGRAM (EMPG)

The EMPG program provides funding on a matching basis via the states to help support local emergency management programs. The program has existed in one form or another for over 40 years. There are three issues of importance to Will County regarding this program:

1. Ensure that EMPG remains distinct from other funding programs so it may continue to be directed specifically to emergency management programs. There have been efforts in recent years to “bundle” EMPG with other homeland security-related grant programs.
2. Increase the level of EMPG funding. The program is intended to fund up to 50% of eligible administrative costs for a local emergency management program. However, typical funding levels allow Will County to receive funding for approximately 15% of its eligible costs.
3. Add requirements for states to provide a greater portion of funding to local programs. The states, including Illinois, are allowed to determine the funding amounts they will pass through to local emergency management programs. As their budgets tighten, they will find it more difficult to pass funding to the local programs. This is especially an important point in Illinois. With state budget issues over the last couple years, it has become more difficult for local EMAs to receive federal dollars. The EMPG program was funded at level funding in Fiscal Year 2022 at \$355 million. Will County requests funding be maintained or increased in Fiscal Year 2023.

Port Security Grant Program (PSG)

The PSG program provides funding for various initiatives intended to help prevent, detect, deter, and respond to threats to the nation’s ports and waterways. Will County has successfully obtained grant funding for various projects over the course of several federal fiscal years. These projects have benefitted Will County and improved our readiness posture in several key areas.

PSG is one of the few homeland security-related grant programs to which Will County may directly apply without going through the State. Over the last several fiscal years, including FY22, PSG funding has remained stagnant at \$100 million per year. Will County encourages the continued or increased funding of the PSG program at \$100 million in FY 2023.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program (HMEP)

The HMEP program provides funding for planning and related preparedness activities for hazardous materials fixed facilities and transportation risks. HMEP funding is administered through the State. Program changes at the Federal and State levels have caused this funding to fluctuate from year to year. Funding is also allocated based on somewhat subjective criteria. Will County would like to see changes in the program to allocate funding to counties based upon the degrees of fixed facility and transportation risk. The County supports the continued or increase in funding of HMEP at \$124.98 million in FY 2023.

Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack Grant

Will County was awarded a pass-through grant from FEMA to Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) to support planning, training, and exercises with first responders across Illinois on active threats. These threats range from a lone gunman to a Paris style attack in which multiple targets are impacted in a quick timeframe.

Since the award of this grant, over 200 first responders from across Will County, Grundy, Cook, DuPage and Kankakee have attended a Command and Control Course designated to teach them the skills needed to turn a chaotic situation into an organized response in an effort to save lives.

This grant is slated for termination in May of 2022 after multiple program extensions. The value that this program brings to Illinois is beyond what we could have imagined. In the remaining time with the program, we will be launching small exercises that any and all municipalities can use on their own time to better train and be prepared for an active threat situation. In April of 2022, a full-scale exercise will be the culmination of this project as we simulate an attack at a local festival.

Will County is requesting that the congressional delegation work with FEMA to allow the County to extend the program for another 18 months, as there remains significant funding from the pass-through grant that could be utilized but for the May 2022 grant termination date. This funding is valuable to all of Illinois, most specifically, Will County as we continue to innovate and update first responder training.

FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

FEMA requires homeowners who are located in flood zones to obtain flood insurance, or their property is uninsurable. This insurance cost is generally very costly and can run homeowners or renters upwards of \$11,000 a year. Additionally, most homeowners' insurance will not cover flood losses, which can be some of the most severe losses.

Recently, the flood maps have been updated and many low-income families in the City of Joliet are now located in the flood zone. The City of Joliet is working on mitigation strategies to take these homeowners out of the flood zone. Many residents are faced with either paying high premiums or high rates for policy riders.

The County supports expanding NFIP and keeping rates low to ensure households can be protected in the event of a flood.

WILL COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

The Will County Health Department and Community Health Center focuses on traditional public health programs, multi-disciplinary behavioral health programs and comprehensive primary healthcare and dental services delivered through a public entity model Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC).

The organization depends on a variety of federal funding, the most significant of which includes: Title X family planning funding, Women, Infants and Children (WIC) funding, Maternal and Child Health Block Grant funding, Vaccine for Children (VFC) funding, Emergency Preparedness and Response funding, and Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) funding.

The Will County Health Department has an annual budget of roughly \$35 million. The FQHC receives roughly \$10 million in annual federal funding from HRSA. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) resulted in the uninsured population in Will County going from 50% to roughly 30%.

Outside of this necessary and critical federal funding specifically for the Community Health Center, another high priority for the Will County Health Department is lack of adequate funding to address behavioral and mental health issues. Behavioral health has been found to be as important as physical health, yet the priority is not seen in terms of fee for service reimbursement rates. Behavioral health is a difficult issue because it has not been a priority in the medical community until very recently, mostly due to the number of Opioid overdoses, or need for Medical Assisted Treatment (MAT). The Will County Health Department believes that behavioral health should be more closely integrated with primary care. In Illinois, as in Will County there is a shortage of behavioral and mental health providers, mostly due to low reimbursement rates- from insurance companies and Medicaid. When hospital services are covered under insurance, the patient is discharged as soon as stabilized, but they are not well, and in most cases, are not yet linked to appropriate outpatient services for critical follow-up outpatient care. The data on increased homelessness, opioid deaths, crime, drug, and alcohol use are all indicators of a stressed society, one

that requires additional mental and behavioral health resources. The County strongly supports the Biden Administration and 117th Congress prioritizing a robust policy response and funding for mental and behavioral health through new legislation and the annual spending bills.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) was allocated \$3.5 billion for FY 2022.

As overall funding levels continue to be a challenge for many domestic discretionary federal programs, it is important to protect the CDBG program because of the positive and direct impact it has on a community's ability to fund unique housing, infrastructure, and economic development needs. Many of the beneficiaries of the program also happen to be low- and moderate-income households. Will County hopes that the CDBG program is spared from any cuts in the FY 2023 and believes the County provides a strong example of what can be accomplished on a local level through the leveraging of CDBG dollars.

CDBG IN WILL COUNTY

Since 1986, Will County has been awarded just over \$69.4 million in federal CDBG funds. These funds have been invested in the County's long-standing neighborhood improvement projects that could not be supported by the local tax base. This includes CDBG-R from 2009 with an additional \$5.2 million received through Neighborhood Stabilization Program. The major program goal is "to benefit low- and moderate-income" households. Implicit in this program goal is the reality that low-income neighborhoods do not generate a sufficient tax base necessary to pay for the many neighborhood improvements. That being the case, CDBG leverages local and other federal funds to bring about the necessary improvements.

Over the past 20 years, the Will County CDBG entitlement grant has leveraged funds at a 4.4 to 1 ratio. In other words, an annual grant of \$2 million has generated other public and private funds of \$8.8 million into these same neighborhoods.

Will County has focused its priorities on neighborhood improvements that concentrate on unincorporated "fringe" neighborhoods that border incorporated municipal boundaries, but that are not served by those municipalities. Almost every township in the County has a "fringe" neighborhood that has received benefit from this program.

IMPACT OF CDBG CUTS IN WILL COUNTY

Any loss in funding to the CDBG program may force the County to scale back its focus on large- scale sewer and water projects. Even with full funding, projects of this nature take years to materialize.

Projects such as the replacement of substandard drinking water systems in the Lockport Heights subdivision of Homer Township take 5 to 7 years to fully fund at current funding levels. If substantial cuts are made to the CDBG program, this type of project becomes impossible to fund. Most often, these types of projects impact between 150 and 350 homes per project. Another multiyear project that is currently funded by CDBG is the transfer of water and sewer service from Township services to City of Joliet services, which includes 890 homes. This is a multijurisdictional project and is necessary to ensure safe water and sewer service to residents of unincorporated Fairmont. We expect the demand for this type of relief to increase in the years to come in unincorporated areas of Will County. Many unincorporated areas are served by local water and sanitary districts that are not funded to the level they need to be to ensure proper capital improvements. Years of disinvestment lead to aging systems and infrastructure. Because these areas are often low-income areas, the local tax base is also low and there is limited ability for residents to shoulder any increases in monthly payments. But for CDBG funds, these type of infrastructure improvements would not be possible.

Affordable housing is also a critical need in the County. One particular population that is growing is the senior population and the need for affordable housing options are limited for those that want to downsize in the County. In an effort to help seniors "age in place," CDBG funds are used to fund a Safe @ Home program that pays for home

repairs and rehab such as roof repairs, HVAC, accessibility, and plumbing help income eligible elderly stay safely housed. Since 2016, 110 seniors were assisted in Will County.

In addition to public infrastructure improvement projects, CDBG also allows for 15 percent of the allocation to be used for public service projects. CDBG funds are used to support non-profits that serve low-income populations. Examples of projects include homeless prevention programs, Guardian Ad-litem training program for abused and neglected children, food pantry assistance and housing counseling programs for foreclosure prevention and homebuyers. Will County strongly supports an increase in CDBG funding for FY 2023 so that important projects for low-income individuals can be completed.

HOME Investment Partnership Program

The HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use - often in partnership with local nonprofit groups - to fund a wide range of activities, including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Will County has been awarded just over \$18.8 million in HUD HOME funds since the program's inception in 1992. The County uses HOME funds for activities supporting affordable housing, including acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, home buyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance. HOME funds have allowed Will County to leverage over \$27 million in private investment, create opportunities to revitalize and build affordable housing projects. A \$500,000 HOME award generated \$12 million in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) and private funds to redevelop a bankrupt senior housing development at McKenzie Falls, which is a senior housing development in the Village of Bolingbrook. HOME funds were also used in Shorewood Horizon affordable housing senior development, and Liberty Meadows affordable housing development in Joliet. More recently, a \$200,000 HOME investment provided gap financing to a \$9 million project for a much needed 25-unit permanent supportive housing development in New Lenox.

HOME funds are also used to provide affordable homeownership options to low-income households through single family housing development and down-payment assistance. The County partners with Habitat for Humanity for development of affordable homes and each HOME investment leverages between 25 and 50 percent of donated time and material.

HOME was funded at \$1.5 million in FY 2022. The County supports Congress and the Administration funding HOME at the same or greater amount in FY 2023. Steady funding for the program will allow low-income areas in the County that need community development assistance to move forward with critical projects.

Homeless Emergency Solutions Grant/Emergency Solutions Grant

Will County has been awarded just under \$3.4 million in HUD ESG funds since the program's inception in 1990.

HUD's McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants program is at the core of federal efforts to end homelessness. Each year, HUD award Homeless Assistance Grants to communities that administer housing and services at the local level. This program was funded at \$3,213,000,000 in FY22. The County supports maintaining or increasing funding for FY23.

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and the Continuum of Care (CoC) program fund are the cornerstones of the system to end homelessness. The ESG grant funds street outreach, homelessness prevention and diversion, emergency shelter and rapid re-housing. The CoC program funds permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, transitional housing, and coordinated entry.

Homeless Services Grants and Housing Vouchers in Will County

The Continuum of Care, which serves Will, Kendall and Grundy counties has successfully brought in approximately \$4 million dollars annually through competitive application to assist in ending homelessness. The County's ESG

funds are used in tandem with the CoC funds for homeless prevention by providing much needed rental assistance to households at risk of homelessness. On January 21, 2021 the Continuum of Care for Will Kendall and Grundy Counties counted 257 people experiencing homelessness during the annual point in time count. From January 1, 2021 until December 31st, 2021, 643 people entered emergency shelter programs. An additional 65 entered transitional housing programs for people experiencing homelessness. To effectively end homelessness, the Continuum of Care system needs continued funding with increases to account for changing market conditions and limited affordable housing stock.

Between 2018 and 2021, the Housing Authority of Joliet (HAJ), in partnership with the Will County Continuum of Care, Cornerstone Services, and Will County Disability Resource Center, was awarded \$2,079,045 to fund housing for 227 households with disabilities in Will County under the Mainstream voucher program. In 2021, \$782,052 was awarded the HAJ to fund 65 Emergency Housing vouchers for the homeless, in partnership with the Will County Continuum of Care. Also in 2021, the HAJ was awarded \$236,589 to fund 25 HUD VASH vouchers for veterans in Will County. The Housing Authority of Joliet administers 3,056 housing choice vouchers used to lease rental homes in the private market throughout Will County; manages 687 apartments for senior/disabled and 12 family units in Joliet; and has developed and/or co-developed 415 mixed income housing units, adding additional affordable housing options in the County.

Tenant based rental resources and Housing Choice Vouchers are critical to Will County because the region has a lack of rental units while the need for underserved-homeless residents remains. Sheltering people in the County has been made more difficult during the pandemic as spacing guidelines means less units are available. The County is currently looking to locate a new cold shelter operation in the region to help address some of the homelessness and underhoused needs, but the temporary use permit to operate a cold shelter has not yet been secured.

HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program combines Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). VA provides these services for participating Veterans at VA medical centers (VAMCs) and community-based outreach clinics. In 2017, the Continuum of Care was recognized for being the 50th in the country to effectively end homelessness among Veterans. This recognition could only be made possible with resources to support housing for Veterans. In the past 4 years, 96 Will County veterans received HUD VASH vouchers. The County supports additional VASH Vouchers for Will County Veterans to ensure we can continue to meet the needs of Veterans in the community.

WILL COUNTY WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD PROGRAMS

Funding for workforce programs in Will County under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) ranges from approximately \$4.2 million to \$5.0 million Program Year (July 1 – June 30). Funding for workforce programs in Will County under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) ranges from approximately \$4.2 million to \$5.0 million Program Year (PY) (July 1 – June 30). For PY2021, the Will County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) was allocated \$5.543 million. These funds are used to provide workforce services and training to adults and youth with barriers to employment as well as dislocated workers. Services include, but are not limited to, occupational skill training, job search assistance, resume preparation, job search workshops, math and reading skill enhancement and work readiness training. Additionally, funds are used to assist Will County businesses with recruiting, retaining and training their workforce ensuring local companies remain productive and competitive, and most importantly, that they stay in business.

Program	PY20	PY19	PY18	PY17	PY16	PY15
Adult	\$1,650,071	\$1,612,931	\$1,634,538	\$1,688,884	\$1,642,465	\$1,709,653
Dislocated Worker	\$2,185,784	\$ 2,785,187	\$2,298,959	\$2,638,659	\$2,258,026	\$2,431,487
Youth	\$1,708,090	\$ 1,671,110	\$1,688,706	\$1,784,716	\$1,736,848	\$1,807,285
Total	\$5,543,945	\$ 6,069,228	\$5,622,203	\$6,112,259	\$5,637,339	\$5,948,425

WIOA related programs in Will County are administered through a partnership between the Workforce Investment Board of Will County, the Will County Executive and the Will County Board. The Workforce Investment Board is made up of a diverse group of business and community leaders in Will County and they set the policies for the WIOA programs offered in the County. These local programs are developed to ensure that the residents and employers of Will County are the focus of the funds and that there is flexibility to change those programs and initiatives to meet rapidly changing local workforce needs.

The County strongly supports robust funding of WIOA related programs because of the direct impact it has on its employment base and economy. The WIOA State Formula Grant program received \$3.912 billion in FY 2022. Will County hopes that WIOA related programs will receive at least \$3.912 billion in FY 2023.

WIOA was signed into law in 2014 and replaced the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. Will County is supportive of the Biden Administration and the 117th Congress reauthorizing WIOA and have included legislative recommendations for consideration below. Priorities one and three have the most impact on how workforce programs operate in Will County, as they would make changes to how the Will County WIB would spend its local funds, so there are fewer dollars going to programs that do not always directly benefit Will County customers (users of the workforce programs).

1. Require that a mandatory legislative percentage contribution from each WIOA partner be paid to the local workforce board to support the operations of the one-stop center. Currently all partners are required to pay for the operations of the center, but the amount each pays is negotiated locally, which results in WIOA Title 1 (Workforce Services Division) paying for many costs for which the other partners do not want to pay.
2. Remove the administrative burden and cost of One Stop Operator (OSO) procurement by eliminating the requirement to bid this function. Allow the local workforce board and Chief Elected Official to appoint the One-Stop Operator. If the OSO is procured, allow performing One-Stop Operators to be reappointed after the initial procurement based on their performance.
3. Allow local workforce boards the flexibility to determine the percentage of youth funds
 - a. Allocated to work-based learning. Current legislation requires that 20% of all youth funds be spent on work-based learning – this requirement is unnecessary and results in less youth funding available for short-term skills training, which has more impact on a youth's ability to get and keep a job.



COUNTY-WIDE



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Will County Executive



DUFFY BLACKBURN

Will County Auditor



TIMOTHY BROPHY

Will County Treasurer



ANDREA CHASTEEN

Will County Circuit Clerk



JAMES GLASGOW

Will County States Attorney



MIKE KELLEY

Will County Sheriff



LAUREN STALEY FERRY

Will County Clerk



KAREN STUKEL

Will County Recorder of Deeds



LAURIE SUMMERS

Will County Coroner



SHAWN WALSH

Will County Regional Superintendent of Schools



COUNTY BOARD



MIMI COWAN

Will County Board Speaker



META MUELLER

Will County Majority Leader



MIKE FRICILONE

Will County Minority Leader



DENISE E. WINFREY

Will County Legislative Committee Chair



NATALIE COLEMAN

Will County Legislative Committee Vice-Chair



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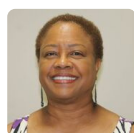
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