ILLINOIS BUDGETING FOR RESULTS

Illinois Budgeting for Results Commission
Bi-Monthly Meeting Minutes for September 29, 2023

Welcome and Introductions
Co-Chairman Rep. William "Will" Davis called the meeting to order at 1:30 pm. Attendees gathered at the following locations:
Room 500 ½ Stratton Bldg., 401 South Spring Street Springfield, Illinois
Room 555, 4S. 555 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois
Attendees were also present virtually via WebEx.

Roll Call
Curt Clemons-Mosby called the roll, and a quorum was established. The Commissioners recorded as present were: :
- Present: Co-Chairman Davis (in person), Curt Clemons-Mosby (virtual), Pete Duncan (in person), Patrick Nolan (in person)
- Voting by Proxy: Sen. Loughran Cappel (proxy exercised by Co-Chairman Will Davis) and Jessie Elam (proxy exercised by Patrick Nolan)

Previous Bi-Monthly Meeting Minutes
Patrick Nolan moved to approve the previous bi-monthly meeting minutes, dated August 25, 2023, and Patrick Nolan utilizing proxy seconded the motion on behalf of Jessie Elam. The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

Vote on the Statutory Mandate Review
Curt Clemons-Mosby explained that one of the requirements of the BFR Commission is to review statutory mandates submitted by state agencies for repeal or modification. The BFR Commission's Mandate Review Working Group met August 22,2023, and reviewed the mandates. The first group of mandates for review are those of the State Treasury regarding funds that are no longer utilized or require some modification.

Review and Vote on the Funds of the State Treasury
Cory Burris of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget reviewed each of the funds of the State Treasury. Cory discussed the technical changes requested for each fund, funds that are no longer in use or have been superseded by another fund yet, have not been repealed. For a complete review of the funds reviewed, see Attachment 1 distributed in advance of the meeting.

Patrick Nolan moved to approve the report as presented to the Commission regarding the funds of the State Treasury with their associated recommendations. Pete Duncan seconded the motion. The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

Review and vote on non-fund statutory mandates

Curt Clemons-Mosby reviewed each of the non-State Treasury statutory mandates. These statutory mandates were requested for review by the state agencies as state agencies assert that they are unduly burdensome to the operations of the agency. For a complete review of the funds reviewed, see Attachment 2 distributed in advance of the meeting.

Patrick Nolan moved to approve the report as presented to the Commission regarding non-Treasury statutory mandates with their associated recommendations. Pete Duncan seconded the motion. The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

Update on Literature Review Concerning Treatment v. Prevention

Curt Clemons-Mosby provided an update on the research previously presented to the BFR Commission on the appropriate funding balance between treatment and prevention in the healthcare domain. Approximately 1 percent of the state's budget is appropriated to prevention while 99 percent is appropriated to treatment. A review of the relevant literature on the balance between treatment and prevention was conducted by BFR staff. The review found that prevention funding should be increased as it provides greater overall health benefits for the population at large. It was noted that if prevention efforts are to be increased, targeted prevention efforts will have the most impact.

Vote on Commissioner Recommendations for the 2023 Annual Report

Curt Clemons-Mosby discussed the draft 2023 annual report. Curt discussed the Commission's recommendations and priorities for 2024:

- Customize Benefit-Cost Model – This item is ongoing until an economist is hired. This position is expected to be filled in 2024.
- Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology – This item is dependent on updates to the benefit-cost model. This recommendation remains ongoing.
- Healthcare Prevention and Treatment Analysis – BFR staff would like to continue work in this area and plans to conduct additional research in 2024.
- Reasonable Reporting Timeframes – When new mandates are established in legislation, the reports due date is often too close to the end of the reporting period for the related report to written effectively and efficiently. The recommendation is for legislative staff to provide at least one month from the end of the reporting period before the related report is due. There was additional discussion, and Commissioner Duncan proposed to extend the minimal deadline for annual reports to three months after the end reporting timeframe and quarterly reports one month after the reporting timeframe before the report is due. Commissioner Nolan seconded the proposed amendment, and the change was adopted by voice vote. The amended due dates will be included in the final draft annual report which will be summitted to the Commission at the October 27, 2023, meeting.
- Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion – This item is dependent on the benefit-cost model and hiring an economist. This recommendation is ongoing.
- Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise – In addition to hiring an on-staff economist, all BFR staff are now members of the Society for Benefit Cost Analysis. Work continues to establish a network of professionals with experience conducting benefit-cost analysis for ad-hoc support.

Patrick Nolan moved to approve the Commission's recommendations with revisions for the 2023 annual report. Pete Duncan seconded the motion. The motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

Reminder of Annual Report Schedule and Next Steps

Curt Clemons-Mosby reminded the Commissioners that the BFR staff will circulate a draft of the annual report to the Commissioners on October 4, 2023. The Commissioners will vote on the final draft of the annual report at the upcoming BFR Commission meeting on October 27, 2023.

Update on Annual Chief Results Officer Summit

Curt Clemons-Mosby discussed the upcoming summit meeting announcing the fiscal year 2025 budget kickoff to be held with Chief Results Officers (CROs) and Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) in the state agencies on October 3, 2023. This meeting will be virtual and will outline the items required of the CFOs and CROs for the budget.

Public Comment

Rep. Davis acknowledged that BFR meetings are open to the public and state agencies. Rep. Davis asked if there were any questions or comments from the public. No questions or comments were received.

New Business

Rep. Davis asked if the Commissioners have any new business items. No new business items were raised.

Adjournment

Patrick Nolan moved to adjourn, and Pete Duncan seconded the motion. The motion was approved by unanimous voice vote.

The meeting adjourned at 2:53 PM.

Next Bi-Monthly Business Meeting

The next BFR bi-monthly business meeting will be Friday, October 27, 2023, at 1:30 PM.

Attachment 1

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation - as of August 2023

Items are numbered 'fca-xx' in sequence for reference. Items may be renumbered as pending items are approved for consideration.

Item Number	*Statutory Reference*	*Affected Fund Number*	*Affected Fund Name*	*Primary Agency*	*Change and Rationale*	*Original Public Act*	*Sponsor*	*Date of Dissolution*	*Current Balance*
Technical Changes									
fca-01	20 ILCS 3405/16; 20 ILCS 3435/5	0538	Illinois Historic Sites Fund	DNR	These Sections omit the word "Illinois" from the fund name, which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.156, at 20 ILCS 860/4a, at 20 ILCS 3405/28, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 83-1486 (creation); P.A. 84-25 (20 ILCS 3405 error); P.A. 86-459 (20 ILCS 3435 error)	Winchester; McAuliffe; T. Johnson	active fund	$1,153.6
fca-02	30 ILCS 105/5		not fund specific		This Section specifies that "special funds in the State Treasury [are] designated as specified in the Sections which succeed this Section 5 and precede Section 6" of the State Finance Act. However, a Section 5a (later repealed) was added by P.A. 82-790, breaking the pattern; currently there are lettered Sections 5d through 5k. This item changes the Section 6 reference to remove any reference to the intervening lettered Sections.	P.A. 78-1297	Glass	not applicable	
fca-03	30 ILCS 190/Act rep.	0793	Healthcare Provider Relief Fund	HFS	The Cash Management and Medicaid Maximization Act of 2011 provided for short-term transfers into the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund from other state funds during June 2011 only. This item repeals the obsolete Act. All other statutory references to the still-active Healthcare Provider Relief Fund remain unchanged.	P.A. 97-506	Feigenholtz	active fund	$15,678.3
Funds That Have Run Their Course									
fca-04	5 ILCS 375/11	0678	FY09 Budget Relief Fund	multiple	The FY09 Budget Relief Fund was created to receive fund sweeps (rather than routing them through GRF) during FY2009 and multiple agencies had appropriations from the fund. The fund has been closed out by IOC. This obsolete reference to the fund was repealed by PA 102-1071 but restored by PA 102-1115, so this item repeals it again.	P.A. 95-1000	Schoenberg	9/14/2016	$0.0
fca-05	20 ILCS 105/4.01	no fund # in SAMS	Meals on Wheels Fund	Aging	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 92-84 and P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-459	M. Butler		#N/A
fca-06	20 ILCS 1345/4.5	0343	Federal National Community Services Grant Fund	DHS	The Serve Illinois Commission Fund superseded this administratively created fund pursuant to P.A. 102-699 (FY2023 BIMP), and DHS has transferred the remaining balance from the legacy fund. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-864 (creation); P.A. 102-699 (transfer)	M. Madigan; G. Harris	7/31/2023	$0.0
fca-07	20 ILCS 1705/18.4; 20 ILCS 1705/18.5	0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	DHS	P.A. 100-587 (FY2019 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2020. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 95-707	Lightford	10/23/2019	$0.0
fca-08	20 ILCS 2905/2.7; 425 ILCS 25/13.1	0518	Fire Service and Small Equipment Fund	OSFM	P.A. 97-901 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Fire Prevention Fund, which was completed in FY2013. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 95-717	Haine	1/16/2013	#N/A
fca-09	30 ILCS 105/6z-82	0846	State Police Streetgang-Related Crime Fund	ISP	P.A. 103-34 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Operations Assistance Fund, which was completed in FY2024. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 96-1029	Lightford	7/12/2023	$0.0
fca-10	30 ILCS 105/8.8a; 30 ILCS 105/6p-3 rep.; 30 ILCS 255/2	0903	State Surplus Property Revolving Fund	CMS	P.A. 101-636 (FY2021 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2021. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 83-9	Sommer	10/1/2020	$0.0
fca-11	30 ILCS 105/5.795 rep.	0505	Athletics Supervision and Regulation Fund	DFPR	P.A. 102-20 effectively abolished this fund. DFPR transferred the remaining balance to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund in FY2023. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 97-119	Saviano	8/29/2022	$0.0
fca-12	30 ILCS 145/Act rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Heritage Preservation Fund	DNR	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 85-1192	Hasara		#N/A
fca-13	30 ILCS 175/Act rep.	no fund # in SAMS	United States Olympians Assistance Fund	DOR	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-342	Currie		#N/A

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation - as of August 2023

Items are numbered 'fca-xx' in sequence for reference. Items may be renumbered as pending items are approved for consideration.

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-14	225 ILCS 427/65	0829	Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Fund	DFPR	P.A. 102-970 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Division of Real Estate General Fund, which was completed in FY2024. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 96-726	Wilhelmi	9/22/2023	$0.0
fca-15	225 ILCS 441/15-5; 225 ILCS 441/25-5	0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund	DFPR	P.A. 102-970 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Division of Real Estate General Fund, which was completed in FY2024. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 92-239	McCarthy	7/12/2023	$0.0
fca-16	410 ILCS 315/2b rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Ryan White AIDS Victims Assistance Fund	DPH	This fund was closed out by IOC in FY2000. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-342	Currie		#N/A
fca-17	420 ILCS 40/35	old # has been recycled by IOC	Federal Facilities Compliance Fund	DPH	P.A. 90-391 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Radiation Protection Fund, which was completed in FY1998. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-616	Novak		#N/A
fca-18	625 ILCS 5/3-626	0164	Korean War Memorial Construction Fund	SoS	P.A. 103-8 (FY2024 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund, which was completed in FY2024. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-560	Black	9/14/2023	$0.0
fca-19	710 ILCS 40/10 rep.	0108	Reviewing Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund	Supreme Court	P.A. 96-302 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Mandatory Arbitration Fund, which was completed in FY2010. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 93-801	Cullerton	1/4/2010	#N/A
fca-20	730 ILCS 5/3-4-1	old # has been recycled by IOC	Department of Corrections Education Fund	DOC	This fund and the Department of Corrections Reimbursement Fund were both created in P.A. 90-9 (FY1998 BIMP) but merged into a single Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund by P.A. 90-587 (FY1999 Finance BIMP). This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 90-9	Rauschenberger		#N/A
fca-21	730 ILCS 5/3-2-2.1 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	County Jail Revolving Loan Fund	DOC	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 84-1411	Poshard		#N/A
fca-22	730 ILCS 150/11	0445	Sex Offender Investigation Fund	ISP	P.A. 103-34 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Offender Registration Fund, which was completed in FY2024. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 101-571. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 95-600	Flider	7/12/2023	$0.0

Funds That Were Never Utilized

fca-23	20 ILCS 687/6-3; 30 ILCS 105/5.544 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Energy Efficiency Investment Fund	IEPA	This fund never received any revenue, and IEPA has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 92-12	Daniels		#N/A
fca-24	20 ILCS 1135/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 750/Art. 2 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund	DNR	The project was cancelled at the federal level in 1993. This item repeals the fund and the underlying Act, as well as provisions of the Build Illinois Act related to the project.	P.A. 85-1200	Frederick		#N/A
fca-25	30 ILCS 105/5.668 rep.; 105 ILCS 5/27-12.1	old # has been recycled by IOC	Financial Literacy Fund	ISBE	This fund never received any revenue, and ISBE has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 94-929	J. Collins		#N/A
fca-26	30 ILCS 105/5.709 rep.; 310 ILCS 65/3; 310 ILCS 65/7; 310 ILCS 65/5.5 rep.; 310 ILCS 65/8.5 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Illinois Affordable Housing Capital Fund	DHS	This fund never received any revenue, and IHDA (via funding agent DHS) has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 95-710	Feigenholtz		#N/A
fca-27	415 ILCS 5/58.15	old # has been recycled by IOC	Brownfields Site Restoration Program Fund	IEPA	P.A. 92-486 established the fund but P.A. 92-715 abolished the fund before it ever had any activity. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 92-486	Watson		#N/A

Attachment 2

Statutory Mandates Recommended For Repeal of Modification
September 2023

State Universities

<u>Agency:</u> Western Illinois University and Illinois State University
<u>Statute Amended:</u> 110 ILCS 675/20-170

<u>Mandate Description</u>: The mandate requires a report to the Illinois Board of Higher Education of actual earnings and benefits of university administrators, managerial directors and faculty for each fiscal year ending June 30 by July 1.

<u>Problem Statement</u>: The universities have no objection to the mandate requirement, only to the immediate July 1 due date that leaves little time to accomplish the report and include data from the final June pay periods of the fiscal year. With a due date only one day after the close of the fiscal year, preparation requires initial estimations in June and a very compressed time to finalize the report. This leads to duplication of effort in running estimates and actuals and requires manual finalization of the report to meet the deadline.

<u>Solution offered by legislation</u>: - Amends Section to change reporting deadline to August 1st.

Illinois Department of Corrections

<u>Agency:</u> Illinois Department of Corrections
<u>Statute Amended:</u> 730 ILCS 5/3-14-2.5(b)

<u>Mandate Description</u>: The mandate requires the Department to send a copy of all progress reports completed on sex offenders who are extended supervised mandatory release to the Prisoner Review Board and the Chief of Police and Sheriff in the municipality and county in which the sex offender resides and is registered.

<u>Problem Statement</u>: The Department has received audit findings for the last two audit cycles (FY19/20 and FY21/22) titled: Noncompliance with extended supervision of sex offender requirements of the Unified Code of Corrections. There is concern that progress reports might contain health information in the form of mental health treatment and medication compliance records, other external ailments which require medical follow up triggering movement requests, or other related issues which could cause HIPPA violations and unanticipated liability for DOC if the information is mishandled, misfiled, or inadvertently released.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amends section. Provides PRB and Sherriff's Office the information upon their request.

Working Group Questions / Follow-up: What are chiefs of police and Sheriffs are using in lieu of this report? Has the agency had conversations with local law enforcement about this recently?

Answer: The Department is not aware of any other reports being used for any other function of a law enforcement nature regarding the parole population. The chiefs of police and sheriffs are not responsible for case management of the parole population, which is a function of the parole division of the Department of Corrections. IDOC has consulted with The Sheriffs' Association, and they approve of the proposed changes.

Department of Human Services

Agency: Illinois Department of Human Services
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 1305/10-63

Mandate Description: Requires the Division to establish and support the Call4Calm text line, a free service available 24/7 to Illinois residents seeking mental health and emotional support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Problem Statement: Out of date: This service has been replaced with the new 988 Suicide and the Crisis Lifeline text service is now operational. 988 (P.L. 116-172) not only encapsulates services previously provided by Call4Calm, but it is also much more comprehensive. It offers call, text, and chat options related to any mental health crisis, whereas Call4Calm only helped via text and focused on mental health concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic. 988 in combination with the Community Emergency Services and Support Act (50 ILCS 754) extend past texting and offers mobile crisis and stabilization services as well as linkage to resources and continued care/support options via referrals.

Negative Impact: Continuing Call4Calm is still legislatively mandated but is no longer active because 988 provides the same services and more. This may result in a negative audit finding. Technically, the state does offer a text line in 988, however, it is not specifically Call4Calm.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeals Section

Department of Labor

Agency: Illinois Department of Labor
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 615

Mandate Description: 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. This mandate has not been funded since 2008.

Problem Statement: 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 (Public Act 095-0731) and has not been appropriated since, indicating that the General Assembly does not intend for IDOL to continue these activities. In fact, a bill (HB1007) 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.

Solution offered by legislation: - Act Repeal

Working Group Questions / Follow Up: Sen Cappel and Miles Sodowski of Sen. Dem would like to follow up on this to make the mandate subject to appropriation and/or to transfer the program to DCEO.

Answer: DCEO and Senate Dems approve of making this mandate subject to appropriation and striking section 8 to return the program to DCEO.

Department of Veterans Affairs

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 2805/2.07

Mandate Description: This mandate requires IDVA to submit a biannual report on direct care in its five state-run veterans' homes. The statute states that the report is due "by January 1 and July 1" of each year. Subsequently, IDVA submits the report on 12/31 and 6/30.

Problem Statement: The mandate negatively impacts the agency in three ways. First, it creates an administrative burden for the staff who compile and submit the report. For both reports, the data that needs to be reported goes through 12/31 and 6/30—the same days the reports are due. Given that the data needs to be compiled for all five homes, it makes it very difficult to add the day of data to the overall report and submit it on the same exact day. IDVA's Home Administrators and Senior Home Administrators are tasked with this, and these staff members run IDVA's five veterans' homes. While they handle many administrative responsibilities, day-of issues and immediate situations can occur in IDVA's homes which are 24/7 facilities.

Second, the communicable diseases report includes major complaints raised by residents. Were there to be multiple grievances from 12/31 or 6/30, it is possible that they would not be included in the original report. The reports are typically submitted before close of business on 6/30 or 12/31; however, the facilities are 24/7 facilities. A grievance from after 5PM on 6/30 or 12/31 would require staff to submit an amended report, adding yet another administrative burden.

Third, a due date of 12/31 is challenging due to the holiday season. Many staff are out of the office on 12/31. Given that compiling this report is a group effort (five home administrators, one senior homes administrator and a legislative liaison), it is rare that all seven individuals are in the office on 12/31.

Furthermore, IDVA has received audit findings related to the direct care report. IDVA received an audit finding for 20 ILCS 2805/2.07 in its 2018-2020 compliance examination (p. 20). The finding stated that the Department filed the direct care report 21 days late. IDVA also received an audit finding several years prior for 20 ILCS 2805/2.07 in its 2010-2012 compliance examination (p.32); however, this finding was related to statistical inaccuracies in the report.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amends Act to change due dates to February 1st and August 1st.

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 2805/2.13

Mandate Description: The mandate requires IDVA to submit a biannual report on communicable diseases in its five state-run veterans' homes. This report is also due "by January 1 and July 1" of each year. Subsequently, IDVA submits the report on 12/31 and 6/30.

<u>Problem Statement:</u> The mandate negatively impacts the agency in three ways. First, it creates an administrative burden for the staff who compile and submit the report. For both reports, the data that needs to be reported goes through 12/31 and 6/30—the same days the reports are due. Given that the data needs to be compiled for all five homes, it makes it very difficult to add the day of data to the overall report and submit it on the same exact day. IDVA's Home Administrators and Senior Home Administrators are tasked with this, and these staff members run IDVA's five veterans' homes. While they handle many administrative responsibilities, day of issues and immediate situations can occur in IDVA's homes which are 24/7 facilities.

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<u>Solution offered by legislation:</u> Amends Act to change due dates to February 1st and August 1st.

Department of Public Health

<u>Agency:</u> Illinois Department of Public Health
<u>Statute Amended:</u> 410 ILCS 245

<u>Mandate Description:</u> This statute mandates reporting of Reye's Syndrome cases to the Illinois Department of Public Health. The statute was revised in 1982 to mandate guidelines for the study, research, control, and prevention of Reye's Syndrome in Illinois. At the time the Act became effective, there were over 500 cases a year of Reye's Syndrome (an often-fatal illness in children causing brain and liver swelling) being reported in the United States. Thankfully, this is no longer the case.

Problem Statement: There has been a dramatic decline in the number of reported cases of Reye's Syndrome since 1981, and Illinois has not seen a reported case in the last 25 years. Due to the extremely low incidence rates, DPH requests for the statute to be repealed. Repealing will eliminate staff time devoted to maintaining surveillance and creating reports for a condition that has not been reported in over 25 years. IDPH will continue to have information about Reye's Syndrome on its website for physicians and the public, including guidance that (a) parents should not give their children aspirin, unless recommended by a doctor, and (b) because Reye's Syndrome is so rare, any child thought to have it should be urgently tested for treatable genetic disorders that can mimic Reye Syndrome. IDPH's website will also link to the website for the National Reyes Syndrome Foundation and the NIH webpage with information about Reye's Syndrome.

Solution offered by legislation: Act Repeal.

Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health
Statute Amended: 410 ILCS 525/4

Mandate Description: Current law gives the Health and Hazardous Substances Coordinating Council the following duties:
(i) to oversee and ensure the effective administration of this Act by the Department;
(ii) to coordinate and facilitate the collection of information by the Department under this Act;
(iii) to initiate and coordinate efforts to obtain private or public grants to fund the Registry;
(iv) to approve the annual report issued by the Department pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 6 of this Act; and
(v) to establish guidelines, as it deems necessary or desirable, for the effective administration of this Act.

Problem Statement: Although IDPH has not received an audit finding, the agency believes it is unduly burdensome to bring the Council together to approve the annual report. IDPH Registry staff complete the requirements in the Act, and a Council is not necessary to complete those requirements. IDPH believes that efficiency can be increased by removing the requirement that the Council approve the annual report, as this additional step is unduly burdensome to the operations of the agency. Inquiries have been made of the agencies represented on the Council and all have confirmed their agreement that this mandate should be repealed.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeal language establishing the council.

Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health
Statute Amended:
Advisory Board on Community Health Workers, 20 ILCS 2335/10;
Electronic Health Records Task Force, 20 ILCS 3934

Mandate Description: 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.

Problem Statement: These mandated boards and commissions are being proposed for repeal as both boards are currently inactive and have completed their required work. This subjects IDPH to the potential for future audit findings.

The Electronic Health Records Task Force has completed its statutory requirements and IDPH recommends repeal. The Advisory Board on Community Health Workers has completed its statutory requirements and has completed its report, which can be found here: https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/files/publications/do-chw-report-1-19-16.pdf

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeal language authorizing both boards.

Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 605/605-360

Mandate Description: This requires DCEO to create a Technology Innovation and Commercialization Grants-In-Aid Council within DCEO to review and make recommendations on grants for research and development in high technology and service sectors.

Problem Statement: The grant program (20 ILCS 605/605-355) that Council is to aid is permissive, but the Council is not permissive. Agency recommends making the Council permissive to align with grant program that Council is to aid (which is permissive).

Solution offered by legislation: - Amends Section – Makes permissive.

Working Group Questions / Follow Up: Commissioner Nolan asks if the council is needed to make grants or if it can be subject to appropriation.

Answer: Commissioner Nolan writes that there is no need for follow up on this question.

Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 605/605-820

Mandate Description: The mandate requires that the state and service delivery areas (now known as local workforce innovation areas (LWIAs)) hold public hearings on their respective Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) training plans before submission for approval to their governing bodies.

Problem Statement: The federal JTPA, which ended in 2000, was replaced by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014. It is out of date as it references a federal program that no longer exists.

Solution offered by legislation: - Section repeal- repeal out of date JTPA language.

Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 630

Mandate Description: The mandate requires that the Governor appoint an Emergency Employment Development Coordinator. This Coordinator would work with local workforce innovation areas to create a plan to provide employment and training services to dislocated workers. These services include wage reimbursement for work-based learning opportunities, stipends, payment for tuition and related supplies and providing supportive services.

Problem Statement: This mandate is out of date, redundant, and DCEO has received audit findings. The agency currently has workforce programs in place, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and the Job Training and Economic Development Program, that address the intent of this act. DCEO has received several audit findings for noncompliance with portions of the Act with the most recent being in the FY21/22 Compliance audit for not having the Emergency Employment Development Coordinator.
This program is duplicative of a recommendation in the Governor's Commission on Workforce Equity and Access which suggests the appointment of a Chief Workforce Officer.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeals the Act.

Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 701/40 thru 45

Mandate Description: This mandate requires the Department to establish and coordinate the High Technology School-to-Work Program

Problem Statement: 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 the Workforce Innovation Opportunities Act and Job Training Economic Development.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section – Makes permissive.

Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Statute Amended: 305 ILCS 22/35

Mandate Description: It is the recommendation of DCEO that the Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund be repealed. During the initial years of the fund, DCEO was able to successfully utilize the funding provided from the Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund to improve the lives of low-income Illinois families. However, given the significant barriers that have arisen in the years after the fund's creation, it no longer has the capacity to provide the impact as initially intended. DCEO proposes that any residual moneys available in the fund be transferred to the Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund to be utilized to provide energy assistance payments to eligible low-income households according to the LIHEAP program rules. Additionally, there have been no expenditures for 14 years and no appropriation in 6 of the last 7 years.

Problem Statement: Although the fund has enabled DCEO to assist thousands of low-income Illinois households that may have otherwise been without utility service, many barriers exist that prevent DCEO from utilizing the fund to effectively help the struggling Illinois families for whom this fund was created. The following issues prevent DCEO from achieving the goals of the fund: (1) Requirement that the funds collected be utilized in the county of origin presents administrative challenges; (2) The fundraising efforts for this fund are in direct competition with the "dollar more" initiatives of many of the larger utilities in the state, which significantly reduce the contributions; and (3) The significant reduction in contributions to the fund over the past several years has resulted in an insufficient amount of funding to make any real impact toward the fund's initial purpose.

Solution offered by legislation: - Section Repeal – Repeals the fund and transfers residual moneys to the Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund.

Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Statute Amended: 30 ILCS 708/15
30 ILCS 708/45(b)

Mandate Description: The Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) statute incorporates federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR 200) by reference. Uniform Guidance was updated which included changes to citation numbering. GATA statute needs to be updated to list the current, correct 2 CFR 200 citations. This citation correction does not make any material changes to GATA statute.

Problem Statement: GATA Admin Rules were amended effective May 2023. JCAR advised GOMB that these corrections to Uniform Guidance citations in GATA statute are needed to comply with the amended rules. An audit finding could result if GATA statue is not updated the incorporate by reference accurate Uniform Guidance citations. GOMB requests GATA statute be amended to correct the federal Uniform Guidance citation references. This amendment allows GOMB to be compliant with GATA administrative rules.

Solution offered by legislation: Amends Act.

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Statute Amended: 30 ILCS 105/8.25; 30 ILCS 330/12; 30 ILCS 330/15; 30 ILCS 390/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 395/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 400/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 405/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 410/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 415/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 420/Act rep.

Mandate Description: The various Acts being repealed provided statutory authorization for the state to issue bonds. However, authority for issuance of new bonds for those same purposes shifted to the General Obligation Bond Act (30 ILCS 330) per Public Act 83-1490 in 1984. No new bonds have been issued under the old Acts since 1984, and all bonds that had been issued under the authority of those Acts have been paid off.
Amendments to the State Finance Act remove (1) obsolete language regarding general obligation bond debt service transfers from the Park and Conservation Fund in accordance with 30 ILCS 105/8.25b, which was repealed by Public Act 102-1071, and (2) language regarding a one-time transfer from the Park and Conservation Fund to the General Revenue Fund which occurred in fiscal year 1992.
Amendments to the General Obligation Bond Act remove references to the repealed Acts and make conforming changes to ensure continuity of funds that had been established under the Acts being repealed that are still active in the State treasury.

Problem Statement: There are no ongoing mandates under the repealed Acts, but their continued existence can lead to confusion regarding the authority under which the State issues bonds for various public purposes.
The obsolete language regarding the Park and Conservation Fund could be interpreted to require transfers between funds that are no longer required to satisfy the State's debt service requirements.

Solution offered by legislation: - Act Repealed.

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 3005/5.1;
25 ILCS 130/4-2.1

Mandate Description: The Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) is required to approve agency federal grant/contract/agreement applications. These applications are filed with the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (COGFA), then forwarded to GOMB by COGFA for approval, and then returned to COGFA – otherwise the federal grant is considered void.

Problem Statement: The mandate is an administrative burden on GOMB and fulfills no obvious purpose. Most federal grant funds come from formula grants that occur routinely every quarter, for programs such as Medicaid and education, which do not need to be re-approved. If such grants were to be voided, it would cause considerable disruption to the operation of State government.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section to add clarifying language.

Working Group Questions / Follow Up: Pat Nolan had a question about what COGFA is doing with applications and that he would have an offline conversation with GOMB. CSFA captures all fed funds received but not time of application.

Answer: Commissioner Nolan does not need follow up on this question.

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Statute Amended: 15 ILCS 20/50-28

Mandate Description: This mandate establishes the IL Youth Budget Commission

Problem Statement: GOMB is adding language to clarify that the IL Youth Budget Commission is an advisory commission. Making this modification will allow the Commission to meet and conduct business virtually under the Open Meetings Act. This will allow the Commission to continue to reach a broader segment of the population and continue the positive public engagement that has been achieved under the executive orders promulgated during the COVID Emergency. This mandate should be modified to allow for continued and increased public engagement in the virtual environment.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section to add clarifying language.

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Statute Amended: 15 ILCS 20/50-25

Mandate Description: This mandate establishes the Budgeting for Results process for state government, as well as establishing the IL Budgeting for Results Commission.

Problem Statement: GOMB is adding language to clarify that the IL Budgeting for Results Commission is an advisory commission. Making this modification will allow the Commission to meet and conduct business virtually under the Open Meetings Act. This will allow the Commission to continue to reach a broader segment of the population and continue the positive public engagement that has been achieved under the executive orders promulgated during the COVID Emergency. This mandate should be modified to allow for continued and increased public engagement in the virtual environment.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section to add clarifying language.

Attachment 3

Illinois Budgeting for Results Commission
Bi-Monthly Meeting Minutes for September 29, 2023

Literature Review on Treatment and Prevention Funding

Summary: The consensus of the literature reviewed on the funding balance between treatment and prevention is that prevention funding should be increased. While there is some debate about the cost effectiveness of prevention as not all prevention programs will help all people, most sources reviewed advocate for more prevention funding for the greater overall health benefits it provides. If prevention efforts are to be increased, targeted prevention efforts will have the most impact. Further, the need for prevention funding has been viewed as lacking and so necessary that the Affordable Care Act of 2010 created in part the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which is the nation's first mandatory funding stream dedicated to improving our nation's public health system. By law, the fund must be used "to provide for expanded and sustained national investment in prevention and public health programs to improve health and help restrain the rate of growth in private and public health care costs. The Prevention and Public Health Fund provides critical resources to our state and local health departments to keep our communities healthy and safe from infectious disease, lead poisoning, tobacco-related diseases and much more.

Source: Trust for America's Health

Report: The Impact of Chronic Underfunding of America's Public Health System: Trends, Risks, and Recommendations (2020)

Key takeaway: "We have not given health departments the funds to modernize and create a prevention focus across sectors, diseases, and health conditions. Health departments across the country are battling 21stcentury health threats and need appropriate resources to win those battles. The COVID-19 crisis demonstrates this reality in the starkest of terms." "The United States spends an estimated $3.6 trillion annually on health, but less than 3 percent of that spending is directed toward public health and prevention." (Executive Summary, p. 3).

Source: American Public Health Association

Report: Prevention and Public Health Fund (No date, at least 2017)

Key takeaway: "The United States spends far more on medical care than any other industrialized nation yet is ranked 26 out of 43 in terms of life expectancy. Only 2.5 percent of all health spending in the U.S. is spent on public health, despite the fact that chronic conditions — the most common, costly and preventable of all health problems — account for 90 percent of the nation's $3.8 trillion in annual health care costs. The Affordable Care Act took an important first step toward addressing these issues by creating the Prevention and Public Health Fund. By law, the fund must be used "to provide for expanded and sustained national investment in prevention and public health programs to improve health and help restrain the rate of growth in private and public health care costs. The Prevention and Public Health Fund provides critical resources to our state and local health departments to keep our communities healthy and safe from infectious disease, lead poisoning, tobacco-related diseases and much more. For example, every 10 percent increase in funding for community-based public health programs is estimated to reduce deaths due to preventable causes by 1 to 7 percent, and a $2.9 billion investment in community-based disease prevention programs was estimated to save $16.5 billion annually within five years (in 2004 dollars)." (p. 1).

Source: National Prevention Council

Report: National Prevention Strategy: America's Plan for Better Health and Wellness (2011)

Key takeaways: "The Affordable Care Act, landmark health legislation passed in 2010, created the National Prevention Council and called for the development of the National Prevention Strategy to realize the benefits of prevention for all Americans' health." "Although America provides some of the world's best health care and spent over $2.5 trillion for health in 2009, the U.S. still ranks below many countries in life expectancy, infant mortality, and many other indicators of healthy life. Most of our nation's pressing health problems can be prevented. Eating healthfully and engaging in regular physical activity, avoiding tobacco, excessive alcohol use, and other drug abuse, using seat belts, and receiving preventive services and vaccinations are just a few of the ways people can stay healthy. Health is more than merely the absence of disease; it is physical, mental, and social well-being. Investments in prevention complement and support treatment and care. Prevention policies and programs can be cost-effective, reduce health care costs, and improve productivity (Appendix 1). The National Prevention Strategy's core value is that Americans can live longer and healthier through prevention." (p. 8)

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

Report: Does Prevention Save Money? That's the Wrong Question (No date)

Key Takeaways: Prevention is necessary, but we need to ask if we are targeting the right individuals and populations in our specific preventive efforts. We need to look at knowing the most impactful preventive strategies. While some studies show that prevention may not save on health care system costs, if we learn to target our prevention efforts we can have a much greater impact, not only on health care but cost savings as well. Yet, regardless of whether prevention saves on cost because prevention can save lives and improve the quality of life, we should invest in prevention and education ourselves about it.

Source: The New England Journal of Medicine

Report: Does Preventive Care Save Money? Health Economics and the Presidential Candidates (2008)

Key Takeaways: Studies have concluded that preventing illness can in some cases save money but in other cases can add to health care costs. Although some measures do save money, the vast majority reviewed in the health economics literature do not. Careful analysis of the costs and benefits of specific interventions, rather than broad generalizations, is critical. Such analysis could identify not only cost-saving preventive measures but also preventive measures that deliver substantial health benefits relative to their net costs; this analysis could also identify treatments that are cost-saving or highly efficient (i.e., cost-effective).

Source: University of Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews

Report: Prevention vs. Treatment: What's the Right Balance? (2012)

Key Takeaways: This is a collection of essays discussing the approaches for and against the balance between prevention and treatment in healthcare. Without reading the actual book itself, the review of the book only discusses a few select articles discussing treatment and prevention with no clear stance in either direction.

Source: Social Finance

Report: Why don't we fund more prevention (2019)

Key Takeaways: This article discusses that four issues most responsible for under investment in prevention: uncertainty, lack of accountability, reactivity, and wrong-pockets problems. First, uncertainty relates to genuine ambiguity about which programs will achieve policy goals. There is a lack of evidence pointing to proven programs and only have ambiguous success. Second, accountability is lacking as most programs are not measured carefully against preset standards. In the absence of specific, measurable, multiyear outcome goals, accountability – really getting a sense of what works and what doesn't, is impossible. Third, reactivity deals with pressure to resolve the urgent crisis at hand, rather than prevent them. Prevention involves mobilizing resources today to avoid negative outcomes tomorrow. This is a problem because elections require officials to demonstrate near-term results and disincentivize longer term investments. Fourth, wrong-pocket problems involve multiple jurisdictions contributing funds to address a problem. Complex social challenges span jurisdictions and agencies. The advantages of solving these issues are therefore diffuse. There are few mechanisms available that support benefit-sharing between agencies or levels of government. So, the activation energy needed to fund prevention remains prohibitive.

Attachment 4

Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2024

The Commission make the following recommendations for 2024:

Customize Benefit-Cost Model - The Budgeting for Results Unit continues to utilize the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model framework utilized since 2017. Due to staffing changes since 2021, the BFR Unit has not had the necessary inhouse expertise to expand the model to encompass variables such as race, ethnicity, geography, and other important inputs. In 2024, the BFR Unit should work to increase internal expertise and resources to position it to make improvements to the model. Additionally, the Unit should seek to establish partnerships with external organizations to ensure rigorous and vetted methods are applied to Illinois' program assessment and related work.

Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology - The Budgeting for Results methodology, in part, was guided by the federal Office of Management & Budget's work. The Unit should review current Federal guidance from the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Evaluation Sciences to refresh their work and the Unit's resource citations.

Healthcare Prevention and Treatment - The Commission recommends BFR staff continue the study of state-funded health-related programming for the FY25 enacted budget to identify the programs and amounts appropriated for treatment and the programs and amounts appropriated for prevention.

Reasonable Reporting Timeframes – Through the Commission's work reviewing statutory mandates, a common theme has emerged. Reporting required by state statute often does not account for the necessary time to gather, analyze, and transmit necessary data. For example, we have encountered numerous incidents where state agencies are required to report by July 1st, for the fiscal year ending June 30, or quarterly reporting due the day after the end of the quarter. Consequently, state agencies are not able to produce reports on time, or incomplete reports which make them liable to audit findings. The Commission recommends the Legislature make efforts to ensure that legislation requiring reporting provides at least one month from the end of the reporting period to the due date of required report.

Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion - While BFR staff has made good progress applying the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model to estimate the cost-effectiveness of state programs as part of its SPART process, resource constraints only permit a few program assessments to be completed annually. Challenges include lack of comparable programs in the model library, lack of national studies with which to establish effect sizes, and time required to complete evaluations. A larger volume of completed program assessments are needed to raise visibility and awareness around this work product. To increase the number of completed assessments, the Commission recommends that where needed, material from independent evaluations of Illinois programs (e.g., when Illinois is part of a larger national study) be utilized in place of an Illinois benefit-Cost analysis for the completion of SPARTs.

Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise - In addition to an on-staff economist, the Unit should seek to establish a network of persons with experience conducting benefit-cost analysis for ad-hoc professional support. These subject matter experts would advise staff and answer questions on various components of benefit-cost analysis related to the Unit's comprehensive program assessments.