

Budgeting for Results 14th Annual Commission Report

November 1, 2024



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A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs

November 1, 2024

To Governor Pritzker and Members of the General Assembly:

This communication transmits the 14th annual report of Budgeting for Results (BFR). On behalf of the BFR Commission, we are pleased to highlight accomplishments since our last report and raise awareness of Illinois' initiatives to build upon the state's statutory mandate of performance-based budgeting. BFR frameworks ensure Illinois budgets are submitted, and appropriations enacted, with a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit. While federal priorities encouraged states and jurisdictions to utilize evidence-based programming, Illinois is well positioned because of existing budget law that drives the state's annual performance-based budgeting process.

This annual report proudly introduces a new element for BFR Commission meetings: briefings from subject matter experts on various aspects of the state's enacted budget. This year, meetings showcased informative dialogs on the topics of: Electric vehicles and charging stations; Diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA); Quantum investments; and Illinois' Evidence-based Funding Formula for K-12 education. The BFR Commission is grateful to the distinguished panelists who shared insights on these pertinent topics.

Driven by statute, BFR frameworks are critical to performance-based budgeting in Illinois state government. We strive to make this report an informative window into BFR work products. We welcome engagement from the Governor's Administration and our legislative partners. Our BFR Commission meetings are open to the public and we strongly encourage all stakeholders to reference the many reports and tools available on our website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

Thank you for your support of this strategic, statewide mandate.

Sincerely,

Rep. William Davis
Co-Chair

Budgeting for Results Commission

Co-Chair: Honorable William Davis

State Representative

Senator Meg Loughran Cappel

State Senator

Curt Clemons-Mosby

Director of Budgeting for Results, Governor's Office of Management and Budget

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Executive Summary

- Established under State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the Budgeting for Results Commission (the “Commission”) is appointed by the Governor to provide advice in setting statewide results and outcome areas, and best practices in program performance evaluation and benefit-cost analysis.
- The Commission and BFR Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget are responsible for enhancing Illinois’ comprehensive methodology to evaluate program performance. The objective of statewide program analysis is to aid in quantifying program impacts and to inform decision makers as programs are compared across results and outcomes areas.
- The program evaluation framework developed under the BFR Commission utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) the benefit-cost model, and (3) the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).
 - IPRS is the state’s web-based repository for collecting program performance data from over 400 state agency programs. State agencies utilize IPRS to report programmatic-level data to GOMB on a regular basis.
 - The Illinois benefit-cost model utilizes clearinghouses on hundreds of evidence-based programs and national best practices in state-level programming.
 - The SPART is an integrated program evaluation tool that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative elements. The SPART analyzes program performance to assign overall program ratings that allow policymakers to compare programs within and across statewide result areas.
- The benefit-cost model and the SPART have significantly enhanced the state’s ability to perform program analytics. Using evidence-based program assessment reports to inform the state budget process is a tangible deliverable from the BFR mandate. In alignment with the federal government’s emphasis on evidence-based programs, the BFR Commission continues to promote the use of evidence-based program reports in the budget process.
- The Commission and the BFR Unit hosted a virtual annual public hearing attended by more than 65 participants where a panel of experts discussed the benefits and costs of state parks and historic sites in Illinois.
 - The panel of experts, identified in the Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings portion of this report, highlighted the intangible benefits of natural and historic sites and methods for measuring these benefits. The experts emphasized that these sites can improve the physical and mental health of the community, increase the value of property in the area, reduce air pollution, and contribute to carbon storage and sequestration, among many other benefits to recreation and business.
- The BFR Commission heard briefings by subject-matter experts on topics of interest to the Commission throughout 2024. These briefings generated fruitful discussions by Commissioners and the public.
 - Megha Lakhchaura, Illinois Electric Vehicle Officer of the Illinois Governor’s Office presented on state initiatives to develop electric vehicle charging stations throughout the state and promoted State EV Charging Programs.
 - Vishnu Srinivasaraghavan, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, within Central Management Service’s Director’s Office, and Georgette Varner-Haynes, Policy Advisor, within Central Management Service’s Bureau of Fleet Operations presented on the status of the state’s electric vehicle fleet and Illinois’ development plan for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations throughout the state to support the state fleet.
 - Jennifer Butler, Deputy Director of the Illinois Governor’s Office of Management and Budget updated the Commission on the status of the state’s implementation of the Equity and

Racial Justice Act (ERJA) to collect and report on demographic data in compliance with statute.

- Ovelia Smith-Barton, Acting Commissioner of the Illinois Commission on Equity and Inclusion presented the mission and vision of the Commission on Equity and Inclusion and emphasized their programming, including the Business Enterprise Program, the Mentor Protégé Program, and the Veterans Business Program.
- Dr. Brian DeMarco, Professor of Physics, University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana gave a presentation on the quantum landscape in Illinois, the development of quantum technologies in Illinois research institutions, and the work of the Illinois Quantum Information Science and Technology Center to further develop quantum sciences within the state.
- Jason Horwitz, Senior Economic Advisor, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity presented on the plans for the Illinois Quantum and Microelectronics Park in Chicago, including state incentives and grants to support further development and opportunities for economic and workforce development from this investment.
- Dr. Ralph M. Martire, Executive Director of the Center for Tax and Budget Accountability and Arthur Rubloff Endowed Professor of Public Policy at Roosevelt University presented on the history of the evidence-based funding formula for education in Illinois and the outcomes associated with its implementation.
- To date, the Commission has identified, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal cumulatively 339 statutory mandates and 289 funds.
 - During the Spring 2024 legislative session, the BFR Commission Introduced one bill in the General Assembly. House Bill (HB): HB5601 (P.A. 103-0616). HB 5601 modified or repealed 11 mandates and 27 funds.
 - In the Summer of 2024, the Commission authorized an additional 17 mandates and 36 fund cleanup items for the 2024 Annual Report.
 - A list of mandates and fund cleanup items is provided as Appendix C.
- This report includes updates on four recommendations from the 2024 BFR Annual Report. In addition, four recommendations have been identified by the BFR Commission to be addressed during calendar year 2025. The recommendations include continuing to customize the benefit-cost model to include programs outside of the existing policy domains, updating program evaluation methods, enhancing the plan to expedite benefit-cost and SPART completion, and establishing a network of benefit-cost expertise.

Introduction

The Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget, with the advice of the IL Budgeting for Results Commission, continues to implement and enhance performance-based budgeting for state agencies under the authority of the Governor. This report highlights BFR accomplishments since the last annual report and outlines the strategic priorities identified by the BFR Commission.

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

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

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

BFR Quick Facts:

- State spending is classified into seven statewide result areas.
- The statewide result areas are further delineated into nine statewide priority outcomes, as identified by Governor Pritzker and the BFR Commission.
- There are more than 70 state agencies, universities, boards, and commissions under the Governor.
- State agencies have defined more than 400 distinct programs across state government.
- More than 2,000 performance measures are identified for state agency programs.

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

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

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

BFR in the Budget Process

Starting in October, the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) begins the process of compiling the proposed State Budget for the following fiscal year, which begins July 1. The Unit’s role within the budget process is imperative to achieving the overall goals of performance-based budgeting. The BFR Unit established the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) data collection portal for managing the State’s program portfolios and recording performance measurements. BFR implementation is supported by a network of Chief Results Officers (CROs) who are responsible for maintaining their agency’s information within IPRS.

The annual budget process is an opportunity for agencies to review their program portfolios and performance measures to ensure all agency activities are reflected in the programs recorded in IPRS. Data from IPRS is exported into the Budget Book system and utilized by GOMB to prepare the Governor’s proposed state budget. Once the proposed budget is presented during the Governor’s budget address in February, the General Assembly reviews supporting information to inform its funding decisions for the next state fiscal year. This process also guides subsequent legislative actions taken during the legislative session.

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

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

Legislative Tasks

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

Mandate relief provides state agencies the opportunity to submit burdensome or outdated mandates to the Unit along with a recommendation to change or repeal. The Commission determines if the recommended mandate action meets the criteria of the mandate relief process. The Commission votes to recommend the set of mandates to be included in the Commission's annual report to the Governor and General Assembly. These recommendations may be translated to BFR mandate relief bills at the discretion of members of the General Assembly. The Unit works with the members of the General Assembly and applicable state agency to draft the bills and subsequently help guide the bills through the legislative process.

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

Progress Report

Comprehensive Program Assessment

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

BFR's comprehensive program assessment framework utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) The Illinois Benefit-Cost Model (IBCM) and (3) the State Program Assessment

Rating Tool (SPART). These tools have distinct purposes and collectively enable BFR to produce assessments.

The Illinois Performance Reporting System houses an inventory of state-funded programs. The BFR unit publishes quarterly program performance data on over 2,000 program performance measures across more than 400 state programs. Through IPRS, program performance is more transparent because every program must have at least one performance metric. Data from IPRS is available to the public through in an Interactive Performance Dashboard which is accessed on the GOMB website at [Interactive Performance Dashboard \(illinois.gov\)](#).

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

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

2024 Program Assessment

In 2024, with the addition of a Chief Economist to the staff, the Budgeting for Results unit completed a Program Assessment of the Recovery Community Organization / Recovery Support Services (RCO/RSS) program run by the Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use, Prevention, Treatment and Recovery (SUPR). The Program Assessment determined the Illinois RCO/RSS program matched with fidelity to the nationally studied Peer Support for Individuals who Use Substances program. The RCO/RSS program was determined to be Effective, earning an optimal return on investment (OROI) of \$69.75, and a score of 76 out of 100 on the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).

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

Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery	RCO/RSS Program²
Optimal Benefits	\$9,151
Real Cost (Net) per participant	\$131
Benefits – Costs (Net Present Value)	\$9,020
Benefits/Costs (OROI)	\$69.75
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	62%
SPART Score³	76

The SUPR RCO/RSS program was established to address the critical need for peer-based recovery support in Illinois. SUPR’s RCO/RSS grantees are responsible for peers providing direct recovery support services to individuals in recovery. A peer is someone with personal experience in their own recovery journey, someone who “gets it” - has “been there, done that”. Peers carry a unique skillset from their personal recovery experience. Recovery Support Services comprise twelve activity types at the individual, group, and community level including recovery coaching, employment training, and transportation. SUPR’s RCO/RSS program covers 53 counties in Illinois and encompasses 30 grantees.

The SUPR RCO/RSS program is evidence-based and matches with fidelity to the Washington State Institute of Public Policy (WSIPP) program, “Peer Support for Individuals with Substance Use Disorder”. Federally, this program is corroborated as evidence-based by The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) who have established a Peer Recovery Center of Excellence.

SUPR uses output data to inform staffing and provider needs, and to deliver specific training and technical assistance resources. SUPR partners with providers to collaboratively develop outreach strategies to enroll new clients, including connecting them with potential partners, and identify more efficient time management methods. The complete assessment report can be found in Appendix E of this report.

² The optimal benefits are the benefits the program can expect to achieve if run with fidelity to best practices or core principles. Benefits per participant are projected over fifty years after program participation. The per participant real costs of the program are the sum of its direct and indirect costs, minus the cost of treatment as usual. The benefits and the costs are discounted to present value. The benefit/cost ratio is the optimal return on investment (OROI) Illinois can expect from implementing the program with fidelity.

³ Refer to table on page 13 of this report for explanation of the SPART score.

The table below contains SPART program ratings and score ranges.

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

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

Benefit-cost Analysis Professional Development

To support professional development, all staff in the BFR Unit are now members of the Society for Benefit Cost Analysis. In April 2023, two staff attended the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis's online workshop, Benefit-Cost Analysis for Beginners. The workshop was attended by working professionals from state and federal government, as well as participants from other countries, and graduate students from various universities. The workshop provided a walk-through of benefit-cost analysis. The benefit-cost analysis framework helps decision makers work toward efficient solutions while considering alternatives, the groups affected by policy decisions, and the measurable impact on targeted populations.

Workshops on this topic, develop the Unit's internal benefit-cost analysis experience and expand the network of subject matter experts. This will increase staff knowledge in support of one of the BFR Commission's overall goals: to enhance evidence-based budgeting and policy making by measuring the impact of state agency programs through collecting data and analyzing performance measures.

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)

Stakeholders nationwide expect public funds spending to be transparent. People want to know how their tax dollars are used. Illinois established statutes to enhance public funds accountability and create a lens for understanding the programs and services provided with this funding. Budgeting for Results (BFR) and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA; 30 ILCS 708) are two statewide initiatives that drive performance and outcomes by promoting the intended purpose funding and making the results of the funding more accessible.

On average, Illinois spends approximately \$26.6 billion in federal financial assistance annually. Roughly \$15.8 billion is distributed annually through state-issued grant agreements between state grant-making agencies and grantees. Approximately \$12 billion of the state-issued grants are used for federal fund match requirements. Illinois partnerships with community-based organizations, not-for-profits and others are critical to deliver essential programs and services to constituents statewide. Grantees are the state's connection with our most vulnerable citizens, including children and older populations. Grants broadly support initiatives from skill development to maintenance of roads and bridges. The work of Illinois grantees is an extension of the mission of state agencies.

The federal government continues to emphasize performance and outcomes expected from public funding. Federal assistance during the COVID pandemic strongly advocated for evidence-based programming. Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200, and U.S. Treasury directives continue to stress this approach. Illinois is uniquely prepared to make informed funding decisions because BFR and GATA emphasize performance-based budgeting and transparency in funds utilization. The Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) includes an inventory of more than 400 state programs and more than 2,000 program performance measures. The Catalog of State Financial Assistance (CSFA) includes nearly 2,900 programs and nearly 37,000 awards to more than 9,600 grantees. To receive a grant from the State of Illinois an organization must have an active GATA Grantee Portal registration and be in good standing. Refer to

[GATA New User Guide \(illinois.gov\)](#) for additional details. Promoting transparency, IPRS and CSFA data are publicly available to inform stakeholders about programs and services offered and outcomes achieved through public funds.

Through GATA and BFR, Illinois remains committed to public funds accountability and transparency. State law sets federally-based requirements for lifecycle grant management and a statewide budgeting methodology where each priority must be justified annually according to merit rather than the amount appropriated in the preceding year. These initiatives are foundational to delivering the results-oriented programs and services Illinois constituents expect and deserve.

Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

In accordance with current statute, the 2024 BFR public hearing was held virtually on the WebEx platform Wednesday, July 23, 2024. The hearing was attended by more than 65 people including private and not-for-profit sector representatives, state agency Chief Results Officers and program personnel.

This year the Commission heard from a panel of experts discussing the benefits and costs of state parks and historic sites in Illinois. The topics and panelists included:

- Topic: Illinois State Parks & Historic Sites - Establishing and Maintaining State Parks and Historic Sites in Illinois
 - Panelists: Calvin Beckmann, José Burgos, and Paula Martel (Illinois Department of Natural Resources)
- Topic: Conservation Economics at the Trust for Public Lands - Valuing our Parks, Trails, and Open Spaces
 - Panelist: Jennifer Clinton (Trust for Public Land)
- Topic: State Parks & Historic Sites: Measuring Intangible Benefits
 - Panelist: Dr. Christelle Khalaf (University of Illinois-Chicago)
- Topic: Economic Analysis as a Management Tool for the Future of Illinois State Parks & Recreation Areas
 - Panelist: Dr. Scott Gilbert (Southern Illinois University)

The public hearing highlighted the intangible benefits of natural and historic sites and methods for measuring these benefits. The experts emphasized that these sites can improve the physical and mental health of the community, increase the value of property in the area, reduce air pollution, and contribute to carbon storage and sequestration, among many other benefits to recreation and business.

A recording of the 2024 BFR public hearing is available at:

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

BFR Meeting Briefings

The BFR Commission heard briefings by subject-matter experts on topics of interest to the Commission throughout 2024. These briefings generated fruitful discussions by Commissioners and the public. Brief descriptions of each briefing are provided below.

State EV Charging Programs

Presentation by Megha Lakhchaura, Illinois Electric Vehicle Officer of the Illinois Governor's Office focused on state initiatives to develop electric vehicle charging stations throughout the state.

Fleet EVs & Charging

Presentation by Vishnu Srinivasaraghavan, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, within Central Management Service's Director's Office, and Georgette Varner-Haynes, Policy Advisor, within Central Management Service's Bureau of Fleet Operations discussed the status of the state's electric vehicle fleet and Illinois' development plan for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations throughout the state to support the state fleet.

Implementation of the Data Governance and Organization to Support the Equity and Racial Justice Act (ERJA), 20 ILCS 65/20-15

Presentation by Jennifer Butler, Deputy Director of the Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget updated the Commission on the status of the state's implementation of the ERJA to collect and report on demographic data in compliance with statute.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Access Initiatives

Presentation by Ovelia Smith-Barton, Acting Commissioner of the Illinois Commission on Equity and Inclusion highlighted the mission and vision of the Commission on Equity and Inclusion and emphasized their programming, including the Business Enterprise Program, the Mentor Protégé Program, the Veterans Business Program.

Quantum & The Illinois Ecosystem

Presentation by Dr. Brian DeMarco, Professor of Physics, University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana focused on the quantum landscape in Illinois, the development of quantum technologies in Illinois research institutions, and the work of the Illinois Quantum Information Science and Technology Center to further develop quantum sciences within the state.

Quantum Computing in Illinois

Presentation by Jason Horwitz, Senior Economic Advisor, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity discussed plans for the Illinois Quantum and Microelectronics Park in Chicago, including state

incentives and grants to support further development and opportunities for economic and workforce development from this investment.

The Evidence-Based Funding Formula

Presentation by Dr. Ralph M. Martire, Executive Director of the Center for Tax and Budget Accountability and Arthur Rubloff Endowed Professor of Public Policy at Roosevelt University discussed the history of the evidence-based funding formula for education in Illinois and the outcomes associated with its implementation.

Chief Results Officers

Chief Results Officers (CROs) are vital to the integration of Budgeting for Results principles in each agency. Throughout the year, CROs work with BFR staff to maintain the agency's program inventory and align the mission of the agency's work to the appropriate outcome measures. CROs have an important annual budget development role to assist with finalizing IPRS data to improve program definitions and performance metrics. CROs also participate in BFR Commission meetings. The Unit's relationship with each CRO helps create a partnership needed to accomplish comprehensive program assessments and respond to evolving data collection needs. As the budget development process for Fiscal Year 2026 gets underway, CROs will play an important role in providing vital performance information for the IPRS system which integrates to the GOMB Budget Book system. To ensure clear lines of communication and clarity of roles, the BFR Unit held a virtual training summit for CROs on October 15, 2024. This summit is responsive to the BFR Commission recommendation initiated in the 2022 BFR Annual Report. The Summit was well attended by state agency CROs and CFOs and laid a solid foundation for the start of the Fiscal Year 2026 budget process.

Commission Working Groups

Mandates Review Working Group

State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25) requires that the Budgeting for Results Commission "review existing mandated expenditures and include in its [annual] report recommendations for the termination of mandated expenditures." State agencies are asked to identify statutory mandates that are outdated, duplicative, or unduly burdensome on agency operations. To date, the Commission has recommended, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal a total of 339 statutory mandates and 289 funds within the State Treasury.

During the Spring 2024 legislative session, Representative Will Davis introduced House Bill (HB) 5601 (Public Act 103-0616) in the General Assembly. HB 5601 modified or repealed 11 mandates and 27 funds.

In the Summer of 2024, the BFR Mandates Working Group asked agencies to identify unduly burdensome statutory mandates. The Mandates Working Group met August 13, 2024, to conduct an initial review of agency recommendations. The Commission is grateful for the participation of the Budget Directors and staff from each of the four caucuses of the General Assembly. Following the review, the working group recommended 17 mandates from ten state agencies to the full BFR Commission for approval.

In addition to the mandate review, the Mandate Working Group and the BFR Commission also considered modification of 36 funds of the State Treasury, which are no longer active or have errors in their statutory language. The Commission approved all the recommended mandates and all the state fund clean-up items. A full list of the approved mandates and fund modifications is included as Appendix C of this report.

Progress Update on 2023 Commission Recommendations

Customize Benefit-Cost Model

The BFR Unit continues to implement the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model, which was developed in 2017. Currently, the model's scope encompasses eleven research areas: juvenile justice, adult criminal justice, child welfare, pre-K to 12 education, children's mental health, health care, substance use disorders, adult mental health, public health & prevention, workforce development, and higher education. The Commission recognizes there are additional policy areas relevant to Illinois state government, notably, government services and administration that would be appropriate for benefit-cost modeling.

To enhance the model's applicability across all state programs, the BFR Unit is actively working to expand its capabilities. This expansion necessitates the establishment of partnerships with external organizations, thereby broadening the focus on various policy domains. The BFR Unit has begun cooperation with the Penn State University Evidence-to-Impact Collaborative and have taken steps to join and learn with several other states at the National Conference of State Legislatures Center for Results-Driven Governing. The BFR Unit has also begun examining the Results for America Economic Mobility Catalog, which contains an index of program descriptions that have demonstrated positive results during evidence-focused evaluations. Such collaborations will ensure the application of rigorous and validated methodologies in the assessment of Illinois programs and associated initiatives as the model evolves.

Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology

The methodology for the Budgeting for Results (BFR) program assessment has been informed, in part, by the practices established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The BFR Unit has initiated a comprehensive review of current guidance from both the OMB and the Office of Evaluation Sciences. This review aims to update the Unit's tools and templates and ensure that resources align with contemporary best practices.

Given the extensive nature of this initiative, efforts to implement these recommendations will extend into calendar year 2025.

Healthcare Prevention and Treatment

During the 2021 BFR public hearing, panelists emphasized the important distinctions between cost and efficacy of prevention versus the treatment of health conditions. After an initial review of the FY24 enacted budget conducted in 2023, at the Commission's recommendation, the BFR staff studied state-funded health-related programming to identify the programs and amounts appropriated for treatment and the programs and amounts appropriated for prevention in the FY25 enacted budget. Utilizing input from state agency program leadership with subject matter expertise in this area, the Unit segmented the appropriations for prevention and treatment within the Fiscal Year 2025 enacted state budget.

The Unit presented its findings to the Commission at the September 27, 2024, bi-monthly business meeting. The study quantified that 98.8% of the FY24 healthcare budget was designated as treatment and 1.2% was designated at prevention. These amounts are nearly identical to the distribution found in the FY24 budget. The final report is reproduced in its entirety in Appendix D of this report.

Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion

BFR staff remains dedicated to utilizing the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of state programs as part of the SPART process. However, resource constraints have restricted the number of program assessments that the unit can complete each year.

Additionally, external challenges include a limited selection of comparable programs in the model library and a scarcity of national studies necessary for establishing effect sizes. To enhance the volume of assessments conducted, the BFR Unit is exploring the use of high-quality, independent evaluations of state programs as a supplement to the existing resources in the model library. The Unit will continue to pursue this initiative throughout calendar year 2025. Supplementing the BFR Unit's Benefit-Cost model with rigorous independent evaluations may shorten the time needed for research and analysis of Illinois-specific programs to determine their optimal return on investment and fidelity with best practices.

Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise

In Summer 2024, the BFR Unit appointed a Chief Economist to enhance in-unit expertise, enabling the resumption of comprehensive program assessments that had previously been delayed.

Additionally, throughout 2024, all members of the BFR Unit continued their membership in the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis (SBCA), which is dedicated to improving the theory and practice of benefit-cost analysis and supporting evidence-based policy decisions. This membership provides the Unit with access to a global network of subject matter experts.

The Unit has also utilized partnerships with state universities to establish a network of professionals with experience in benefit-cost analysis. This initiative has resulted in the creation of a cadre of 16 experts from the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University systems. These subject matter experts offer ad-hoc professional support, advising staff and addressing inquiries related to various components of benefit-cost analysis as part of the Unit's comprehensive program assessments. The BFR expresses its appreciation to all experts who have volunteered their time and expertise to support this initiative.

Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2025

The Commission makes the following recommendations for 2025:

Customize Benefit-Cost Model

The Budgeting for Results Unit continues to utilize the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model framework utilized since 2017. Due to staffing changes since 2021, the BFR Unit has not had the necessary inhouse expertise to expand the model to encompass variables such as race, ethnicity, geography, and other important inputs. In 2025, the BFR Unit should work to increase internal expertise and resources to make improvements to the model. Additionally, the Unit should seek to establish partnerships with external organizations to ensure rigorous and vetted methods are applied to Illinois' program assessment and related work.

Update the Budgeting for Results Program Assessment Methodology

The Budgeting for Results methodology, in part, was guided by the federal Office of Management & Budget's work. The Unit should review current Federal guidance from the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Evaluation Sciences to refresh the Unit's protocol for using program evaluations.

Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion

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

Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise

With the establishment of a cadre of experts in benefit-cost analysis from various state universities, the Unit should seek to maintain the network of persons with experience conducting benefit-cost analysis for ad-hoc professional support. These subject matter experts will advise staff and answer questions on various components of benefit-cost analysis related to the Unit's comprehensive program assessments. Additionally, the Unit should actively explore expanding the network beyond state universities to additional institutions within and beyond our state borders, with an aim toward gaining the greatest access to best practices and resources within this field.

Conclusion

The BFR Commission is deeply committed to its role as both an advisor for and a driver of performance-based budgeting in Illinois. This report illustrates the Commission's and the BFR Unit's diverse range of ongoing initiatives and deliverables that align with this mission. The BFR's cohesive approach enables the Commission to fulfill its statutory mandate of ensuring that Illinois budgets are submitted and appropriations enacted based on a budgeting method that justifies priorities each year according to merit.

At the federal level, funding is increasingly being directed toward evidence-based programming. Illinois has a strategic advantage largely due to its budget law governing performance-based budgeting and the promotion of transparency in the use of public funds dictated by the statutory requirements of the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act and Budgeting for Results.

The Commission values its existing relationships and is dedicated to enhancing engagement with the General Assembly, the Governor's office, and all stakeholders, including community-based organizations, constituency group representatives, and state agencies. These partnerships are designed to be inclusive and aim to advance the mission of the BFR. The Commission takes pride in these strong collaborations and is committed to continuing this collective effort for the benefit of the people of Illinois.

Appendices

Appendix A: Chronology

Appendix B: Glossary

Appendix C: Mandates

Appendix D: Healthcare Treatment/Prevention Budget Overview

**Appendix E: Recovery Community Organization / Recovery Support Services Program Assessment
Report**

Appendix A

Chronology

The following lists chronologically the significant events in the Budgeting for Results process.

- July 2010
Public Act 96-0958 establishing the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process was signed into law by Governor Quinn
- August 2010-January 2011,
Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) in conjunction with the Governor's Office established the first six statewide result areas to evaluate the impact/success of state funds
- February 2011
GOMB presented the Governor's fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget which included state spending divided into six statewide result areas: Education, Economic Development, Public Safety and Regulation, Human Services, Quality of Life, and Government Services
- February 2011
Public Act 96-1529 establishing the Budgeting for Results Commission was signed into law by Governor Quinn
- March 2011-January 2012
GOMB worked with more than 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, GOMB in conjunction with GFOA, engaged experts and stakeholders from across the spectrum of result areas to engage in strategy mapping.

- March 2013
GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2014 budget, including performance measures in each agency narrative submission.
- April 2013-February 2014
GOMB, in conjunction with state agencies, worked to refine agency program inventories and performance measures. GOMB, worked with agencies, to identify agency Chief Results Officers (CROs). CROs are senior level agency staff with responsibility for performance and change management at the agency. They serve as a conduit for BFR information between the agency and GOMB. In late 2013, GOMB began the process of developing the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), a SharePoint database that allows for the centralized reporting of program performance measures and summary program information.

In October 2013, GOMB partnered with Mission Measurement, a performance measurement consulting firm, to complete a pilot around one outcome area of BFR. The pilot developed and tested a methodology for evaluating the performance of State of Illinois programs within the Education result area. Funding for the pilot was provided by several 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 began 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 by allowing the performance measures to be publicly posted to the GOMB website.

- February 2015
GOMB presented the FY 2016 budget with a full year of performance measure data for each agency program
- February 2015-August 2015
GOMB continued to work with agencies to refine programs and metrics. In August, GOMB posted the first set of IPRS program performance PDFs to the GOMB website: Budget.Illinois.gov
- September 2015-July-2016
GOMB, with support from experts in the academic community, began the development and pilot process for the State Program Analysis Reporting Tool (SPART) and the benefit-Cost analysis tool

- July 2016-January-2017
 In July 2016 the BFR Commission established the Benefit-Cost Analysis (CBA) Working Group. The working group was tasked to examine the catalog of state programs to identify significant gaps in the data available to conduct cost-benefit analysis, and to make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies. Furthermore, the working group was assigned the responsibility to identify a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state programs to produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The Working Group met throughout the summer and fall.
- February 2017
 Based upon the recommendation of the CBA Working Group, the BFR Commission passed unanimously a resolution encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First cost-benefit analysis model, developed by Pew Results First Initiative, as the standard CBA model to be implemented as a component of the SPART. The Commission further recommended that GOMB add at least one additional FTE to implement the model.
- March 2017
 GOMB signed a letter of intent with the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative to begin use of the Results First model in Illinois
- April 2017
 GOMB worked with Legislative members of the BFR Commission to move the 2017 BFR Mandates Relief bill (SB1936) through the legislative process
- June 2017
 GOMB hired a full-time data analyst to oversee the implementation of the Results First CBA model. In addition, GOMB, in conjunction with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC), identified the Adult Criminal Justice domain as the first area to employ the Results First Model to general analysis of programs.
- July 2017
 GOMB, SPAC, and IDOC participated in training and discussion on the Results First Model with representatives from the Pew Results First Initiative. BFR staff engaged with SPAC and IDOC to begin collecting the initial data necessary to conduct a CBA analysis.
- August 2017 - September 2017
 BFR worked with IDOC to compile a program inventory of the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain. Once completed, BFR matched Illinois state-funded programs to the evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. BFR and IDOC identified three programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for further analysis: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. BFR determined through the clearinghouse matching process that the design of these three programs match established best practices that rigorous research has shown to reduce criminal recidivism.
- September 2017 – October 2017

BFR collected and calculated all the data needed to run the Results First benefit-cost analysis model on the three pilot programs. BFR also conducted an SPART evaluation for each program.

- October 2017
BFR completed three separate benefit-cost analyses and three SPART program evaluation reports for the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain on Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education=
- November 2017 – January 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections at two facilities, Sheridan Correctional Center, and Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC)
- February 2018 - March 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Housing Assistance/Placements program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Parole Re-Entry Group
- April 2018 - May 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the GPS Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board
- May 2018 – June 2018
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Electronic Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board
- September 2018
BFR, in conjunction with Pew-MacArthur Results First, held its first annual convening of CROs in Springfield, Illinois
- October 2018
BFR hired a Data Analyst
- November 2018 – February 2019
BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v1.0
- December 2018 – March 2019
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Substance Use Disorder (SUD) program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice
- May 2019
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice
- July 2019
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the residential Mental Health program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice

- September 2019
BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v2.0
- December 2019
BFR completed and published the Illinois Performance Dashboard v1.0
- May 2020
BFR hired a Data Analyst
- August 2020
BFR completed its initial review of Illinois horizontal capital investments run by the Department of Transportation
- September - October 2020
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Licensed Recovery Home program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery
- December 2020
Hired BFR Budget Analyst
- February - March 2021
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Oxford House program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery
- April 2021
Successful passage and signing into law of Public Act 102-510, the repeal of the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947
- April 2021
Created a Data Visualization that displays the work of all program assessments in one central, publicly available location
- June 2021
BFR completed a substance use disorder provider survey to compile a program inventory of services for people with substance use disorder
- August 2021
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery
- September 2021
BFR presented a report on the utilization of BFR products and reports by the General Assembly, Governor's Office, and the Public

- October 2021
BFR convened a meeting of state agency CROs to provide a briefing on the FY 2023 budget development process
- January 2022
BFR Unit tasked by the Governor's Office to manage the implementation of the Equity and Racial Justice Act (ERJA)
- April 2022
General Assembly passed legislation that allows the BFR Commission to choose to have virtual public hearings in place of the two in-person hearings previously required by statute
- October 2022
BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the FY 2024 budget development process
- December 2022
BFR hired a Data Manager
- February 2023
BFR Co-Chair Rep. Davis introduced the BFR mandate reduction and modification bills into the legislative process including HB3856, HB3857, HB3902, and HB3903
- April 2023
BFR staff attended the Benefit-Cost Analysis for Beginners Workshop by the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis
- July 2023
BFR held its annual public hearing on the topic of Moving Beyond Recidivism, which explored comprehensive methods of measuring the outcomes of criminal justice programming
- July 2023
BFR legislation, House Bill 3856, House Bill 3857, and House Bill 3817, signed into law
- August 2023
BFR presented a study on the proportion of the FY24 state healthcare budget that is associated with preventative care versus intervention and treatment
- August 2023
The BFR Commission adopted new by-laws to codify the operation of the Commission
- August 2023
BFR began consulting with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) to incorporate the insights from the BFR Annual Public Hearing into their data collection methods and procedures

- September 2023
BFR presented a literature review on Healthcare Treatment and Prevention Funding
- October 2023
BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the FY25 budget development process
- February 2024
BFR staff surveyed BFR commissioners and state agency Chief Results Officers to rank the seven statewide results areas for topic presentations
- April 2024
Presentation to BFR Commission on Electric Vehicles and Charging Stations in Illinois by panelists from the Governor's Office and Central Management Services (CMS) followed by discussion
- April 2024
BFR staff solicited mandates from state agencies for its annual mandate review exercise
- May 2024
Presentation to BFR Commission on the Implementation of the Data Governance and Organization to Support Equity and Racial Justice Act by panelists from the Illinois Commission on Equity and Inclusion and GOMB followed by discussion
- June 2024
BFR staff established its Network of Cost-Benefit Analysis Expertise which includes faculty members from universities across the state
- June 2024
BFR staff worked with the Central Management Services (CMS) to further develop their programs and metrics in the Illinois Performance Reporting System
- July 2024
BFR staff attended the Analyzing Uncertainty Workshop by the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis
- July 2024
BFR held its annual public hearing on the topic of the Benefit-Cost of State Parks and Historic Sites in Illinois by panelists from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, the Trust for Public Lands organization, the University of Illinois-Chicago, and Southern Illinois University Carbondale
- August 2024
BFR hired a staff economist to lead the unit's program evaluation and benefit-cost assessments of state programming
- August 2024
BFR staff worked with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to further develop their programs and metrics in the Illinois Performance Reporting System

- August 2024
BFR staff worked with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to further develop their programs and metrics in the Illinois Performance Reporting System
- August 2024
Presentation to BFR Commission on the topic of Illinois' Investments in Quantum Computing by panelists from the University of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity followed by discussion
- August 2024
The BFR Commission approved the mandates and funds as part of the annual mandate relief exercise
- August 2024
BFR staff began working with the Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery of the Illinois Department of Human Services to produce an assessment of the peer-to-peer support program
- September 2024
BFR produced an updated study on the proportion of the state healthcare budget that is associated with preventative versus intervention and treatment
- October 2024
BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the Fiscal Year 2026 budget development process at GOMB

Appendix B

Glossary

Benefit-Cost Analysis: An evidence-based analytical method used to compare the estimated benefits and costs of alternative policies to determine which produces the most efficient and effective use of tax dollars that benefits society overall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to

the intended beneficiaries and/or the public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

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

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

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

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

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART) – An integrated program assessment tool that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative elements. This tool analyzes program performance to assign overall program ratings that allow policymakers to compare programs within and across statewide result areas.

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Mandates

Statutory Mandates Recommended For Repeal or Modification September 2024

Illinois Board of Higher Education

Agency: Illinois Board of Higher Education

Statute Amended: 110 ILCS 49/15, subsections (a), (c), and (d) Higher Education Veterans Service

Mandate Description: In 2009 the public higher education institutions were required to conduct a survey of veteran services and programs and to put the results on their website, and IBHE was required to put it on their website as well.

Background: It was enacted in 2009 and was SB 1624, sponsored by Senator Dan Kotowski and Representative Mark Walker.

Problem Statement: The requirements were met by institutions and IBHE, and there are no reporting requirements extending beyond this initial assessment. The next section of the act, 110 ILCS 49/20, requires veterans services reporting on an annual basis, so this mandate is unnecessary. In addition, IBHE provided a copy of its report from its website via the following link: <https://www.ibhe.org/ibhe-Veteran-Coordinators.html>.

Solution offered by legislation: Modify. Subsections (a), (c), and (d) of section 15 should be repealed.

Illinois Department of Human Services

Agency: Illinois Department of Human Services

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 1315 The Illinois YouthBuild Act

Mandate Description: It requires IDHS, subject to appropriation, to fund the YouthBuild Program. It included detailed grantmaking and program requirements. It also mandated DHS to prepare

and submit an Annual Report to the Governor's Office and General Assembly reporting on the prior year's YouthBuild activities.

Background: The Illinois YouthBuild Act was enacted during the 1997-1998 legislative session to establish criteria for IDHS to fund a YouthBuild program. This Act was subject to appropriation. It also required an annual report on program activities. IDHS fulfilled all requirements under this Act each year that the YouthBuild program was funded under IDHS. Requirements under this Act have not been fulfilled since 2008 since there has not been any IDHS budget appropriation to fund this grant program.

Problem Statement: The IDHS has not received a YouthBuild program appropriation since 2008. IDHS has not provided an Annual Report since it reported on that year's activities in 2008. However, the annual report mandate continues, and auditors do not accept that the program was not funded therefore no annual report was produced.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeal. Repeal the act in its entirety since it has not been funded for the past 16 years.

Agency: Illinois Department of Human Services

Statute Amended: 410 ILCS 230 Problem Pregnancy Health Services and Care Act

Mandate Description: The Department will make grants to nonprofit organizations to coordinate and link services to those with problem pregnancies to assist them in (1) becoming productive and independent contributors to family and community life; (2) providing education on health, nutrition, parenthood, etc.; (3) providing vocational /assistance in staying in school; and (4) improving coordination of state programs.

Background: 1) The genesis of the mandate is unclear. 2) This act took effect 7/1/1979. It references P.A. 81-1106, which was from the 86th General Assembly in 1989-1990. There appear to have been updates 7/1/1997. 410 ILCS 230 Problem Pregnancy Health Services and Care Act requires many services for pregnant persons to ensure a positive outcome and prevention of an unwanted subsequent pregnancy. To illustrate what the agency is already doing that duplicates what is required by the act, the Department provided a variety of maternal child health and early childhood programs listed below that are charged to do this very work.

1. Family Case Management - [IDHS: Family Case Management \(FCM\) \(state.il.us\)](#)
2. High Risk Infant Follow-up - [IDHS: High Risk Infant Follow-up \(state.il.us\)](#)
3. Better Birth Outcomes - [IDHS: Better Birth Outcomes \(state.il.us\)](#)

4. Maternal Infant and Early Child Home Visiting - [IDHS: Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting \(MIECHV\) \(state.il.us\)](#)
5. Parents Care and Share - [IDHS: Parents Care and Share \(state.il.us\)](#)
6. Responsible Parenting - [IDHS: Responsible Parenting \(state.il.us\)](#)
7. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) - [IDHS: Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\) \(state.il.us\)](#)
8. Healthy Families Illinois: [IDHS: Healthy Families Illinois \(state.il.us\)](#)

Additionally, Medicaid's Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) are now tasked with coordination of care including access to family planning options.

Problem Statement: The language in this mandate (last updated in 1997) is grossly out of date. There is no definition of a "problem pregnancy", but it is often grouped with adolescent pregnancy and implies a subsequent pregnancy may be a problem. Much of the language pertains to helping those with a problem pregnancy become productive and independent contributors. No funds have been granted for this program since 2005. The Department offers a variety of maternal child health and early childhood programs that can easily take the place of this legislation, such as Family Case Management, High Risk Infant Follow-up, Better Birth Outcomes, Maternal Child Home Visiting, Parents Care and Share, Responsible Parenting and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Additionally, Medicaid's Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) are now tasked with coordination of care including access to family planning options.

Solution offered by legislation: - Act repeal.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Agency: Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Statute Amended: 105 ILCS 5/13-44.4

Mandate Description: This mandate requires that beginning in 1972, IDJJ's Board of Education, by November 15, adopt an annual budget, specifying the objects, purposes, and amounts needed for each. It also provides that this budget contains a statement of cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, an estimate of the cash expected to be received, an estimate of the expenditures, and an estimated end of year cash on hand.

The Department of Corrections Education Fund was codified in 105 ILCS 5/13-44.4 in 1990. Previously, the statute referenced "an Educational Fund" and provided for the adoption of an

annual “Educational Fund” budget beginning in 1972. The prescribed practice does not align with the annual State fiscal year budget cycle, as IDJJ is a standalone agency that submits budget requests and recommendations through the State fiscal year budget process.

Background: The Department of Corrections Education Fund was codified in statute at 105 ILCS 5/13-44.4 in 1990. Previously, the statute referenced “an Educational Fund” and provided for the adoption of an annual “Educational Fund” budget beginning in 1972. The prescribed practice does not align with the annual State fiscal year budget cycle, as IDJJ is a standalone agency that submits budget requests and recommendations through the State fiscal year budget process.

Problem Statement: IDJJ has received immaterial audit findings on this provision.

Solution offered by legislation: - Modified. IDJJ recommends modifying 105 ILCS 5/13-44.4 to strike the second paragraph for the reasons above.

Illinois Department on Aging

Agency: Illinois Department on Aging

Statute Amended: 320 ILCS 42/35 Older Adults Services Advisory Committee

Mandate Description: The mandate requires OASAC to be formed of state agencies, stakeholder agencies and older adults to identify and work toward rebalancing long-term care from institutional settings to increased home and community-based services.

Background: The genesis for the 2008 Mandate (P.A. 093-1031, SB 2880) borne out of the federal Olmstead v. L.C. decision (1999) that proclaimed individuals in an institutional setting have the right and choice to live in the “least restrictive setting.” Annual reports to the General Assembly are required.

Problem Statement: There have been audit findings related to completion of annual reports to the general assembly and not having all the stakeholder agencies, OASAC member categories filled and participating. Delinquent OASAC reports have been addressed and will be submitted timely going forward. Despite ongoing efforts, the Department has been unable to fill specific membership categories. This in turn results in an audit finding related to required membership compliance. The purpose of this request is to assist with timely reporting and further ensure we are able to adhere to membership requirements.

Solution offered by legislation: - Modified. The Department on Aging recommends this mandate be modified to make technical language changes to the stakeholder agency membership categories.

Illinois Department of Transportation

Agency: Illinois Department of Transportation

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 2705/2705-200(c)

Mandate Description: This mandate requires that the Illinois Department of Transportation publish a report annually with all projects accomplished in the highway program for the previous fiscal year.

Background: Mandate established by Public Act 97-32, effective 6-28-11. House Sponsors Rep. Elaine Nekritz - Al Riley - Esther Golar - Kenneth Dunkin - Carol A. Sente; Senate Sponsors: Sen. A. J. Wilhelmi and Kirk W. Dillard. This report has been published and delivered as required, but not always on time, which has created audit findings for IDOT.

Problem Statement: This mandate requires that the Illinois Department of Transportation publish a report annually with all projects accomplished in the highway program for the previous fiscal year and deliver it to the Governor and General Assembly by November 1st of each year. This has been a cause of audit findings in previous years. The last letting that must be included in this report is the June letting. Once the letting has occurred, we must wait for each contract to be awarded/rejected which can sometimes take 3-4 months on more complicated contracts. Because of the time it takes to close out the previous fiscal year and to ensure the most accurate data is included in the report, sometimes the report has not been submitted by the November 1st deadline. Other IDOT mandated reports allow for a longer period of time (e.g., 625 ILCS 5/11-212 allows for a full 6 months between closeout date and when the report is due).

Moving the due date from November 1 to January 1 for each previous fiscal year would allow sufficient time to receive the data and complete the other necessary steps to publish a report with the most accurate data. Also, by removing the delivery to the Governor and General Assembly, this would alleviate another step in the process, and placing the report on IDOT's website would allow for the Governor and General Assembly to access the report easily.

Solution offered by legislation: - Modify. This mandate should be modified to allow IDOT to publish the report on its website by January 1 (rather than November 1) resulting in more accurate and complete data without receiving an audit finding for late submittal.

Agency: Illinois Department of Transportation

Statute Amended: 5 ILCS 412

Mandate Description: This mandate requires IDOT to analyze the need for providing low-rent housing to its employees. IDOT shall also analyze the need for adjustments to the rent, security deposit, and maintain application forms for its state-owned housing.

Background: It is believed that this Act was first passed in the 89th General Assembly (Public Act 89-0214, HB0252). Bills from that far back are not easily available. It has only been updated to remove statutory references to obsolete departments. The Department has acknowledged that it has not satisfied the requirement, but it is more likely unknown because the mandate dates back to at least 1996. The act also requires the Department to maintain application forms for its State-owned housing, which we do not have.

Problem Statement: This act has no dates or sunsets, so it is as if the mandate is continuous. The Department does not provide housing for its employees. The Department received Finding IM2020-012 regarding this mandate saying that the Department failed to perform a needs assessment of employee low-rent housing.

Solution offered by legislation: - Modify- IDOT is removed from the statute.

Illinois Department of Public Health

Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 2305/8 Regional Poison Resource Centers

Mandate Description: This mandate requires the Department to provide grant opportunities to regional poison centers along with established standards and responsibilities of grantees that receive these funds.

Background: The mandate was established in 1990 with an amendment to a House Bill in the Senate by Senator Luft. The original bill was HB3694 in 1990. Regional poison control centers no longer exist.

Problem Statement: Current Potential Audit Finding - The Department did not award grants to regional poison resource centers and did not develop standards to delineate the responsibilities of poison resource centers receiving funds.

Current Response to Potential Audit Finding - Department management stated they did not receive appropriations for this program during Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023. Most notably, the last regional poison control center closed in 1999.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeal. Poison response and guidance is provided by the Illinois Poison Center, which is statewide and manages all cases of intentional and accidental poisoning effectively. Regional poison control centers no longer exist.

Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs

Statute Amended: 515 ILCS 5/15-5(d) Commercial Fishing

Mandate Description: This mandate provides that a veteran who has a service-connected disability rating of 10% or greater, or is in receipt of total disability pensions, may fish with commercial fishing devices without holding a sports fishing license. It is an exemption for qualified veterans.

Background: This was put into law with Public Act 98-898 (Fine/Morrison). It became effective 1/1/15. This appears to be a simple drafting error.

Problem Statement: The mandate specifies that the determination must be made by the “federal Veterans’ Administration as certified by the Department of Veterans’ Affairs.” It needs to be simplified. It should be amended to read “as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.”

The lack of clarity has caused issues with IDVA’s auditors during the agency’s biannual compliance audit. The auditors interpret this as a statutory mandate for the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs, but the rating and certification, one process, falls under the federal United States

Department of Veterans Affairs. Additionally, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs no longer uses an apostrophe. This grammatical change should be reflected in ILCS.

Solution offered by legislation: - Modify. modified for clarification.

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs

Statute Amended: 515 ILCS 5/20-5(d) Fishing licenses and permits; exemptions.

Mandate Description: This mandate provides that a veteran who has a service-connected disability rating of 10% or greater, or is in receipt of total disability pensions, may fish with sport fishing devices without having a license. It is an exemption for qualified veterans.

Background: This has been in law since before the 90th General Assembly. See Public Act 90-0743, which originated as SB 1195. It looks like it goes back as far as the 89th General Assembly, but it became difficult to find information in the transcripts. This appears to be a simple drafting error.

Problem Statement: The mandate specifies that the determination must be made by the “Veterans’ Administration as certified by the Department of Veterans’ Affairs.” It needs to be simplified. It needs to be amended to read “as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.”

The lack of clarity has caused issues with IDVA’s auditors during the agency’s biannual compliance audit. The auditors interpret this as a statutory mandate for the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs, but the rating and certification, one process, falls under the federal United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Additionally, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs no longer uses an apostrophe. This grammatical change should be reflected in ILCS.

Solution offered by legislation: - modified for clarification.

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs

Statute Amended: 520 ILCS 5/3.1-2

Mandate Description: This mandate provides that a veteran may hunt and trap protected species without a hunting and trapping license if the veteran has a 10% service-connected disability

rating or greater or if the veteran is in receipt of a total disability pension and a former prisoner of war. It is an exemption for qualified veterans.

Background: This has been in law for some time. P.A. 102-524 amended this statute, but the exemption itself was already in law. P.A. 83-58 (SB 807) amended this section; however, the transcripts (p.74) seem to indicate that a clarification was made. P.A. 83-58 does not appear to be the originating bill. It seems likely that this has been in law since before the 83rd GA, and this is difficult to assess due to limited information in the transcripts.

Problem Statement: The mandate specifies that the determination must be made by the “Veterans’ Administration as certified by the Department of Veterans’ Affairs.” It needs to be simplified. It needs to be amended to read “as certified by the United States Department of Veterans’ Affairs.”

The lack of clarity has caused issues with IDVA’s auditors during the agency’s biannual compliance audit. The auditors interpret this as a statutory mandate for the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs, but the rating and certification, one process, falls under the federal United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Additionally, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs no longer uses an apostrophe. This grammatical change should be reflected in ILCS.

Solution offered by legislation: - modified for clarification.

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs

Statute Amended: 305 ILCS 5/11-5.2(b)(8)

Mandate Description: This mandate requires that prior to awarding medical assistance, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall conduct data matches against the federal Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) database, provided the Department has access to PARIS.

Background: This was put into law with Public Act 97-689 (Steans/Feigenholtz). It became effective 6/14/12. This appears to be a simple drafting error.

Problem Statement: The mandate states that the PARIS database contains " veterans’ benefits information...in the federal Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) database." It specifies that the database is maintained by the “United States Department of Health and Human Services” in coordination with the “Department of Veterans’ Affairs.”

It needs to be amended to read “the United States Department of Veterans Affairs”. The lack of clarity has caused issues with IDVA’s auditors during the agency’s biannual compliance audit. The auditors interpret this as a statutory mandate for the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs, but the database falls under the federal United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Additionally, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs no longer uses an apostrophe. This grammatical change should be reflected in ILCS.

Solution offered by legislation: - Modified for clarification.

Illinois State Board of Education

Agency: Illinois State Board of Education

Statute Amended: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.136

Mandate Description: Authorizes ISBE to administer a class size reduction funding program and provides for ISBE to adopt corresponding rules.

Background: This program was authorized by the 99th General Assembly through PA 93-0814. The program has not been funded in recent years and has resulted in audit findings on the agency. It should also be noted that class-size reduction is an allowable use of funds through federal Title II Part A and also through the Evidence-Based Funding formula allocations. Thus, it is duplicative of both federal and state formula funding for K-12 public school districts. If it were to receive a state appropriation it would be supplanting federal title funding.

Problem Statement: Audit findings for this program date back to FY 2023 wherein ISBE is cited for not updating the Administrative Code for this program. However, this program has not been funded for at least the last six fiscal years, therefore no engagement related to this program has occurred.

The program has not been funded in recent years and has resulted in audit findings on the agency. It should also be noted that class-size reduction is an allowable use of funds through federal Title II Part A and through the Evidence-Based Funding formula allocations. Thus, it is duplicative of both federal and state formula funding for K-12 public school districts. If it were to receive a state appropriation, it would be supplanting federal tittle funding.

Solution offered by legislation: - This proposal is to repeal the Section 2-3.136 of the School Code, the Class size reduction grant program. This program has not been funding in recent years and is now duplicative of both federal and state formula funding for K-12 public school districts.

The University of Illinois System

Agency: University of Illinois System

Statute Amended: 110 ILCS 335/

Mandate Description: This mandate requires the University of Illinois System operate the Institution for Tuberculosis Research and to distribute bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG), which is medication to prevent tuberculosis.

Background: The mandate was created as part of the Institution for Tuberculosis Research Act in 1947 in response to the Tuberculosis epidemic. The epidemic is long in the past now, and there is no longer a need for this Act.

Problem Statement: The mandate is out of date as tuberculosis has not been a public health epidemic in several decades. Additionally, the University ceased to produce BCG more than 30 years ago and instead began licensing the Tice BCG trademark in 1986, (currently to Merck) for which the University receives a royalty. Also, this strain of BCG is not used for the prevention or treatment of TB but instead is used for the treatment of superficial bladder cancer.

Solution offered by legislation: - The mandate should be repealed.

Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Statute Amended: 15 ILCS 20/50-5 The State Budget Law – Quarterly financial reports on operating funds

Mandate Description: Among other provisions, section 50-5 requires the Governor to distribute written, quarterly financial reports on State operating funds (general, State, or federal). These reports must be published on the GOMB website no later than 45 days after the last day of each fiscal year quarter. The reports must present both statewide and agency-level data in executive summary format and include a calculation of the total budget surplus or deficit for the fiscal year to date.

Background: This mandate resulted from amendments to section 50-5 enacted through Public Act 96-0958, effective July 1, 2010. In the aftermath of the Great Recession of 2008, the State faced significant fiscal difficulties. Among other provisions, PA 96-0958 took several emergency budgetary steps, including enacting the Emergency Budget Act of Fiscal Year 2011; creating the Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority to convert the State's future share of nationwide tobacco settlement revenues into immediate cash; providing for the limited furlough of members of the General Assembly; and requiring state officers to forfeit one day of compensation. The act also added section 50-25 to the State Budget Law, creating the Budgeting for Results Commission. While certain provisions of PA 96-0958 remain relevant, other provisions are outdated or no longer relevant given the State's current fiscal condition and reporting practices.

Problem Statement: The mandate is out of date as it duplicates work that is now done by a public facing website. The Illinois Office of the Comptroller (IOC) public website is the repository of all state revenues, expenditures and transfer data and is therefore the better way to access financial reports on State operating funds. This information can be accessed at all times, allowing interested parties to query it in a timely manner. The report in question is done on a quarterly basis and is therefore the less timely method for reporting information. The report also takes up staff time to compile, which when compared to the IOC system, creates unnecessary duplication of efforts.

Solution offered by legislation: Repealed. The information presented on this report is accessible by all interested parties through the Illinois Office of the Comptroller (IOC) public website. The report in question utilizes IOC data is therefore duplicative and less efficient. IOC data on the same information is accessible 24/7, while the financial report is posted on a quarterly basis.

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Statute Amended: 30 ILCS 105/8j rep.

Mandate Description: This Section provides for the transfer of additional fee revenues generated through Public Acts 93-22, 93-23, 93-24, and 93-32 from the funds otherwise entitled to receive the fees to the General Revenue Fund. "In determining the amount of the allocation to the General Revenue Fund, the Governor shall calculate whether the available resources in the fund are sufficient to satisfy the unexpended and unreserved appropriations from the fund for the fiscal year." In practice, GOMB was responsible for the calculations.

Problem Statement: The existing language requires a determination of the fee revenue allocation by the Governor, with no specified end date. However, no transfers have occurred under this authority since Fiscal Year 2010.

Background: This mandate was enacted as part of a series of bills that supported the Fiscal Year 2004 budget. The fee revenue allocation mandate was ongoing and was used to provide for transfers into the General Revenue Fund in diminishing amounts over the next few fiscal years. The most recent transfer occurred in Fiscal Year 2010.

Solution offered by legislation: Repeal, since the authority has not been used since Fiscal Year 2010.

Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Statute Amended: 5 ILCS 70/1.33; 30 ILCS 330/12; 30 ILCS 390; 820 ILCS 130/2 The School Construction Bond Act

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Mandate Description: The School Construction Bond Act being repealed provided statutory authorization for the state to issue bonds. However, authority for issuance of new bonds for those same purposes shifted to the General Obligation Bond Act (30 ILCS 330) per Public Act 83-1490 in 1984. No new bonds have been issued under the old Act since 1984, and all bonds that had been issued under the authority of those Acts have been paid off. Amendments to the General Obligation Bond Act remove references to the repealed Acts and make conforming changes to ensure continuity of funds that had been established under the Acts being repealed are still active in the State treasury.

Problem Statement: There are no ongoing mandates under the repealed Act, but their continued existence can lead to confusion regarding the authority under which the State issues bonds for various public purposes.

Solution offered by legislation: - Act Repealed. To address this mandate relief request, a separate stand-alone bill will be submitted separate from the omnibus bill.

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation

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

Item Number	Statutory Reference	Affected Fund Number	Affected Fund Name	Primary Agency	Change and Rationale	Original Public Act	Sponsor	Date of Dissolution	Current Balance
fca-01	30 ILCS 105/5.270; 625 ILCS 5/2-119; 625 ILCS 5/6-118	0109	CDLIS/AAMVAnet/NMVTIS Trust Fund	SoS	These Sections list the fund name with the acronyms spelled out in parentheses after the official fund name, which is exceedingly long and is inconsistent with other references throughout the Illinois Vehicle Code, at 30 ILCS 105/6z-23, and in annual appropriation bills. * SoS has reviewed and approved this item.	P.A. 86-845 (original); P.A. 98-177 (current fund name)	Watson; E. Jones III	active fund	\$6,555.5
fca-02	215 ILCS 5/511.111; 215 ILCS 5/513b6	0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	DOI	This item removes obsolete references allowing transfers from this fund to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund, since DOI was merged into DFPR only from FY2005-FY2009. All other statutory references to the still-active Insurance Producer Administration Fund remain unchanged.	P.A. 83-801 (original); P.A. 94-91 (affected cite); P.A. 101-452 (affected cite)	R. Mautino; Harmon; G. Harris	active fund	\$160,463.7
fca-03	820 ILCS 175/80	0357	Child Labor and Day and Temporary Labor Services Enforcement Fund	DOL	PA 103-721 created the Child Labor Law of 2024 and also repealed the existing Child Labor Law. Amendatory changes in the bill updated various cross-references, replacing "Section 17.3 of the Child Labor Law" with "Section 75 of the Child Labor Law of 2024", in both 225 ILCS 515/12.6 and 820 ILCS 175/67. However, the bill did not make this same change to 820 ILCS 175/80, so this section now refers to repealed law. This item corrects the cross-reference.	P.A. 87-139	Trotter	active fund	\$3,372.7

Funds That Have Run Their Course

fca-04	5 ILCS 365/2; 5 ILCS 365/4; 5 ILCS 365/6; 5 ILCS 365/7; 5 ILCS 365/8; 5 ILCS 365/9	0827	U. S. Savings Bond - Series EE Fund	IOC	The fund was administratively created in FY1980 to facilitate employee payroll withholding for the purchase of Series EE savings bonds. However, the U. S. Treasury discontinued issuance of paper savings bonds through payroll savings plans as of 9/1/2010. The fund last had activity in FY2011 and has been closed out by IOC. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund and to payroll withholding for savings bond purchases. Includes technical changes. * IOC has reviewed and approved this item.	not applicable (established by IOC)		4/10/2014	#N/A
fca-05	30 ILCS 105/5.637 rep.	0087	Arsonist Registration Fund	ISP	This fund only received \$500 (actual \$) revenue in FY2016, which was transferred to GRF in FY2019 when IOC dissolved the fund due to inactivity. P.A. 103-609 repealed all other references to the fund. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 93-949	McAuliffe	3/12/2019	\$0.0
fca-06	30 ILCS 105/5.706 rep.; 805 ILCS 8/5-6 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Franchise Tax and License Fee Amnesty Administration Fund	SoS	This fund was created in P.A. 95-707 (FY2008 BIMP) for SoS to receive a 2% administrative share from the 2008 tax amnesty program established by P.A. 95-233. IOC dissolved the fund in FY2011. For the 2019 tax amnesty program established per P.A. 101-9, the fund to receive the 2% admin share was changed in P.A. 101-604 / P.A. 102-1071 to the Department of Business Services Special Operations Fund. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund. * SoS has reviewed and approved this item.	P.A. 95-707	Lightford	5/23/2011	#N/A
fca-07	30 ILCS 186/Act rep.		not fund specific		The Emergency Budget Implementation Act of Fiscal Year 2010 applied only during that fiscal year. This item repeals the obsolete Act.	P.A. 96-45	Trotter	not applicable	
fca-08	305 ILCS 5/5C-7	old # has been recycled by IOC	Medicaid Provider Participation Fee Trust Fund for Persons With a Developmental Disability	HFS	P.A. 87-861 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Care Provider Fund for Persons with a Developmental Disability, which was completed in FY1993. Other Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code relating to this fund were repealed by P.A. 93-659, P.A. 96-1530, and P.A. 99-933. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund, which is named inconsistently due to errors in P.A. 99-143 which renamed the dissolved fund.	P.A. 87-13	Granberg		#N/A
fca-09	305 ILCS 5/12-10.6a rep.	0503	Electronic Health Record Incentive Fund	HFS	P.A. 103-593 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund, which is to be completed during FY2025. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 97-169	Currie		\$0.0

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation

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

Item Number	Statutory Reference	Affected Fund Number	Affected Fund Name	Primary Agency	Change and Rationale	Original Public Act	Sponsor	Date of Dissolution	Current Balance
fca-10	820 ILCS 405/1403	0056	State Employees' Unemployment Benefit Fund	DES	P.A. 94-233 abolished this fund upon the payment of any remaining balance to the state's unemployment clearing account, which occurred during FY2006. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 78-220	H. Fawell		#N/A

Funds That Were Never Utilized

fca-11	20 ILCS 605/605-328	old # has been recycled by IOC	Economic Development Matching Grants Program Fund	DCEO	This fund never received any revenue, and DCEO has no plans to utilize the fund. This change repeals unused statutory authority for the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 90-660	Bost		#N/A
fca-12	20 ILCS 700/1004	no fund # in SAMS	Technology Cooperation Fund	DCEO	This fund never received any revenue, and DCEO has no plans to utilize the fund. This change repeals unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 91-476	Watson		#N/A
fca-13	20 ILCS 5060/5; 20 ILCS 5060/15 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.869 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Women's Business Ownership Fund	DCEO	This fund never received any revenue, and DCEO has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund. All other statutory references to the still-active Women's Business Ownership Council remain unchanged. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 99-233	Chapa LaVia		#N/A
fca-14	30 ILCS 105/5.728 rep.; 105 ILCS 124/Act rep.	0781	Farm Fresh Schools Program Fund	Ag	This fund never received any revenue, and the Department of Agriculture has no plans to operate the program. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and program.	P.A. 96-153	S. Cole		#N/A
fca-15	30 ILCS 105/5.878 rep.; 305 ILCS 5/12-4.50	old # has been recycled by IOC	Healthy Local Food Incentives Fund	DHS	This fund never received any revenue, and DHS has no plans to utilize the fund, as the program receives direct GRF appropriations. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund. All other statutory references to the still-active Healthy Local Food Incentives Program remain unchanged.	P.A. 99-928	Harmon		#N/A

Funds That Have Run Their Course (separate Article due to length)

fca-16	30 ILCS 105/5.239 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/6z-16 rep.; 35 ILCS 105/9; 35 ILCS 110/9; 35 ILCS 115/9; 35 ILCS 120/3; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3.5; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-4; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-5; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-7; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8; 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8a rep.	0281	Illinois Tax Increment Fund	DOR	P.A. 98-24 (FY2014 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2014. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund, as well as references in the Illinois Municipal Code that were related to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 85-1142	Rock	1/17/2014	\$0.0
fca-17	35 ILCS 105/9; 35 ILCS 110/9; 35 ILCS 120/3	old # has been recycled by IOC	Energy Infrastructure Fund	DCEO	The fund never received any revenue. Other cites to this fund were repealed by P.A. 103-363. These changes repeal the remaining references to this fund.	P.A. 92-12	Daniels		#N/A

Special License Plate Funds That Have Run Their Course (separate Article) * SoS has reviewed and approved these items

fca-18	30 ILCS 105/5.565; 625 ILCS 5/3-652	0756	Chicago and Northeast Illinois District Council of Carpenters Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 92-477	S. Davis		#N/A
fca-19	30 ILCS 105/5.746; 625 ILCS 5/3-685	0804	United Auto Workers' Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2010. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2012. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 96-687	M. Walker		#N/A
fca-20	30 ILCS 105/5.770; 625 ILCS 5/3-694	0915	4-H Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2011 and FY2012. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2014. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 96-1449	Pritchard		#N/A
fca-21	30 ILCS 105/5.835; 625 ILCS 5/3-699	0058	National Wild Turkey Federation Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2014 through FY2016. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2019. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-66	Poe		#N/A
fca-22	30 ILCS 105/5.841; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.4	0029	American Red Cross Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2014. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2018. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-151	Dillard		#N/A
fca-23	30 ILCS 105/5.842; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.5	0027	Illinois Police Benevolent and Protective Association Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2014. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2018. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-233	Cabello		#N/A

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation

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

Item Number	Statutory Reference	Affected Fund Number	Affected Fund Name	Primary Agency	Change and Rationale	Original Public Act	Sponsor	Date of Dissolution	Current Balance
fca-24	30 ILCS 105/5.846; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.8	0038	Illinois Police K-9 Memorial Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2014 through FY2016. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2018. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-360	Osmond		#N/A
fca-25	30 ILCS 105/5.847; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.9	0037	Public Safety Diver Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-376	Reis		#N/A
fca-26	30 ILCS 105/5.848; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.10	0033	Committed to a Cure Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-382	Sandack		#N/A
fca-27	30 ILCS 105/5.853; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.1	0066	Curing Childhood Cancer Fund	SoS	The fund only received revenue in FY2014 through FY2016. SoS paid out the entire fund balance in FY2019. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-66	Poe		#N/A
fca-28	30 ILCS 105/5.877; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.14	0620	Horsemen's Council of Illinois Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 100-78	McConchie		#N/A
fca-29	30 ILCS 105/5.880; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.14	0601	Prostate Cancer Awareness Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 100-60	Hammond		#N/A
fca-30	30 ILCS 105/5.909; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.14	0985	Theresa Tracy Trot-Illinois CancerCare Foundation Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 101-276	Unes		#N/A
fca-31	30 ILCS 105/5.910; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.14	0110	Developmental Disabilities Awareness Fund	DHS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 101-282	Buckner		#N/A
fca-32	30 ILCS 105/5.579 rep.; 625 ILCS 5/3-654 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Public Broadcasting Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 92-695	Bost		#N/A
fca-33	30 ILCS 105/5.585 rep.; 625 ILCS 5/3-662 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Stop Neuroblastoma Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 92-695	Karpiel		#N/A
fca-34	625 ILCS 5/3-610.1	old # has been recycled by IOC	Retired Members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation Fund	SoS	P.A. 89-282 redirected revenues from new plate issuances from this fund to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund, but renewal revenues were not similarly redirected. IOC closed out the fund in FY2001. This item redirects future renewal revenues in case SoS once again issues the special plate.	P.A. 88-685	Churchill	4/18/2001	#N/A
fca-35	625 ILCS 5/3-636 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Knights of Columbus Fund	SoS	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 89-620	Bost		#N/A
fca-36	625 ILCS 5/3-637 rep.	old #s have been recycled by IOC	State D.A.R.E. Fund; County D.A.R.E. Fund; Municipal D.A.R.E. Fund	SoS	These funds have had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 89-621	Spangler		#N/A

pending update for fund dissolution date

Appendix D

Healthcare Treatment/Prevention Budget Overview



FY25 Review of Appropriations Designated as Healthcare and Related Funding

FY25 Review of Appropriations Designated as Healthcare and Related Funding

Background

As a result of a recommendation by the Budgeting for Results Commission in its 2022 annual report, BFR staff were directed to determine which appropriations in Illinois' budget are related to healthcare. In addition, the staff were directed by the Commission to specify whether those appropriations identified as healthcare are focused on treatment or prevention. The BFR staff, in conjunction with analysts from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, utilized Illinois' FY25 budget data to complete the analysis. The following report is the result of that analysis.

FY25 Review of Appropriations Designated as Healthcare and Related Funding

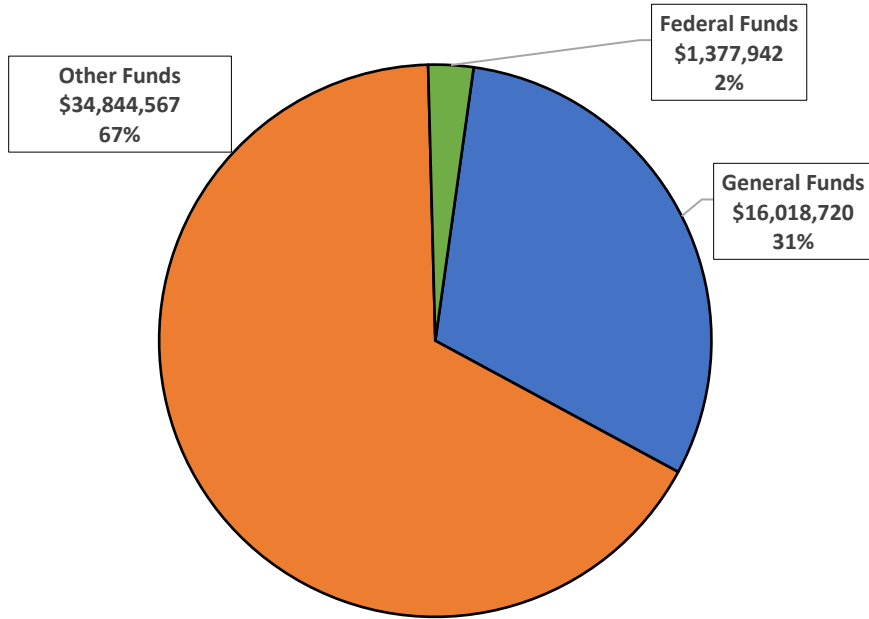
Methodology

GOMB staff selected the state agencies from the FY25 budget that engaged in activities related to healthcare. The unit of analysis for this project were appropriations, rather than expenditures. GOMB staff grouped those state agencies, eight agencies in total, along with their related appropriations, and requested the budget analysts to determine which appropriations are healthcare related. Then, the budget analysts determined which of those appropriations related to healthcare and identified which are treatment or prevention related. GOMB budget analysts consulted with the relevant state agency for help in making their determinations. With all relevant data available, GOMB staff then finalized the data and submitted its response to the BFR Commission staff. The eight state agencies with healthcare-related appropriations include: DHFS, CMS, DHS, DPH, DCFS, DOC, ISBE, and DJJ.

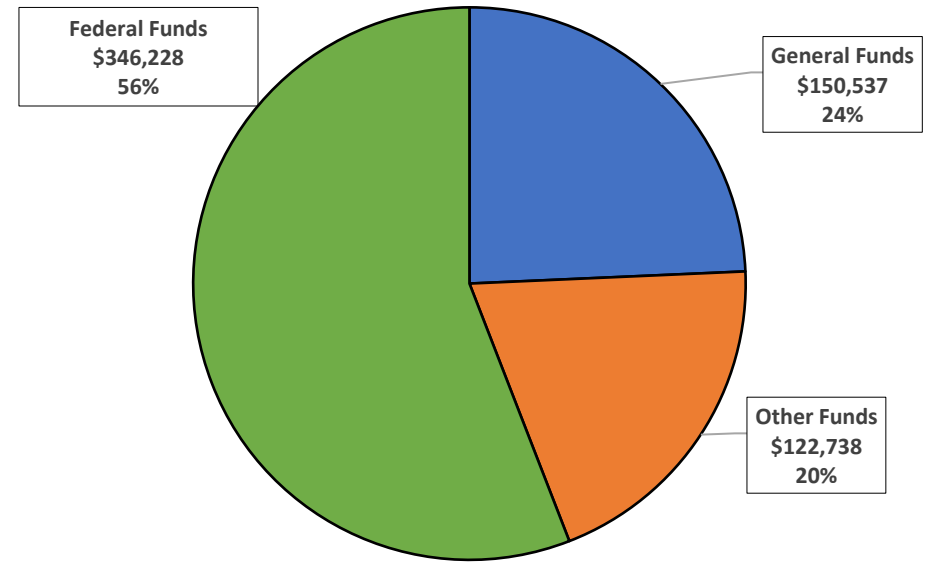
FY25 Illinois Healthcare Funding Breakdown: Treatment v. Prevention

Total FY25 Healthcare Funding: \$52,860,732 (\$thousands)

Treatment Funding: \$52,241,229 (98.8%)

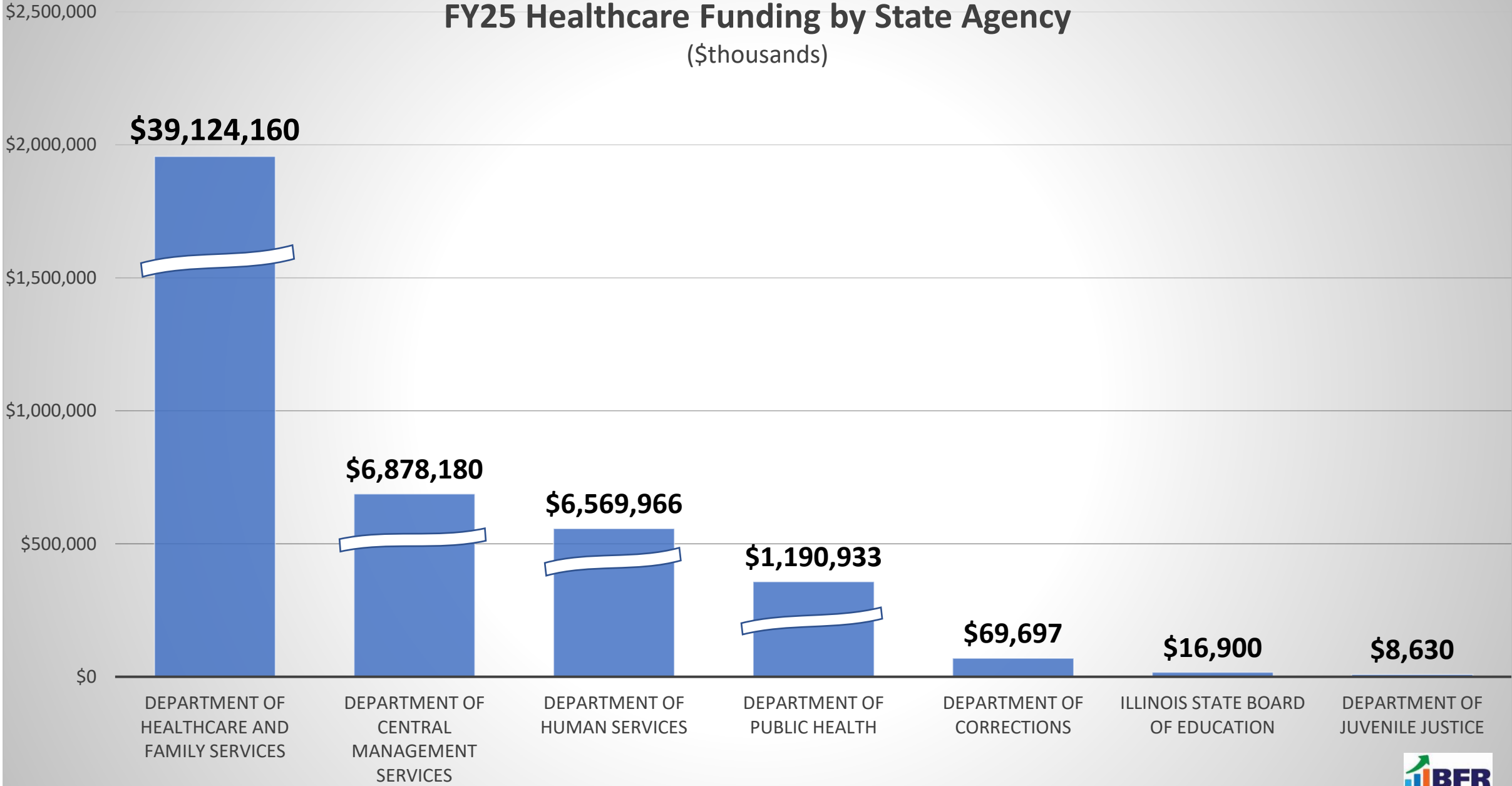


Prevention Funding: \$619,503 (1.2%)

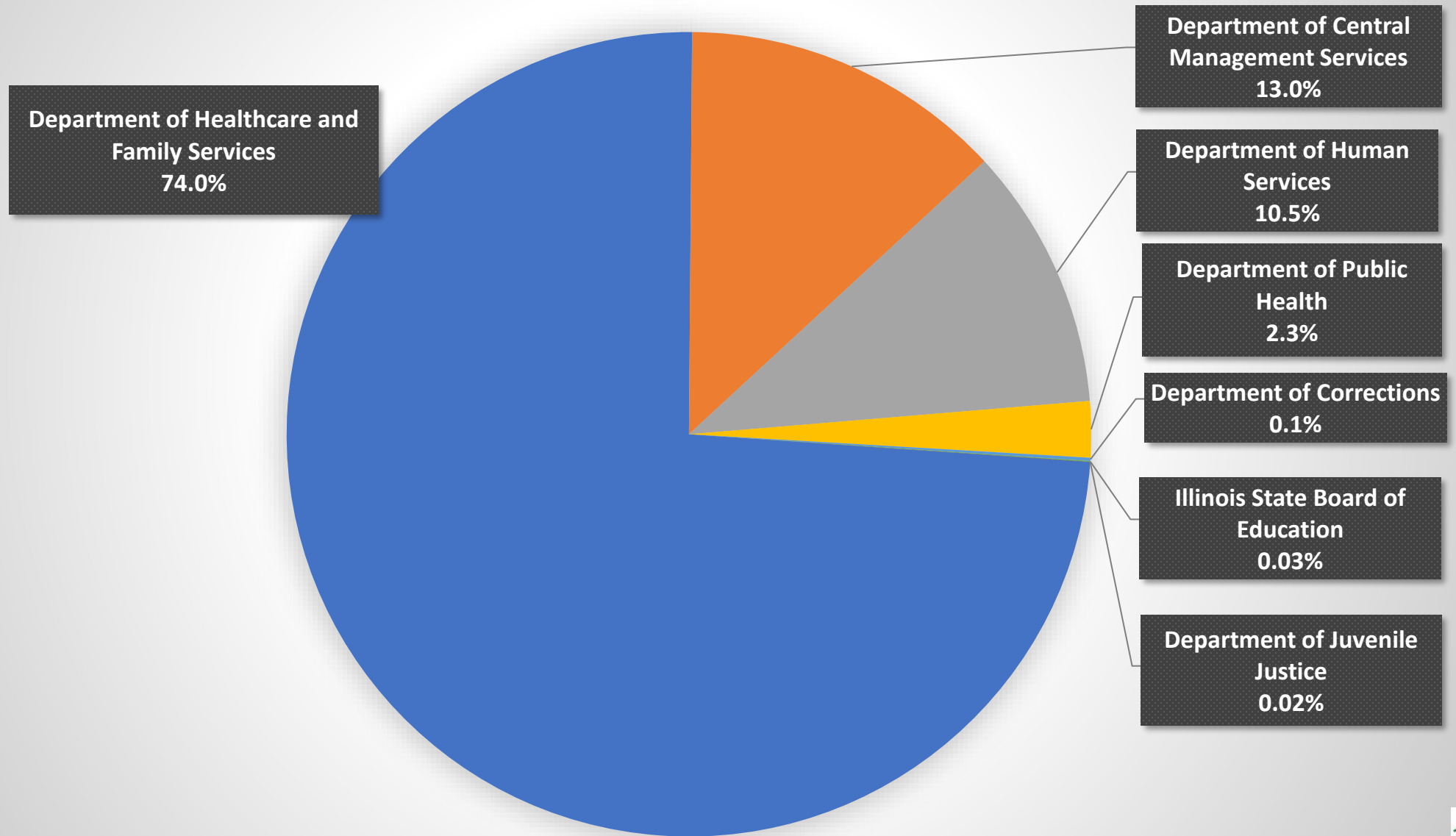


FY25 Healthcare Funding by State Agency

(\$thousands)

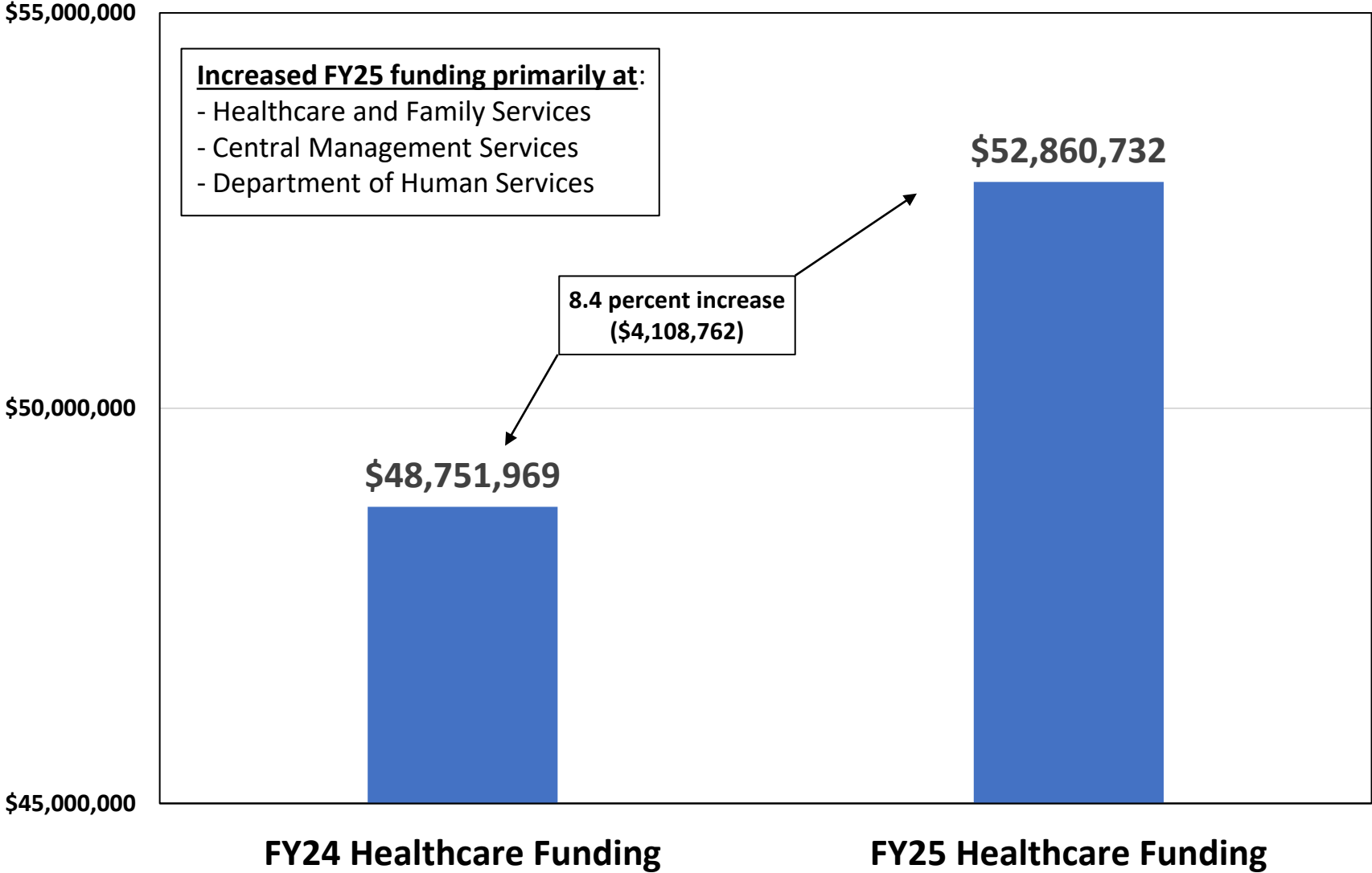


FY25 Healthcare Funding Percentages by State Agency

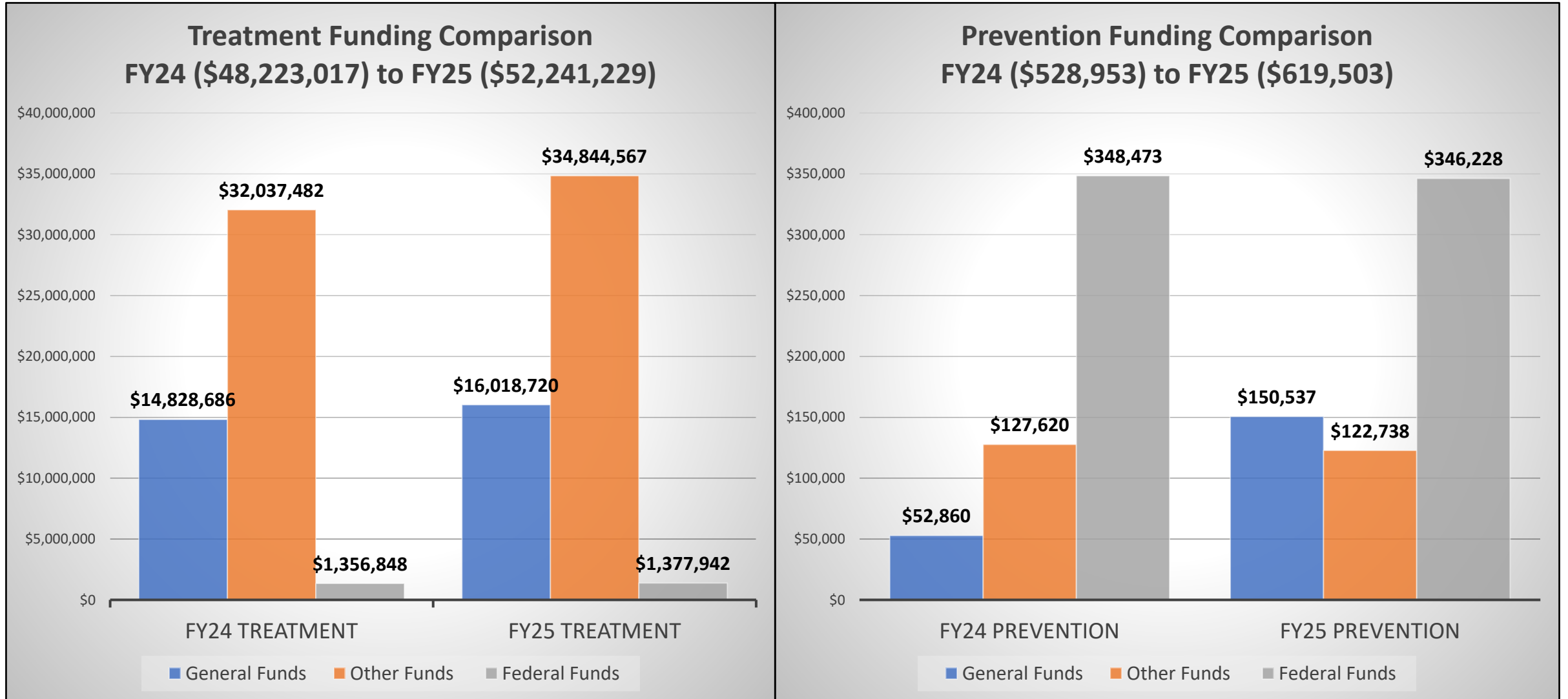


Total Healthcare Funding: FY24 compared to FY25

(\$thousands)



Comparison of FY24 to FY25 Treatment and Prevention by Funding Source (\$thousands)



Appendix E

Recovery Community Organization / Recovery Support Services Program Assessment Report



Budgeting for Results

Department of Human Services

Division of Substance Use Treatment,

Prevention and Recovery

Recovery Community Organization/Recovery Support Services
Program Report





Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Summary

2. Program Overview

3. Benefit-Cost Analysis Results

4. State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

Introduction

The statute that created Budgeting for Results (BFR) states that in Illinois, “budgets submitted and appropriations made must adhere to a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit” (ILCS 20/50-25). The BFR Commission, established by the same statute, has worked since 2011 to create and implement a structure for data-driven program assessment useful to decision makers. The BFR framework utilizes the Evidence-to-Impact Collaborative benefit-cost model¹ and the State Program Assessment Rating Tool to produce comprehensive assessments of state funded programs.

In 2022, the Evidence-to-Impact Collaborative at Penn State University began supporting an improved version of the Results First benefit-cost model. The model is based on methods from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and can be used to analyze programs within multiple policy domains, including: adult crime, juvenile justice, substance use disorders, K-12 and higher education, general prevention, health, and workforce development.

The State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART) combines both quantitative (benefit-cost results) and qualitative components in a comprehensive report. It is based on the federal Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)² developed by the President’s Office of Management and Budget and has been modified for Illinois use. The SPART provides a universal rating classification to allow policy makers and the public to more easily compare programs and their performance across results areas.

Methods

BFR begins each assessment by examining an Illinois program’s design and assessing its implementation. Each program is then matched with an existing rigorously studied program or policy. BFR completes a comprehensive review of related program literature to inform the matching process. Each rigorously studied program has an effect size determined by existing national research that summarizes the extent to which a program impacts a desired outcome. The effect size is useful in understanding the impact of a program run with fidelity to established core principles and best practices.

The benefit-cost model uses the effect size combined with the state’s unique population and resource characteristics to project the optimal return on investment (OROI) that can be realized by taxpayers, victims of crime, and others in society when program goals are achieved.

The SPART contains summary program information, historical and current budgetary information, the statutory authority for the program, and performance goals and measures. The SPART tool consists of weighted questions which tally to give a program a numerical score of 1-100. Numerical scores are converted into qualitative assessments of program performance: effective, moderately effective, marginal and not effective.

¹ <https://evidence2impact.psu.edu/>

² <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/omb/performance/index.html>

Section 1

Program Overview

Program Overview – Recovery Community Organization/Recovery Support Services

The SUPR Recovery Community Organization/Recovery Support Services (RCO/RSS) program was established to address the critical need for peer-based recovery support in Illinois. SUPR’s RCO/RSS grantees are responsible for having peers provide direct recovery support services (RSS) to individuals in recovery. A peer is someone with personal experience in their own recovery journey. Preferably, these peers are Certified Recovery Support Specialists (CRSS) and/or Certified Peer Recovery Specialists (CPRS), which are two peer credentials administered by the Illinois Certification Board. RSS are non-clinical supports which include offering and receiving help based on a shared understanding, respect, and mutual empowerment.

SUPR’s RCO/RSS program encompasses 30 grantees, including 21 standalone providers and one coalition with 8 additional providers, covering 53 counties in Illinois. These grantees are tasked with delivering direct recovery support services through peers, who are ideally certified as CRSS or CPRS.

Recent budget appropriations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: SUPR program Appropriations and Expenditures by Fiscal Year

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Appropriated	\$261,366.0	\$298,801.9	\$298,274.8	\$382,775.7	\$570,496.7	\$581,910.9
Expended	\$164,881.6	\$194,798.9	\$191,762.1	\$222,808.6	\$102,203.3	\$321,588.8

A majority of SUPR funding for SUD treatment and recovery is based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria which organize treatment and recovery into levels of care. Service providers are reimbursed for treating a client with a determined level of need. However, RCO/RSS are funded as a program separate from ASAM levels of care. The appropriations and expenditures above include all SUPR funding.

Using national literature and program information gathered with SUPR, BFR matched the RCO/RSS program with the WSIPP program Peer Support for Individuals with Substance Use Disorder program.³ More information on the evidence base for the RCO/RSS can be found in the SPART section of this report.

The major takeaways from this analysis can be found in Table 2 below along with the program’s comprehensive SPART score.

³ Further program profile and meta-analysis information available at: <https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/336>

Table 2: Report Summary

Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery	RCO/RSS Program⁴
Optimal Benefits	\$9,151
Real Cost (Net) per participant	\$131
Benefits – Costs (Net Present Value)	\$9,020
Benefits/Costs (OROI)	\$69.75
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	62%
SPART Score	76

The optimal return on investment calculated by BFR on the RCO/RSS program determined that for every one dollar spent by SUPR, \$69.75 of future benefits from healthcare, crime, labor market, and mortality impacts realized by Illinois taxpayers, program participants, and crime victims. These numbers are displayed in 2011 dollars based on limitations with the current version of the benefit-cost model.

⁴ The optimal benefits are the benefits the program can expect to achieve if run with fidelity to best practices or core principles. Benefits per participant are projected over fifty years after program participation. The per participant real costs of the program are the sum of its direct and indirect costs, minus the cost of treatment as usual. The benefits and the costs are discounted to present value. The benefit/cost ratio is the optimal return on investment (OROI) Illinois can expect from implementing the program with fidelity.

Section 2

Benefit-Cost Results

Benefit-Cost Results – Recovery Community Organization/Recovery Support Services

The benefit-cost model uses the effect size determined by the program profile for “Peer Support for Individuals who use Substances” The RCO/RSS program costs were provided by SUPR.

The annual costs and benefits for the RCO/RSS program can be seen below in *Figure 2*. For this program all costs are incurred in the first year while benefits accrue over the subsequent three years.

The blue bars show total program benefits. The program benefits exceed the program costs beginning in the first year of investment.

The return on investment from the benefit-cost analysis calculates the benefits from Reduced Crime, Labor Market Effects, Health Care Costs, and Mortality.

Figure 1

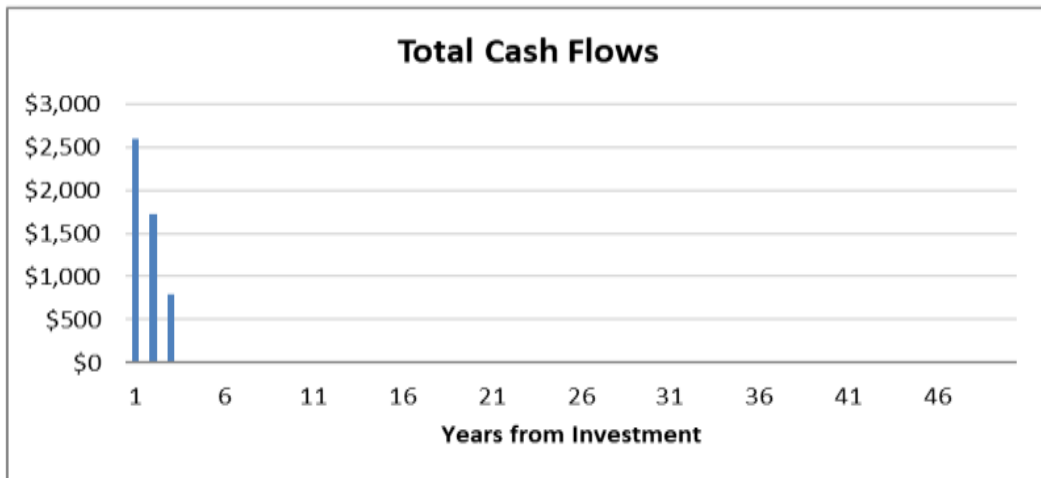
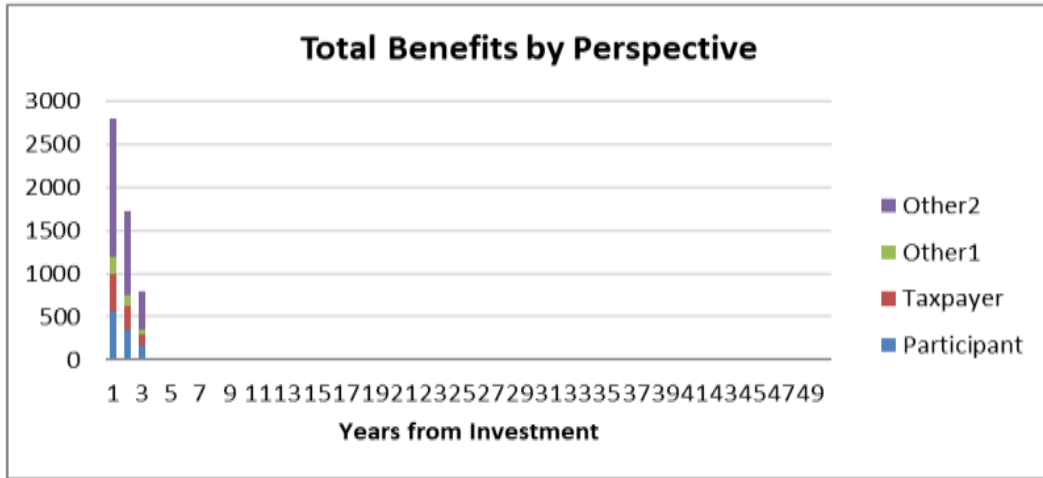


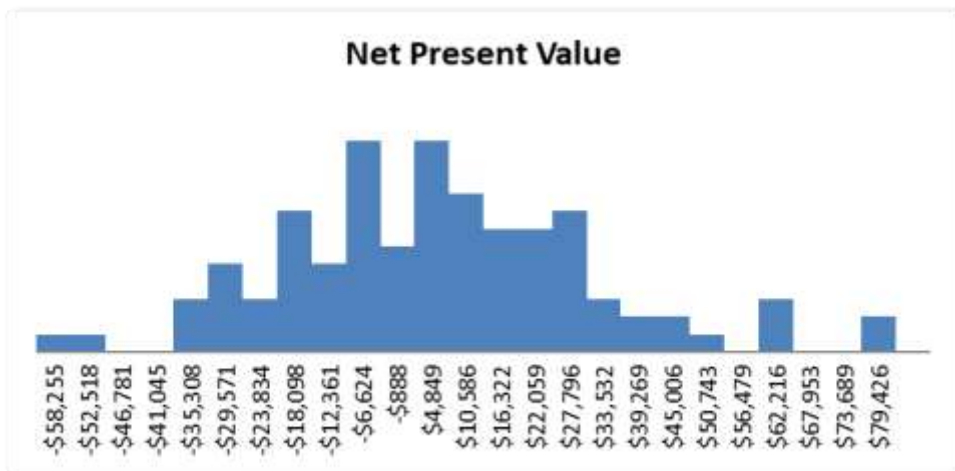
Figure 3 below illustrates how benefits accumulate to different Illinois stakeholders. The majority of the benefits come from future avoided healthcare and crime costs in society (Other1 and Other2). The remaining benefits come from taxpayer costs and other avoided indirect deadweight costs.

Figure 3



All program benefits are predictive, and there is uncertainty when forecasting future outcomes. To help account for the uncertainty, BFR runs each benefit-cost analysis 100 times with random variations in the costs and benefits. The histogram in Figure 4 shows the range of OROI resulting from running the simulations. The optimal program benefits exceeded the program costs in 100 percent of the simulations.

Figure 4



Section 3

State Program Assessment Rating Tool

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
Recovery Community Organization/Recovery Support Services
444 – Department of Human Services

This report was compiled by the Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget with the support of the Department of Human Services (DHS). The SPART is an assessment of the performance of state agency programs. Points are awarded for each element of the program including: Program Design and Benefit-Cost and Performance Management/Measurement. This combined with benefit-cost analysis through Results First establishes an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness, which can be found on the final page of this report.

Part 1: General Information

Is this program mandated by law? Yes X⁵ No
Identify the origin of the law: State X Federal Other
Statutory Cite: Substance Use Disorder Act (20 ILCS 301)
Program Continuum Classification: Recovery

Evaluability

Provide a brief narrative statement on factors that impact the evaluability of this program.

The Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (SUPR) does not directly run Recovery Community Organization/Recovery Support Services. SUPR has 30 RCO/RSS grantees, which includes 21 standalone providers and one coalition which is its own RCO with 8 additional RCO/RSS providers under it (21+1+8=30). These 30 providers cover 53 counties or almost 52% of Illinois counties. The division began collecting output data for these providers in January 2024, which includes monthly reporting of the number of full-time equivalents providing RSS, the number of new participants enrolled that month, total unique participants served, and staff hours spent in the 12 RSS activity types. These activity types can be completed at the individual, group, or community level. Individual sessions include the staff member and the participant; they may also include the participant’s family members. Group sessions include multiple participants and may also include those participants’ family members. Community sessions run the gamut of recovery presentations at schools, passing out naloxone (i.e., Narcan) and increasing recovery awareness at a community health event, hosting sober fun activities for people to try new hobbies and meet like-minded people, networking with providers to build collaborative relationships, etc. Please note community sessions are not always able to count unique participants, as it is sometimes impossible to get an exact number of students in the auditorium, encounters at a community health event, etc.

Key Performance Measure	FY 20XX	FY 20XX	FY 20XX	Reported in IPRS Y/N
N/A				

⁵ The Substance Use Disorder Act ([20 ILCS 301](#)) requires DHS to develop a comprehensive and coordinated strategy which includes Recovery Support Services.

Part 2: Program Design and Benefit-Cost

Total Points Available: 55
Total Points Awarded: 55

Question	Points Available	Evidence Level	Points Awarded
<p>2.1 What is the program evidence level?</p> <p>- Evidence Based 25pts - Theory Informed 15 pts - Unknown Effect 0 pts - Negative Effect -5 pts</p> <p>Describe the evidence base reviewed.</p>	25	Evidence Based	25

Explanation:

The SUPR RCO-RSS Peer Support for Individuals using substances program matches the WSIPP evidence-based program “Peer Support for Individuals with Substance Use Disorder”⁶ The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) established a Peer Recovery Center of Excellence⁷. Research into Peer Support shows how it is helpful to work with someone who “gets it” – peers have “been there, done that” and carry a unique skillset from their personal recovery experience.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
<p>2.2 Is the program implemented and run with fidelity to the program design? Describe the core components of the program as designed and as implemented in Illinois.</p>	25	Yes	25

Explanation:

Recovery Support Services (RSS) includes the following activity types at the individual, group, or community level. Output data on these activities is provided to SUPR by the program providers:

- Intake:** These are sessions that involve meeting with a new participant to get them enrolled in services to help with their recovery journey.
- Recovery & Peer Coaching:** These are sessions focused on clients' individualized recovery needs. When the staff providing the recovery is a peer, it is considered Peer Coaching. Utilizing peers and/or the group format allows clients to learn from the experiences and journeys of others in recovery. Topics may include things such as relapse prevention, coping skills, anger management, domestic violence, decision-making, lifestyle choices, pursuing interests, and participating in drug-free recreation.

⁶ <https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/336>

⁷ <https://peerrecoverynow.org/>

3. **Employment Training:** These are sessions that teach clients specific work skills/trades that promote gainful employment. This can include but is not limited to training in construction, masonry, commercial cleaning, sewing, barbering, cooking, or computer repair. All Employment Training programs must include a plan for utilizing Employment Coaching in conjunction with Employment Training classes or have a linkage agreement with an agency that provides Employment Coaching. All programs must also submit a curriculum for their program and be able to demonstrate criteria for determining whether clients meet prerequisites for course enrollment (e.g., if you are teaching construction, a client's math level may be a prerequisite for entering the course). Please note that SUPR will not pay for prerequisite training.
4. **Employment Coaching:** These are sessions that provide clients with skills related to achieving employment and preparing clients for the employment environment they will encounter. This can include discussion and/or activities related to career/goal setting, searching for available jobs, resume writing, mock interviewing, addressing gaps in previous employment, expungement, volunteer opportunities, and employer expectations. Of particular interest is placing individuals in competitive employment and assisting with the adjustment period.
5. **Spiritual Support:** These sessions look at the degree to which spiritual resources and psychological understanding, including the way a person experiences a connection to a higher power, can be used for healing and growth. Topics can include discussion of recovery as a spiritual journey, encouraging involvement with a spiritual path, or engaging in religious and spiritual practices consistent with the participant's beliefs (e.g., prayer, meditation, singing, reading spiritual books, acts of worship, ritual, forgiveness, etc.). Please note that proselytizing is unacceptable; clients receiving spiritual support are encouraged to discuss the spiritual and/or religious beliefs they hold or find most meaningful.
6. **Transportation:** These sessions include transportation of participants to treatment, recovery support program, job opportunities, and/or other activities promoting recovery.
7. **Health & Wellness:** These sessions include discussion and/or activities surrounding health and wellness such as exercise, nutrition, self-care, etc.
8. **Harm Reduction:** These sessions include discussion and/or activities that aim to reduce the negative consequences associated with drug use and improve an individual or community's quality of life, without requiring the cessation of all substance use (e.g., Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution, teaching safer substance use strategies, distributing safer use materials, etc.).
9. **Recovery & Life Skills:** These sessions include discussion and/or activities surrounding skill-building topics such as financial wellness, environmental wellness, parenting skills, activities of daily living, etc.
10. **Social Support:** These sessions include activities related to building friendships and relationships, drug-free recreation, etc.
11. **Referral & Linkage:** These sessions include discussion and/or activities related to linking participants with mental health/substance use treatment providers, benefits, doctors, housing services, etc.
12. **Community Outreach & Engagement:** These services are focused on assisting the community and includes networking with stakeholders in the community to build collaborative relationships, meeting with potential participants, promoting services offered by the recovery support service provider, etc.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
2.3 To the extent that the program did not receive full points in question 2.2, has the program been adapted responsibly according to competing best practices in the field, or have modifications been made due to under-resourcing or for other reasons?	(15)	N/A	0

Explanation:

Full points were received in question 2.2

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
2.4 If the program achieved full credit in question 2.2, can we expect the Optimal Return on Investment (OROI) for this program to be equal to or greater than \$1 for each \$1 spent?	5	Yes	5

Explanation:

The RCO/RSS program has an Optimal Return on Investment of \$69.75⁸ for every dollar spent.

⁸ 2011 dollars

Part 3: Performance Management/Measurement

Total Points Available: 45
Total Points Awarded: 21

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.1 Does the program regularly collect timely and credible performance measures? Partial points may be awarded for an existing but not yet implemented plan for a performance measure regime.	10	Yes	10

Explanation: SUPR collects significant and timely output data, but it does not collect outcome data.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.2 Do the performance measures focus on outcomes?	5	No	0

Explanation: There are measures for recovery capital such as the Brief Assessment of Recovery Capital (BARC-10) and Recovery Capital (Rec-Cap), but these do not measure longitudinal data well. “Successful” recovery is also hard to measure concretely, as what “success” looks like for people in recovery can vary widely (e.g., getting a job, healthier relationships, being self-sufficient, using substances in safer ways, abstinence, staying out of the hospital, staying out of jail, etc.).

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.3 Do the performance measures include data on program implementation and fidelity to core principles?	5	Yes	5

Explanation: DHS SUPR collects output data on the twelve activities offered through RCO/RSS.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.4 Are independent and thorough evaluations of the program conducted on a regular basis or as needed to support program improvements and evaluate effectiveness?	5	No	0

Explanation:

SUPR believes it would be very helpful to have an evaluator who could do qualitative data collection via interviews with participants at various times during and after receiving RSS to better measure successful outcomes.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.5 Does the agency use performance information (including that collected from program partners) to adjust program priorities or allocate resources?	5	Partial	3

Explanation: SUPR uses output data to inform staffing and provider needs.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.6 Does the agency use performance information to adapt program implementation or take other appropriate management actions?	5	Partial	3

Explanation: SUPR uses output data to inform staffing and provider needs.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.7 Are key performance measures for this program reported in the Illinois Performance Reporting System? Partial points may be awarded if key performance measures are not reported in IPRS but are made available to the public through other means.	10	No	0

Explanation: The entire SUPR division is one program in IPRS. The measures reported in IPRS are for all SUD treatment levels combined. SUPR has expressed discomfort with abstinence as the primary outcome measure for SUD treatment and recovery support services, because current best practices favor a more holistic view of recovery.

Concluding Comments

RSS differs from treatment in many ways, but one key factor is that when a person presents for services at an RCO/RSS provider, staff do not ask for a diagnosis; instead of asking, “What’s wrong with you?” they ask, “How can we help?” Participants then work with RCO/RSS staff to build their recovery plan to support the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)'s Four Dimensions of Recovery: Health, Home, Purpose, and Community. These recovery plans include services appropriate for, and chosen by, the participant. Services and groups offered are often presented as an a la carte menu where participants can try out different choices and options. Participants are also typically linked up with a peer for one-on-one sessions as needed/requested. Group topics typically provided by grantees include SMART Recovery, family group, recovery & coping skills, creative expression, yoga/tai chi, and countless others. Some providers have drop-in centers where participants can come socialize, play pool, watch TV, etc. SAMHSA defines recovery as “A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self- directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.” Peers walk with the participants through their recovery journey – whatever that pathway may look like - rather than leading or guiding them down what we think it should look like. Potential participants can be linked with local services, including RCO/RSS providers, via the Illinois Helpline (available via website: <https://helplineil.org/>, phone: 833-234-6343, or text: 833234).

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
76	Effective

SPART Ratings

Programs that are **PERFORMING** have ratings of **Effective, Moderately Effective, or Adequate**.

- **Effective.** This is the highest rating a program can achieve. Programs rated Effective set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency. Score 75-100
- **Moderately Effective.** In general, a program rated Moderately Effective has set ambitious goals and is well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results. Score 50-74
- **Marginal.** This rating describes a program that needs to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen its management practices. Score 25-49

Programs categorized as **NOT PERFORMING** have ratings of **Ineffective or Results Not Demonstrated**.

- **Ineffective.** Programs receiving this rating are not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness. Score 0-24
- **Results Not Demonstrated.** A rating of Results Not Demonstrated (RND) indicates that a program has not been able to develop acceptable performance goals or collect data to determine whether it is performing.

Please see www.Budget.Illinois.gov for additional information.

Glossary

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

Evidence-Based: Systematic use of multiple, rigorous studies and evaluations which demonstrate the efficacy of the program's theory of change and theory of action.

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

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

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

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

Program Continuum Classification: Programs are classified based on the type of service being provided: promotion, prevention, treatment or maintenance. This classification is based on a continuum of intervention developed by the Institute of Medicine (currently known as the Health and Medicine Division of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine):

1. Promotion - Promotion interventions aim to enhance individuals' ability to achieve developmentally appropriate tasks (competence) and a positive sense of self-esteem, mastery, well-being, social inclusion and strengthen their ability to cope with adversity.
2. Prevention - Interventions that occur prior to the onset of a disorder that are intended to prevent or reduce risk for the disorder.
3. Treatment - Interventions targeted to individuals who are identified as currently suffering from a diagnosable disorder that are intended to cure the disorder or reduce the symptoms or effects of the disorder, including the prevention of disability, relapse, and/or comorbidity.
4. Maintenance - The provision of after-care services to the patient, including rehabilitation to assist the patient's compliance with long-term treatment to reduce relapse and recurrence.⁹

Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT): A study that randomly assigns participants into one or more treatment groups and a control group. This is the most rigorous type of study, because the random assignment allows researchers to isolate the effects of treatment from other participant characteristics that may be correlated with receiving treatment in the absence of random assignment. However, RCTs are not feasible or ethical in every research setting.

⁹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK32789/>

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work.

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

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

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

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

Citations

Bernstein, J., Bernstein, E., Tassiopoulos, K., Heeren, T., Levenson, S., & Hingson, R. (2005). Brief motivational intervention at a clinic visit reduces cocaine and heroin use. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 77(1), 49-59.

Works Referenced

Peer Recovery Center of Excellence. (n.d.). Peer Recovery Now. <https://peerrecoverynow.org/>

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