

2023 ANNUAL REPORT



**LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT
COMMISSION**

2023 ANNUAL REPORT



**LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT
COMMISSION**

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMISSION

Submitted to the Members of the
General Assembly of the State of Illinois



2023 MEMBERSHIP
Co-Chairs
Senator Chapin Rose
Representative Fred Crespo

Senate Members

Neil Anderson
Laura Ellman
Cristina H. Pacione-Zayas*
Doris Turner
Celina Villanueva*
Craig Wilcox

House Members

Amy Elik
Marcus C. Evans, Jr.
Randy E. Frese
Tony M. McCombie*
Natalie A. Manley
Adam M. Niemerg

*Senator Pacione-Zayas resigned her seat to become the First Deputy Chief of Staff, City of Chicago and Representative McCombie is now the House Republican Leader. Senator Villanueva is the new appointment.

Room 620
William G. Stratton Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Legislative Audit Commission



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To the Members of the General Assembly:

Given the responsibility of appraising the stewardship of State government, it is appropriate that the Audit Commission submits to the General Assembly each year a self-assessment of its activities.

This report, submitted in accordance with the Act creating the Commission, presents a summary of the Commission's activities and accomplishments as the legislature's oversight agency during 2023. This document also presents a number of areas in which State government could improve its performance to achieve greater efficiency, improve effectiveness, and comply with statutory directives.

The ability to make government more effective and more efficient is attributable to the members of the Legislative Audit Commission who are dedicated to meeting the challenges of government. The Covid-19 pandemic has had an enormous and long-lasting effect on many aspects of life in Illinois. The pandemic necessitated changes in the way the Legislative Audit Commission worked to accomplish the review of 246 financial/compliance reports, part of two statewide single audit reports, and 2 performance audits during 2023.

The Audit Commission exists by and for the legislative branch of government. The Commission encourages your suggestions on becoming of greater service to the General Assembly.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chapin Rose".

Chapin Rose, State Senator, Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Fred Crespo".

Fred Crespo, State Representative Co-Chair

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65th Annual Report

Report Highlights

The Legislative Audit Commission is a support services agency having the principal responsibility for the oversight of the State audit program. Major accomplishments during the past year include:

- Review of 246 financial audits and compliance examinations, parts of 2 statewide single audit, and 2 performance audits.
- Support and enactment of remedial and other legislation.
- Review of all emergency purchases, travel reports, and awards to other than the lowest bidder made by State agencies.
- Maintenance of a web page as a source of up-to-date information about Audit Commission activities. This site includes publications, reports, and forms associated with the Commission.
- Distribution of booklets on revised Purchasing Laws and University Guidelines.

Overview

The Legislative Audit Commission is mandated by law (25 ILCS 150/0.01-0.06) to review all audits conducted by the State Auditor General. Primary responsibilities of the Commission are:

- Conduct public meetings on all major audits of State agencies to review problems, assess agency stewardship, and secure remedial action.
- Initiate and review management and program audits and investigations.
- Make recommendations to the General Assembly and agency management for corrective legislation and other measures to remedy weaknesses disclosed through audits or at Commission meetings.
- Monitor agency progress in implementing corrective action.

The statutory direction is made clear in this excerpt from the Commission's enabling legislation from 25 ILCS 150/1 and 150/3:

The Commission shall ascertain facts, review reports and take action thereon, and make recommendations and reports to the General Assembly and to the houses thereof concerning the audit, revenue and expenditures of the State. The Commission shall receive the reports of the Auditor General and other financial statements and shall determine what remedial measures, if any, are needed, and whether special studies and investigations are necessary.

The Commission works closely with the Office of the Auditor General. Although separate agencies, the two have many common interests. The Commission makes use of the Auditor General's specialized staff to minimize unnecessary duplication of effort and expenditure of tax funds. Nevertheless, the Commission also recognizes the specific separation of responsibilities between the conduct and the review of audits.

This report is one means used to inform the General Assembly, State agencies, the accounting profession, and the public of the Commission's activities and concerns. In addition, the Commission's membership and staff maintain open and active communication with the legislature and its staff and service agencies through personal contact and other means.

Information about the Commission's work and findings is supplied to individual members of the General Assembly upon request. This service can include supplying available information, reviewing proposed legislation, or assisting in the analysis of fiscal matters.

A final and important means of communicating with the members of the General Assembly is the support or sponsorship of legislation. The Legislative Audit Commission has a structured process for identifying and acting upon matters requiring new or amendatory legislation.

Commission's Home Page

Information about the Legislative Audit Commission is also available on a home page on the Internet. The information includes Commission authority and membership, the agenda of the Commission's next scheduled meeting, the recording of the Commission's most recent meeting, reviews of audits for the next scheduled meeting, a list of audit reports passed on the Commission's Consent Calendar since January 2020, the most recent Annual Report and Audit Report, the Purchasing Laws publication, the University Guidelines publication, and the Headquarters designation (TA-2) form. Reviews of all audit reports heard by the Commission in the current audit cycle are also available. The home page enhances public access to information concerning the Commission's activities.

To reach the Commission's home page, go to **www.ilga.gov** and click on "Legislative Support Services" then follow the link to the Legislative Audit Commission.

Commission's Membership

The Commission consists of 12 members who are appointed by the legislative leadership. Membership is equally apportioned between the two chambers and the two political parties.

Additionally, the co-chairs may not be members of the same political party, nor may they serve in the same chamber of the General Assembly.

The members receive no compensation for the substantial amount of time devoted to Legislative Audit Commission activities, but are reimbursed for travel expenses incurred.

The Commission maintains a full-time staff of four persons in the William G. Stratton Building in Springfield.

Appearing on the next page are lists of legislators now serving and those who have served on the Legislative Audit Commission.

**Commission Membership and
Date of Appointment
as of December 31, 2023**

Senate Members

Senator Neil Anderson	February 2021
Senator Laura Ellman	January 2019
Senator Chapin Rose	January 2019
Senator Doris Turner	February 2023
Senator Celina Villanueva	November 2023
Senator Craig Wilcox	February 2023

House Members

Representative Fred Crespo	January 2021
Representative Amy Elik	February 2023
Representative Marcus Evans, Jr.	February 2021
Representative Randy Frese	January 2019
Representative Natalie Manley	February 2023
Representative Adam Niemerg	February 2023

Former Members

Raymond E. Anderson	Terry D. Deering	Richard R. Larson	Kwame Raoul
Jaime Andrade	Miguel A. Del Valle	Chris Lauzen	Dennis Reboletti
Victor Arrigo	Deanna Demuzio	Ted E. Leverenz	David Reis
W. Russell Arrington	Vince Demuzio	Ellis B. Levin	Walter J. Reum
Jason Barickman	Kirk Dillard	James P. Loukas	Dale A. Righter
Mark Batinick	Brian B. Duff	Eileen Lyons	Dale E. Risinger
Louis E. Beckman	Dan Duffy	Andy Manar	Bob Rita
Robert A. Biggins	Thomas Dunn	Lynn Martin	Ron Sandack
Kenneth Boyle	George W. Dunne	Iris Martinez	Calvin W. Schuneman
Bill Brady	Paul F. Elward	Sidney Mathias	Penny Severns
Michael I. Brady	Dwight P. Friedrich	Frank J. Mautino	George P. Shadid
Rich Brauer	Zeke Giorgi	Jeffrey D. Mays	W. Timothy Simms
Richard H. Brummer	John S. Graham	David B McAfee	Cal Skinner, Jr.
George M. Burditt	Harber H. Hall	Edward McBroom	Fred J. Smith
Christina Castro	Kenneth Hall	Tony McCombie	Joe Sosnowski
Linda Chapa LaVia	Julie Hamos	Dean McCulley	Arthur W. Sprague
Robert E. Cherry	Gary Hannig	Andrew J. McGann	George F. Stastny
Clyde L. Choate	Dennis Hastert	Robert F. McPartlin	Celeste M. Stiehl
Terrel E. Clarke	Jay Hoffman	Robert Mitchler	Arthur Tenhouse

Earlean Collins
Jacqueline Collins
Philip W. Collins
Marlow H. Colvin
John Connolly
Fred Crespo
Rachelle Crowe
Thomas Cullerton
Michael D. Curran
Barbara Flynn Currie
Julie A. Curry
John M. Daley
Richard M. Daley
C.D. Davidsmeyer
Corneal A. Davis
Jack Davis
Aldo A. DeAngelis

Linda Holmes
Sheri Jesiel
Gene Johns
Timothy V. Johnson
Nancy Kaszak
James F. Keane
Dan Kotowski
Jack L. Kubick
Bob Kustra
Leo D. LaFleur
Darin LaHood
John J. Lanigan

John Mulroe
Edward A. Nedza
Clarence E. Neff
Dawn Clark Netsch
Jim Oberweis
Daniel J. O'Brien
Mary K. O'Brien
John T. O'Connell
Frank M. Ozinga
Margaret R. Parcels
Christine Pacione-Zayas
Sandra Pihos
Glenn Poshard
Paul Powell

Judy Baar Topinka
Donne E. Trotter
Sam Vadalabene
Louis S. Viverito
Thomas J. Walsh
Frank Watson
Jerry Weller
Rick Winkel
Anne Zickus

Audit Review Program

Audits are, by their nature, a look at the past. Transactions are reviewed, statistical and compliance tests are performed, and an evaluation is made of conditions during the period covered by the report. The Commission's audit review activities seek to change this focus by involving legislators, agency directors and managers, and members of the audit team in a structured process, which emphasizes implementation of corrective action to remedy existing weaknesses and to prevent lapses of control in the future. While the audit report cites deficiencies at the time of the examination, the Commission looks forward, seeking to view the audit report as a blueprint for improved agency service and accountability. In this way, the Commission maximizes the value of these reports as management tools.

Two important benefits result from frequent meetings on major audits:

1. Legislators are directly involved in the audit process, increasing communication within government and supplying feedback to the legislative and appropriations processes; and
2. Opportunities are increased for both administrative and legislative action to correct weaknesses and deficiencies disclosed in the audit reports.

Basic elements of the Commission's review include:

- Disclosure and public scrutiny of weaknesses and illegal or improper conduct in the use of public funds and the management of public business.
- Study, development, and introduction of legislation to correct weaknesses and improve the statutory framework of Illinois government.
- Initiate management and program audits and other studies as required.
- Review of the delivery of state services, based both on audit findings and on members' contact with their constituents and the various agencies.

The participation of the Office of the Auditor General and accounting profession enhances discussion of accountability issues by both the agency and the Commission. In many instances, their comments help to clarify complex accounting issues. The Commission extends its appreciation to the accounting professionals who have participated during the past year. Hopefully they have found their association with the audit program rewarding, and have gained an appreciation of legislative oversight concerns as the result of their participation in Commission meetings. A listing of these individuals, by accounting firm name, appears on the following page.

Roth & Co	KPMG	Sikich	Kerber Eck Braeckel	RSM	Wipfli
Elda Ariola	None this Year	Amy Sherwood	None this Year	Joe Evans	None this Year
Maritas Sy		Tom Leach		Dan Sethnell	
JoJo Sadural		Meredith Angel	Clifton Larson Allen		
Leiland Rodrigo	West & Co		None this Year		
Darlene Dixon	Michael Lawler				

Compliance Examinations and Financial Audits

Compliance audits, or compliance examinations, and financial audits stress the fundamentals of governmental accountability—compliance with statutes and regulations, sound business practices, safeguarding of assets and property, and proper expenditure of State funds. The Commission took action on 246 financial and compliance reports during 2023, ranging from reports disclosing no material findings to reports containing as many as 69 recommendations. Obviously, this large number of reports represents the foundation of the Commission’s workload. A listing of these audits is included in Appendix A on later in the report.

Prior to a Commission meeting, an audit review is prepared by Commission staff, summarizing all of the recommendations made by the auditors and pertinent financial data. The recommendations are classified as to implementation and acceptance status based on current information requested from the agency involved.

The Commission’s public hearings stress implementation of corrective action, review of disputed findings, and an assessment of the fiscal and programmatic achievements of the agency. Corrective action is stressed to minimize the repetition of adverse findings in future reports. The Commission expects that each recommendation accepted by an agency will be implemented within a reasonable time. Priority attention is devoted to correcting past problems so that they will not recur. The Commission considers no audit recommendation fully disposed of until:

- it has been accepted by the agency;
- equally acceptable procedures have been implemented; and
- the Commission members are convinced that the position taken by the agency in not accepting a given recommendation is proper in the circumstances involved.

If implementation is not feasible, the Legislative Audit Commission may urge elimination of the recommendation in future reports.

Although infrequent, the Commission may be dissatisfied with an agency's lack of progress implementing audit recommendations and require the State agency to return to the Commission to report on the status of implementing audit report recommendations. As well, the Commission may notify the Governor if an executive agency or department refuses to comply with an audit recommendation. The Audit Commission may request an opinion from the Attorney General for the interpretation of statute and whether an agency is operating within statutory requirements. The Audit Commission requested no opinions from the Attorney General during 2023.

The Office of the Auditor General contracts with an independent auditor to perform a Statewide Single Audit of federal funds. This Statewide Single Audit fulfills the mandate for accepting federal funding. It includes all State agencies that are part of the primary government and expend federal awards. In total, the audit identifies 52 State agencies expended \$38.4 billion in federal financial assistance in FY20. The various universities, the bonding authorities, and the Conservation Foundation are not included in the Statewide Single Audit. Federal findings are noted in the State compliance audit reports of these agencies.

The Statewide Single Audit for FY20 contained 29 findings with 19 repeat findings. The audit noted for the 201th time that the State of Illinois does not have an adequate process in place to permit the timely preparation of a complete and accurate Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA).

18 findings in the Statewide Single Audit were characterized as material weaknesses in internal control and/or material noncompliance with laws and regulations. These findings focused on deficiencies within agencies such as:

- The Department of Human Services and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services did not have appropriate controls over the Integrated Eligibility System used to determine eligibility for SNAP, TANF, CHIP, and the Medicaid Cluster program.
- The Criminal Justice Information Authority did not execute a Crime Victim Assistance (CVA) program not perform program and fiscal on-site visits of subrecipients.
- The Department of Employment Security did not have adequate controls to determine fringe benefits for the Employment Service Cluster, nor document veterans' beneficiaries, did not implement Federal requirements to improve program integrity and reduce overpayments nor perform wage verifications for (PUA) Pandemic Unemployment Assistance.
- The State Board of Education did not perform adequate monitoring over subrecipients of Special Education Cluster (IDEA) (Special Education) program.

The LAC reviewed the following in 2023 regarding the Statewide Single Audits:

- The remainder of the FY20 Statewide Single Audit; and
- CJIA, HFS, IDPH and IDES from the FY21 Statewide Single Audit.

Audit Review Highlights

During 2023, the Legislative Audit Commission reviewed many compliance examinations and financial audit reports. Obviously, this statistic is of limited significance because there are wide variations in the reports regarding length, complexity of agency operations, and other factors. This figure, however, is not without meaning because it does reflect the wide range of the State's fiscal activities subjected to review by the General Assembly during this period.

The Commission is concerned with the timely review of compliance, financial, and performance audits. As a post-facto examination, there is a certain delay in the completion and review of audits. However, it is important that the process be concluded in a timely fashion to maximize the benefits of the audit program.

The Commission attempts to reach a satisfactory agreement regarding the disposal of each audit recommendation. However, many findings contained in the audit reports are not addressed in a timely manner by agency officials and thus repeat in subsequent audits. For the FY21 audit cycle, there were a total of 768 findings and 367 repeat findings (48%). For the FY22 audit cycle, there were a total of 998 findings and 437 repeated findings (44%). For the FY23 audit cycle, there were a total of 1,030 findings and 620 repeated findings (60%).

Agencies identified various reasons for repeated findings. The most common causes of repeat findings in the audit reports were a lack of effective oversight/poor internal controls or lack of staffing and/or funding to implement the corrective action. Occasionally a finding may repeat in the same category such as property control or grant monitoring. The agency works to remedy that specific finding only to have another issue appear as a finding in the same category.

The Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act requires 36 designated State agencies plus the State colleges and universities and the public retirement systems to maintain a full-time program of internal auditing. Recent audits found that as many as seven of these agencies, required to have a Chief Internal Auditor, instead had entered into intergovernmental agreements with CMS to provide internal auditing services and together shared the Chief Internal Auditor appointed by CMS. For designated State agencies, not appointing a chief internal auditor and not having a full-time internal audit program is a violation of State law. Further, the Audit Commission is concerned that establishing a program of internal audit by interagency agreement and sharing a chief internal auditor weakens an agency's ability to assess its overall internal control environment. The chief internal auditor develops a deep understanding of the Agency's functions and processes; oversees and performs audits of the Agency's major system of internal accounting and administrative controls; and oversees and reviews major new information systems and modifications made to existing systems prior to implementation.

A strong internal audit function can be of great value to State government. In particular, the chief internal auditors commonly assist management in monitoring the design and proper functioning of internal control policies and procedures. In this capacity, internal auditors function as an additional level of control. A formal internal audit function is particularly valuable for those activities involving a high degree of risk such as complex accounting systems and contracts with outside parties. The Attorney General issued an opinion on the issue dated August 9, 2019 stating "...multiple designated State agencies may not appoint the same individual as their chief

internal auditor through an intergovernmental agreement.” Designated State agencies should appoint a Chief Internal Auditor and ensure a full-time program of internal auditing is in place and functioning.

The Commission desires that State government operate efficiently and effectively and improve its economic standing. Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, Illinois’ unemployment was at 8.1%, and the national average was 6.7% in December of 2020 compared to 5.3% for Illinois in December 2021. Illinois’ unemployment was at 4.7%, and the national average was 3.5% in December 2023.

A new law went into effect on January 1, 2018 requiring agencies to report on the amount of outstanding bills held at the agency. The State had a backlog of \$5.08 billion in unpaid bills at the end of 2020; however, this amount does not include \$4.3 billion in borrowing. In comparison, the backlog of unpaid bills at the end of 2021 was \$4 billion, and the amount does not include \$724 million in short-term borrowing that is required to be repaid. In January 2023, the bill backlog was \$1.6 billion and includes the estimated \$151 million being held at state agencies. In January 2024, the bill backlog was \$2 billion. The \$1.5 billion in interfund borrowing first authorized in July 2017, including applicable interest, is now repaid in full.

Appendix B, appearing on page 29-30, summarizes the audits reviewed at Legislative Audit Commission hearings during 2023, the number of audit recommendations, and the number of recommendations that were repeated from prior audits.

During 2023, the Commission gave special attention in its review activity to the topics which follow. The various departments and agencies listed usually agreed to implement specific audit recommendations or other changes, so that these weaknesses would no longer exist. In most instances, the findings were for either FY20, FY21 or FY22.

Failure of Internal Controls

The following agencies did not properly prepare reconciliations, accounting records, financial statements, or GAAP packages; or had inadequate control over invoices, returned checks, unclaimed property, refunds, reserve funds, liabilities, reappropriation, unexpended funds, voucher processing, close-outs, petty cash, disbursement of funds, receipts, locally held funds, accounts receivable interest payments, subsidies, payment of fees, fraud risk, or transfer of funds:

Agriculture
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library &
Museum (ALPLM)
Chicago State University
Board of Higher Education
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
Corrections, Department of
Central Management Services
Deaf & Hard Hearing Commission
Employment Security, Dept. of
Criminal Justice Info Authority

Financial & Professional Regulation
Gaming Board
Governor
Human Rights
Innovation & Technology, Dept. of
Lottery
Revenue, Department of
Secretary of State
Guardianship & Advocacy Independent
IL Math & Science Academy
Illinois Conservation Foundation

Judicial Inquiry Board
State Board of Investment
State Fire Marshal

State Police
State Police Merit Board
Prisoner Review Board
University of Illinois
Workers Compensation Commission

The following agencies had inadequate controls over timesheets, payroll, overtime rules, segregation of duties, personnel policies, personal services, vehicle use/maintenance, ethics training, employee training, employee evaluations, telecommunication devices, employee records, employee evaluations, medical consent waivers, leaves of absence, supervision of field offices, exit counseling, appointment vacancies, and board meetings:

Agriculture
ALPLM
Central Management Services
Capital Development Board
Chicago State University
Corrections, Dept. of
Deaf & Hard of Hearing Commission
Department of Children and Family Services
Dept. of Employment Security
Dept. of Human Rights
Department of Innovation & Technology
Department of Revenue

Eastern Illinois University
Emergency Management Agency
Financial & Professional Regulation
Governors State University
Guardianship & Advocacy Commission
General Assembly Retirement System
Governor
Illinois Educational Labor Relations Bd.
Illinois Gaming Board
Illinois Labor Relations Board
Northeastern Illinois University
Public Health, Dept. of
Workers' Comp. Commission

The following agencies had inadequate control over property, inventory, equipment, capital assets, recordkeeping, reports, depreciation calculations, and leases:

Aging
ALPLM
Attorney General
CMS – University Benefit Schedules
Children and Family Services
Corrections, Dept. of
Dept. of Employment Security
Dept. of Human Rights
Financial & Professional Regulation
Eastern Illinois University
Human Rights Commission

Governor's State University
Judicial Inquiry Board
Department of Innovation & Technology
Department of Revenue
Illinois Board of Higher Ed
Illinois State Police Public Health, Dept of.
Northeastern Illinois University
Secretary of State
Transportation
Workers' Compensation Commission

The following agencies did not properly follow administrative directives, agency policies and procedures, or reporting requirements; or had inadequate control over documentation, customer notification, reports, documents, economic interest statements, emergency purchases, loan methodology, planning, distribution schedule, student loan repayments, management processes; publication of information, program compliance, or hearings:

ALPLM
Board of Admission to the Illinois Bar
Capital Development Board
Chicago State University
Coroner Training Board
Eastern Illinois University
Department of Children
and Family Services
Dept. of Employment Security
Department of Human Rights
Financial & Professional Regulation
Dept. of Innovation & Technology
Department of Revenue

Governors State University
Guardianship & Advocacy Commission
Human Rights Commission
Illinois Gaming Board
Illinois State Board of Education
Illinois State Police
Judges' Retirement System
Legislative Ethics Commission
Office of the Legislative
Inspector General
Northeastern Illinois University
Southern Illinois University
Transportation
University of Illinois

The following agencies did not properly draft or adhere to contractual agreements, interagency agreements, intergovernmental agreements, or grant agreements; or had improper grant reporting or grant award information:

Agriculture
ALPLM
Board of Examiners
Board of Higher Ed
Chicago State University
Department of Employment Security
Criminal Justice Info Authority

Financial & Professional Regulation
Department of Innovation & Technology
Northeastern Illinois University
Prisoner Review Board
Secretary of State
Illinois Housing Development Authority

Failure to Monitor Computer Systems

The following agencies had inaccurate system descriptions or unsuitably designed controls; or inadequate controls over computer security, computer system access, system changes, disaster recovery, disposal of confidential information, website management, system documentation, data reporting, software licenses, detailed user agreements, data conversion, ERP or cybersecurity:

Aging
ALPLM
Attorney General
Capital Development Board
Chicago State University
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Comm.
Children and Family
Services
Department of Employment Security
Financial & Professional Regulation
Department of Human Rights
Dept. of Innovation & Technology

Department of Revenue
Department of Transportation
Governors State University
Guardianship & Advocacy Commission
Human Rights Commission
Legislative Information System
Illinois Gaming Board
Illinois State Police
Independent Tax Tribunal
Illinois Housing Development Authority
Northeastern Illinois University
Illinois Student Assistance Commission

Additional Agencies: Board of Higher Education, Executive Inspector General, Elections, Corrections, Human Services, Lottery, IEMA, IMSA, NIU, Liquor Control Commission, PTAB, State Fire Marshal, SIU, Prisoner Review Board and State Toll Highway Authority.

Failure to Adequately Monitor Subrecipients, Contractors, or Sites

The following agencies had inadequate controls over contractual service expenditures, site monitoring, subrecipient monitoring, or the review of external service providers:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Agriculture | Financial & Professional Regulation |
| ALPLM | Department of Innovation & Technology |
| Chicago State University | Eastern Illinois University |
| Department of Children
and Family Services | Public Health, Dept. of |
| Department of Employment Security | State Appellate Defender |
| | State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor |
| | Illinois Workers' Comp Commission |

Failure to Operate Within Statutory Authority

The following agencies did not comply with all statutes required for their operations, or did not seek legislative remedy to correct inadequate agency statutes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Agriculture | Healthcare & family Services |
| ALPLM | Human Services -OIG, ISC |
| Board of Higher Ed | Guardianship Advocacy Commission |
| Chicago State University | Governor's Office of Management & Budget |
| Commerce Commission | Independent Tax Tribunal |
| Criminal Justice Info.
Authority | Illinois Gaming Board |
| Corrections | Juvenile Justice |
| Deaf and Hard of Hearing Comm. | Mid-Illinois Medical District Commission |
| Dept. of Children and
Family Services | Military Affairs, Illinois |
| Department of Employment Security | State Employees Retirement System |
| Education, State Board of | State University Retirement System |
| Financial & Professional Regulation | Northeastern Illinois University |
| | Toll Highway Authority |

The following agencies did not comply with the Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act; did not perform internal audits timely; did not have a chief internal auditor as required; did not maintain a full-time internal audit program; did not perform audits of major systems; or did not certify review of internal controls:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Agriculture ALPLM | Department of Human Rights |
| Deaf and Hard of Hearing Comm. | Department of Innovation & Technology |
| Department of Employment
Security | Central Management Services |
| | Eastern Illinois University |

Failure to Protect the State's Interest

The **Criminal Justice Information Authority** was in noncompliance with the Gang Witness Protection Act and did not conduct adequate sight visits to monitor grants.

The **Illinois Department of Public Health** was in noncompliance with Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities, Distressed Facilities Provisions of the Nursing Home Care Act, portions of the Maternal Care Act, EMS Systems Act, policies of the Alzheimer's Disease Prevention laws, Equity in Long-Term Care Quality Act, Cannabis Regulation Tax Act and Failure to Employ an Adequate Number of Surveyors.

The **Sex Offender Management Board** was not in compliance with certain procedures.

The **Department of Employment Security** had weaknesses in cybersecurity programs and practices and should develop a Recession Plan for lessons learned during the cOVID-19 era and failed to maintain accurate and complete Pandemic Unemployment Assistance Claims and Penalties.

The **Illinois Gaming Board** did not ensure security of confidential information.

Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission had failure to design and implement controls over penalties and fines

The **Department of Natural Resources** had inadequate control over historical artifacts and over the World Shooting & Recreational Complex's Operations.

The **Department of Transportation** failed to maintain timely and accurate info on bridge inspections.

Illinois State University had failure to run the Illinois Institute for Entrepreneurial Education.

The **Executive Ethics Commission** was in noncompliance with the Identity Protection Act.

The **Department of Healthcare and Family Services** should have controls in place to ensure ALL KIDS eligibility data is accurate and reliable.

The **Department on Aging** failed to develop a plan of enforcement relating to the Home Care Consumer Bill of Rights.

Collection of Receivables

Accounts receivable are a valuable asset to the State of Illinois and, as such, must be effectively accounted for and pursued for collection. Each agency must maintain an accounting system that enables them to establish, record, follow-up, collect, and possibly write off individual receivables.

Total gross receivables as of December 31, 2021 approximated \$17.14 billion.

As of December 31, 2022, the total amount owed to the State was \$17.017 billion, a decrease

of \$123 million from the \$17.140 billion reported at December 31, 2021. That decrease can be attributed primarily to a decrease of \$432 million in contributions receivable at the Teachers' Retirement System. This decrease was offset by an increase of \$326 million in unemployment benefit overpayments at the Department of Employment Security. (Source: Receivables Report)

The LAC will monitor as the updated numbers as disclosed in March, especially regarding federal stimulus.

Performance Audits

Performance audits, a category that includes program, management, efficiency audits and annual reviews, provide a more detailed and thorough examination of a topic than is possible in a compliance examination. The Auditor General is authorized to conduct performance audits when directed by either chamber of the Illinois General Assembly or by the Legislative Audit Commission. A performance audit means a post audit which determines:

- Whether the audited agency is managing or utilizing its resources in an economical and efficient manner;
- Causes of inefficiencies or uneconomical practices;
- Whether the objectives and intended benefits are being achieved, and whether efficiently and effectively;
- Whether the program is performed or administered as authorized or required by law; and
- Whether the program duplicates, overlaps, or conflicts with another State program.

One of the methods by which performance audits may be initiated is through the adoption of a resolution by the Legislative Audit Commission. These were the resolutions adopted in 2023 by the Legislative Audit Commission requesting a performance audit:

- Department of Human Services Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA);
- Department of Healthcare & Family Services Medicaid Benefits for Undocumented Immigrant Seniors and Adults.

The Commission approved three performance audits in CY23 on the consent calendar involving:

- CY21 Annual Review of the Chicago Transit Authority Retiree Health Care Trust;
- Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program; and
- Actuarial Assumptions and Valuations of the State-Funded Retirement Systems.

The following is a summary of the two performance audits reviewed by the Legislative Audit Commission during 2023. Auditors will follow-up on these recommendations with each agency and report on whether the recommendations were implemented in the agency's individual compliance examination.

Performance Audit of the Department of Healthcare & Family Services and Department of Human Services and Department on Aging (HFS-DHS-Aging) – Medicaid Eligibility Determinations for Long-Term Care.

Background

The Auditor General is to report every three years on this performance audit in meeting the requirements of state law (Section 11-5.4 of the Illinois Public Aid Code). This is the second audit (CY18-CY20) related to Medicaid eligibility and Long-Term Care (LTC).

This performance audit was conducted by the staff of the Office of the Auditor General.

Key Recommendations:

The audit report contains five recommendations directed to DHS and one recommendation directed to DHS and DPH including:

- HFS, including the HFS OIG, and DHS should work together to implement controls to improve the timeliness of LTC eligibility determinations to comply with timeliness contained in federal regulations and the Illinois Admin. Code;
- HFS, including the HFS OIG, and DHS should, in order to decrease application processing delays, work together to implement changes to improve the processes of: referring applications to the HFS OIG to ensure referrals are received by the HFS OIG, and receiving and acting upon recommendations from the HFS OIG upon completion of its asset investigations;
- HFS, including the HFS OIG, and DHS should ensure extensions are tracked so processing times can be tolled, as required by the Illinois Public Aid Code, for extension days granted. Specifically, the agencies should ensure extensions are captured in a usable manner; extensions are captured accurately; and only the allowable number of extensions are granted per application;
- HFS and DHS should ensure monthly reports contain all elements required by the Illinois Public Aid Code;
- HFS and DHS should develop controls to ensure monthly reports required by the Illinois Public Aid Code.

Performance Audit of the Department of Employment Security – Unemployment Insurance Payments

Background

(UI) Unemployment Insurance is a joint state-federal program that provides cash benefits to eligible unemployed individuals. In addition to existing state and federal laws, Congress passed additional COVID era pandemic economic relief. IDES was responsible for implementing the programs and distributing benefits. The estimate is \$5.24 billion in overpayments between FY20-FY22.

The performance audit was conducted by the staff of the Office of the Auditor General.

Key Recommendations

The audit report contains eight recommendations directed to DCFS including:

- IDES should develop a Recession Plan, including lessons learned during COVID-19 pandemic, for future reference in times of rapidly increasing claim volumes;
- IDES should update its procedure for handling payment tracer affidavit forms to allow itself to better handle a large volume of forms;
- IDES should research and implement further cross-match and fraud prevention tools that may be available, including the Prisoner Update Processing System and the Bank Account Verification service;
- IDES should seek to identify and recoup as appropriate any payments for applicants who received inappropriate benefits, that includes payments to those that were incarcerated;
- IDES should consider instituting additional controls/holds on payments exceeding a determined amount to minimize loss from fraud when issuing payments for backdated claims and/or large benefit payment amounts.

Regional Offices of Education

The Commission reviewed 47 annual financial audits from the 32 **Regional Offices of Education** and two of the three **Intermediate Service Centers**. The most common finding concerned financial reporting and the financial reporting process. Most responded that they would implement the recommendations. The LAC will monitor the ROEs' progress.

Special Inquiries

The State Auditing Act also provides for several different types of audits, including special reports and investigations. The Act defines an investigation as an inquiry into specified acts or allegations of impropriety, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in the obligation, expenditure, receipt, or use of public funds. Investigations are initiated by resolution of the General Assembly or by the Legislative Audit Commission. The Auditor General may also at any time make informal inquiries of a state agency. Such inquiries are not in the nature of an audit, and are usually initiated at the request of a member of the General Assembly. There were several special questions and inquiries requested by the Legislative Audit Commission in CY23.

Legislative Program

One of the purposes of the audit review program is to identify and act on problems requiring a legislative solution. The Governor signed the following bills changing the statutes as

recommended by audit reports or Audit Commission members.

HB 1934 allows a regional office of education or educational service center to utilize either a cash basis, modified cash basis or generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) basis of accounting to prepare the financial statements for the audit—(PA102-25).

HB 439 creates the Illinois Youth in Care Timely Provision of Essential Care Act that requires DCFS to develop a written, strategic plan that comprehensively addresses improving timely access to quality in-state residential treatment, evidence-based alternatives to residential treatment, and specialized foster care for youth in the care of DCFS who have significant emotional, behavioral, and medical needs –(PA-103-273).

SB 2288 updates the Illinois Articulation Initiative Act that all public institutions shall submit and maintain up to 4 core courses in each of the Illinois Articulation Initiative majors (instead of all public institutions shall maintain up to 4 core courses in an Illinois Articulation Initiative major) - (PA103-0469).

Other Duties and Responsibilities

The General Assembly has assigned the Legislative Audit Commission a variety of duties and responsibilities in addition to its principal duty to review the post audit program in Illinois.

Review of Emergency Purchases

The Illinois Procurement Code (30 ILCS 500/) states, “It is declared to be the policy of the State that the principles of competitive bidding and economical procurement practices shall be applicable to all purchases and contracts...” The law also recognizes that there will be emergency situations when it will be impossible to conduct bidding. It provides a general exemption when there exists a threat to public health or public safety, or when immediate expenditure is necessary for repairs to State property in order to protect against further loss of or damage to State Property, to prevent or minimize serious disruption in critical State services that affect health, safety, or collection of substantial State revenues, or to ensure the integrity of State records; provided, however that the term of the emergency purchase shall not exceed 90 calendar days. A contract may be extended beyond 90 days if the chief procurement officer determines additional time is necessary and that the contract scope and duration are limited to the emergency. Prior to the execution of the extension, the chief procurement officer must hold a public hearing and provide written justification for all emergency contracts. Members of the public may present testimony.

Notice of all emergency procurement shall be provided to the Procurement Policy Board and published in the online electronic Bulletin no later than five calendar days after the contract is awarded. Notice of intent to extend an emergency contract shall be provided to the Procurement Policy Board and published in the online electronic Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the public hearing.

A chief procurement officer making such emergency purchases is required to file a statement with the Procurement Policy Board and the Auditor General to set forth the circumstances

requiring the emergency purchases. Agencies may also make Quick Purchases to procure items available at a discount for a limited period of time. The Legislative Audit Commission receives quarterly reports of all emergency purchases from the Office of the Auditor General. The Legislative Audit Commission is directed to review the purchases and to comment on abuses of the exemption.

An annual analysis is also performed to detect trends and possible patterns of abuse. A summary of all emergency purchases reported during 2023 begins in Appendix C that also includes tables of emergency purchases filed that used state appropriated funding, federal and state appropriated funding, federal funding and all other sources of funding.

Each emergency transaction is reviewed to establish that:

- An “emergency,” as defined under Emergency Purchases in the Procurement Code, actually existed;
- The action taken by the agency was appropriate under the circumstances; and
- Steps were taken whenever possible to obtain bids or competitive quotations in order to obtain the most favorable terms for the State.

There were 207 emergency purchase statements filed during 2023 that totaled over \$90 million. Below is a table that categorizes the funding sources for emergency purchases which are State-Appropriated Funds, Federal Funds, Federal and State Appropriated Funds, and Other. 165 of the emergency purchases filed during 2023 used state-appropriated dollars.

	Purchases	Estimated/Updated Cost
State Appropriated Funding	165	\$71,016,800
Federal and State Appropriated Funding	6	1,700,500
Federal Funding	8	1,382,500
All Other Funding	24	12,778,600
Total	207	\$90,180,200

Presented below is a compilation of all 2023 emergency purchases in dollar categories.

Number of Emergency Purchases Per Dollar Range	
\$10,000 or Less	16
\$10,001 to \$100,000	72
\$100,001 to \$500,000	85
\$500,001 to \$1,000,000	22
\$1,000,001 to \$10,000,000	11
\$10,000,001 or More	1
Total	207

Emergency purchases are evaluated by the Legislative Audit Commission on a quarterly and annual basis. The annual review is based on the calendar year due to when the LAC’s annual review is due to the GA.

In recent years, the trend for emergency purchases has increased notably in terms of dollar

amount. Normally this review would contain descriptions of all emergency purchases that exceeded \$1 million. Since the last annual review, the number of emergency procurements over \$1 million has more than doubled compared to the prior two calendar years. The CY20 annual review contained 24 emergency purchases over \$1 million, the CY21 annual review contained 22 emergency purchases exceeding \$1 million; whereas, the current CY22 annual review has 52 emergency purchases exceeding \$1 million—six of which exceeded \$10 million. The CY23 annual review reversed that trend and contained 12 emergency purchases over \$1 million – 1 of which exceeded \$10 million.

The LAC has begun to review emergency purchases in a more in-depth manner. As denoted above, emergency purchases are broken down in to four categories which are: State Appropriated Funding, Federal and State Appropriated Funding, Federal Funding and All Other Funding. In prior years, the LAC solely reviewed only the State Appropriated emergency purchases. CY20 saw the beginning of a trend in emergency purchases where the total dollar amount has increased significantly from prior years. The dollar totals for all state appropriated emergency purchases statewide for the past five calendar years are the following: \$81 million in CY18, \$48.9 million in CY19, \$149.7 million in CY20, \$126.1 million in CY21 and \$195 million in CY22, and again a trend reversal with \$90 million in CY23.

The following are a list of the most notable emergency purchases selected by LAC staff due to the longevity of the emergency procurement, the dollar amount of the purchase or the nature of the emergency.

CY23 Q1 - Estimated Cost - \$3 Million to Corrections to procure onsite Covid-19 testing for staff and incarcerated individuals because the previous vendor had their contract terminated due to unforeseen legal issues. This emergency purchase will continue those services until DOC finishes evaluating for the next award of a bid that has a two-year term.

CY23 Q1 - Estimated Cost - \$1,492,103 to IEMA for a quick purchase of 26 vehicles from Morrow Brothers Ford Inc in Greenfield, Illinois. These vehicles needed to be equipped with lights, sirens, and other customizable consoles to match the rest of IEMA's fleet.

CY 23 Q2 - Estimated Cost – \$2,700,800 for the Department of Corrections – Fiscal services Division for the vendor, Healthcare Staffing Professionals Inc, has extensive experience in recruitment and staffing of medical field professionals in both private and government sectors. This vendor will be able to maintain the current staff and prevent a loss of employees during the emergency period. Due to the previous competitively sourced procurement being canceled for cause, this emergency procurement is needed while a new competitive solicitation is conducted.

CY23 Q2 - \$6 million for the University of Illinois Chicago to procure services from the vendor, Medline Industries Inc, specifically for the operational needs for the UI Health Materials Management Division.

CY23 Q2 – \$2,297,883.40 to procure 12,000 Zscaler private access licenses, support and implementation. DoIT is responsible for remediation issues identified in a recent confidential security audit.

CY23 Q2 – \$4 million to purchase 5,200 labor hours for ten IT Network Technicians to work with DoIT infrastructure engineers in the re-platforming, move and build out of new servers to protect

and support security of the DoIT Network.

CY23 Q2– \$1,963,100 to quick purchase 335 car camera systems for the new FY23 cars. This would include removal of the old CD based camera systems and install of the new systems. This emergency purchase results in an approximate savings of \$674,000 to the state.

CY23 Q3 - Estimated Cost - \$631,435 for State Board of Elections to Implement Azure Disaster Recovery adding business continuity ensuring agency can function in the of data loss or unplanned outage. Currently the backup tapes are being stored at an offsite location in too close proximity to our location in violation of current disaster recovery best practices. Convert aging reporting system and implement true business intelligence reporting and convert agency to Microsoft Office 365. SBE developers are creating convoluted reports and SQL queries for reporting request. This outdated process is not meeting the needs of the end users. The existing program is being eliminated by SAP, thus leaving the agency without access to vital reports. SBE is currently using Microsoft Office 2019 and does not have the skill set to implement Office 365 correctly leading to bugs with the program and operation instability.

CY23 Q2 – Estimated Cost - \$10 million for the University of Illinois for the Student Affairs Dining Services for the Summit Cold

Travel Control

The Legislative Audit Commission has the responsibility to monitor the quarterly reports of the various travel control boards established pursuant to statute. There are 10 separate boards governing the employees of the legislative branch, each constitutional officer, the State Board of Education, and higher education institutions. The chairs of the 10 travel control boards together comprise the Travel Regulation Council. The Travel Regulation Council establishes the State travel regulations and reimbursement rates, which shall be applicable to all personnel subject to the jurisdiction of the various travel control boards. These 10 travel control boards have the duty to establish the maximum rate permitted for the reimbursement of their respective employee travel expenses which may be more restrictive than those established by the Council.

Each State agency is required to file reports of all of its officers and employees for whom official headquarters have been designated at a location other than that at which official duties require them to spend the largest part of their working time. Such reports are to be filed semi-annually with the Legislative Audit Commission and the Commission is to comment on all such reports.

A summary of travel headquarters reports for 2023 and the number of individuals who spend the largest part of their working time away from their designated headquarters appears in Appendix D on pages 34-36.

Bids Awarded to Other Than the Lowest/Highest Bidder

As a result of PA 96-795, the Legislative Audit Commission reviews information on the awarding of contracts to other than the lowest/higher bidder. The statute states that a contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder except when a State purchasing officer determines it is not in the best interest of the State and by written explanation determines another bidder shall receive the award. The written explanation shall appear in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin and be filed with the Legislative Audit Commission and the Procurement

Policy Board. The Audit Commission received no notices that agencies awarded contracts to other than the lowest bidders in 2022. The LAC did receive one notice other than the Highest Bidder from the Dept. of Natural Resources to avoid a conflict of interest at the hearing on September 28, 2023

University Guidelines

The University Guidelines is a document authored by the Legislative Audit Commission and used at the public universities for auditing purposes. The Guidelines assure the fidelity, accountability, and conformity of the financial practices of the universities necessitated by the use of a wide range of financial instruments at the various universities. The universities agreed to abide by the University Guidelines in 1982 and again in 1998. The Legislative Audit Commission may amend the Guidelines; they are not statutory. With the agreement of the universities, the Audit Commission amended the Guidelines in 2020 to provide a one-year exemption for FY21 from expenditure restrictions for indirect cost recovery to provide a way for the universities to better manage the financial challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The LAC changed the Guidelines with Resolution #163 to improve efficiency for universities to transfer property at its meeting on November 15, 2022.

The LAC last changed the University Guidelines by providing an outline on the Modernization Update on May 16, 2023. The universities and Office of Auditor General are continuing to discuss the initiative.

Audit of the Office of the Auditor General

The Legislative Audit Commission is responsible for the biennial compliance examination of the Office of the Auditor General, which is performed by independent certified public accountants under a contract with the Commission. The auditors follow the same instructions and standards applicable to all audits performed pursuant to the Illinois State Auditing Act. To assure the independence of the examination, the Commission requires that the contract auditor cannot participate in the audit program administered by the Auditor General. In addition, after the completion of three examinations, a different firm must be selected. The most recent compliance examination covered the two years ended June 30, 2021. There were no material or immaterial findings of noncompliance disclosed during the auditors' tests.

Rules and Regulations of the Office of the Auditor General

The Legislative Audit Commission has oversight responsibility for rulemakings of the Auditor General. The Commission is given an opportunity, by statutory authority, to comment on all proposed rules of the Office.

The Office of Auditor General updated its personnel rules to conform to changes to the Child Bereavement Leave Act (820 ILCS 154) in 2023.

Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act (FCIAA) Checklist

As a result of P.A. 86-336, the LAC was tasked with approving guidelines for internal control review purposes used at each state agency. These guidelines were established by the IOC in conjunction with the Director of CMS. The LAC approved the first publication of the guidelines (or checklist) at its meeting on April 23, 1990. According to the statute, the guidelines “may be modified, as needed, with the Commission’s approval” (30 ILCS 10/3002).

CMS in conjunction with the IOC created an updated version of the guidelines that more specifically meets the needs of the state’s various, diverse agencies while also making them more applicable for the present day needs of internal control at the agencies. The LAC approved these updates at its meeting on May 5, 2021.

The LAC last approved the FCIAA checklist updates for Risk Assessments at its meeting on September 21, 2022.

Office of the Legislative Audit Commission

Audit Commission members monitor all expenditures of the Audit Commission. The following is a summary of expenditures made from appropriations for Fiscal Year 2023 and an interim report for Fiscal Year 2024 as of January 1, 2024.

I. Financial Statement - Year Ended June 30, 2023

<u>Expenditure Object</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Lapsed</u>
Personal Services		\$ 269,200	
Retirement, Employer		10,800	
Social Security		19,800	
Contractual Services		10,500	
Travel		5,500	
Commodities		2,000	
Printing		500	
Equipment		6,300	
Electronic Data Processing		-0-	
Telecommunications		1,000	
*Interest Prompt Payment (included in above line items)		<u>-0-</u>	
TOTAL	\$ <u>325,600</u>	\$ <u>325,600</u>	\$ <u>0</u>

II. Status of FY24 Appropriation at January 1, 2024

<u>Expenditure Object</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Personal Services		\$ 134,600	
Retirement, Employer		5,000	
Social Security		4,500	
Contractual Services		10,000	
Travel		3,000	
Commodities		1,000	
Printing		300	
Equipment		3,200	
Electronic Data Processing		-0-	
Telecommunications		500	
*Interest Prompt Payment (included in above line items)		-0-	
TOTAL	\$ <u>475,000</u>	\$ <u>162,100</u>	\$ <u>312,950</u>

There were no material findings of noncompliance disclosed in the compliance examination of the Legislative Audit Commission performed by the Office of the Auditor General for the two years ended June 30, 2021.

APPENDIX A

Financial Audits, Compliance Examinations, Performance Audits, Single Audits, and Other Reports (Received)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Office of the Attorney General (FY21-22)
Office of the Comptroller
 Fiscal Officer Responsibilities (FY22)
 Non-fiscal Officer (FY22)
Office of the Secretary of State (FY22)
Office of the State Treasurer
 Fiscal Officer Responsibilities (FY22)
 College Savings Program (FY22)
 The Illinois Funds (FY22)

JUDICIAL

Judicial Inquiry Board (FY21-22)
State Appellate Defender (FY22)
State Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor (FY21-22)

CODE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Central Management Services (FY22)
 Local Government Health Insurance Reserve Fund (FY22)
 State Employees Group Insurance Program (FY21-22)
 Teacher Health Insurance Security Fund (FY22)
 Community College Health Insurance Security Fund (FY22)
 University Benefits Schedules (FY23)
Department of Children and Family Services (FY21-22)
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (FY21-22)
Department of Corrections (FY21-22)
Department of Financial and Professional Regulations (FY21-22)
Department of Healthcare and Family Services (FY22)
Department of Human Services (FY22)
Department of Innovation & Technology
 Enterprise Resource Planning System (FY23)
 Information Technology Shared Services (FY23)
 Information Technology Hosting Services (FY23)
Department of Insurance (FY21-22)
Department of Juvenile Justice (FY21-22)
Department of Lottery (FY22)
Department of Military Affairs (FY21-22)
Department of Natural Resources (FY21-22)
Department of Revenue (FY21-22)
Department of Veterans' Affairs (FY21-22)
Department on Aging (FY21-22)

Human Rights Commission (FY20-21)
Illinois Department of Employment Security (FY22)
Illinois Department of State Police (FY21-22)
 Statewide 9-1-1 Fund and Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund (FY21-22)
 State Asset Forfeiture Fund (FY
Illinois Department of Transportation (FY22)

LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES

Legislative Ethics Commission (FY21-22)
Legislative Information System (FY21-22)
Legislative Inspector General (FY21-22)
Legislative Printing Unit (FY20-21)
Office of the Architect of the Capitol (FY20-21)

OTHER AGENCIES

Capital Development Board (FY21-22)
Civil Service Commission (FY20-21)
Coroner Training Board (FY20-21)
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission (FY20-21)
Environmental Protection Agency (FY21-22)
 Water Revolving Fund 270 (FY22)
 EPA – Trust Fund Commission (FY21-22)
Illinois Board of Examiners (FY20-21)
Illinois Commerce Commission (FY21-22)
Illinois Council on Developmental Disabilities (FY20-21)
Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board (FY20-21)
Illinois Executive Ethics Commission (FY20-21)
Illinois Gaming Board (FY21-22)
Illinois Housing Development Authority (FY22)
Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal (FY20-21)
Illinois Joining Forces Foundation (FY22)
Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy (FY22)
Illinois Power Agency (FY21-22)
Illinois Racing Board (FY21-22)
Illinois State Board of Education (FY21-22)
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority (FY22)
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (FY21-22)
Pollution Control Board (FY21-22)
Public School Teachers' Pension & Retirement Fund of Chicago (FY22-23)
Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority (FY21-22)
Retirement Systems
 General Assembly Retirement System (FY22)
 GARS Census Data Reports (FY22)
 Judges' Retirement System (FY22)
 JRS Census Date Reports (FY22)
 State Employees' Retirement System (FY22)
 SERS Census Data Reports (FY22)
 State Universities Retirement System (FY22)

SURS Census Data Reports (FY22)
Teachers' Retirement System (FY22)
Sex Offender Management Board (FY21-22)

HIGHER EDUCATION

Chicago State University (FY22)
Eastern Illinois University (FY22)
Governors State University (FY22)
Illinois Board of Higher Education (FY20-21)
Illinois State University (FY22)
Illinois Student Assistance Commission (FY22)
Northern Illinois University (FY22)
Northeastern Illinois University (FY22)
Southern Illinois University (FY21-22)
University of Illinois (FY22)
Western Illinois University (FY22)

REGIONAL OFFICES OF EDUCATION

Adams, Brown, Cass, Morgan, Pike and Scott Counties, No. 1 (FY23)
Bond, Christian, Effingham, Fayette, and Montgomery Counties, No. 3 (FY22)
Boone and Winnebago Counties, No. 4 (FY18)
Carroll, Jo Daviess, and Stephenson Counties, No. 8 (FY22)
Champaign and Ford Counties, No. 9 (FY22)
Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Moultrie, and Shelby Counties, No. 11 (FY22)
Clay, Crawford, Jasper, Lawrence, and Richland Counties, No. 12 (FY22)
Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties, No. 13 (FY21)
DeKalb Counties, No. 16 (FY22)
DeWitt, Livingston, Logan and McLean Counties, No. 17 (FY22)
Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope, Saline, Wabash, Wayne, and White Counties, No. 20 (FY22)
Franklin, Johnson, Massac, and Williamson Counties, No. 21 (FY22)
Grundy and Kendall Counties, No. 24 (FY21)
Fulton, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler Counties, No. 26 (FY22)
Bureau, Henry and Stark Counties, No. 28 (FY22)
Alexander, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski and Union Counties, No. 30 (FY21)
Kane County, No. 31 (FY22)
Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, No. 32 (FY22)
Henderson, Knox, Mercer, and Warren Counties, No. 33 (FY22)
Lasalle, Marshall, and Putnam Counties, No. 35 (FY22)
Macon and Piatt Counties, No. 39 (FY21)
Madison County, No. 41 (FY22)
Monroe and Randolph Counties, No. 45 (FY22)
Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside Counties, No. 47 (FY20)
Peoria County, No. 48 (FY22)
Rock Island County, No. 49 (FY22)
St. Clair County, No. 50 (FY22)
Sangamon and Menard Counties, No. 51 (FY22)

Mason, Tazewell, and Woodford Counties, No. 53 (FY22)
Vermillion, No. 54 (FY22)
Will County, No. 56 (FY22)
Intermediate Service Center - North Cook, No. 1 (FY22)
Intermediate Service Center – West Cook, No. 2 (FY19)
Intermediate Service Center – South Cook, No. 4 (FY22)

PERFORMANCE AUDITS

Information Submitted by the Retirement Plan for Chicago Transit Authority Employees –
November 29, 2023

IDES Unemployment Insurance Program – July 26, 2023

Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program - June 21, 2023

Business Interruption Grant Program – May 24, 2023

APPENDIX B
Agencies Appearing Before the Commission

CODE DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Audit Recommendations</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Repeated</u>
Department of Central Management Services FY20-21 Compliance Examination	16	10
Department of Employment Security FY20-21 Compliance Examination	26	8
FY22 Financial Audit	5	3
Department of Innovation and Technology FY21-22 Compliance Examination	26	23
Department on Aging FY21-22 Compliance Examination	27	18
Department of Labor FY20-21 Compliance Examination	12	8
Department of Human Rights FY20-21 Compliance Examination	12	5
Department of Natural Resources FY21-22 Compliance Examination	37	27
Department of Public Health FY20-21 Compliance Examination	31	21

OTHER

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority FY20-21 Compliance Examination	14	8
Illinois Workers Compensation Commission FY20-21 Compliance Examination	23	12

MANAGEMENT, PERFORMANCE AND OTHER AUDITS

Healthcare & Family Services – Performance Audit of Medicaid Eligibility Determinations for Long Term Care

IDES Unemployment Insurance Program Performance Audit

STATEWIDE SINGLE AUDITS

FY20 Statewide Single Audit

FY21 HFS Statewide Single Audit

FY21 ICJIA Statewide Single Audit

FY21 IDES Statewide Single Audit

FY21 IDPH Statewide Single Audit

APPENDIX C

All Emergency Purchase Transactions Calendar Year 2023

	Purchases	Estimated/Updated Costs
Constitutional Offices		
Comptroller	2	\$ 6,000,000
Code Departments		
Agriculture	1	\$ 460,000
Central Management Services	23	\$ 1,000,000
Commerce and Economic Opportunity	2	\$ 460,000
Corrections	13	\$ 600,000
Lottery	3	\$ 675,000
Human Services	11	\$ 3,220,000
Innovation and Technology	10	\$ 9,600,000
Emergency Management	1	\$ 1,500,000
Military Affairs	1	\$ 38,000
Natural Resources	19	\$ 4,250,000
Public Health	2	\$ 100,000
State Police	3	\$ 2,300,000
Transportation	45	\$ 8,900,000
Veterans' Affairs	1	\$ 45,000
All Other Agencies		
Capital Development Board	29	\$ 10,000,000
State Board of Elections	2	\$ 1,600,000
Toll Highway Authority	2	\$ 200,000
Higher Education		
Northeastern Illinois University	1	\$ 160,000
Southern Illinois University – Carbondale	1	\$ 140,000
Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville	1	\$ 110,000
University of Illinois	1	\$ 250,000
University of Illinois – Champaign Urbana	8	\$ 24,100,111
University of Illinois – Chicago	11	\$ 9,500,000
Total	207	\$ 90,180,200

Other agencies of note: State Fire Marshal 1- \$170,000; IMSA 1-\$66,000; LETSB 1-\$220,000; EPA 6-\$900,000.

APPENDIX C Continued

**State Appropriated Emergency
Purchase Transactions
Calendar Year 2023**

	Purchases	Estimated/Updated Costs
Constitutional Offices		
Comptroller	1	\$ 160,000
Code Departments		
Agriculture	1	\$ 460,000
Central Management Services	23	\$ 1,000,000
Corrections	13	\$ 8,400,000
Human Services	9	\$ 2,700,000
Innovation and Technology	10	\$ 9,600,000
Lottery	3	\$ 600,000
Natural Resources	11	\$ 2,530,000
Public Health	2	\$ 100,000
State Police	3	\$ 2,300,000
Transportation	45	\$ 8,900,000
Veterans' Affairs	1	\$ 45,000
All Other Agencies		
Capital Development Board	29	\$ 10,000,000
State Board of Elections	2	\$ 1,600,000
Higher Education		
University of Illinois	4	\$ 23,000,000
University of Illinois – Chicago	2	\$ 325,000
Total	165	\$ 71,480,300

Other agencies of note: State Fire Marshal 1- \$170,000; IMSA 1-\$66,000; LETSB 1-\$220,000; EPA 5-\$800,000 and DCEO 1-\$59,000.

APPENDIX C Continued

**Federally Funded Emergency
Purchase Transactions
Calendar Year 2023**

	Purchases	Estimated/Updated Costs
Code Departments		
Corrections	1	\$ 0
Employment Security	0	\$ 70,000
Environment Protection Agency	1	\$ 800,000
Military Affairs	1	\$ 38,000
Natural Resources	4	\$ 630,000
Higher Education		
University of Illinois – Chicago	1	\$ 200,000
Total	8	\$ 2,000,000

**All Other Funding Sources
Emergency Purchase Transactions
Calendar Year 2023**

	Purchases	Estimated/Updated Costs
Code Departments		
Comptroller	1	\$ 450,000
Emergency Management	1	\$ 1,500,000
All Other Agencies		
Toll Highway Authority	2	\$ 200,000
Higher Education		
Chicago State University	2	\$ 1,200,000
Southern Illinois University – Carbondale	1	\$ 140,000
Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville	1	\$ 110,000
Northeastern Illinois University	1	\$ 160,000
University of Illinois – Champaign Urbana	3	\$ 1,000,000
University of Illinois – Chicago	9	\$ 9,200,000
Total	24	\$ 14,000,000

APPENDIX D

Travel Headquarter Reports December 31, 2023

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS	Reported
Attorney General	0
Auditor General	0
Comptroller	13
Governor	0
Executive Ethics Commission	0
Executive Inspector General	0
Inspector General	13
Lieutenant Governor	1
Secretary of State	280
State Treasurer	7
JUDICIAL AGENCIES	
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	0
Court of Claims	0
Judges' Retirement System	0
Judicial Inquiry Board	0
Judicial – Supreme Court	N/R
State Appellate Defender	55
State's Attorney Appellate Prosecutor	15
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission	0
LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES	
Commission on Equity and Inclusion	0
Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability	0
General Assembly	
House of Representatives – Speakers Office Clerk/Fiscal	0
House of Representatives – Democrat Leadership	0
House of Representatives – Republican Leadership	4
Secretary of the Senate	0
General Assembly Retirement System	0
Illinois Courts Commission	1
Illinois Liquor Control Commission	0
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	0
Legislative Audit Commission	0
Legislative Ethics Commission	0
Legislative Information System	0
Legislative Inspector General	2
Legislative Printing Unit	0
Legislative Reference Bureau	1
Office of the Architect of the Capitol	0

APPENDIX D Continued

Travel Headquarter Reports December 31, 2023

CODE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Agriculture	204
Department of Central Management Services	53
Department of Children & Family Services	46
Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity	42
Department of Corrections	408
Department of Employment Security	1
Department of Financial & Professional Regulation	93
Department of Healthcare & Family Services	4
Department of Human Rights	0
Department of Human Services	148
Department of Innovation & Technology	0
Department of Insurance	33
Department of Juvenile Justice	54
Department of Labor	4
Department of Lottery	0
Department of Military Affairs	N/R
Department of Natural Resources	127
Department of Public Health	475
Department of Revenue	0
Department of State Police	37
Department of Transportation	1110
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1
Department on Aging	0
Human Right Commission	0

OTHER AGENCIES

Abraham Lincoln Library & Museum	0
Arts Council	0
Capital Development Board	6
Civil Service Commission	0
Commerce Commission	40
Criminal Justice Information Authority	0
Deaf & Hard of Hearing Commission	0
Educational Labor Relations Board	4
Emergency Management Agency	0
Environmental Protection Agency	5
Executive Ethics Commission	0
Governor's Office of Management & Budget	0
Guardianship & Advocacy Commission	0
Housing Development Authority	40
Human Rights Commission	0

APPENDIX D Continued

Travel Headquarter Reports December 31, 2023

Illinois Board of Examiners	12
Illinois Finance Authority	0
Illinois Gaming Board	0
Illinois Power Agency	1
Illinois Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board	4
Illinois Racing Board	0
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority	0
Independent Tax Tribunal	0
Labor Relations Board	0
Math & Science Academy	0
Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities	0
Pollution Control Board	0
Prisoner Review Board	14
Procurement Policy Board	0
Property Tax Appeal Board	0
State Board of Education	17
State Board of Elections	9
State Board of Investment	0
State Fire Marshal	99
State Employees' Retirement System	0
State Police Merit Board	6
State Toll Highway Authority	0
Teachers' Retirement System	1
Workers' Compensation Commission	10
HIGHER EDUCATION	
Board of Higher Education	0
Chicago State University	6
Community College Board	0
Eastern Illinois University	34
Governors State University	0
Illinois State University	226
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	0
Northern Illinois University	286
Northeastern Illinois University	0
Southern Illinois University	0
State Universities Civil Service System	3
State Universities Retirement System	0
University of Illinois	51
Western Illinois University	

*NR = No report submitted for the period ending December 31, 2023.

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