

Budgeting for Results 12th Annual Commission Report

November 1, 2022



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A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs

November 1, 2022

To Governor Pritzker and Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the Budgeting for Results (BFR) Commission, we are pleased to submit our 12th annual report.

Throughout Calendar Years 2020 and 2021, as the state battled the COVID-19 pandemic, state staff transitioned to remote work, and state resources shifted to fight the pandemic, BFR Unit staff continued the work specified by the Commission and made significant progress despite the impacts of the pandemic. The BFR Unit staff, in concert with our legislative partners, was able to pass the historic repeal of the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947. The repeal of this Act redresses historical injustices in the use of state eminent domain authorities to remove affordable housing in predominantly African-American neighborhoods. Additionally, five comprehensive program assessments were conducted and 60 statutory mandates and 106 funds of the State treasury were repealed or modified.

National employment conditions have negatively impacted staffing within the BFR Unit. This has led to notable delays in BFR deliverables. Nevertheless, the dedicated efforts of the BFR Unit and the Commission have continued the core work of maintaining and updating state agency program performance measures and data. Twenty-four additional statutory mandates and 22 additional funds of the State treasury were identified to repeal or modify. The BFR Unit also supervised the implementation the Equity and Racial Justice Act (ERJA) for the collection of enhanced demographic information for major programs across 11 state agencies. And, in July 2022, the Commission hosted a public hearing that explored issues around equity and diversity.

Despite obstacles, the BFR Commission and the BFR Unit of GOMB continue to push ahead in the implementation of performance-based budgeting in Illinois State Government. This report details our work which we hope you find informative. We invite you to become more involved in BFR by attending our Commission meetings and utilizing the many reports and tools available on our website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

We thank you for your support for this important work.

Sincerely,

James Lewis
Co-Chair

Rep. William Davis
Co-Chair

Budgeting for Results Commission

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Senior Researcher, University of Illinois at Chicago

Co-Chair: Honorable William Davis

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Executive Summary

- Established under State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the Budgeting for Results Commission is appointed by the Governor to provide advice in setting statewide outcomes and goals, and best practices in program performance evaluation and benefit-cost analysis.
- The Commission and BFR Unit of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget continue to refine and implement a comprehensive methodology to evaluate program performance. The objective of statewide program analysis is to aid in quantifying program impacts and to inform decision makers as programs are compared across result areas.
- The program evaluation framework developed under the BFR Commission utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) benefit-cost model, and (3) the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).
 - IPRS is the state's web-based database for collecting program performance data from over 400 state agency programs. State agencies utilize IPRS to report programmatic-level data to GOMB on a regular basis.
 - The Illinois Benefit-Cost Model utilizes clearinghouses on hundreds of evidence-based programs and national best practices in state-level programming.
 - The SPART is an integrated program evaluation tool that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative elements. The SPART analyzes program performance to assign overall program ratings that allow policymakers to compare programs within and across statewide result areas.
- The benefit-cost tool and the SPART have significantly enhanced the State's ability to perform program analytics. Informing the state budget process through fact-based program assessment reports creates a tangible deliverable from the BFR mandate. The BFR Commission continues to promote the use of evidence-based program reports in the budget process.
- The Commission and the BFR Unit hosted a remote annual public hearing where a panel of experts spoke on the State's current diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives.
 - The hearing highlighted Illinois' path to address inequality, including new strategies to rectify historical gaps experienced by marginalized communities, the implementation of the Equity and Racial Justice Act, and efforts to improve diversity and equity in state contracting.
 - This public hearing included more than 150 participants, making it the most attended BFR public hearing of the last 12 years.
- To date, the Commission has identified, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal 301 statutory mandates and 239 funds.
 - During the Spring 2022 legislative session, the BFR Commission advanced seven bills through the General Assembly, which were combined into an omnibus bill, and which was signed into law by the Governor. These include House Bills (HB): HB 05185, HB 5187, HB 5188, HB 5189, HB5190 and HB 5191, and they were combined into HB 5186 (P.A. 102-1071).
 - These bills modified or repealed 29 mandates and 80 funds.
 - In the Summer of 2022, the Commission authorized an additional 29 mandate and 24 fund cleanup items for the 2022 Annual Report.
 - A list of mandates and fund cleanup items is provided as Appendix C.
- This report also includes updates on four recommendations from the 2021 BFR Annual Report. In addition, four new recommendations have been identified by the BFR Commission to be addressed during calendar year 2023. The recommendations include continuing to customize the benefit-cost model to include programs outside of the existing policy domains, updating program evaluation methods, defining the program portfolio of preventative and curative care programs

for Illinois healthcare, enhancing the plan to expedite benefit-cost and SPART completion, and establishing a network of benefit-cost expertise.

- This report highlights a broad range of ongoing initiatives and work products that exemplify execution of the Commission’s mission to be both an advocate for and driver of performance-based budgeting in the Illinois. BFR’s cohesive focus enables the Commission to carry out its statutory mandate – to ensure that Illinois budgets are submitted, and appropriations enacted that adhere to a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit. Funding is being driven towards evidence-based programming at the federal level, and Illinois remains ahead of the curve in large part due to its budget law that governs performance-based budgeting.

Introduction

The Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget continues to implement performance-based budgeting despite the lingering challenges posed by the COVID-19 global pandemic. This report highlights BFR accomplishments since the last annual report and outlines the strategic priorities identified by the BFR Commission for the future.

Budgeting for Results is “a method of budgeting where each priority must be justified each year according to merit rather than according to the amount appropriated for the preceding year” (15 ILCS 20/50-25). BFR is targeted at moving the state budget process towards measuring the performance of each government program and determining the program’s impact within a set of predefined statewide priority outcomes. The Unit continues to identify ways to implement its core mission through a series of annual projects. These projects help increase efficiency in state operations, improve the use of taxpayer dollars, and help inform budgeting decisions to optimize the achievement of statewide outcomes.

The goals of BFR are to help the public and government decision makers understand:

- The allocation of tax dollars to fund programs rather than line items;
- If funded programs are operating as designed;
- If funded programs are achieving performance goals;
- If funded programs are achieving statewide outcome goals; and
- How to utilize program performance data as a supporting element in funding determinations.

BFR Quick Facts:

- State spending is classified into seven statewide result areas.
- The statewide result areas are further delineated into nine statewide priority outcomes, as identified by Governor Pritzker and the Commission.
- There are more than 70 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions under the Governor.
- State agencies have defined over 400 distinct programs across state government.
- Over 1,200 performance measures have been identified for state agency programs.

A glossary of BFR terms can be found in Appendix B of this report.

The following chart depicts the major tasks the Unit undertakes each year towards the accomplishments of the overall mission of the BFR Commission:

BFR Budget Process	CRO Kick-Off Meeting												
	CROs review their agencies program portfolios												
	CROs review their program's performance measures												
	Budget Development												
Legislative Tasks	Sunset Reports												
	Mandate Relief Exercise												
	Draft Legislation from Mandate Relief Exercise												
	Legislative Session												
Public Relations	Public Hearing												
	Annual Report												
	Program Assessments												
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	

BFR in the Budget Process

Starting in October, the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) begins the process of compiling the proposed State Budget. The Unit’s role within the budget process is imperative to achieving the overall goals of performance-based budgeting. The Unit established the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) data collection portal for managing the State’s program portfolios and recording performance measures. BFR implementation is supported by a network of Chief Results Officers (CROs) for each state agency responsible for maintaining this information within IPRS.

The annual budget process is an opportunity for agencies to review their program portfolios and performance measures to ensure each agency’s initiatives or programs are accurately represented in IPRS. Data from IPRS is exported into the Budget Book system utilized by GOMB to prepare the state budget. Once the proposed budget is complete and presented during the Governor’s Budget Address in February, the General Assembly reviews supporting information for the proposed budget to inform their decisions towards an approved budget. This process also guides subsequent legislative actions taken during the legislative session.

Program and performance measure data within IPRS and Budget Book is categorized to document comparable initiatives related to statewide results and outcomes. The following table shows the seven statewide result areas along with their associated nine outcome areas and definitions.

Result Area	Statewide Outcome	Definition
Education	Improve School Readiness and Student Success for All	Increase percentage of Illinoisans equipped with skills and knowledge needed for postsecondary and workforce success.
Economic Development	Increase Employment and Attract, Retain and Grow Businesses	Close the opportunity gap in Illinois by ensuring the labor force has the skills necessary to meet the needs of employers and maximize earning potential. Increase business investment and entrepreneurship in Illinois.
Public Safety	Create Safer Communities	Reduce incidence of death, violence, injury, exploitation and fraud.
	Improve Infrastructure	Improve the condition of infrastructure to protect citizens and support commerce.
Human Services	Meet the Needs of the Most Vulnerable	Ensure all residents—but particularly children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—are able to experience a quality life by meeting basic living needs and providing protection from abuse and discrimination.
	Increase Individual and Family Stability and Self-Sufficiency	Reduce demand on the human service system by providing services to help individuals and families better support themselves.
Healthcare	Improve Overall Health of Illinoisans	Lower healthcare costs by improving the health of Illinoisans.
Environment and Culture	Strengthen Cultural and Environmental Vitality	Strengthen and preserve our natural, historic and cultural resources to make Illinois a more attractive place for people to visit, live and work.
Government Services	Support Basic Functions of Government	Improve the basic infrastructure of state government and provide the tools necessary to operate more efficiently and achieve statewide outcomes.

Legislative Tasks

As the BFR Commission includes representation from the legislative branch, the Commission is mindful of General Assembly priorities and initiatives throughout the legislative session. Annually, the Unit has specific engagement in the legislative process through BFR mandate relief and the Unit's responsibilities with sunset reports.

Mandate relief provides state agencies the opportunity to submit burdensome or outdated mandates to the Unit along with a recommendation to change or repeal. The Commission determines if the recommended mandate action meets the criteria of the mandate relief process. The Commission votes on the set of mandates to be included under BFR mandate relief bill(s). The Unit works with the applicable state agency to draft the bills and subsequently guides the bills through the legislative session.

The sunset report activity is mandated by the Regulatory Sunset Act (5 ILCS 80/) which ensures that programs scheduled for termination under the act are reviewed for performance and reported to the General Assembly and the Governor's office. The Unit facilitates information gathering from the state agency administering the sunset program, drafts and obtains sign-off on each sunset report, and distributes the final reports to the General Assembly and the Governor's office.

Progress Report

Comprehensive Program Assessment

The statute that created BFR (15 ILCS 20/50-5) states that Illinois budgets submitted and appropriations enacted must adhere to a method of budgeting where each priority is justified every year according to merit. Since 2011, the BFR Commission has worked to create and implement a merit-based framework for data-driven program assessment useful to decision makers in the state. A core component of this framework is the comprehensive program assessments conducted by the BFR Unit. Assessments are conducted for the catalogue of over 400 programs that make up the state's annual operating budget. Program assessments are completed on a rotating basis based on policy domains established in the Illinois BFR benefit-cost model. The eleven policy domains utilized in the model are: adult crime, juvenile justice, child welfare, K-12 education, higher education, health, adult mental health, child mental health, substance use disorders, general prevention, and workforce development.

BFR's comprehensive program assessment framework utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) The Illinois Benefit-Cost Model (IBCM) and (3) the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART). These tools have distinct purposes and collectively enable BFR to produce assessments.

The Illinois Performance Reporting System houses an inventory of state-funded programs. The BFR unit publishes quarterly program performance data on nearly 1,200 specific performance measures across over 400 state programs. IPRS data promotes transparency as it records at least one performance metric per program thereby making program results available to the public. Data from IPRS is available in an

Interactive Performance Dashboard which is accessed on the GOMB public website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov, under the BFR dropdown menu.

The Illinois Benefit Cost Model utilizes a database of hundreds of peer-reviewed studies of programs and best practices from around the nation combined with Illinois specific data to calculate an Optimal Return on Investment (OROI) for programs being assessed. The OROI reflects the amount of benefit taxpayers receive for each tax dollar expended, if the program is run with fidelity to practices identified in peer-reviewed studies that consistently produce positive outcomes.

Finally, BFR developed the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART). SPART data collected in IPRS and from other agency sources is analyzed along with the benefit-cost model to generate a comprehensive program assessment score. The program assessment score enables decision makers to draw comparisons between programs and evaluate impacts within and across Result Areas.¹ The SPART tool consists of weighted questions that aid in determining if the Illinois program is operated utilizing best practices identified in the benefit-cost analysis. The program assessment also considers analysis of program performance metrics and operational practices. The points assigned to each question equate to a numerical program score ranging from one to one hundred. Numerical scores represent four categories of program performance: effective, moderately effective, marginal and not effective. The SPART provides a universal rating classification to allow policymakers and the public to more easily compare programs and their performance based on qualitative analysis.

¹ The Commission would like to extend its sincerest thanks to the University of Illinois and the Institute of Government and Public Affairs for assistance in providing research tools the GOMB BFR Unit uses to produce comprehensive program assessments. This work could not be completed without the University's generous assistance.

The table below contains the SPART program ratings and their score ranges.

Performing Programs		
Effective	75-100	Programs that set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency.
Moderately Effective	50-74	Programs that set ambitious goals and are well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results.
Marginal	25-49	Programs that need to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen management practices.
Non Performing Programs		
Ineffective	0-24	Programs receiving an “ineffective” rating are not using tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose, design, goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness.
Results Not Demonstrated	N/A	Programs which have not developed acceptable performance goals or have not gathered data necessary to determine how the program is performing.

Completed comprehensive program assessments from the Adult Criminal Justice, Juvenile Criminal Justice and Substance Use Disorder policy domains can be found under the Budgeting for Results tab at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)

All jurisdictions have an obligation to ensure taxpayer dollars are spent wisely, efficiently and with transparency. Illinois' established accountability for the use of public funds is strengthened through two statewide initiatives: Budgeting for Results (BFR) and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA; 30 ILCS 708). These initiatives drive performance and outcomes and seek to maximize the use of public funds.

Illinois heavily relies on grants for service and program delivery. Illinois uses grants to build and repair our statewide roads and infrastructure. Grant agreements with community-based organizations, not-for-profits and others establish the framework to carry out essential services to the most vulnerable citizens including the development of children, the evolving needs of our elderly and the training and skill development of those entering or adapting to the Illinois workforce. Illinois' program and service success is directly related to the success of its grantees. Illinois spends approximately \$26.6 billion in annual federal financial assistance.² Roughly \$15.8 billion is distributed annually through state-issued grant agreements between state grant-making agencies and grantees. Approximately \$12 billion of the state-issued grants are used for federal fund match requirements.

As federal Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200, and U.S. Treasury guidance emphasize performance and outcomes expected from public funding, Illinois' is uniquely prepared to carry out that guidance. The Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) includes an inventory more than 400 state programs and over 1,200 program performance measures.³ And, at a more finite grant level, the Catalog of State Financial Assistance (CSFA) contains more than 2,500 programs and nearly 38,000 awards to over 5,500 grantees. Data from these systems inform stakeholders about programs and services offered and outcomes achieved through public funds.

Illinois is committed to educate and inform around the use of public funds. Illinois state law sets requirements for lifecycle grant management and a statewide budgeting methodology where each priority must be justified annually according to merit rather than the amount appropriated in the preceding year. Public funds transparency and accountability are underlying tenants of both GATA and BFR. Both initiatives communicate how funds are used and the results generated from the expended funds.

Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

Due to the continuation of the COVID-19 emergency, the statutorily required public hearings for Chicago and Springfield were condensed into a single virtual hearing held on the WebEx platform Wednesday, July

² In recent years, substantially more grants have been awarded as a result of COVID-related federal funding and Illinois' capital budget.

³ A separate Coronavirus Performance Reporting System (CPRS) was developed based on the IPRS framework to track American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) project performance data.

27th. The hearing was attended by interested stakeholders statewide, including private and not-for-profit representatives, state agency Chief Results Officers and program personnel.

This year the Commission heard from a panel of experts on the topic of the State's current diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives. The hearing highlighted Illinois' path to address inequality, including new strategies to rectify historical gaps experienced by marginalized communities, the implementation of the Equity and Racial Justice Act, and efforts to improve diversity and equity in state contracting. The panel included:

- Dr. Sekile Nzinga, the Chief Equity Officer of Illinois
- Kellye Keyes, J.D., the Chair of the Illinois Commission on Equity and Inclusion
- Kristina Dion, J.D., the Deputy General Counsel for the Governor's Office of Management and Budget
- Deavay Tyler, President and Chief Executive Officer of DTJ Consulting, Ltd.

With more than 150 people participating, this year's public hearing was among the most attended hearing of the last 12 years. The virtual meetings format allows for greater participation from a broad array of people from across the state. Based on the success of the virtual hearing in 2021, the Commission successfully sought a change to the BFR statute during the Spring 2022 legislative session to allow the Commission to vote to hold virtual public hearings rather than an in-person format.

A recording of the 2022 BFR public hearing is available at:

<https://budget.illinois.gov/results.html>.

Chief Results Officers

Chief Results Officers (CROs) are important state agency resources that help integrate Budgeting for Results principles in each agency. Throughout the year, CROs work with BFR staff to maintain the agency's program inventory and align the mission of the agency's work to the appropriate outcome measures. CROs have an important annual budget development role to assist with finalizing IPRS data to improve program definitions and performance metrics. Throughout the year, CROs also participate in BFR Commission meetings. The Unit's relationship with each CRO helps create a partnership needed to accomplish comprehensive program assessments and respond to evolving data collection needs. As the budget development process for Fiscal Year 2024 gets underway, CROs will play an important role in conveying vital performance information to GOMB budget analysts. To ensure clear lines of communication and clarity of roles, the BFR Unit held a virtual training summit for CROs on October 5, 2022. This summit was recommended as a 2022 action item in the BFR Commission's 2021 Annual Report. The Summit was well attended by state agency CROs and CFOs and laid a solid foundation for the start of the Fiscal Year 2024 budget process.

Commission Working Groups

Mandates Review Working Group

State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25) requires that the Budgeting for Results Commission “review existing mandated expenditures and include in its [annual] report recommendations for the termination of mandated expenditures.” State agencies are asked to identify statutory mandates that are outdated, duplicative, or unduly burdensome on agency operations. To date, the Commission has recommended, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal a total of 302 statutory mandates and 239 funds within the State Treasury.

During the Spring 2022 legislative session, the BFR Commission advanced seven bills through the General Assembly which were combined into an omnibus bill which was signed by the Governor into law. House Bills (HB): HB 05185, HB 5187, HB 5188, HB 5189, HB5190 and HB 5191, which were combined into HB 5186 (P.A. 102-1071). These bills modified or repealed 29 mandates and 80 funds.

In the Summer of 2022, the BFR Mandates Working Group asked agencies to identify unduly burdensome statutory mandates. The Mandates Working Group met on September 7th to conduct an initial review of agency recommendations. The Commission is grateful for the participation of the Budget Directors and staff from each of the four caucuses of the General Assembly. Following the review, the working group recommended 24 mandates to the full BFR Commission for approval.

In addition to the mandate review, the Mandate Working Group and the BFR Commission also considered modification of 22 funds of the State Treasury, which are no longer active or have errors in their statutory language. The Commission approved all the recommended mandates and all the state fund clean-up items. A full list of the approved mandates and fund modifications is included as Appendix C of this report.

Progress Update on 2021 Commission Recommendations

Integrate Diversity, Equity, Inclusion into the Budgeting for Results Framework

With the passage of P.A. 102-0543 in the 102nd General Assembly, state agencies are required to collect data related to race and gender identity of program participants. The Unit shall incorporate these data sets into their data collection and comprehensive program analysis to address diversity, equity and inclusion within program design and delivery.

Staff continue to coordinate with the Governor’s Office of Equity to implement the Data Governance and Organization elements of the ERJA. The BFR Unit was appointed by the Governor’s Office to serve as project manager for the implementation of the Act. The Unit is specifically assisting state agencies in the planning and collection of enhanced demographic data for major programs across eleven state agencies. The collected data will be incorporated into the BFR analytical framework through IPRS and embedded into BFR program assessments. Because of the magnitude of this effort, this work continues into the foreseeable future.

Host an Annual Illinois Chief Results Officer Webinar

The BFR Unit plans to host a webinar in calendar year 2022 for all Illinois Chief Results Officers that delivers the latest best practices of evidence-based programming, logic modeling, data collection, and identifying performance measures. This session will strengthen relationships by further connecting the BFR Unit's members as resources for CROs. It will include Unit-led demonstrations and overviews on the use of IPRS, annual mandates relief, and the role and responsibility of state agencies in program assessments.

The CRO webinar training summit was held on October 5, 2022. It was well attended and CROs report that the content and demonstrations were extremely informative and applicable to the upcoming annual budget process. This recommendation has been satisfied and will be expanded in the coming years.

Update on Remaining 2021 Recommendations

Due to staffing challenges resulting from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the need for additional technical expertise, the following items remain open. The BFR Commission will carry these recommendations into calendar year 2023 for further action.

- Customize Benefit-Cost Model
- Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology
- Healthcare Prevention and Treatment Analysis
- Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion
- Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise

Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2023

The following Commission recommendations from 2022 will be carried into 2023 as communicated in the Progress Update on 2021 Recommendations section of this report.

- Customize Benefit-Cost Model
- Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology
- Healthcare Prevention and Treatment
- Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion
- Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise

Conclusion

The Commission is mindful of its charge to be both an advocate for and driver of performance-based budgeting in Illinois. This report highlights a broad range of ongoing initiatives and work products that exemplify execution of mission. BFR's cohesive focus enables the Commission to carry out its statutory mandate – to ensure that Illinois budgets are submitted, and appropriations enacted that adhere to a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit. At the federal level,

funding is being driven towards evidence-based programming. Illinois remains ahead of the curve in large part due to its budget law that governs performance-based budgeting.

The Commission seeks to strengthen engagements with the General Assembly and the Governor's office. Continued appropriations enable the work of BFR to incrementally enhance its value-added deliverables that carry out this statewide initiative.

The Commission values two-way interaction with all stakeholders including community-based organizations, representatives of constituency groups, legislators and state agencies. These partnerships seek to be inclusionary and representative and serve to advance BFR. Working together, we can achieve much for the people of this great state.

Appendices

Appendix A: Chronology

Appendix B: Glossary

Appendix C: Mandates

Appendix A

Chronology

The following lists chronologically the significant events in the Budgeting for Results process over the preceding nine years.

- July 2010
Public Act 96-0958 establishing the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process was signed into law by Governor Quinn.
- August 2010-January 2011,
Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) in conjunction with the Governor's Office established the first six statewide result areas to evaluate the impact/success of state funds.
- February 2011
GOMB presented the Governor's fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget which included state spending divided into six statewide result areas: Education, Economic Development, Public Safety and Regulation, Human Services, Quality of Life, and Government Services.
- February 2011
Public Act 96-1529 establishing the Budgeting for Results Commission was signed into law by Governor Quinn.
- March 2011-January 2012
GOMB worked with over 70 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions to delineate discrete programs linked to line-item appropriations. Each program was assigned to one of the statewide result areas to facilitate future performance measurement.

The Budgeting for Results Commission conducted its first meeting. Among the Commission's many activities, it established the seventh statewide result area, Healthcare.

- February 2012
GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2013 budget with state agency spending delineated by program. Each program was assigned to one of the seven statewide result areas.
- March 2012-Janary 2013
To establish basic performance measures for each state agency program, GOMB in conjunction with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) provided training to state agency personnel on the development of program logic models. Each agency produced a logic model for each program. The logic model helped identify the potential performance measures for each program.

In addition, during the period of July to September 2012, GFOA in conjunction with GOMB engaged experts and stakeholders from across the spectrum of result areas to engage in strategy mapping.

- March 2013

GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2014 budget, including performance measures in each agency narrative submission.

- April 2013-February 2014

GOMB in conjunction with state agencies worked to refine agency program inventories and performance measures. GOMB, worked with agencies, to identify agency Chief Results Officers (CROs). CROs are senior level agency staff with responsibility for performance and change management at the agency. They serve as a conduit for BFR information between the agency and GOMB. In late 2013, GOMB began the process of developing the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), a SharePoint database that allows for the centralized reporting of program performance measures and summary program information.

In October 2013, GOMB partnered with Mission Measurement, a performance measurement consulting firm, to complete a pilot around one outcome area of BFR. The pilot developed and tested a methodology for evaluating the performance of State of Illinois programs within the Education result area. Funding for the pilot was provided by a number of private foundations including generous contributions from the Chicago Community Trust, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Steans Family Foundation, along with pro bono support from Mission Measurement Corp.

- March 2014

GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2015 budget with at least one performance measure for each agency program.

- April 2014-January 2015

State agencies were trained on the use of IPRS and begin the process of collecting a full fiscal year's program performance data.

In late 2014, GOMB developed a reporting function in IPRS utilizing a PDF format. This reporting capability enhanced transparency because it allowed the performance measures to be publicly posted to the GOMB website.

- February 2015

GOMB presented the FY 2016 budget with a full year of performance measure data for each agency program.

- February 2015-August 2015

GOMB continued to work with agencies to refine programs and metrics. In August, GOMB posted the first set of IPRS program performance PDFs to the GOMB website: Budget.Illinois.gov.

- September 2015-July-2016

GOMB with support from experts in the academic community began the development and pilot process for the State Program Analysis Reporting Tool (SPART) and the cost-benefit analysis tool.

- July 2016-January-2017

In July, 2016 the BFR Commission established the Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group. The working group was tasked to examine the catalog of state programs to identify significant gaps in the data

available to conduct cost-benefit analysis, and to make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies. Furthermore, the working group was assigned the responsibility to identify a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state programs to produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The Working Group met throughout the summer and fall.

- February 2017
Based upon the recommendation of the Cost-benefit Analysis (CBA) Working Group, the BFR Commission passed unanimously a resolution encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First cost-benefit analysis model, developed by Pew Results First Initiative, as the standard CBA model to be implemented as a component of the SPART. The Commission further recommended that GOMB add at least one additional FTE to implement the model.
- March 2017
GOMB signed a letter of intent with the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative to begin use of the Results First model in Illinois.
- April 2017
GOMB worked with Legislative members of the BFR Commission to move the 2017 BFR Mandates Relief bill (SB1936) through the legislative process.
- June 2017
GOMB hired a full-time data analyst to oversee the implementation of the Results First CBA model. In addition, GOMB in conjunction with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) identified the Adult Criminal Justice domain as the first area to employ the Results First Model to general analysis of programs.
- July 2017
GOMB, SPAC, and IDOC participated in in-depth training and discussion on the Results First Model with representatives from the Pew Results First Initiative. Staff engaged with SPAC and IDOC to begin collecting the initial data necessary to conduct a CBA analysis.
- August 2017 - September 2017
BFR worked with IDOC to compile a program inventory of the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain. Once completed, BFR matched Illinois state funded programs to the evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. BFR and IDOC identified three programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for further analysis: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. BFR determined through the clearinghouse matching process that the design of these three programs match established best practices that rigorous research has shown to reduce criminal recidivism.
- September 2017 – October 2017
BFR collected and calculated all the data needed to run the Results First benefit-cost analysis model on the three pilot programs. BFR also conducted an SPART evaluation for each program.
- October 2017

BFR completed three separate benefit-cost analyses and three SPART program evaluation reports for the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain on Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education.

- November 2017 – January 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections at two facilities, Sheridan Correctional Center and Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC).
- February 2018 - March 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Housing Assistance/Placements program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Parole Re-Entry Group.
- April 2018 - May 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the GPS Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board.
- May 2018 – June 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Electronic Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board.
- September 2018
BFR in conjunction with Pew-MacArthur Results First held its first annual convening of CROs in Springfield, Illinois.
- October 2018
BFR hired a Data Analyst.
- November 2018 – February 2019
BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v1.0.
- December 2018 – March 2019
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the SUD program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- May 2019
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- July 2019
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the residential Mental Health program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- September 2019
BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v2.0.
- December 2019

BFR completed and published the Illinois Performance Dashboard v1.0.

- May 2020
BFR hired a Data Analyst.
- August 2020
BFR completed its initial review of Illinois horizontal capital investments run by the Department of Transportation.
- September - October 2020
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Licensed Recovery Home program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.
- December 2020
Hired BFR Budget Analyst
- February - March 2021
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Oxford House program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.
- April 2021
Successful passage and signing into law of Public Act 102-510, the repeal of the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947
- April 2021
Created a Data Visualization that displays the work of all program assessments in one central, publicly available location
- June 2021
BFR completed a substance use disorder provider survey to compile a program inventory of services for people with substance use disorder
- August 2021
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery
- September 2021
BFR presented a report on the utilization of BFR products and reports by the General Assembly, Governor's Office and the Public
- October 2021
BFR convened a meeting of state agency CROs to provide a briefing on the FY 2023 budget development process
- January 2022
BFR Unit tasked by the Governor's Office to manage the implementation of the Equity and Racial Justice Act (ERJA)

- April 2022
General Assembly passed legislation that allows the BFR Commission to choose to have virtual public hearings in place of the two in-person hearings previously required by statute
- October 2022
BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the FY 2024 budget development process

Appendix B

Glossary

Best Practices: Policies or activities that have been identified through evidence-based research to be most effective in achieving positive outcomes.

Budgeting for Results Commission: Established under the Budgeting for Results law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the Commission is appointed by the Governor to provide advice in setting statewide outcomes and goals, and best practices in program performance evaluation and benefit-cost analysis.

Budgeting for Results Unit: A unit established within the Governor's Office of Management and Budget to implement the Budgeting for Results law (15 ILCS 20/50-25). The Unit coordinates the collection of program performance data from state agencies under the authority of the Governor. The unit conducts program performance and benefit-cost evaluations of state programs. The Unit also serves as support and research staff for the Budgeting for Results Commission.

Chief Results Officer (CRO): CROs are the conduit for dissemination of BFR information and process through their agencies. CROs also serve as the central point for change management within the agencies. CROs are generally agency senior staff, with the authority to initiate change and implement new BFR-oriented initiatives. One of the primary responsibilities of CROs is to review and update the agency's performance measures and provide performance measure data to GOMB on a quarterly basis via IPRS.

Effect Size: The extent of the influence of a program or policy on outcomes.

Evidence-Based: Programs or interventions that have undergone multiple rigorous evaluations which demonstrate the efficacy of the program's theory of change and theory of action.

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS): The state's web-based database for collecting program performance data. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget on a regular basis.

Intervention: An intervention is a combination of program elements or strategies designed to produce behavior changes or outcomes among individuals or an entire population.

Optimal Return on Investment (OROI): A dollar amount that expresses the present value of program benefits net of program costs that can be expected if a program is implemented with fidelity to core principles or best practices.

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries and/or the general public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms.

Program: A separately identifiable and managerially discrete function within an organization designed to meet a statutory requirement or a defined need; a set of activities undertaken to realize one common purpose with an identifiable end result or outcome.

Recidivism: Reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work. [Results First Clearinghouse Database | The Pew Charitable Trusts \(pewtrusts.org\)](https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/databases-tools/results-first-clearinghouse)

Target: A quantifiable metric established by program managers or the funding entity established as a minimum threshold of performance (outcome or output) the program should attain within a specified timeframe. Program results are evaluated against the program target.

Theory Informed: A program where a lesser amount of evidence and/or rigor exists to validate the efficacy of the program's theory of change and theory of action than an evidence-based program.

Theory of Change: The central processes or drives by which a change comes about for individuals, groups and communities

Theory of Action: How programs or other interventions are constructed to activate theories of change.

Appendix C

Mandates

Index #	Agency Name	Summary	Mandate Description	Statutory Reference	Mandate Impact on Agency
1	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Cooperation with Dept. of Ag on export consulting	DCEO is required to cooperate with Dept. of Ag. to provide export consulting services and standards regarding agricultural export.	20 ILCS 205/205-40	While DCEO will provide these services and information in cooperation with Dept. of Ag., DCEO would prefer this statute was permissive in order to avoid an audit finding if this statute was tested and DCEO was unable to provide evidence that the services were provided during the audit period.
2	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program	DCEO is required to create a Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program to provide grants and other financial assistance to prepare and support individuals for careers in water infrastructure. DCEO was required to propose a draft plan by March 31, 2020 to allow a period for public comment and to finalize the plan by June 29, 2020.	20 ILCS 605/605-913	DCEO received an audit finding relative to this statute. FY19/20 Compliance Audit 2020-005. FINDING (Noncompliance with Statutory Mandates) The Department did not create the Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program as required by the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois (20 ILCS 605/605-913(b) through (d)) (Code). The Code requires the Department to create a Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program (Program) to provide grants and other financial assistance to prepare and support individuals for careers in water infrastructure. Grants and other financial assistance may be made available on a competitive annual basis to organizations that demonstrate the capacity to recruit, support, train, and place individuals in water infrastructure careers. Recipients of the grants under the program are to report annually to the Department about the success of the Program. The Department was to propose a draft plan by March 31, 2020, to implement this section of the Code for public comment. The Department was to allow a minimum of 60 days for public comment on the plan, including one or more public hearings, if requested. The Department was to finalize the plan by June 29, 2020. Department officials indicated the failure to perform its statutorily required duties was the result of not having the resources to complete the plan within the timeframe required by statute. Failure to carry out the duties described in the Code results in a missed financial assistance opportunity for individuals searching for careers in water infrastructure.
3	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Green Governments Coordinating Council	Requires DCEO's Director or his/her designee to be a member of the Green Governments Coordinating Council.	20 ILCS 3954/15	This mandate is out of date. E.O. 2017-03 transferred this, among other certain responsibilities that belonged to DCEO, to IEPA.
4	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Industrial Development Agency Grants	Requires DCEO to provide grants to industrial development agencies for planning and promotion of programs that stimulate the economy through industrial, commercial and manufacturing enterprises.	30 ILCS 720	DCEO received a finding for non-compliance with this mandate. FY19/20 Compliance Audit 2020-005. FINDING (Noncompliance with Statutory Mandates) The Department did not administer the Industrial Development Assistance Law (30 ILCS 720/4) (Law) which requires the Department to recognize industrial development agencies. The Law states the Department, upon receipt of certified copies of resolution from industrial development agencies that have been chosen to act within a particular county, shall recognize such industrial development agency as the sole such agency within the county. In addition, the Department did not make grants to recognized industrial development agencies during the examination period, or develop the necessary rules and regulations and prescribe procedures in order to assure compliance by industrial development agencies in carrying out the purposes for which the grants may be made, as it was authorized to do so by Sections 5 and 7 of the Law, respectively. In the previous examination, Department officials stated the noncompliance was due to lack of funding and the Department did not request funding to administer the various programs because of resource constraints and competing priorities. In the current examination, Department officials stated the Department reviewed the mandate to determine if the Department should request funding or seek legislative changes. Related to the Law, it was decided the Department did not want to seek changes to the mandate. However, the Department determined it was not yet in a position to request funding. Department officials stated it is expected the Department will utilize this authority in the future, but as of the end of the examination period, remained noncompliant. The failure by the Department to administer the Law could prevent the State from providing the assistance it intended to industrial development agencies.
5	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Rural Micro State Mandates Act	Requires DCEO to operate a rural micro-business loan program to help small businesses that lack resources to collect, maintain, and distribute information on State mandates. It requires DCEO to make reimbursements for costs associated with mandates to units of local government and to collect complaints and suggestions on mandates affecting local governments.	30 ILCS 750/9-4.2a 30 ILCS 805/4	This mandate is unfunded. DCEO would prefer this statute be made permissive to avoid an audit finding if this statute was tested.
6	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Emergency Employment Development Coordinator	Statute requires DCEO to have an Illinois Emergency Employment Development Coordinator to administer the program and for the Director to provide administrative support services to the coordinator.	70 ILCS 630/3(a) - 630/3(e)	This mandate is duplicative – The requirements are already fulfilled through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the Job Training and Economic Development (JTED) programs.
7	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Met Pier Oversight	This mandate requires DCEO to monitor the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority's compliance with a mandate that requires the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority to make rules and regulations necessary to assure equal access for economically disadvantaged persons.	70 ILCS 210/22.1	This mandate is no longer needed, as there is ample regulatory and legislative oversight over the Authority's actions – The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (2014) mandates priority of service for low-skilled/low-income adults with barriers for employment and training, as well as provide equal access. There are stringent monitoring requirements established through WIOA.
8	Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority	Equal access to employment mandate repeal	This section requires the Authority to pass ordinances, rules, and regulations to ensure equal access to all positions of employment within the Authority or contracted with the Authority for economically disadvantaged persons. The section of the Act also requires submittal of a detailed employment report and tasks the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity with monitoring MPEA's compliance. This Section refers to the Job Training Partnership Act to describe the types of individuals who are eligible for assistance.	70 ILCS 210/22.1	The Job Training Partnership Act has been repealed and MPEA does not receive any funding or guidance from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to ensure compliance.
9	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Hearings on JTPA Plans	This mandate requires that DCEO to require Service Delivery Areas established under the federal Job Training Partnership Act to hold public hearings on the job training plans developed for their respective jurisdictions pursuant to Section 104 of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.	20 ILCS 605/605-820B	This mandate is out of date, as the federal Job Training Partnership Act sunset in 2000. Furthermore, WIOA calls for public comment periods for both local areas and at the state level on plans and programs rather than public hearings. In addition, meetings of both state and local governance boards are subject to the Open Meetings Act.
10	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Guaranteed Job Opportunity Act Report	This mandate requires that we produce a report evaluating projects funded under the Guaranteed Job Opportunity Act.	20 ILCS 1510/1 through 65	The legislative language does not state whether or not the report needs to be filed if the programs do not happen, therefore leaving us vulnerable for an audit finding. The programs outlined in this act are duplicative of WIOA and JTED programs.
11	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	High Technology School to Work Act program	This mandate requires the Department to establish and coordinate the High Technology School-to-Work Program.	20 ILCS 701/40 thru 701/45B	This mandate is out of date and references a program that is no longer active or funded. The services that currently address the IT industry and occupations in high schools are offered through a variety of other employment and training programs such as WIOA and JTED.

Index #	Agency Name	Mandate Background/History	Original Bill Sponsors	Agency Recommendation	Fiscal Impact
1	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Act 100-110, effective 8-15-17. [Dates back to at least the 83rd General Assembly] DCEO does cooperate with Dept. of Ag. to provide export consulting service and standards when requested. The need for these services is not at a level that requires dedicated employees, and DCEO handles the request with current staffing and resources.	Dates back to the 83rd GA. P.A. 83-445.	This mandate should be made permissive to indicate that DCEO only has this responsibility upon request from Dept. of Ag. Currently, it is possible for auditors to interpret that DCEO is out of compliance with the statute if DCEO cannot provide evidence of cooperating with Dept. of Ag. DCEO requests for the clarifying language to avoid a potential audit finding.	\$0
2	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Act 101-576, effective 1/1/20. Revised by Public Act 102-558, effective 8/20/21, to specify effective dates of Act within statute to clarify deadlines for draft plan. To date DCEO has not drafted a plan for this program. This program has been made duplicative since the passage of CEJA , which has within it hundreds of millions of dollars for diverse workforce development especially focused on the building trades.	P.A. 101-0576 SB 2146 Sen. Ram Villivalam	DCEO recommends that the mandate is modified to make it more clear that this mandate is subject to appropriation . Currently, the text states that "From appropriations made from the Build Illinois Bond Fund, Capital Development Fund, or General Revenue Fund or other funds as identified by the Department, the Department shall create a Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program to provide grants and other financial assistance to prepare and support individuals for careers in water infrastructure." It further states: "The Water Workforce Development Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. The Fund shall receive moneys appropriated for the purpose of this Section from the Build Illinois Bond Fund, the Capital Development Fund, the General Revenue Fund and any other funds." The auditors do not agree that this is subject to appropriation. DCEO also believes that the draft plan should only be required when there is an appropriation.	\$0
3	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Act 95-657. Effective 10/10/07. Non-substantive revisions made since.	P.A. 95-0657 SB 0046 Sen. Susan Garrett	Modify this statute to remove DCEO from membership requirement . IEPA is already on the Council, making it unnecessary to replace DCEO with IEPA. IEPA is aware of this request and concurs with the recommendation.	\$0
4	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Act 76-1961. Effective date not readily available. Some substantive changes were made by Public Act 100-679. Effective 1/1/10, local school districts and community colleges were included as eligible entities. The statute is currently unfunded.	Original Act: P.A. 76-1961 Amended: (P.A. 100-679) HB 4858 Rep. Robert W. Pritchard	DCEO recommends this statute be made permissive . This would allow DCEO to implement this program should it receive funding, but avoid future audit findings for noncompliance.	\$0
5	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Act 94-392. Effective 8/1/05.	P.A. 94-392	DCEO recommends this mandate be made subject to appropriation . This will allow DCEO to avoid	\$0
6	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Public Act 89-304. Effective 8-11-95. Some minor changes to statute after. DCEO strives to send this required notification every year; however, it is very time consuming for staff that have been tasked with this responsibility . DCEO has not yet completed the report that was due 3/1/22.	P.A. 89-304	DCEO recommends this mandate be modified to replace the language that requires DCEO complete these requirements regardless of appropriation and make the requirement subject to appropriation .	\$5,000
7	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	This mandate was enacted under PA 84-1399 in 1986. DCEO has completed the requirements of this mandate and continue to do so, including through WIOA and JTED	P.A. 84-1399	This mandate should be repealed since it is duplicative , but the Department would be fine with making the mandate permissive.	Administrative burden costs of duplicative compliance mandate
8	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	This mandate was established in 1984 under Public Act 83-1129, prior to WIOA establishing requirements to prioritize economically disadvantaged persons and the stringent reporting requirements that exist today.	P.A. 83-1129	This mandate should be repealed as it is defunct and the goals of this mandate are well established in WIOA.	Administrative burden costs of compliance with defunct statutory requirement
9	Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority	Public Act 83-1129, passed as Senate Bill 1893, on July 3, 1984, was sponsored by Senators Black and Rock and Representative Nash.	P.A. 83-1129	The mandate should be repealed . MPEA will continue to comply with its statutory Minority and Women's Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) obligations.	Negligible
10	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	This mandate was created in 1984 under PA 83-1529	P.A. 83-1528	This mandate should be repealed , as it is defunct and the purposes of the mandate of ensuring public comment on job training decisions is accomplished under the Open Meeting Act.	Administrative burden costs of compliance with defunct statutory requirement.
11	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	This section was written in the 93rd GA and took effect July 1, 2003. Public Act 93-0046, HB0696 was sponsored by Rep. Wvvetter Younge, Rep. Willie Delgado, Sen. Don Harmon, and Sen. Mattie Hunter.	Rep. Wvvetter Younge, Rep. Willie Delgado, Sen. Don Harmon, and Sen. Mattie Hunter. (The evaluation mandate was created as far back as P.A. 88-114)	The mandate of the report should be repealed . The underlying Act will still remain	Unknown. Wasteful to do a report on programs that do not exist and are duplicative.
12	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	This mandate was established in 2001 under Public Act 92-250.	P.A. 92-250 SB 845 Sen. Thomas Walsh	The agency recommends that this mandate be repealed . The goals of the program established under PA 92-250 are met by a number of other programs that are actually active.	Administrative burden costs of compliance with defunct statutory requirement

Index #	Agency Name	Summary	Mandate Description	Statutory Reference	Mandate Impact on Agency
13	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Funding Priorities at the recommendation of the Private Industry Council Coordinator - defunct	This mandate requires the Director of DCEO to establish funding priorities of the service delivery areas at the recommendation of the Private Industry Council Coordinator. This mandate is antiquated because Private Industry Councils have been obsolete since 2000 when the Job Training Partnership Act was replaced by the Workforce Investment Act of 1988 and WIOA replaced WIA in 2014.	20 ILCS 630/5b	This mandate leaves confusing language referencing an antiquated body in State law.
14	Department of Natural Resources	Energy Planning and Policy Act	Requires IDNR to develop energy contingency plans and to analyze, prepare, and recommend a comprehensive energy plan for the state of Illinois	20 ILCS 1120 (Source P.A. 89-445, Eff. 2/7/1996)	No audit findings This mandate is not feasible for our agency. To fulfill this requirement, IDNR would need a staff funded and dedicated just to this purpose. We believe, instead, that a State Energy Plan should be championed by the ICC with a commission of multiple agency collaboration - EPA, DNR, DCEO
15	Department of Natural Resources	Hoffman Dam on the Des Plaines River	Requires operation and maintenance of a flood gate at Hoffman Dam in Riverside Illinois on the Des Plaines River.	615 ILCS 60/2	The Hoffman Dam and the associated flood gate on the Des Plaines River in Riverside, Illinois were removed in 2012 by the US Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The Office of Water Resources has reviewed the provisions in each section of the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers Act(615 ILCS 60). The Office of Water Resources recommends the Department pursue repeal of the entire Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers Act Statute. The impact of repeal of the Act is provided in the attached memo. ☐
16	Illinois Power Agency	Illinois Power Agency Operations Fund	Subject to appropriation, the IPA may annually transfer up to 90% of the previous fiscal year's investment income (ISBI) from the Illinois Power Agency Trust Fund (Fund 424) to the Illinois Power Agency Operations Fund (Fund 425). The Illinois Power Agency Trust Fund is managed by the Illinois State Board of Investments (ISBI) which holds and invests the monies of the Fund. As a result, for most of the year the Trust Fund (424) has a zero balance and is only funded when the IPA requests funds from ISBI. Those funds are then deposited by the IPA into the Trust Fund (424) and then transferred to the Operations Fund (425), thus returning the balance of Fund 424 to zero. Fund 424 must be maintained as a state Fund and requires GAAP reporting each year.	30 ILCS 105/6z-75	This mandate negatively impacts the IPA. The process of multiples steps for transferring funds takes staff time and resources and puts an unnecessary burden on the Agency. It would be more effective and efficient if this transfer, when applicable, could be allowed directly from ISBI to the IPA Operations Fund(#425). This would also reduce the number of GAAP packages the Agency has to produce each year.
17	Department of Labor	IDOL Homemaker Grant	This mandate requires IDOL to administer a grant program (previously funded at approximately \$620,000 annually; plus \$50,000 for staff salaries) to help prepare homemakers who have lost their financial support (such as via divorce or becoming a widow) to enter the workforce. ☐	(20 ILCS 615)	This mandate has not been funded since FY 2008. The FY 2009 State Budget included a regular appropriation for this program; however, it was line-item vetoed by Governor Blagojevich (Illinois General Assembly - Full Text of Public Act 095-0731 (lga.gov)) and has not been appropriated since, indicating that the General Assembly does not intend for IDOL to continue these activities. In fact, a bill (Illinois General Assembly - Bill Status for HB1007 (lga.gov)) in the 96th General Assembly to restore funding to the program did not make it out of committee; and while appropriation for the program appeared on early FY2009 budget drafts, it does not appear in the final product. The 2009 Department audit found that "The decrease in the Displaced Homemaker Grant during Fiscal Year 2009 resulted from the loss of this grant. The amounts expended during Fiscal Year 2009 were limited to salaries for Department employees for a review of proposals prior to program deletion." IDOL's Internal Auditor has advised that a repeal of this statute would prevent future audit findings. In 2014, the General Assembly amended the Vocational Education Act to change IDOL's representative on the Gender Equity Advisory Committee (administered by ISBE) from the Displaced Homemaker Program Manager to "an appointee of the Director of Labor," further codifying the dissolution of the program. There has been no further filed legislation to reinstate funding for the program.
18	Department of Labor	Minimum Wage Law Administrative Rules Making	This mandate requires IDOL to mail copies of all adopted amendments to the Minimum Wage Law Administrative Rules to affected parties before the amendments can take effect.	820 ILCS 105/10(c)	This 50-year-old requirement to mail copies of adopted rules to affected parties is antiquated and burdensome. The Department already is mandated to comply with the Public Notice provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The Department does not maintain lists of employees or employers in the general public. This mandate pre-dates the current practice of electronic publication of the Finn Report and Illinois Register, where any interested party has free access to all of the Department's rulemaking actions. It also unduly delays the effective date of any Minimum Wage Law rules by 10 days, which is not imposed on any other IDOL laws/rules.☐
19	Department of Public Health	Boards and Commissions	Advisory Board on Community Health Workers; Atherosclerosis Advisory Committee; Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Electronic Health Records Task Force;	20 ILCS 2335/10 410 ILCS 3/15 20 ILCS 2310/2310-76 20 ILCS 3934	These statutes mandate that IDPH administer boards, commissions, or task forces, which often require reports or other work product to be completed by the board. These mandated boards and commissions are being proposed for repeal for a number of reasons: (1) All of these boards are currently inactive. This subjects IDPH to audit findings or the possibility of future audit findings. (2) IDPH does not have the personnel to initiate and administer all of these boards. IDPH currently administers over 40 boards and commissions, the most of any agency. Providing all the administrative support for these boards can often take at least 0.5 FTE. (3) IDPH can convene all these stakeholders on an as-needed basis to advise us should we need additional input from the community for these or other programs. Statute is not required for IDPH to outreach to experts in the field, and we often do work with stakeholders when input is needed.

Index #	Agency Name	Mandate Background/History	Original Bill Sponsors	Agency Recommendation	Fiscal Impact
13	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	This mandate was created in 1986 under PA 84-1399.	P.A. 84-1399	This mandate should be repealed as it is defunct and references a council that has not existed since 2000.	Administrative burden costs of duplicative compliance mandate.
14	Department of Natural Resources		Mandate to create State Energy Plan from P.A. 84-617	REPEALED- is our recommendation given that the CEJA supersedes this older law.	
15	Department of Natural Resources	<p>Please reference the pdf memo attached.</p> <p>Section 1 – Passed in 1907, the Office of Water Resources believes that the original act was passed in response to private dams constructed and proposed to take advantage of the Lake Michigan diversion into the Chicago River thereby potentially impacting commercial navigation. Regulation of these waterways would preserve navigability of the waterways. Section 1 was effectively repealed with the passage of the River and Lakes Commission Act in 1911 and regulatory authorization provided in that Act. Section 1 also authorizes necessary legal action to remove obstructions that is now authorized in Section 18 of the Rivers, Lakes and Stream Act (615 ILCS 5).</p> <p>Section 2 - This section was added in 1987 to authorize the operation of Hoffman Dam on the Des Plaines River as a state-owned dam. The dam was removed in 2012.</p> <p>Section 3 – Authorizes the IDNR to participate in a range of projects including island creation with a fiscal participation limit of \$700,000. The Flood Control Act of 1945 (615 ILCS 15) authorizes the IDNR to participate in such projects as well and is the current authority utilized by the IDNR, Office of Water Resources statewide.</p>	P.A. 89-445	<p>Repeal - Since the Dam no longer exists, statutory authority to operate it is not required.</p> <p>IDNR, Office of Water Resources recommends repealing the Des Plaines and Illinois River Act in its entirety.</p>	Fiscal impacts to the IDNR, Office of Water Resources ceased with the completion of the dam removal construction.
16	Illinois Power Agency	This mandate is part of the State Finance Act (30 ILCS 105/62-75). It was created in 2007 at the time the Illinois Power Agency was established. As part of a broader settlement of energy issues in that year the electric utilities contributed \$25 million to establish the IPA Trust Fund and the intent was for the Agency to use the investment income to help cover the Agency's overhead costs.	Created by P.A. 95-0481 SB 1592 Sen. Gary Forby	The IPA would like to modify the statute 30 ILCS 105/62-75 so that the Agency may annually request an appropriation and then transfer up to 90% of the previous fiscal year's investment income directly from the "Illinois Power Agency Trust Fund" as held and managed by ISBI directly into the IPA Operations Fund #425.	The fiscal impact of this change would be reduced staff time to process the transfer and prepare the GAPP package and other year end financials for Fund 424.
17	Department of Labor	This Act was enacted by Public Act 80-884, and originated in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now DCEO). On July 1, 1992, the powers and duties transferred to the Department of Labor. It was intended to provide assistance to homemakers facing dissolution of marriage, death of spouse or other loss of family income, to allow them to contribute to society and maintain independence and economic security (Sec. 2). The program provided grants to community colleges and community-based organizations to provide job training and workforce development.	Act created by P.A. 80-884. Duties transferred to Dept. of Labor by P.A. 87-878	Repealed. This mandate has not been funded since 2008.	Not funded.
18	Department of Labor	This requirement has existed at least prior to Public Act 77-1451 (effective 09/06/1971).	Created by P.A. 77-1451	This paragraph should be modified to strike the single sentence mandating the mailing. Mail is no longer an appropriate or timely way for stakeholders to monitor rulemaking actions.	Minimal
19	Department of Public Health	<p>These boards have varying effective dates, many of which are upwards of 10 years ago or older. The boards have met and fulfilled their requirements.</p> <p>Advisory Board on Community Health Workers: (20 ILCS 2335/10) The board completed its report in 2015/2016 and should be repealed;</p> <p>Atherosclerosis Advisory Committee: (410 ILCS 3/15) Section 10 of the act, creating the Advisory Committee, has been repealed. The language proposed to be struck in Section 15 should be struck because the Committee no longer exists, so this is an audit finding on IDPH if we do not have the advice of a Committee that does not exist.</p> <p>Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: (20 ILCS 2310/2310-76) Completed its obligation and should be repealed;</p> <p>Electronic Health Records TF: (20 ILCS 3934) Completed its obligation, should be repealed;</p>	<p>Advisory Board on Community Health Workers: P.A. 98-0796. HB5412. Rep. Robyn Gabel</p> <p>Atherosclerosis Advisory Committee: P.A. 91 - 0343. HB 2735. Rep. Tim Johnson</p> <p>Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: P.A. 95 - 900. SB 2012. Sen. William Delgado.</p> <p>Electronic Health Records Task Force: P.A. 94- 646. HB 2345. Rep. Julie Hamos.</p>	Repealed —IDPH already has the ability to pull together a working group of external stakeholders, so permissive language in the statute is not needed.	

Index #	Agency Name	Summary	Mandate Description	Statutory Reference	Mandate Impact on Agency
20	Illinois Department of Revenue	Energy Efficiency Program. Revenue performs clerical work; would like to transfer duty to EPA or Commerce Commission, both of whom are more involved in the administering of the Energy Efficiency Program	IL EPA and the Commerce Commission impose a \$3 million fee on public utilities that is allocated on a pro rata calculation. The Department of Revenue is not involved in this calculation. Revenue generates the invoices from a spreadsheet they send us. Revenue prints the invoices and EPA/Commerce Commission picks up the paper copies and mails them to the utilities. The utilities send their payments to Revenue. Revenue logs payments into a spreadsheet and sends monthly updates to EPA/Commerce Commission. These two agencies handle all communications with the utilities. Revenue deposits 100% of the proceeds into the Emergency Efficiency Trust Fund (0571).	20 ILCS 687/6-6	Revenue does not need to be involved with this program. This program is unrelated to the public utility taxes or any other taxes we administer. The work Revenue performs for this program is mostly clerical. The EPA can easily perform these clerical tasks. Properly reassigning the duties to the EPA or Commerce Commission eliminates a non-value-added agency hand-off.
21	Illinois Department of Revenue	Used Tire Transfer responsibility to the EPA to monitor spending.	The Department of Revenue deposits a portion of fees from used tire sales into the Used Tire Management Fund (0294). EPA spends from this fund. Revenue has been tasked to monitor EPA spending and initiate transfers to 0001 of excess cash so fund sweeps aren't required.	415 ILCS 5/55.6	EPA is better positioned to manage these transfers. Presently Revenue collects information from EPA about their spending and notifies EPA in advance of our planned transfer each month so they can alert us to any large outlays that may impact the transfers. Revenue's involvement is not value added. EPA could initiate this transfer more efficiently than Revenue. Reassigning the transfer responsibility would eliminate an unnecessary agency hand-off.
22	Governor's Office of Management and Budget	GOMB quarterly report on transfers pursuant to State Finance Act	Section 5k(a) of the State Finance Act allows the Governor to direct transfers out of special funds to the General Revenue Fund (GRF) and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund. In turn, Section 5k(b) requires the Treasurer and Comptroller to reimburse the affected special funds with GRF money when necessary to support appropriated expenditures from the affected funds. Section 5k(c) mandates GOMB to provide a report on the first day of each quarter detailing transfers made pursuant to Sections 5k(a) and (b). The report must be provided to the President and the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Commission on Government Forecasting. The report must include the date each transfer was made; the amount of each transfer; the amount of interest being paid to the fund of origin (in the case of a transfer from the General Revenue Fund to certain funds of origin); and the end of day balance of the fund of origin, the General Revenue Fund, and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund on the date the transfer was made.	30 ILCS 105/5k(c)	GOMB is not negatively impacted by the mandate, but given the infrequent nature of Section 5k(a) and 5k(b) transfers, the report is blank nearly every quarter. As such, the quarterly reports are of no benefit to the General Assembly or the Commission on Government Forecasting. While GOMB recognizes the importance of transparency and accountability to the people we in state government serve, we also recognize that the people of the State of Illinois are not currently benefitting from the frequent reporting currently required by the State Finance Act.
23	Liquor Control Commission	Triplicate, Quadruplicate, Quintuplicate verified written notices	The mandate requires three types of notices be provided in "triplicate," "quadruplicate," and "quintuplicate" notices, which are either no longer necessary or are archaic and superfluous requirements for the dissemination of notices.	235 ILCS 5/6-5; 235 ILCS 5/9-12	Section 6-5 requires liquor license manufacturers and distributors provide three separate verified written notices to the Commission of a retailer delinquent in the payment of a liquor delivery invoice. The Commission no longer requires the verified written notices to be submitted in triplicate because the verified list is consolidated and distributed by a single posting on the Commission's website. The Commission has not required manufacturers or distributors to report in triplicate for many years which could result in an audit finding. Section 9-12 relates local option vote dry/wet referenda procedures which does not impact the Commission directly. Nevertheless, requiring a local official to create "quadruplicate" and "quintuplicate" reports is an outmoded copying method.
24	Southern Illinois University	Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship Training Act	The Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship Training Act requires Southern Illinois University, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the U of I College of Medicine in Peoria, and Northwestern University to provide fellowships in forensic psychiatry in publicly supported facilities like mental health institutions and hospitals.	110 ILCS 46	When passed in 2007, the act was subject to appropriation. Initially impacting only Southern Illinois University School of Medicine (SIUSOM) and the University of Illinois Chicago School of Medicine (UISOM), the act was amended in 2009 to add the UI Medical School in Peoria and Northwestern University. When the UI Peoria and Northwestern sites were added, the language making the act subject to appropriation was eliminated. Because these fellowships are very expensive to operate, we believe the SIUSOM chose not to offer any during the period the act was subject to appropriation. When that language was removed and the act became an unfunded mandate, we can only speculate that no one became aware of the change. The University is in the process of completing its FY 21 audit and external auditors chose this statute to test compliance with current statutes which was the university's notice that it is not in compliance. We are requesting a change, to make the act subject to state appropriation, to allow for a future state appropriation that would allow us to offer the fellowship to interested participants, but also to relieve us from this unfunded mandate.

Index #	Agency Name	Mandate Background/History	Original Bill Sponsors	Agency Recommendation	Fiscal Impact
20	Illinois Department of Revenue	Enacted in 1997 with an effective date of January 1, 1998. It is unknown why Revenue was included in this section.	PA 90-0561 HB0362 Novak-Persico (Mahar-Farley-Carroll)	Modified. The EPA can easily perform these clerical tasks. Properly reassigning the duties to the EPA eliminates a non-value-added agency hand-off.	N/A
21	Illinois Department of Revenue	Effective August 24, 2017. It is not known why the Department of Revenue was tasked to perform this function. Involving Revenue into this Act to perform this task results in an unnecessary hand-off and unnecessary use of Revenue's appropriations to perform a function for the EPA.	PA 89-0445 HB 0965	Modified. EPA could easily complete and submit the Comptroller's form C-55 to direct the Comptroller to perform this monthly transfer. Revenue does not need to be involved in this process. Revenue's involvement is an unnecessary administrative action.	N/A
22	Governor's Office of Management and Budget	The mandate was enacted on June 30, 2014. Senate Sponsors were Senators John Cullerton and Don Harmon. House Sponsors were Michael Madigan and Barbara Flynn Currie. During legislative debates in the House, discussion focused primarily on the fact that the legislation enabled the Governor direct interfund borrowing. Members discussed the need and appropriateness of such transfers, but there was little, if any, discussion about GOMB's reporting of the transfers. GOMB completes the report, albeit blank, and provides it to the enumerated members of the General Assembly and agencies as required. GOMB last provided the report to the General Assembly on July 1, 2022. https://lga.gov/reports/ReportsSubmitted/3480RSGAEmail6986RSGAAAttachFY22%204th%20Quarter%20Interfund%20Borrowing.pdf	Senate Sponsors were Senators John Cullerton and Don Harmon. House Sponsors were Michael Madigan and Barbara Flynn Currie.	The GOMB recommends that the mandate in Section 5k(c) of the State Finance Act be modified such that the report is required on an annual, rather than quarterly, basis.	N/A
23	Liquor Control Commission	Creating triplicate, quadruplicate, or quintuplicate copies of reports was an effective method to minimize administrative tasks in sharing documents at a time when document sharing was less electronic. Such preparation of reports is no longer necessary.	P.A. 83-762	The mandate in the relevant statutory sections to create triplicate, quadruplicate, and quintuplicate reports should be repealed for reasons already stated herein.	The proposed change will be fiscally neutral since triplicate and quadruplicate reporting has not been required for many years.
24	Southern Illinois University	Please see attached bill summaries and language. The SIUSOM no longer has individuals on staff who were present when this legislation was enacted, so we do not have a complete history. It is our understanding that the State of Illinois at one point funded Forensic Psychiatry Fellowships. The SIUSOM had three fellows at the Chester Mental Health Facility, however in 2006, dollars supporting the fellowship were abruptly pulled for an unknown reason which effectively ended the program. The next year, legislation was enacted that created the fellowship which included the subject to appropriation stipulation. We can only speculate that this may have been done to make up for the previous decision to withdraw funding. Since no funding was allocated, the SIUSOM did not participate and as stated above, when the statute became an unfunded mandate, no one at the university was aware.	P.A. 95 - 22 HB 182 Rep. Patricia R. Bellock	We request the act be made subject to state appropriation.	The SIUSOM estimates the cost to comply with the act to be between \$1.5-\$2.5 million per year

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation

Items are numbered 'fca-xx' in sequence for reference.

Item Number	Statutory Reference	Affected Fund Number	Affected Fund Name	Primary Agency	Change and Rationale	Original Public Act	Sponsor	Date of Dissolution	Current Balance
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Technical Changes

fca-1	20 ILCS 505/34.10; 305 ILCS 5/12-10	0347	Employment and Training Fund	DHS	P.A. 102-16 (FY2022 BIMP) amended language at 305 ILCS 5/12-10.3 regarding the deposit of federal child care block grant revenues into this fund, which were previously deposited into the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund, but that Act did not also change corresponding language in these Sections. This item adds cross-references to 305 ILCS 5/12-10.3 and also removes a cross-reference to a special account that was repealed by P.A. 96-45.	P.A. 85-130	Schaffer	active fund	\$31,199.0
fca-2	20 ILCS 2105/2105-300	0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund	DOI	This item removes an obsolete reference prohibiting transfers from the fund to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund administered by DFPR, since DOI was merged into DFPR only from FY2005-FY2009. Trailer bill to P.A. 99-227, which removed other references to DOI-administered funds in this Section.	P.A. 90-507	Lindner	active fund	\$8,458.7
fca-3	30 ILCS 105/5.990 new	TBD	Industrial Biotechnology Human Capital Fund	DCEO	P.A. 102-991 established this special fund but did not add its naming reference in the State Finance Act. IOC has not yet assigned a fund number, as the bill does not take effect until 1/1/2023.	P.A. 102-991	Bennett	active fund	#N/A
fca-4	30 ILCS 105/5.991 new	TBD	Industrial Biotechnology Capital Maintenance Fund	DCEO	P.A. 102-991 established this special fund but did not add its naming reference in the State Finance Act. IOC has not yet assigned a fund number, as the bill does not take effect until 1/1/2023.	P.A. 102-991	Bennett	active fund	#N/A
fca-5	305 ILCS 75/185-20; 305 ILCS 75/185-25	0448	Medicaid Technical Assistance Center Fund	HFS	P.A. 102-4 created this fund, but the language was imported from a stand-alone bill draft, so the Article references in the Public Act were not incorporated into Section cross-references. This item corrects the cross-references.	P.A. 102-4	Lilly	active fund	#N/A
fca-6	415 ILCS 120/40	0422	Electric Vehicle Rebate Fund	EPA	P.A. 102-662 renamed this fund but did not modify all references to the former Alternate Fuels Fund. These changes apply the new fund name throughout the Electric Vehicle Rebate Act. Includes technical changes to remove references to fiscal years prior to FY2004, when the old fund name would have been in effect.	P.A. 85-130 (original); P.A. 102-662 (renaming)	Schaffer; Harmon	active fund	\$16,420.0
fca-7	510 ILCS 68/5-20; 510 ILCS 68/10-40; 510 ILCS 68/20-30; 510 ILCS 68/25-30; 510 ILCS 68/55-5; 510 ILCS 68/65-5; 510 ILCS 68/90-5; 510 ILCS 68/105-35; 510 ILCS 68/105-55; 510 ILCS 68/105-75	0909	Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund	DNR	These Sections omit the word "Illinois" from the fund name, which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.114, at 20 ILCS 805/805-555, numerous cites in 30 ILCS 155, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 83-406 (original); P.A. 88-130 (current fund name); P.A. 102-315 (errant Sections)	MacDonald; Noland; Holmes	active fund	\$3,567.9

Funds That Have Run Their Course

fca-8	20 ILCS 505/34.10; 20 ILCS 505/5b rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Child Care and Development Fund	DHS	P.A. 90-587 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund, which was completed in FY1999. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund. IOC has since assigned this abolished fund's old fund number to a new fund in the state treasury.	P.A. 87-596	Hasara		#N/A
fca-9	20 ILCS 801/1-15; 30 ILCS 105/5.287 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Natural Resources Fund	DNR	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. DNR currently utilizes the DNR Special Projects Fund for the same purposes. These changes replace obsolete references to the fund. Includes a technical correction.	P.A. 86-1174	Maitland		#N/A
fca-10	20 ILCS 2605/2605-595	0893	Firearm Dealer License Certification Fund	ISP	P.A. 102-505 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Firearm Services Fund, which was completed in FY2022. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 100-1178	Harmon	1/11/2022	\$0.0
fca-11	20 ILCS 4005/8.5 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.823 rep.	0376	State Police Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund *	ISP	This fund last had activity in FY2016, and ISP has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund. * To be renamed as the State Police Vehicle Hijacking and Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund as of 1/1/2023, per P.A. 102-904.	established by IOC; P.A. 97-116 (codified)	n/a; Crespo		\$0.0

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation

Items are numbered 'fca-xx' in sequence for reference.

Item Number	Statutory Reference	Affected Fund Number	Affected Fund Name	Primary Agency	Change and Rationale	Original Public Act	Sponsor	Date of Dissolution	Current Balance
fca-12	30 ILCS 105/6p-1; 30 ILCS 105/8.16b; 30 ILCS 105/6p-2 rep.; 415 ILCS 5/55.6a	0312	Communications Revolving Fund	DoIT	These Sections contain obsolete references to the Communications Revolving Fund, which was merged into the Technology Management Revolving Fund pursuant to P.A. 100-23. The language changes also update references from CMS to DoIT consistent with the transfer of communications services pursuant to Executive Order 2016-01, P.A. 100-611, and P.A. 102-376.	P.A. 76-1030 (original); P.A. 100-23 (fund merger)	Katz; Trotter	6/14/2018	\$0.0
fca-13	30 ILCS 105/6p-8; 30 ILCS 105/5.759 rep.	0843	Court of Claims Federal Recovery Victim Compensation Grant Fund	CoC	This fund was established in the FY2011 BIMP to receive federal funds specifically from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), a federal stimulus bill enacted to address the Great Recession, and last received federal revenue in FY2012. The fund was fully expended in FY2022. This item dissolves the fund and redirects any future activity to the Court of Claims Federal Grant Fund, which is still active and serves the same purpose as this fund.	P.A. 96-959	Trotter	pending	\$0.0
fca-14	30 ILCS 105/6z-82	0652	Over Dimensional Load Police Escort Fund	ISP	P.A. 102-505 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Operations Assistance Fund, which was completed in FY2022. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund, and also strikes a reference to a one-time cash transfer that was completed in FY2022.	P.A. 95-787	Sacia	10/28/2021	\$0.0
fca-15	30 ILCS 605/7c	0328	State Police Vehicle Maintenance Fund	ISP	P.A. 102-505 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Vehicle Fund, which was completed in FY2022. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 94-839	Schoenberg	10/28/2021	\$0.0
fca-16	225 ILCS 728/27 rep.	0573	Petroleum Resources Revolving Fund	DNR	P.A. 94-1085 abolished this fund, which IOC closed out in FY2009. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 90-614	John Jones	12/10/2008	\$0.0
fca-17	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.4	0537	State Offender DNA Identification System Fund	ISP	P.A. 102-505 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Crime Laboratory Fund, which was completed in FY2022. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 90-130	Tenhouse	10/28/2021	\$0.0
fca-18	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.9	0222	State Police DUI Fund	ISP	P.A. 102-16 (FY2022 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Operations Assistance Fund, which was completed in FY2022. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 89-54 (original); P.A. 91-822 (current fund name)	Klingler; Burzynski	10/28/2021	\$0.0

Funds That Were Never Utilized

fca-19	20 ILCS 2310/2310-130	no fund # in SAMS	Health Care Facility and Program Survey Fund	DPH	The fund never received any revenue, and its purpose appears to have been superseded by the Long Term Care Monitor/Receiver Fund as a result of P.A. 96-1372. The fund name was repealed from the list of special state funds in the State Finance Act by P.A. 95-331. This change replaces an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 89-499 (FY1997 BIMP)	Daniels		#N/A
fca-20	30 ILCS 105/5.665 rep.; 425 ILCS 8/45	0494	Cigarette Fire Safety Standard Act Fund	OSFM	The fund never received any revenue, and P.A. 99-576 dissolved the fund, redirecting future revenues to GRF. These changes replace obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 94-775	Haine		#N/A
fca-21	30 ILCS 105/5.730 rep.; 210 ILCS 50/3.116; 210 ILCS 50/3.226 rep.	0783	Hospital Stroke Care Fund	DPH	This fund never received any revenue, and DPH has no plans to operate the program. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and program and remove a cross-reference to a repealed cite.	P.A. 96-514	Biggins		#N/A
fca-22	30 ILCS 105/5.749 rep.; 210 ILCS 50/3.86; 210 ILCS 50/3.220	0779	Stretcher Van Licensure Fund	DPH	This fund never received any revenue, and DPH has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and redirect license fee revenues to the EMS Assistance Fund, an active fund which routinely receives appropriations, in case DPH begins to assess the fee in the future.	P.A. 96-702	Verschoore		#N/A