

**Major Events in Transforming Healthcare and Human Services
(March, 2016)**

Impetus [Lead Agency]	Description	Populations Affected	Geography Affected	Eligible Community - Based Housing	Overall Goals	Status/Revised Goals
Money Follows the Person (MFP) [IDHFS]	Federal demonstration program providing enhanced Medicaid match (for waiver and State Plan services provided in first year of community residency) to support transitions of seniors and persons with disabilities out of qualified institutions and into eligible community-based settings.	Persons with Mental Illness (MI), Developmental Disabilities (DD), Physical Disabilities (PD), and the Elderly currently living in Medicaid-funded assisted facilities.	Statewide	Scattered site supportive housing; single site supportive housing; Supportive Living Facilities (SLFs); group homes of four beds or less (e.g., CILAs).	<u>Goals through CY 2016 - includes actual transitions for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, through 12/8/2015):</u> MI:419; DD:320; PD:448; Elderly:405; Colbert:1240; Total 2,832 to be transitioned by end of 2016. (Note: includes eligible transitions from Colbert, Ligas and facilities closures. Future Colbert transitions contingent upon cost-neutrality analysis.) Illinois MFP has also prepared a Sustainability Plan to continue the program after the CMS Demonstration Project has ended.	Since MFP transitions began in 2009, 2,364 individuals have been transitioned as of 3/2/2016. MFP met 93.7% of the 2015 goal, exceeding the federal benchmark of 85% goal completion.. As of 3/2/2016, there have been 59 transitions, or almost 11% of current 2016 transition goals. <u>2016 goals/status, non-cumulative:</u> SMI:3/40, DD:0/40, PD:6/61, Elderly:5/44, Colbert:45/360. Note : State has a goal for 95% of Colbert transitions to be MFP enrollees. DD goals include eligible Ligas & State facilities' transitions that move to a MFP-qualified residential setting (four-bed or smaller CILA).
Ligas v. Norwood Consent Decree* [IDHS - DDD]	State found in violation of Title II of ADA, and Title XIX of Social Security Act for not appropriately housing persons with disabilities in least restrictive settings. Consent decrees include required transition goals for housing and services.	Residents living in Private Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled (ICF-DDs) of 9 beds or more and persons on a PUNS waiting list for services. Persons must request community-based services or community-based placement to be considered part of Class.	Statewide	Community housing of no more than 8 beds (e.g., CILAs, ICF-DDs). CILAs to be 4 beds or less to qualify for MFP enhanced match.	Offer community-based services or placement to 3,000 persons with DD currently living at home that are on the PUNS waiting list, over a 6 year period (1,000 people by the end of Year 2, an additional 500 people each subsequent year). The goal of transitioning 301 class members (one-third of 902 class size), by 12/31/13, has already been met. Transition second third of class by 12/31/15 (301); transition final third by 12/31/17 (300).	As of 3/1/2016, 4,306 people have been selected from the PUNS waiting list. 2,421 have received services. As of 3/1/2016, 1,457 class members have been selected from the ICF/DD list and 1,299 have received services. The Ligas Defense has made initial contact with every class member at this time. Consent decree parties are in the midst of developing the next Implementation Plan.
Williams v. Rauner Consent Decree* [IDHS - DMH]	State found in violation of Title II of ADA, Section 504 of Rehab Act, and Title XIX of Social Security Act for not appropriately housing persons with disabilities in least restrictive settings. Consent decree includes required transition goals.	Residents living in (Non-Medicaid) Institutes for Mental Disease (IMDs)	Statewide, although 17 of 24 IMDs are in Chicago metro area (Cook County)	Scattered site supportive housing; single site supportive housing. No more than 25% class members in any given development; Bridge Rental Subsidy as major source of rental assistance.	Initially evaluate 100% of class (roughly 4,500 persons) within 2 years; reevaluate annually beginning in Year 3. Transition 256 persons Year 1 (July 2011-June 2012); 640 persons Year 2 (cumulative), 832 persons Year 3 (cumulative), 1,306 Year 4 (cumulative).	The State reached and exceeded the Year One goal of 256 total transitions, transitioning 282. The State met and exceeded the Year Two cumulative goal of 640, transitioning 643. The State met and exceeded the Year Three cumulative goal of 832, transitioning at least 1,100. The State reached and exceed its Year Four cumulative goal of 1,306, transitioning 1,312. The program's five-year plan ends June 30, 2016, with a cumulative total of 1,706. As of 3/2/2016, the State has transitioned 157 in Year Five, at 60.7% of its FY16 target number, 400.
Colbert v. Rauner Consent Decree* [IDHFS]	State found in violation of Title II of ADA, Section 504 of Rehab Act and Social Security Act for not appropriately housing persons with disabilities in least restrictive settings. Consent decree includes required transition goals for housing and services.	Residents with disabilities living in Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) in Cook County	Cook County (only)	Scattered site supportive housing; singlesite supportive housing; Supportive Living Facilities (SLFs); other appropriate affordable housing.	Transition 300 by 11/8/13; transition additional 500 by 11/8/14; transition additional 300 by 5/5/15 for a total of 1,100 transitions. Year one goal was not met; therefore second year goal was to transition 800 by 11/8/2014. The year two goal not met. 1,100 by 5/8/2015 (year 3). The new goal is to transition 1,100 by 11/30/2015.	The initial Implementation Plan was approved by the judge on November 8, 2012. Evaluations began February 2013 but the Year 1 transition goal of 300 by 11/8/2013 was not met. Department on Aging took over as lead agency from HFS in January 2014. A total of 507 class members transitioned by 11/08/2014 and a total of 794 class members transitioned by 05/31/2015. A new goal was agreed to transition 1,100 class members by 11/30/2015. The State met its 1,100 goal. As of 2/29/2016, the State has transitioned a total of 1,187 class members.

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Facilities Closures [Governor's Office / IDHS]	In 2011, then Governor Quinn moved to close several State operated facilities not only as cost savings measures, but also in the case of SODC's to provide housing for persons with disabilities in the least restrictive settings.	Persons with Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities	Statewide	ICF-DDs; CILAs; other affordable housing option	Jacksonville Developmental Center closed on 11/21/2012. Murray Developmental Center was scheduled for closure in 2013, but a lawsuit by advocates wishing to keep Murray open was made against the State of Illinois, halting its closure until further notice.	In June of 2014, a federal judge in Chicago ruled that the state can close the Murray Developmental Center in Centralia. No specific closure date has been identified, however, in July, a letter was sent to parents and guardians informing them of their options and asking them to consider possibilities for their family members. After the gubernatorial elections in November 2014, Governor Rauner announced in April 2015, that he would keep the center open until residents' needs could be met in the community. As of 2/1/2015, 229 people still live at the Murray Development Center.
Potential Housing and Services Resources	All of the programs and consent decrees rely on the following housing resources: Low Income Housing Tax Credits (10% set-aside); HOME; Affordable Housing Trust Fund; Community Development Block Grant; CILA; Bridge Rental Subsidy (Williams and Colbert class members only); Rental Housing Support Program-Long Term Operating Support; HUD Section 811 Rental Assistance Demonstration (IHDA applicant); PHA-administered Housing Choice Vouchers; PHA-administered Project-Based Vouchers; and, private housing resources, where appropriate. State has adjusted CILA reimbursement rate to make group homes of 4 beds or less more financially feasible to operate, but needs increased funding.					

*In *Olmstead v. L.C.* (1999), the U.S. Supreme Court held that unnecessary institutionalization of people with disabilities is discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The decision also held that people with disabilities have the right to receive services in the least restrictive living environment. Based on this decision, three lawsuits were brought against the State of Illinois that may impact deinstitutionalization and rebalancing of long term care housing and services for development and rental assistance resources throughout the state. IHDA is not a named party to the lawsuits, but is making financial and technical assistance resources available to help meet the identified housing needs.