

Budgeting for Results 5th Annual Commission Report

November 1, 2015

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A Letter from the Co-Chairs

November 1, 2015

To Governor Rauner and Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the Budgeting for Results Commission, we are pleased to submit our fifth annual report. This year's report marks the fifth anniversary of the passage of the Budgeting for Results (BFR) legislation (Public Acts 96-1529 and 96-958). In the years since the enactment of this most important legislation much has been done to establish the infrastructure necessary to measure state agency program performance, as envisioned and required by the statutes.

Since its formation, this Commission has been honored and proud to play a vital role in building the BFR framework. This Commission can look back on the following accomplishments:

- Established seven statewide result areas;
- Established nine statewide outcome areas;
- Built strategy maps of the statewide result and outcome areas;
- Provided training to state agencies on developing program logic models;
- Conducted a pilot evaluation of programs within the Education result area;
- Encouraged the publication of program performance data from the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) on the Governor's Office of Management and Budget website;
- Achieved the modification or repeal of forty-two unduly burdensome or duplicative state statutory mandates from sixteen state agencies; and
- Conducted fourteen public hearings at various locations throughout Illinois to hear testimony from a diverse cross-section of stakeholders.

As you can see much has been done, but more remains to be done to maximize the fullest potential of BFR. The next phase of the BFR is predicated on enhancing state program data collection and analysis to provide for comparisons of program performance.

We thank you in advance for your time and consideration, and we look forward to continuing to work together to ensure the economic and fiscal stability of Illinois.

Sincerely,

Dan Kotowski
Co-Chair

Steve Schnorf
Co-Chair

Budgeting for Results Commission

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Co-Chair: Steve Schnorf

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Introduction

Calendar year 2015 marks the fifth year since the passage of the Budgeting for Results (BFR) legislation. Since the law's enactment, there has been a great deal of work by various parties to bring BFR from concept to reality. This report highlights the BFR accomplishments over a half decade and looks ahead at what remains to be done.

To start, BFR 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" (Public Act 96-958). BFR is targeted at moving the state budget process towards measuring the contributions of each government program to a set of statewide priority outcomes and informing investment decisions to optimize the achievement of those outcomes.

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

- How tax dollars are being spent;
- If funded programs are achieving performance goals;
- If funded programs are achieving statewide outcome goals; and
- How to utilize 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 the Governor and the Commission.
- Strategy mapping efforts of July 2012 identified the state wide outcomes and definitions associated with results areas.
- There are more than 60 agencies 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.

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 & 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 incidents 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 health care costs by improving the health of Illinoisans.
Environment and Culture	Strengthen Cultural & 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.

Chronology

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

- July 2010
Public Act 96-0958 establishing the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process was signed into law by the Governor.
- 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 the Governor.
- 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, to each agency narrative submission.

- April 2013-February 2014
 GOMB in conjunction with state agencies worked to refine agency program inventories and performance measures. 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 measure 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.

- March 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.

Progress Report

Gubernatorial Transition

As part of the transition between gubernatorial administrations in January 2015, Governor Rauner continued the commitment to a results-based and data-driven budget through the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process. The Governor proposed his fiscal year 2016 budget in February 2015 using the seven statewide result areas and nine statewide priority outcomes. In addition, the Office of the Governor established the “Governor’s Office of Transformation” to oversee performance management and performance measurement activities at the agency level for agencies under the authority of the Governor.

To ensure continuity, the Rauner administration inventoried existing state agency Chief Results Officers (CROs) positions and asked agencies to prioritize staffing of vacant CRO positions. 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. In April, GOMB provided comprehensive state-wide training on BFR and IPRS for CROs.

Performance Measures

GOMB, in conjunction with over 70 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions, identified over 1,200 program performance measures used in the BFR process. Many of the existing performance measures are “legacy measures,” which had been developed for previous performance measurement purposes dating back to the 1990s. Using legacy measures allowed agencies to get a quick start in establishing performance measures for each program, without the added expense or delay of developing new measures, while GOMB established the electronic infrastructure to collect and track measurement data.

However, in most instances, the legacy measures do not sufficiently align a program’s contribution to the statewide outcome area it most significantly impacts. Consequently, new performance measures are required for the majority of programs. GOMB, the Governor’s Office of Transformation, and CROs are working to identify program-level performance measures that are more directly correlated to state outcomes. This is a long-term effort, and the majority of program measures will go through several iterations before the measure is determined to sufficiently represent a program’s impact on one of the statewide outcomes.

Illinois Performance Reporting System

The Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) is the state's web-based database for collecting program performance data for the approximately 400 state agency programs and 1,200 individual performance measures. The GOMB technology team designed, developed, and deployed the data collection component of IPRS. System design, architecture, and programming were completed in-house at GOMB.

The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to GOMB on a regular basis. The data collection module allows agencies to provide detailed programmatic information obtained from agency program logic models. In addition, IPRS allows agencies to track appropriations with each program, allowing GOMB to link appropriations to programmatic outcomes more efficiently and effectively.

Fiscal year 2015 was the first full year of performance data collection utilizing the IPRS database. In the spring of calendar year 2015, the GOMB information technology team enhanced the IPRS with the ability to export program performance reports from the IPRS database in the form of PDFs. These PDFs contain all summary program information, appropriations, and key performance measure information associated with the program. The Commission recognizes that expenditure management is a key component of performance management. As the state's ERP system is implemented, the capacity to track spending by program will also be captured in the IPRS database. In August 2015, GOMB improved government transparency for performance data by making the IPRS PDFs for all agencies under the authority of the governor public by posting them to the GOMB public website. The PDFs can be accessed by visiting the "Budgeting for Results" tab on the GOMB public website at Budget.Illinois.gov. GOMB will update the performance data quarterly.

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)

BFR is predicated upon strong program-level performance measurement. Grant programs comprise approximately two-thirds of the state budget. GATA established the statutory framework to ensure that grant performance is measured effectively. GATA, 30 ILCS 708, is a product of the Illinois Single Audit Commission (ILSAC), created by Public Act 98-47.

GATA strives to increase grant funds accountability and transparency while reducing administrative burdens by adopting federal guidance and regulations as specified in Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards codified at 2 CFR 200. Pursuant to GATA Section 25(4)(G), GOMB with the advice and technical assistance of the ILSAC, must adopt supplemental rules pertaining to the issuance of grants that include

performance measures and statewide prioritized goals under Budgeting for Results. Under GATA, IPRS performance measurements will be incorporated into the grants management protocol.

GATA is intended to comply with the General Assembly's directives to:

- Develop a coordinated, non-redundant process for the provision of effective and efficient oversight of the selection and monitoring of grant receipts, thereby ensuring quality programs and limiting fraud waste and abuse, and
- Define the purpose, scope, applicability and responsibilities in the life cycle of a grant.

The goals of GATA include:

- Focusing on program outcomes by adopting both Federal performance measures and Illinois' Budgeting for Results;
- Promoting a cross-sector cooperative effort by engaging State agency and grantee input for rulemaking and implementation recommendations;
- Maintaining a uniform process for Federal, Federal pass-through and State funded programs throughout the entire life cycle of a grant by leveraging Federal guidance;
- Optimizing resources by coordinating grant-monitoring activities to promote efficient use of scarce resources; and
- Providing training and technical assistance for State agency staff and grantees.

Illinois is receiving national recognitions as the only state in the nation to adopt uniform rules throughout the entire life cycle of a grant. The BFR Commission recognizes the need for life-cycle grant administration. By providing grantees uniform guidance and tools to enhance oversight and performance measurement, GATA positions grantees and Illinois for success.

Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

The Commission's 2015 BFR public engagement efforts included public hearings held at the following locations:

- Chicago – James R. Thompson Center and
- Springfield – University of Illinois Springfield.

The goal of the hearings was to gather feedback and testimonies to help Commissioners understand stakeholder needs and opinions relative to program performance management and the advancement of the BFR initiative. The hearings were attended by state agency CROs and representatives and stakeholders from diverse sectors, including human services, education, and economic development. It is estimated that 80 individuals participated in the 2015 BFR public hearings.

Commissioners engaged with stakeholders and agency representatives in a frank, open and informative exchange of ideas. To engage a wider audience, the Chicago hearing utilized teleconferencing so stakeholders could participate remotely. In addition, the Chicago hearing was the first BRF public hearing to be broadcast live over the Internet. A video recording of the hearing is available from [Blueroomstream.com](http://livestream.com/blueroomstream/events/4404527/videos/101431339) at the following web address:

<http://livestream.com/blueroomstream/events/4404527/videos/101431339>

Commission Subcommittees

Mandates Review Subcommittee

One requirement established in the statute (15 ILCS 20/50-25) for the Budgeting for Results Commission is to “review existing mandated expenditures and include in its [November 1st] report recommendations for the termination of mandated expenditures.” In 2014, several of the Commission’s recommendations for mandated expenditures were drafted in Senate Bill 3443 (Public Act 98-692) and House Bill 4663 (Public Act 98-687), and passed by both chambers. These Public Acts eliminated or modified 26 different mandates for 14 different agencies.

In the fall of 2015, the Budgeting for Results Mandates Subcommittee asked agencies to identify statutory mandates the agency considered outdated, duplicative, or unduly burdensome on agency operations. The agency-submitted list of mandates was compiled by GOMB and included a total of 127 mandates.

The Budgeting for Results Mandates Subcommittee met in early October 2015 to conduct an initial review of agency recommendations for the elimination or modification of mandates. Following the review, the Subcommittee recommended 84 mandates to the full Commission for approval. The Commission approved list of mandates recommended for modification or repeal can be found in Appendix A of this report.

Budget Transparency Subcommittee

Improving transparency in the budget process remains a core goal of Budgeting for Results. Over the recent years, GOMB has significantly enhanced budget transparency by posting detailed online data:

- Capital grants (DCEO Grant Tracker);
- Three-year budget projections;
- Detailed data on the Governor’s proposed budget;
- Update on the enacted state budget;
- Agency budget fact sheets;
- Detailed data on transfers out of the General Funds;

- Public survey on budget priorities; and
- Monthly report on backlog of unpaid bills.

The purpose of the Budgeting for Results Subcommittee on Budget Transparency is to develop a plan to make the state budgeting process the most transparent, publicly accessible budgeting process in the nation. To further the efforts of this Subcommittee, Senate Republican Staff compiled research and data in relation to various budget transparency and accessibility methods and provisions utilized in other states. A list of potential provisions designed to improve budget transparency in Illinois was created based on this data. The Subcommittee is looking forward to presenting this research to the Commission. The final report is set to be completed by January 1, 2016.

Progress Update on 2014 Commission Recommendations

Budget Transparency

Improving transparency in the budget process remains a core goal of Budgeting for Results. GOMB continues its commitment to budget transparency by posting detailed online data for both the Governor's proposed budget and the budget approved by the General Assembly. In accordance with the requirements of 15 ILCS 20/50-30, the transparency subcommittee is working in conjunction with legislative staff to identify best practices that Illinois may implement to enhance budget transparency.

Revenue Estimates

The budget process in the General Assembly has improved in regard to the use of reliable and evidenced-based revenue estimates. Both the Legislative and the Executive branches utilize econometric analysis to develop evidence-based revenue estimates that are utilized for budget making by the General Assembly. In recent years, the General Assembly adopted revenue figures from the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, a legislative support agency that has statutory responsibility for preparing revenue estimates.

Statutory Transfers

Annually, approximately \$2.4 billion (excluding debt services) in revenue is automatically transferred out the General Funds to other state funds and are not subject the appropriation process.

Transparency regarding statutory transfers has improved. In accordance with the requirements of Public Act 98-24, GOMB prepares an annual report on all transfers from the General Funds into other state funds.

The General Assembly should consider additional options to report and review statutory transfers. These transfers should be considered comparable to state expenditures during the appropriations process. The history, intent, and current need of all statutory budget transfers should be evaluated. Funding through statutory transfers should be subject to the annual appropriations process.

Budget Projections

In 2015, GOMB's annual economic and fiscal policy report followed the Commission's recommendation that the report include *projections* for both revenues *and* expenditures based on current law and policies.

Fiscal Planning

The Commission has recommended the state establish a long-term fiscal planning process based on projected liabilities and revenues. Special attention should be given to programs that appear to be growing at financially unsustainable rates.

State and Federal Resources

Decisions regarding allocation of resources would be enhanced if relevant budget documents distinguished between state and federal revenue sources within the General Funds and within "Other State Funds." In FY 2015 the General Funds received about \$4 billion in federal revenues. Some special state funds receive only state revenue, some receive only federal revenue, and some have a mixture of revenue sources. Budget management could be enhanced with the ability to distinguish between the sources of funds.

State Sources Outside the General Funds

Some special state funds carry substantial balances from year to year. The General Assembly should consider surplus state revenue, outside General funds, when making budget decisions.

Commission Recommendations and Next Steps

Sub-Outcomes

The BFR implementation team should continue working to define sub-outcomes within each outcome area. To ensure that appropriate sub-outcomes are selected and that programs are well-aligned, the implementation team should map out all programs within each outcome and work with experts to define proper sub-outcomes. During this process, the team and their respective agencies should review their program inventory to ensure it remains current.

Refinement of Program and Priority Metrics

The BFR implementation team should continue to meet with individual agencies to review and refine their program metrics in the IPRS system. This is an ongoing process. Agencies have made significant progress in the five years since BFR was enacted.

Program Evaluation and Comparison

Utilizing periodic program performance data reporting, the Commission recommends that a methodology and tool(s) be developed to evaluate program performance and compare programs within outcome areas.

BFR Commission Composition

To better enable the Commission to review, analyze, and recommend metrics for a broad array of state agencies, it is recommended that the Commission be composed of members who reflect a broad array of experience and knowledge from across the seven statewide result areas.

Data Collection and Analysis

The performance data collection process continues to evolve. IPRS provides a technology solution for gathering, recording and reporting. The Commission recommends GOMB continue to enhance IPRS or explore other technology to make agency data reporting more user friendly

for agency data reporting. Technology solutions should be explored to make performance data available on a public website where the public and decision makers can more easily access available performance data.

Budget Review

The Commission recommends the budget review process include an assessment of all budget dollars that are automatically spent.

Legislative Engagement

The Commission recommends that the Legislature work with GOMB to identify opportunities to align the Legislature's "ISL" data collection forms with BFR's priorities, outcomes, and program metrics. In addition, the Commission recommends that General Assembly appropriations staff work with the ERP project team to develop an interface and process to allow General Assembly staff to generate real time, customized reports on agency appropriations, spending and performance. This functionality will result in efficiencies that will save the General Assembly staff time and resources and eliminate the need to query individual agencies to obtain information.

Conclusion

Budgeting for Results has evolved over the last five years. It continues to maintain a consistent emphasis on budgeting transparency and results management. BFR began as a concept and now provides the public with quarterly updates on program performance. There is great opportunity to build upon the BFR accomplishments and progress to the next levels of data analytics and budget management.

BFR is an evolutionary and iterative process. For BFR to be most successful and continue to provide useful data and an analytical lens to view resource allocation decisions, there must be a continued commitment and involvement of the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch and stakeholders throughout Illinois. The Commission respectfully seeks such commitment and looks forward to cooperative efforts to advance the BFR framework into a cornerstone for Illinois budget management.

Appendix A

	Agency Name and Number	Mandate Name	Mandate Description: What does the Mandate Do?	Statutory Reference	Background: Why was the Mandate Enacted	Agency Recommendation:	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
1	406 AGRICULTURE		The mandate requires each county to establish and maintain a coordinated program for control and eradication of noxious weeds within the county.	505 ILCS 100/7	Before the advent of modern pesticides, many areas of the state were infested with noxious weeds which, if not controlled, would spread to other areas and adversely impact production agriculture.	The agency recommends making the mandate permissive.	minimal
2	406 AGRICULTURE		Mandate creates the Local Legacy Program. Establishes a Local Legacy Board to carry out the Program. Also establishes a Local Steering Committee that can apply for and receive grants from the Board for the development of a Resource Protection Plan. Board is required to submit a report to the General Assembly and the Governor on progress in fulfilling the purposes of the Act.	20 ILCS 3988/	Sensitive natural resources such as farmland, natural areas, plus cultural resources may not be given adequate consideration when planning for new development (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial) and those resources may be permanently lost. The intent of the Act is for county-municipal partnerships to voluntarily inventory those resources, develop a Resource Protection Plan and to implement their plans under the guidance of the Board and the Steering Committee.	Recommendation that the Mandate be made Permissive. There has been insufficient human power in the Department to implement the Act. In addition, layoffs are currently slated for the Department.	\$0 if Mandate is made Permissive, otherwise unknown
3	406 AGRICULTURE		20 ILCS 3988/ Legacy Act Proposed Language		Legislative language submitted to GOMB.		
4	416 CMS	CMS Office Supply Revolving Fund	Authorizes CMS to establish and operate office supply stockrooms where it finds that the office supply needs of more than one agency may be more efficiently or economically served by centralized State distribution. Requires CMS to purchase stocks of supplies from the Office Supplies Revolving Fund and keep detailed records. Requires CMS to bill the State agencies receiving materials from the stockrooms.	20 ILCS 405/405-225; 30 ILCS 105/6p	CMS offered this service in the past.	REPEAL. Individual agencies have the ability to purchase their own supplies for their agency needs at a competitive price through established State contracts. The Office Supply Revolving fund no longer exists. CMS simply procures master contracts whereby the agencies can purchase their supplies directly from the vendors without any overhead. Repeal the language in the Finance Act regarding the Office Supply Revolving Fund since the Fund and the service are no longer operable. (30 ILCS 105/6p) (from Ch. 127, par. 142p) and language in 20 ILCS 405/405-225 regarding Office Supply Stock Rooms.	Exact amount TBD.
5	416 CMS	Illinois Prescription Drug Discount Program	The statutes enable the program and fund administration and authorization.	30 ILCS 105/5.595; 320 ILCS 55;	This program was intended to be a savings program under the Blagojevich administration that did not materialize and became further defunct when the administering program was deconsolidated from Healthcare and Family Services back to CMS.	REPEAL. The program and corresponding fund is defunct. Language is necessary to provide for the transfer of unexpended funds into the General Revenue Fund.	GOMB has already swept this fund but there is approximately \$400.00 still available. The fund needs to be formally closed so remaining funds can be transferred to GRF.
6	420 DCEO		The mandate describes the purposes and duties of the Illinois Literacy Council and establishes the composition of that council, including a representative from the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity		The mandate was enacted as part of the Illinois Literacy Act, 15 ILCS 322, <i>et seq.</i> , which recognized and sought to reduce the level of illiteracy in Illinois based on relevant statistics from 1987	Repealed, as it does not appear that the Illinois Literacy Council is still in existence	\$0

	Agency Name and Number	Mandate Name	Mandate Description: What does the Mandate Do?	Statutory Reference	Background: Why was the Mandate Enacted	Agency Recommendation:	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
7	420 DCEO		The mandate describes the purposes and duties of the Illinois Literacy Council and establishes the composition of that council, including a representative from the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	15 ILCS 322/20	The mandate was enacted as part of the Illinois Literacy Act, 15 ILCS 322, <i>et seq.</i> , which recognized and sought to reduce the level of illiteracy in Illinois based on relevant statistics from 1987	Repealed, as it does not appear that the Illinois Literacy Council is still in existence	\$0.00
8	420 DCEO		The mandate creates the Illinois Steel Development Board and defines its composition and duties.	20 ILCS 605/605-425	The mandate was enacted to create an advisory board empowered to support the development and promotion of Illinois and American steel.	Repealed, as it does not appear the board is active, with about 85% of its membership vacant and reimbursement of board costs are subject to appropriation.	
9	420 DCEO		The mandate authorizes the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity to conduct a study regarding the availability of quality health care workforce and future needs of health care, subject to appropriation, and complete the study by July 1, 2007.	20 ILCS 605/605-430	The mandate was enacted to evaluate the present and future state of the health care workforce in order to evaluate and address any needs in that industry.	Repealed, as the mandate's purpose was to be satisfied by July 1, 2007 and it is subject to appropriation and available State funds.	
10	420 DCEO		The mandate provides that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity shall create a Business Assistance Office and sets forth the scope of that office's duties and obligations, including submitting a report on paperwork reduction to the Governor and General Assembly by January 1, 1985	20 ILCS 605-500(5)	The mandate provides generally for the support of new and existing businesses as well as entrepreneurs and small businesses as well as to analyze the registrations, licenses and reports of such businesses.	Repealed, as to the report due on January 1, 1985 by removing that section of 20 ILCS 605-500(5).	
11	420 DCEO		The mandate requires the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity to provide job skills training, job placement, client management, as supportive services for Earnfare participants using "existing II-A funds" under the Job Training Partnership Act.	20 ILCS 605/605-825	The mandate was enacted to provide job skills training, job placement, client management, and supportive services for Earnfare participants.	Repealed, as the Job Training Partnership Act was repealed by the Workforce Investment Act of 1988 during the Clinton Administration and the mandate is subject to funding that was still in existence as of January 1, 2000.	Has never been funded
12	420 DCEO		The mandate requires that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity serve as a clearing house for local government problems and aid such governments with respect to financial and administrative matters.	20 ILCS 605/605-940	The mandate was enacted to, among other things, require the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity to provide advice and assistance to local governments with respect to administrative and fiscal matters, including in the forms of grants, programs and other matters.	Repeal, or at least make the mandate permissive in nature, in light of the current budget and fiscal situation.	
13	420 DCEO		The mandate requires that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity foster the development of safe and decent housing including coordination and administration of various programs including various duties of the former State Housing Board.	20 ILCS 605/605-945	The mandate was enacted to assist in developing safe and decent housing for Illinoisans.	Repeal, or at least make the mandate permissive in nature, in light of the current budget and fiscal situation.	Not clear at this time
14	420 DCEO		The mandate was enacted to create a Motor Sports Promotion Council Task Force to gather information and make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly regarding the motor sports racing industry.	20 ILCS 605/605-970	The mandate was enacted to gather information and provide recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly regarding the motor sports racing industry by February 1, 2004.	Repealed, as the report and recommendations contemplated by the mandate were due February 1, 2004 and there is no on-going obligations and the members of the task force were appointed in 2003 and 2004.	
15	420 DCEO		The mandate, known as the Family Farm Assistance Act, provides that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity shall develop a Farm Family Assistance Program to provide retraining and employment services in order to allow farmers to remain in farming or obtain gainful employment if unable to do so.	20 ILCS 660/1, <i>et seq</i>	The mandate was enacted to provide financial and other assistance to farmers dislocated as a result of farm closing or layoffs.	Repealed, as duplicative of the Illinois Workforce Investment Board activities directed at farmers and agriculture and in light of current fiscal environment.	

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16	420 DCEO		The mandate provides that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity shall, on or before March 1 of each year beginning in 1990, issue a report to the Governor and General Assembly describing its authorities under this Act and describing the energy efficiency programs and projects undertaken by units of local government with the assistance of the Department.	20 ILCS 1115	The mandate was enacted to provide reporting regarding the efforts of local government, with assistance from the state, with respect to energy efficiency programs.	Repeal, as out of date and redundant to other much-larger efforts undertaken through the Department's requirements under the Energy Efficiency Portfolio (220 ILCS 5/12-103).	Limited
17	420 DCEO		The mandate creates the Freedom Trail Commission which includes the Director of the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, or his/her designee, as one of the representatives to serve on that commission.	20 ILCS 3405/20	The mandate was enacted in an effort to protect, preserve, and promote the legacy of the freedom trail and the Underground Railroad and report to the General Assembly by February 1, 2004.	Repealed, as the report and recommendations contemplated by the mandate were due February 1, 2004.	
18	420 DCEO		The mandate creates the Interagency Energy Conservation Committee, to be chaired and staffed by the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity.	20 ILCS 3953/15, 20	The mandate was enacted to annually assess opportunities for energy cost reduction in State-owned and leased buildings, including modifications to new capital bills and other State-funded projects.	Repealed, as it does not appear that the commission still performs the duties assigned and is subject to funding from GRF.	Staff member salary
19	420 DCEO		The mandate establishes the Will-Kankakee Regional Development Authority to address the then-existing labor surplus in that region, and appoints Director of the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, or his/her designee as a member.	70 ILCS 535/1, <i>et seq</i>	The mandate was enacted to address the then-existing labor surplus in the Will-Kankakee region.	Repealed, as based on dated labor statistics, the Authority does not appear to be active as the last item posted on its website is from 2000, and subject to funding through GRF.	
20	420 DCEO		The mandate provides a one-time grant in 1963 for the Board of Economic Development to publicize the regional port district of Illinois.	70 ILCS 1840, <i>et seq</i>	The mandate was enacted to publicize Illinois ports.	Repealed, as one-time grant for \$50,000 in 1963.	
21	420 DCEO		The mandate provides that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, as well as other agencies, must report to the State Board of Education a listing of all education, training, or intern programs, grants, loans or other services to adults.	105 ILCS 410/1, <i>et seq</i>	The mandate was enacted to establish a reporting mechanism for adult education programs.	Repealed, as unfunded and redundant with other reporting mechanisms	
22	420 DCEO		The mandate provides that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity will work with other departments to develop programs for employment and career development of high-risk youth.	325 ILCS 25/1, <i>et seq</i>	The mandate was enacted to provide assistance for employability and career development for high-risk youth in Illinois.	Repealed, as redundant of the Workforce Investment Act program which provides funding for career development for high-risk youth in conjunction with other agencies.	
23	420 DCEO		The mandate created a workforce task force for persons with disabilities and named the Director of the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity as a member of that task force.	405 ILCS 80/10-5, 10-10, 10-15	The task force was created to assist persons with disabilities with employment on a state-wide and systemic basis by evaluating and reporting of suggestions and recommendations to the General Assembly.	Repealed, as the required report was due within six (6) months of the effective date of the statutory provision (8-9-2001).	
24	420 DCEO		To accept grants or financial assistance from the federal government that helps achieve a wider diffusion and more effective application of science and technology in business, commerce and industry.	20 ILCS 605/605-40	The State Technical Services Act was intended to be either locally held or non-appropriated.	Repeal: Per the Comptroller, the State Technical Services Act Fund was dissolved on April 1, 1976. The fund was originally established in 1966 and the last activity date was June, 1974.	
25	420 DCEO		The State Housing Fund shall be used for grants in aid of housing, development, redevelopment projects	30 ILCS 105/6b-3	The mandate was enacted for development of housing projects	Repealed: Per the Comptroller, the State Housing Fund was dissolved by the Comptroller on September 15, 1972. The Department has not expended money out of the fund for over 20 years. Not a core agency mission of the Department.	

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26	426 DOC	Risks, Assets, and Needs Assessment Task Force	The Governor's Office shall convene a Risks, Assets, and Needs Assessment Task Force to develop plans for the adoption, validation, and utilization of such an assessment tool. The Task Force shall include, but not be limited to, designees from the Department of Corrections who are responsible for parole services, designees from the Attorney General's Office, Prisoner Review Board, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Sentencing Policy Advisory Council and the State Appellate Defender. Task Force's plans shall be released by 01-01-11 and shall include listed criteria.	730 ILCS 190/15(c) thru 730 ILCS 190/15(d)	Unknown	The agency recommends that this mandate be repealed. The RANA Task Force was officially dissolved by Governor Quinn by Executive Order 13-05 in May 2013.	N / A
27	426 DOC		Electronic data files containing all notification form information and arsonists' photographs being released from an IDOC facility shall be shared on a regular basis with the ISP. In addition, the Department is further to advise the person in writing that the failure to register or other violation(s) of the act will result in revocation of parole, mandatory supervised release or conditional release. The Department also to obtain information about where the person expects to reside, work, and attend school upon his or her discharge, parole or release and also report the information to the Illinois State Police. In addition, the Act (730 ILCS 148/80) states the applicability is only to those individuals that are going to reside, be employed, or attend school within the City of Chicago until a statewide system (ISP's I-CLEAR database is implemented).	730 ILCS 148/15 & 730 ILCS 148/80.	Unknown	The Illinois Department of Corrections would like to have this mandate repealed. There is no interfacing of the respective agency systems, nor is there funding to create such a system.	This is currently an unfunded mandate.
28	426 DOC		The Department shall have authority to develop rules to establish a pilot residential and treatment program for women offenders. The Department shall report to the Governor and General Assembly before September 1st each year on the program, if the program is operational, including composition by sentence, age, race and offense.	730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.3	Unknown	This agency recommends this mandate be repealed. There has been no funding provided to complete the statutorily required actions (unfunded mandate) and it fails to take into account the women's ATC already operational (Fox Valley) and the parolee home (The Women's Treatment Center) that the Department currently funds for parolee placement.	N / A
29	426 DOC		The Department shall establish a pilot program to permit committed persons to visit family members through interactive video conference. Beginning on 10-1-2010 and through 10-1-2012 the Department shall issue annual report to the General Assembly regarding the implementation and effectiveness of the program.	730 ILCS 5/3-7-2(f-5)	Unknown	If not already considered sunset, the agency requests that this mandate be repealed. The agency has procured a vendor for video visitation services and is in the process of implementing services statewide.	N/A

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30	426 DOC		To submit annual report to Governor and General Assembly concerning persons committed to the Department, its institutions, facilities and programs of all moneys expended and received and on what accounts expended and received. Report shall include ethnic and racial background data, not identifiable to an individual, of all persons committed the Department, its institutions, facilities and programs.	730 ILCS 5/3-5-3	Unknown	The agency recommends that this mandate be repealed. Given the limited staffing resources, the report is burdensome to produce and is available in other public formats such as the Illinois Comptroller's Public Accountability Report and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget's Budget Book.	Approximately \$10 thousand in staffing resources and supplies.
31	426 DOC		The Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections shall be non-voting ex officio member of the Public Safety Agency Network.	50 ILCS 725/20	Unknown	The agency recommends that this mandate be repealed. The agency has no knowledge of any meetings and this consistently comes up as part of compliance reviews.	N / A
32	427 DES		IDES is required to accept and assist in the prosecution of complaints of race, color, creed, sex, religion, physical or mental disability unrelated to ability, or national origin discrimination in hiring or training by defense contractors in Illinois.	775 ILCS 20 – Defense Contract Employment Discrimination Act	Pre-World War II antidiscrimination statute to make it the public policy of the state of Illinois to facilitate the rearmament and defense program of the Federal government by the integration into the war defense industries of the state of Illinois of all available types of labor, skilled, semi-skilled and common without discrimination as to race, color, creed, sex, religion, physical or mental disability unrelated to ability, or national origin whatsoever.	The mandate should be repealed. It's been superseded by modern-era civil rights laws. To IDES' knowledge, no one has filed a complaint under the statute for at least 25 years. As an alternative to outright repeal of the Act, the Act could be amended to eliminate any enforcement role for IDES (complaints may also be filed with the Attorney General and state's attorneys, both of whom are also charged with enforcing the Act).	There is no cost savings anticipated but will avoid potential audit findings for noncompliance with the mandate.
33	427 DES		Requires IDES to provide the Department of Financial Institutions (predecessor of 440 DFPR) with a list of employers each year.	820 ILCS 405/1900P	At the time the mandate was enacted, the information IDES was required to provide was considered potentially useful to the Department of Financial Institutions. However, DFI's successor agency – the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation - indicates it does not need the information.	The mandate should be repealed. IDES currently does not have a Shared Data Agreement with the 440 DFPR. The 440 DFPR has indicated it does not need the data. Legislation making changes to the UI Act (820 ILCS 405) typically have not moved unless there has been an agreement between the business and labor communities.	There is no cost savings anticipated but will avoid potential audit findings for noncompliance with the mandate.
34	427 DES		Requires the Director of Employment Security or his/her designee to appoint a member to serve on the Workforce Task Force for Persons with Disabilities. The Task Force's responsibilities include identifying strategies to foster parity in the employment levels of persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities, as well as identifying impediments to training, hiring and retaining personal care assistants for persons with disabilities.	405 ILCS 80/10-5 through 10-15	The Task Force was established to improve the employment levels of persons with disabilities and help persons with disabilities remain in their own homes. However, it does not appear that the Task Force is currently active, and its responsibilities seem to overlap at least to some extent with those of the Employment and Economic Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities Task Force, which remains active and also includes a representative from the Department.	The mandate should be repealed, with the Task Force's responsibilities blended as appropriate with those of the Employment and Economic Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities Task Force.	Since the Task Force is apparently not currently active, there are no costs associated with it. Eliminating the Task Force, however, will avoid potential audit findings for noncompliance with the mandate.
35	427 DES		Creates the Social Security Retirement Pay Task Force.	820 ILCS 405/611.1	Illinois is one of only two states that will still reduce an individual's unemployment compensation if they are also receiving Social Security retirement pay; called the "social security offset". This task force was established to analyze the social security offset's impact on individuals and make a recommendation to the General Assembly as to the advisability of repealing or altering the social security offset.	The mandate should be repealed. The task force has already completed its work. Final report can be found here: http://www.ides.illinois.gov/SSRPTF_documents/ReportFinal.pdf	

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36	440 DFPR		In cases when a residential mortgage broker licensee fails to file a financial compilation as required, the Department is required to go through a bidding process for certified public accountant (CPA) services to conduct an audit of the licensee's books at the licensee's expense.	205 ILCS 635/3-2(g)	In order for the Department to determine if the residential mortgage broker licensee has sufficient minimum net worth of \$50,000 to comply with the statute and have financial strength to safely conduct licensable activities with consumers and the industry.	Repealed. The Department has never used this provision. It is more feasible for the Department to order the licensee to directly obtain CPA services subject to the Department's approval.	Unknown (eliminates process of advertising for bids)
37	440 DFPR		It requires all residential mortgage loan servicers to submit all loans in default or foreclosure within 18 months of origination.	815 ILCS 137/115	This mandate was enacted for the Department to utilize the default and foreclosure report to evaluate licensees and based on this data the Department may initiate an examination.	Repealed. The Department collects this data via call reports. This data is available on a quarterly basis and it evaluated by the Division of Banking. Thus, in essence the default foreclosure report is a duplication of data.	exceeds \$100,000
38	442 DHR		The Mandate requires State Agencies to include in their affirmative action plans numerical hiring goals for the employment of qualified persons with disabilities, based on the proportion of people with work disabilities in the Illinois labor force as reflected in the most recent decennial Census.	775 ILCS 5/2-105(B)(3)(e).	This mandate was enacted to ensure State Agencies actively hire persons with disabilities. At the time of enactment, the decennial Census was the source of information available.	We recommend that "decennial Census" be replaced with "employment data made available by the U.S. Census Bureau." The U.S. Census Bureau now provides employment data for persons with disabilities through the American Community Survey which is an ongoing survey which provides this vital information on a yearly basis.	None
39	478 HFS		Establishes an expedited long-term care eligibility determination and enrollment system to reduce long-term care determinations to 90 days or fewer by July 1, 2014 and streamline the long-term care enrollment process.	305 ILCS 5/11-5.4	To reduce long-term care determinations to 90 days or fewer.	The interim reports were due only twice and were submitted. We recommend changing the ongoing monthly report to quarterly. There could be issues with the NF associations to change it.	
40	478 HFS	Division of Finance	The Comptroller and Treasurer were directed to transfer \$140 million from the General Revenue Fund for deposit into the FY12 Hospital Relief Fund in quarterly installments beginning on the effective date of the underlying Act of the General Assembly. HFS then received a FY13 appropriation from the fund (assuming the \$140 million deposit, plus federal match revenue) for the purpose of making Medical Assistance payments to hospitals.	30 ILCS 105/8.51	The fund was enacted to provide resources intended to restore a hospital funding cut.	HFS recommends eliminating the fund. Medical Assistance payments were made, per appropriation authority granted in FY13, in an amount that utilized the fund's resources. The fund is no longer used and is not shown as active on the Comptroller's website.	\$0
41	478 HFS	Division of Finance	The Medical Assistance Provider Payment Fund was created in 1994 (FY95) for the purposes of making payments for Medical Assistance services and related administrative expenses. In addition to federal match resulting from fund expenditures, the fund statute designated certain transfers from the General Revenue Fund and short-term borrowing proceeds under authority granted in the Medicaid Liability Liquidity Borrowing Act as permissible fund receipts	305 ILCS 5/5-16.4	The fund was enacted to provide short-term borrowing and other dedicated resources for the purpose of making Medical Assistance payments during a period of lengthy provider payment cycles.	HFS recommends eliminating the fund. The fund is no longer used and is not shown as active on the Comptroller's website.	\$0
42	478 HFS	Division of Finance	The Medicaid Liability Liquidity Borrowing Act authorized borrowing during June 2004 in an amount not to exceed \$850 million for purposes of making Medical Assistance payments. The amounts authorized under the Act were not to be borrowed for longer than one year.	30 ILCS 342	The Act provided short-term borrowing for the purposes of making Medical Assistance payments and maximizing federal match revenue.	HFS recommends repealing the Act. The authorized borrowing authority was limited to June 2004.	\$0

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43	482 DPH	Advisory Committee for Family Practice Residency Programs	Section 4.09 of the Family Practice Residency Act [110 ILCS 935/4.09] states that the Advisory Committee for Family Practice Residency Programs shall consult with the Department in the determination of Designated Shortage Areas, eligibility criteria for the allocation of funds under Section 4.01 of the Act and the awarding of scholarships under Sections 4.03 and 4.04 of the Act.	Section 4.09 of the Family Practice Residency Act [110 ILCS 935/4.09]	To provide input from family practice residency programs in connection with the grants and programs authorized in the Act.	The Department recommends that Section 4.09 be made permissive. The Department has not received an appropriation for any of the grants and programs under the Act since State Fiscal Year 2009. Since no funding has been available, the Advisory Committee has not met. The Department believes the role and responsibilities of the Advisory Committee should only be required when funding is implemented.	N/A
44	482 DPH	Aging Veterans Task Force repealed by EO 02-3	The mandate created an Aging Veterans Task Force to study the capability of the State to provide health care to veterans of the armed forces after the year 2000. The task force reported its recommendations to the Department back in 1999. Note an executive order in 2002, EO 02-3 issued April 1, 2002, abolished the Aging Veterans Task Force.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-80	The task force examined the future demands for health care by the State's aging veteran population and the ability of the State to provide that health care.	This mandate should be stricken from the statutes as it's 15 years old and was abolished by an executive order some thirteen years ago.	NONE
45	482 DPH	Advisory Panel on Minority Health	This mandate established an Advisory Panel on Minority Health which was due to submit its final report by January 1, 1998 to the Governor and the General Assembly. The panel was to examine and report on the health status of minorities, access to care, suggestions for health improvements, contracting and employment opportunities in the health care field for minorities and other areas and to make recommendations.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-210	This mandate was enacted to examine and improve health related issues impacting minority populations in Illinois.	Since the submission of the final report in 1998 by the advisory panel, the department has since established a Center for Minority Health to continue the evaluation of needed jobs and contracts to meet the health needs of minority populations throughout the state. Therefore the Advisory panel is a duplication of responsibilities and is no longer needed.	NONE
46	482 DPH	The Center for Comprehensive Health Planning	The mandate proposes to establish The Center for Comprehensive Health Planning at the Illinois Department of Public Health "to promote the distribution of health care services and improve the healthcare delivery system in Illinois by establishing a statewide Comprehensive Health Plan and ensuring a predictable, transparent, and efficient Certificate of Need process under the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act."	20 ILCS 2310/2310-217; also references to the Center for Comprehensive Health Planning in the Health Facilities Planning act (20 ILCS 3960)	This mandate was enacted as the result of the work of the Task Force on Health Planning Reform required by PA 95-0005. The task force was asked evaluate the current "Certificate of Need" (CON) program and recommend changes to the structure and function of both the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Board and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) in the review of applications to establish, expand, or modify health facilities and related capital expenditures.	Among other problems, a new governmental unit will not be as efficient at assessing the need for new healthcare facilities as the market. Further, there is no mechanism to fund a new Center for Comprehensive Health Planning. Limited appropriations have been made from the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund but that source is not sufficient to sustain both the Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board and a Center for Comprehensive Health Planning.	\$ at least 1 million.
47	482 DPH	Task Force on Cervical Cancer	Created a task force on cervical cancer which concluded April 1, 2009 by statute.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-353	Produce an analysis regarding the prevalence and burden of cervical cancer.	This mandate should be repealed since the statute provided a conclusion date for the task force at 4/1/2009.	None
48	482 DPH	Report in 2011 on criminal history record checks	Establishes a task force to provide a plan to revise the criminal history record check process by January 1, 2011.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-186	Apparently to reduce the regulatory burden of hospital inspections.	Should the Mandate Be Repealed? Yes, because the goals of the mandate has been accomplished.	Minimal
49	482 DPH	Hospital Inspection Program Review	This mandate required the Department of Public Health to review the hospital inspection programs of the Department under the Hospital Licensing Act and report by January 1, 2000.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-537	Should the Mandate Be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	This mandate should be repealed since the review was due 15 years ago.	

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50	482 DPH	Nurse assistants study in 2001	The purpose of the Committee was to address state laboratory issues, in particular the DNA testing backlog of the Illinois State Police (ISP) laboratories. The Committee is also meant to address other quality assurance issues and to make recommendations to improve State agency laboratory operations.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-227	The mandate appears to have been enacted to address the high rate of turnover in nurse assistant positions within long-term care facilities.	The mandate should be repealed since the report was due 15 years ago. Appropriations bills for implementing any program would be enacted separate from this mandate.	None
51	482 DPH	Spousal abuse report in 1996	This mandate required a study of the issue of spousal abuse to be completed January 1, 1996.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-310	This mandate was enacted to identify causes of spousal abuse and also specific age groups affected by spousal abuse. The report was to make recommendations for preventing spousal abuse and for a program.	This mandate should be repealed since it expired almost 20 years ago.	None
52	482 DPH	Study trauma center closures by 1992	This mandate requires the Department to study the impact of trauma care closures on delivery and access to emergency health care services and report to the General Assembly no later than June 1, 1992.	(20 ILCS 2310/2310-235)	Unknown as this mandate is over 20 years old and does not provide background within the statute.	This mandate should be repealed since it's more than 20 years old.	NONE
53	482 DPH	Organ Transplant Task Force	The organ transplant task force conducted an examination of the medical, legal, ethical, economic, and social issues presented by human organ procurement and transplantation. The task force report was due on or before January 1, 1999.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-395	This mandate was established to examine issues around organ transplantation and report in 1999.	This mandate was due to be completed more than fifteen years ago and should be repealed.	
54	482 DPH	program study – pregnant women and children	Required a proposal for consolidating all existing health programs required by law for pregnant women and infants into one comprehensive plan to be implemented by one or several agencies due in 1994.	20 ILCS 2310/Sec. 2310-445	Examine, in the early 1990s, whether programs for these populations would be more effective if consolidated.	This mandate should be repealed since the study was due more than 20 years ago.	NONE
55	482 DPH	Reporting on Psychiatry Practice Incentive grants	The purpose of the Psychiatry Practice Incentive Act is to improve access to psychiatric health care services through grants, loans, and loan forgiveness to help recruit and retain psychiatrists in shortage areas of Illinois. Section 35 of the Act requires the Department to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and Governor regarding the Act.	405 ILCS 100/35	The purpose of the annual report is to provide information regarding the results and progress of all programs established under the Act. The annual report is due on or before March 15 th of each calendar year.	The Department recommends that the mandate be made permissive. The Act was established on January 1, 2011. To date, the Department has never received an appropriation and no programs or activities have been implemented. For calendar years 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Department issued an annual report (in compliance with the requirements of Section 35). The report, however, has been limited to a description of the Act and a reference that no funding has been received. The Department recommends making the annual report mandate permissive to only be required if there is funding.	N/A
56	482 DPH	Telemedicine study	This mandate required the Department of Public Health to study telemedicine technology for individuals living in rural areas and homebound individuals with a final report due July 1, 1998.	20 ILCS 2305/8.3	Apparently to promote access to care through telemedicine.	This mandate should be repealed since the study was due almost 20 years ago. State legislation on telemedicine was recently enacted. As a result, the Department is looking to implement the newer mandate at 20 ILCS 2310/2310-306 for a telemedicine brochure through federal resources for telemedicine brochure to educate the general public.	NONE

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57	482 DPH	Health Data Task Force	Public Act 095-0418 amended the Department of Public Health Powers and Duties Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois by adding a new section: Health Data Task Force; purpose; implementation plan. The Health Data Task Force was convened in 2007 to create a system for public access to integrated health data. The Task Force was required to produce a plan with a phased and prioritized implementation timetable focusing on assuring access to and improving the quality of data necessary to understand health disparities. Public Act 095-0418 required the Task Force to submit annual reports to the General Assembly on the progress toward implementing the plan on or before July 1 of each year from 2008 through 2011.	20 ILCS 2310/2310-367	Health Data Task Force legislation was enacted to address the recommendations of the 2007 State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP). The SHIP called for improving access to health data to help communities and policymakers identify and solve health problems, making it a priority to use data to address racial, ethnic, and other disparities. The Health Data Task Force fulfilled the requirements of the enacted mandate.	The mandate should be repealed. The Health Data Task Force fulfilled the requirements of the legislation and has not met since producing the final progress report due on or before July 2011.	None
58	482 DPH	Study family practice residency program	Section 4.08 of the Family Practice Residency Act requires the Department to "design and coordinate a study for the purpose of assessing the characteristics of practice resulting from the family practice residency programs including but not limited to, information regarding the nature and scope of practices, location of practices, years of active practice necessary for the administration of this Act."	110 ILCS 935/4.08	The Department recommends that the section be repealed. A study may have been done 30 years ago. However, the mandate has expired and should be repealed.	The Department recommends that the section be repealed. A study may have been done 30 years ago. However, the mandate has expired and should be repealed.	NONE
59	482 DPH		The Act created the Illinois Stroke Task Force in 2002. The task force is charged with advising the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) on setting priorities for improvements in stroke prevention and treatment efforts.	P.A. 92-0710 [20 ILCS 2310-372]	The Illinois Stroke Task Force was established in 2002 to fill a need for encouraging collaboration around stroke reduction initiatives. At the time, the Illinois Department of Public Health received federal funding for stroke reduction activities. Since that time, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention restructured its funding for states and stroke reduction is no longer a primary focus.	REPEAL. The Illinois Department of Public Health has two duplicative advisory groups working on similar issues related to stroke prevention and treatment issues. The Illinois Stroke Task Force has not been convened since 2009 and is no longer active or viable. The other advisory body, the Illinois Stroke Advisory Subcommittee, has been actively meeting since 2011 with full participation and engagement by its members. The Illinois Stroke Task Force does not have authority to make substantive recommendations to the Department on the state's emergency response system to improve stroke interventions.	\$0. This is an unfunded mandate and the task force has not been convened since 2010.

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60	507 GOMB		Currently, each capital spending report is due on the first day of the end of each quarterly period in the fiscal year. This timing is out of sync with the majority of financial reports produced by GOMB, which generally are due within 45 days after the end of the quarter. GOMB also needs to gather descriptive information from the agencies concerning the various projects and what actions happened during the reporting period in order to complete the required report. Additionally, capital spending reports currently must be provided in both written and electronic format. Permitting electronic-only submission of the reports would save on time and printing costs, as well as provide for the ability to clearly document when these reports were submitted to the required parties.	20_ILCS_30 20/805	The mandate was originally contained in P.A. 96-34 (Representative Lang; President Cullerton).	The Capital Spending Accountability Law should be amended to change the due date of reports on capital spending from the first day of the end of each quarterly reporting period to 45 days after the end of the quarter. Additionally, GOMB should be able to submit the reports electronically (instead of both in written form AND electronically). Currently, the statute requires that the report be distributed to specific individuals in the Legislature and the Constitutional Offices, GOMB would like to eliminate this portion of the statute and substitute posting the report to the GOMB public website.	The savings of the mandate changes are estimated to be a few hundred dollars annually.
61	507 GOMB		This mandate requires that GOMB post in its website a survey that allows residents of Illinois to prioritize proposed spending measures for the next fiscal year, and post the results of each survey on the GOMB website.	15 ILCS 20/50-7	This survey was mandated as part of the 2010 Budgeting for Results Legislation. Its intent was to ensure that public input was taken into account during the budget development process.	This mandate should be repealed or at the minimum be made permissive. Since its inception minimal numbers of residents have taken part in the survey. In Fiscal Year 2014 there were 13 respondents. In Fiscal Year 2015 there were 6 respondents, 2 of those were GOMB IT staff testing the system to make sure it works. This mandate is unduly burdensome on GOMB IT staff who have to code the GOMB website each year, during GOMB's busiest budget development period, to pose new survey questions and accept responses. There are multiple other opportunities for the public to make their voice heard in the process, including appropriations hearings and the BFR Commission public hearings.	1.0
62	511 CDB		This mandate created the Illinois Building Commission (IBC).	20 ILCS 3918	This mandate was created to act as an advisory committee and has since dissolved. The Capital Development Board's Division of Building Codes and Regulations (formerly the Illinois Building Commission) acts as an advisory body assigned the responsibility to assist in streamlining building requirements in Illinois. The Division primarily acts as an informational resource to be used by the various building industry elements, the general public and various governmental units.	Repealed. This legislative proposal would repeal the Illinois Building Commission Act and formalize the transfer of certain responsibilities and functions of the Illinois Building Commission to the Capital Development Board. The transfer of the IBC to the CDB was executed under Executive Order 2004-5, effective July 1, 2004. Only certain functions can be maintained by CDB. Others are unnecessary because they are redundant to services already provided by CDB.	No fiscal implications
63	511 CDB		This mandate created the Green Building Act.	20 ILCS 3130	This mandate was enacted to reduce the increasing costs of energy for public buildings and reduce the State's overall energy usage; to preserve the environment and make State buildings better for those who work and study in them, as well as the area around them; and to cut pollution, moderate peak energy demand, better assure the reliability of energy studies, and stabilize energy costs.	This proposal amends the Green Buildings Act to clarify and remove unnecessary requirements that can result in increased project costs. An analysis of the standards contained within the Act was conducted by CDB per the Act. During the analysis CDB noted that some of the language in the Act is ambiguous. It was also noted that some of the requirements in the Act would not apply to all projects or would increase the cost of a project unreasonably.	There is no negative fiscal impact. Changes to the Act could potentially save money.
64	511 CDB		GREEN BUILDING ACT PROPOSED LANGUAGE		Legislative language submitted to GOMB.		

	Agency Name and Number	Mandate Name	Mandate Description: What does the Mandate Do?	Statutory Reference	Background: Why was the Mandate Enacted	Agency Recommendation:	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
65	511 CDB		PROPOSED LANGUAGE - IL BLDG COMMISSION		Legislative language submitted to GOMB.		
66	532 EPA		The provision cited below prohibits any person from selling or offering for sale at retail to consumers in the State any beverage packaged in a plastic can, unless the person can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Illinois EPA that: (i) plastic cans can be recycled in a manner that will not interfere with the processing of scrap aluminum cans and (ii) plastic cans can be collected, processed, and transported to secondary materials markets at a cost that provides a reasonable profit to recycling operations in the State. If a person violates this provision, he or she is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation.	415 ILCS 15/10.1	This prohibition was enacted in 1990. At that time, plastic beverage containers were growing in popularity, but it was not yet clear whether there were viable secondary materials markets for those items. There were also concerns that mixing plastic beverage containers with aluminum beverage containers would make it more difficult to recycle the aluminum beverage containers. The purpose of the provision cited above was to prevent the sale of beverages in plastic containers until it could be demonstrated that those issues had been resolved.	The Illinois EPA recommends that the Governor and General Assembly repeal this prohibition. A strong recycling market for plastic beverage containers now exists, and recyclers readily accept plastic beverage cans that are mixed with aluminum beverage cans.	\$0
67	532 EPA		Section 55.7a of the Environmental Protection Act required the Illinois EPA to develop a Large Scrap Tire Disposal Pilot Program for the purpose of developing an effective plan to eliminate large scrap tire piles in the State.	415 ILCS 5/55.7a	At the time of passage of Title XIV of the Environmental Protection Act, an estimated 20 million waste tires were located at dump sites throughout the State. This mandate required the Illinois EPA to conduct a pilot cleanup program at a large scrap tire pile and to report to the results of its efforts to the General Assembly. This pilot program allowed the Illinois EPA to gain the experience necessary to initiate a large scale cleanup program to address the many other waste large scrap tire piles in the State.	Section 55.7a of the Environmental Protection Act should be repealed because, in 1996, the Illinois EPA completed the activities that are required under that Section.	\$0
68	532 EPA		The provisions cited below require the Illinois EPA to: (i) participate in now or soon-to-be obsolete commissions and task forces, (ii) submit reports and data that have already been delivered, and/or (iii) continue to operate outdated but statutorily mandated programs.	415 ILCS 5/22.53; 415 ILCS 20/7.4; 415 ILCS 85/4 and 6; and 415 ILCS 90/	Legislative language submitted to GOMB.	§ Section 22.53 of the Environmental Protection Act should be repealed because the Computer Equipment Disposal and Recycling Commission was dissolved upon issuing the report that was due December 31, 2008. b. Section 7.4 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act should be repealed because that Section, by its own terms, was to be repealed when the Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling completed its report in 2014. c. Sections 4 and 6 of the Toxic Pollution Prevention Act should be repealed. The requirements of those Sections have been completed, and the Agency no longer operates that program. d. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program Act should be repealed because the plans, collections, and reports required under Sections 4, 5, and 7 have been completed. Furthermore, the Illinois EPA now directly pays for household hazardous waste collections rather than paying for them indirectly through the grant program established under the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program Act.	\$0

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69	532 EPA		This mandate authorizes the Illinois EPA to provide financial assistance to local governments for programs to collect and manage white goods (e.g., washers, dryers, and ranges) for recycling.	415 ILCS 5/22.28(d) and (e)	White goods were banned from disposal in landfills in the early 1990s. These grants were enacted to help local governments collect and recycle white goods and reduce illegal dumping of those items in ditches and ravines.	White goods are now being properly handled and recycled. As a result, there is no need to offer financial assistance to local governments to collect and manage white goods for recycling.	\$0
70	532 EPA	Annual GHG Reporting Requirement	Requires the Illinois EPA to produce and submit an annual report to the Governor each year on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Illinois.	Executive Order 2006-11	To allow for annual tracking of Illinois' GHG emissions since, at the time of enactment, there was no mechanism in place to track such emissions. Another stated goal was to "track progress towards meeting the CCX reduction targets." As of January 2011, the Chicago Climate	The mandate should be removed as it is no longer necessary. In 2006 when the executive order was enacted, GHG emissions were not required to be reported to the Illinois EPA and were not regulated air pollutants thus this report may have been useful for tracking GHG emissions in Illinois. However, in 2011, Illinois passed Public Act 97-95 which defined GHGs as regulated air pollutants. Subsequently, as regulated air pollutants, GHGs are now required to be reported to the Agency by emission sources and are included in Illinois EPA's Annual Air Quality Report. Consequently, the annual report to the Governor's office is redundant and unnecessary. Removal of the requirement to submit the annual GHG report will streamline the reporting of GHG emissions.	No negative fiscal implications. Removal of the mandate will eliminate duplicative reporting thus conserving state resources.
71	532 EPA		Community Water Supply	Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/17.7 (f))	To allow the Director to establish a Community Water Supply Testing Council consisting of five persons who are elected municipal officials, five persons representing community water supplies, one person representing the engineering profession, one person representing investor-owned utilities, one person representing the Illinois Association of Environmental Laboratories, and two persons representing municipalities and community water supplies on a statewide basis. The ACT was amended, effective July 28, 2011, to require the Council to meet at the call of the Director or the Chairperson of the Council.	Repealed. Issues have not developed that would require the consideration of the Council. Not having Council members appointed results in a compliance audit finding. If issues do develop there are other means to bring stakeholders together to gather their input	\$0
72	532 EPA	Green Communities Demonstration Program	In cooperation with/DNR, DOA, DCEO and Illinois Waste Management and Research Center, enter into partnership agreements w/communities that wish to build their capacity to protect the environment while enhancing community well-being.	EO 2000-7 amended by EO 2001-9 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 887	The purpose of the mandate was to establish a state program to provide funding to local governments that were interested in developing a sustainability plan that would address local environmental and energy needs through an inclusive and collaborative stakeholder process.	The mandate should be repealed. This initiative was intended to be a short-term, demonstration program that would be available to a limited number of communities. Funding was appropriated for two years. Sixteen (16) projects were funded. The program ended in 2002.	\$0
73	532 EPA	Green Communities Demonstration Program	Annually beginning 9/1/2001, report to Governor on the Green Communities Demonstration Program and recommendations for executive action to modify/repeal program; prepare list of innovative environmental protection strategies developed by demonstration communities that can serve as models for others.	EO 2000-7 amended by EO 2001-9 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 887	The purpose of the mandate was to provide the Governor's Office and local government officials with information on the outcomes, innovative practices and lessons learned from the sustainability planning grants that were funded under the Green Communities Demonstration Program.	mandate should be repealed. This initiative was a two-year demonstration program that ended in 2002. Sixteen (16) projects were funded. Information on the project results and outcomes were provided to the Governor's Office and posted on Illinois EPA's web site. Much of the information on the projects is now outdated and agency resources to support the program were reallocated to higher priority areas over 10 years ago.	\$0

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74	532 EPA	Green Communities Demonstration Program	Provides for termination of grant agreement and stop work orders.	EO 2000-7 amended by EO 2001-9 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 887	The purpose of the mandate was to establish guidelines for terminating or suspending work on a project funded under the Green Communities Demonstration Program.	The mandate should be repealed. This initiative was intended to be a short term, demonstration grant program. Sixteen (16) projects were funded. The program ended in 2002.	(\$0)
75	532 EPA	Green Communities Demonstration Program	Oversee grantee's performance thru evaluation and progress toward completion; IEPA to have access to premises and all visioning process records.	EO 2000-7 amended by EO 2001-9 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 887	The purpose of the mandate was to establish agency guidelines to conduct administrative oversight of the sustainability planning grants that were issued to local governments under the Green Communities Demonstration Program.	The mandate should be repealed. This initiative was intended to be a short term, demonstration grant program. Sixteen (16) projects were funded. The grant program ended in 2002.	(\$0)
76	532 EPA		Annually beginning 9/1/2001, report to Governor on the Green Communities Demonstration Program and recommendations for executive action to modify/repeal program; prepare list of innovative environmental protection strategies developed by demonstration communities that can serve as models for others.	EO 2000-7 amended by EO 2001-9 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 887	The purpose of the mandate was to provide the Governor's Office and local government officials with information on the outcomes, innovative practices and lessons learned from the sustainability planning grants that were funded under the Green Communities Demonstration Program.	The mandate should be repealed. This initiative was a two-year demonstration program that ended in 2002. Sixteen (16) projects were funded. Information on the project results and outcomes were provided to the Governor's Office and posted on Illinois EPA's web site. Much of the information on the projects is now outdated and agency resources to support the program were reallocated to higher priority areas over 10 years ago	\$0
77	532 EPA	Green Communities Demonstration Program	Publish notice in the Illinois Register not less than 45 days prior to deadline for submission of grant applications for Green Illinois Communities Demonstration program.	EO 2000-7 amended by EO 2001-9 and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 887	The purpose of the mandate was to establish guidelines for notifying local governments that Illinois EPA is accepting grant applications under the Green Communities Demonstration Program.	mandate should be repealed. This initiative was intended to be a short term, demonstration grant program. Sixteen (16) projects were funded. The program ended in 2002.	\$0
78	563 WCC		Mandate requires employees to file an application with the Commission within specific time periods in order to initiate a case.	Illinois Workers' Compensation Act 820 ILCS 305/6	Mandate was enacted to ensure that cases do not linger but are moved through the workers' compensation system to their appropriate conclusion.	Mandate should be modified to allow for e-filing of applications and other case documents.	At a minimum, e-filing would eliminate the need for staff in the Data Entry department. Eliminating this department would save the Agency over \$400,000 in salaries and benefits alone. There would be additional cost savings in other departments for man hours spent processing and managing paper documents.
79	563 WCC		Does not require suspension or denial of trucking company licenses for failure to carry WC insurance.	Section 4(d), 820 ILCS 305	UNKNOWN	Make permissive. Permit ICC and Secretary of State to deny or suspend licenses to trucking companies who have non-compliance orders.	

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80	563 WCC		The Rate Adjustment Fund (RAF) was created in 1975 to pay cost-of-living increases to individuals who are either permanently and totally disabled or are the survivors of fatally injured workers. Benefit payments are made each month to recipients, beginning on July 15 of the second year after the final award. Recipients are given an amount equal to the percentage increase in the Statewide Average Weekly Wage, as calculated by the Illinois Department of Employment Security.	Illinois Workers' Compensation Act 820 ILCS 305/7-8	The Rate Adjustment Fund (RAF) was created in 1975 to pay cost-of-living increases to individuals who are either permanently and totally disabled or are the survivors of fatally-injured worker.	Mandate should be modified to include that cases go through an application process with the Commission.	Agency currently has one attorney position entirely devoted to the review of RAF cases. Modifying the mandate to an application process could save the Agency in excess of \$90,000.
81	563 WCC		Prohibits 1563 WCC Investigators from having designation as Peace Officer	820 ILCS 305 4(d)	Unknown	Mandate should be permissive and allow 1563 WCC investigators same powers as investigators for DOR and IDPR.	\$1,000 per investigator for training
82	563 WCC		Requires Commission to provide a qualified, independent interpreter at the time a settlement contract is reviewed for any pro se petitioner who is unable to understand English.	Illinois Workers' Compensation Act 820 ILCS 305/9	Mandate was enacted to ensure the rights of the pro se petitioners are fully protected.	Mandate should be repealed or modified to place the responsibility to acquire an interpreter on the petitioner.	Agency currently hires interpreters for a quarter hour of work while paying for a minimum of an hour or service. Eliminating this requirement will save the agency over \$10,000 in costs both in man hours and vendor payments.
83	588 IEMA		Creates the Radon-Resistant Building Codes Task Force.	Radon Industry Licensing Act (420 ILCS 44/28)	The Radon-Resistant Building Codes Task Force was created by an amendment to the Radon Industry Licensing Act to make recommendations to the Governor and the Agency concerning the adoption of rules for building codes for radon resistant construction in new residential construction.	The Task Force met once and made recommendations to the Agency and Governor for the adoption of specific building codes in Illinois. Those recommendations were used to establish 32 Illinois Administrative Code 422, Section 422.160, Mitigation Standard for New Residential Construction. This section establishes a minimum code for construction of all one and two family dwellings incorporating Radon-Resistant Building techniques. With a code established in Illinois for all home construction, there is no need for the Radon-Resistant Building Codes Task Force to make any further recommendations.	Minimal
84	588 IEMA	Nuke Study	Requires IEMA, in cooperation with DNR, to study the impact and cost of nuclear power and compare to the impact and cost of alternative sources of energy. Requires IEMA to formulate a general nuclear policy for the State based upon the findings of the study.	20 ILCS 3310/75	UNKNOWN	IEMA would like to have this mandate repealed as we do not have the expertise within the agency, nor the funds to pay, to conduct such a study. Additionally, IEMA's role is to protect the public from the potentially harmful effects of ionizing radiation – not establishing policy in regards to the feasibility/cost of nuclear power as a source of energy.	UNKNOWN