

Budgeting for Results 11th Annual Commission Report

November 1, 2021



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A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs

November 1, 2021

To Governor Pritzker and Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the Budgeting for Results (BFR) Commission, we are pleased to submit our eleventh annual report.

As the State of Illinois continues to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, and the “new normal” impacts the time and resources available to devote to performance-based budgeting, the Commission is proud to report that our 2021 initiatives are underway or accomplished, in spite of many challenges.

One of the highlights of the Commission’s year has been the successful passage and signing into law of Public Act 102-510, the repeal of the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947. The repeal of this Act redresses historical injustices in the use of state eminent domain authorities to remove affordable housing in predominantly African-American neighborhoods without commensurate affordable housing to replace the demolished dwellings. The BFR Commission and staff have been pursuing the repeal of this Act for nearly five years. DCEO raised this mandate to the Commission’s attention during the annual statutory mandates review process in 2017. After several attempts to usher legislation, we are grateful to Representative Will Davis, a long-time member of this BFR Commission, for spearheading the legislative charge to make this repeal a reality. The Commission remains committed to raising awareness of and addressing inequities in state government.

The Commission is also proud to report that the benefit-cost model transition from the Pew Results First Initiative to the BFR Unit was completed during calendar year 2021. This model is a major component of our Comprehensive Program Assessment process. The transition results in the Unit assuming ownership and day-to-day maintenance of the model. The well-executed transfer of responsibilities has allowed program assessment qualitative analysis to continue without interruption.

These efforts demonstrate how the Commission, working collaboratively with our state agencies, staff and our legislative partners, brings about change that correct statutes, combat historical injustice and strengthen core components of the performance-based budgeting process. This report contains additional detail about these and other BFR initiatives during calendar year 2021 and provides recommendations for BFR in the upcoming year. We invite you to become more involved in BFR by attending our Commission meetings and utilizing the many reports and tools available on our website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

We thank you for your support for this important work.

Sincerely,

James Lewis
Co-Chair

Budgeting for Results Commission

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Executive Summary

- Established under State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the Budgeting for Results 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.
- The Commission and BFR Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget continue to refine and implement a 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 Result Areas.
- The program evaluation framework developed under the BFR Commission utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) benefit-cost model, and (3) the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).
 - IPRS is the state’s web-based database 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 Results First Initiative 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.
- At the direction of the BFR Commission, the BFR Unit continued to build upon the work completed in 2020, compiling a program inventory and completing program evaluation reports in the Substance Use Disorder policy domain. Full program assessment reports are available via the GOMB website at Budget.Illinois.gov.
 - Two programs within the Illinois Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery were selected for analysis:
 - Licensed Recovery Homes
 - Methadone Maintenance Treatment
 - Quantitative program analysis predicts that the optimal return on investment from the program will be greater than the program cost, if the program is implemented with fidelity to evidence-based best practices. The analysis also quantifies an anticipated reduction in future state costs correlated with the completion of each program, based on the program being implemented with fidelity to best practices.
 - From a qualitative perspective, program analysis supports the determination that the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery program is rated as effective as implemented in the State of Illinois as compared to national best practices.
 - BFR continues work on a third policy domain, Substance Use Disorder (SUD), organizing and building a framework for the multi-agency task of creating a SUD program inventory. Over the next year BFR will continue to compile a comprehensive SUD program inventory and complete additional program assessment reports.
 - The benefit-cost tool and the SPART have significantly enhanced the State’s ability to perform program analytics. The potential to better inform the state budget process through fact-based program assessment reports creates a tangible deliverable from the BFR mandate. The BFR Commission continues to promote the use of evidence-based program reports in the budget process.

- To date, the Commission has identified, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal 272 statutory mandates and 159 funds. During the Spring legislative session of 2021, the BFR Commission advanced three bills through the General Assembly which were signed by the Governor into law: HB 0832 (P.A. 102-0276), HB 1726 (P.A. 102-0278), and HB 3864 (P.A. 102-0510). These bills modified or repealed 15 mandates and 25 funds. Of special note is HB 3864 which repealed the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947, an outdated, discriminatory mandate from the era of racial segregation. The Commission has authorized 45 mandate and 81 fund cleanup items for the 2021 Annual Report. A list of mandates and fund cleanup items is provided as Appendix E.
- This report also includes updates on four recommendations from the 2020 BFR Annual Report. In addition, seven new recommendations have been identified by the BFR Commission to be addressed during calendar year 2022. The recommendations include continuing to customize the benefit-cost model to include programs outside of the existing policy domains, updating program evaluation methods, integrating diversity, equity, and inclusion analysis into the Unit's work, establishing and hosting an annual Chief Results Officer (CRO) conference, defining the program portfolio of preventative and curative care programs for Illinois healthcare, enhancing the plan to expedite benefit-cost and SPART completion, and establishing a network of benefit-cost expertise.

Introduction

In this past year, the Budgeting for Results Unit has strengthened its practices in performance-based budgeting despite the unique challenges posed by the COVID-19 global pandemic. While the Unit itself and many collaborative stakeholders found themselves working remotely, in the office, or a hybrid of both, work to analyze budgeted programs continued. This report highlights BFR accomplishments since the last annual report and outlines the strategic priorities identified by the BFR Commission for the future.

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 towards 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;
- If funded programs are operating as designed;
- If funded programs are achieving performance goals;
- If funded programs are achieving statewide outcome goals; and
- How to utilize program performance data as a supporting element in funding determinations.

The following chart depicts the major tasks the Unit undertakes each year towards 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, GOMB begins the process of compiling the proposed State Budget. The Unit's role within the budget process is imperative to achieving the overall goals of performance-based budgeting. The Unit established the IPRS data collection system for managing the State's program portfolios and recording performance measures. It supports a network of Chief Results Officers (CROs) for each state agency responsible for maintaining this information within IPRS.

Budget season is an opportunity for agencies to review their program portfolios and performance measures to ensure each agency's programs are accurately represented in IPRS which exports into the Budget Book. Once the proposed budget is complete and is presented during the Governor Budget Address in February, the General Assembly reviews the supporting information for the proposed budget to inform their decisions towards an approved budget and subsequent actions to be taking during the legislative session.

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

Result Area	Statewide Outcome	Definition
Education	Improve School Readiness and Student Success for All	Increase percentage of Illinoisans equipped with skills and knowledge needed for postsecondary and workforce success.
Economic Development	Increase Employment 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 Unit has specific engagement in the legislative process through BFR mandate relief and sunset reports.

Under Mandate Relief state agencies have 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 exercise. The Commission votes on the set of mandates to be included under BFR mandate relief bill(s). The Unit works with the applicable state agency to draft the bills and subsequently guides the bills through the legislative session.

The sunset report activity is mandated by the Regulatory Sunset Act (5 ILCS 80/) which ensures that programs scheduled for termination under the act 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 Report, and distributes the final reports to the General Assembly and the Governor's office.

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

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 Commission.
- There are more than 60 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions under the Governor.
- State agencies have defined over 400 distinct programs across state government.
- Over 1,200 performance measures have been identified for state agency programs.

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 Commission has worked to create and implement 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 on the catalogue of over 400 programs that make up the state's annual operating budget and 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 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 each have distinct purposes and collectively enable BFR to produce assessments.

The Illinois Performance Reporting System is an inventory of state-funded programs. The BFR unit publishes quarterly program performance data on nearly 1,200 specific performance measures across over 400 state programs. IPRS data promotes transparency by requiring every state program to report at least one performance metric and making these metrics available to the public. Data from IPRS is available via an Interactive Performance Dashboard which is found under the BFR dropdown menu on the GOMB public website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

In previous years, the BFR Unit partnered with the Pew Results First Initiative to customize a benefit-cost model utilized in BFR. This year the Pew Results First Initiative ended its technical assistance, but has provided a version of its benefit-cost model, which BFR now uses to analyze the costs and outcomes for state budgeted programs. Visit [Results First Initiative | The Pew Charitable Trusts \(pewtrusts.org\)](http://Results First Initiative | The Pew Charitable Trusts (pewtrusts.org)) for additional information.

Finally, BFR developed the State Program Assessment Rating Tool. SPART data collected in IPRS and from other agency sources is analyzed along with the benefit-cost model to generate a comprehensive program score. The program 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, which sum to a numerical program score that can range from one to one hundred. Numerical scores are converted into 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.

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.

The table below contains the SPART program ratings and their 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 in order 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 for programs from the Adult Criminal Justice, Juvenile Criminal Justice and Substance Use Disorder policy domains can be found under the Budgeting for Results tab at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

2021 BFR Reports

Comprehensive program assessments utilize a standardized method to compare the efficacy and return on investment of programs funded by the state budget. These program assessments conducted by the BFR Unit are performed in a thorough and efficient manner, providing specific, transferable facts to inform the budget process.

Substance Use Disorder

This year, the Budgeting for Results Unit continued its work in evaluating state funded programs designed to assist the populace afflicted with a substance use disorder (SUD). The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the need for assistance for those with substance use disorders. The Unit added two new program assessments to its SUD package of programs: Oxford Houses and Methadone Maintenance Treatment. These program assessments now join Recovery Homes in the library of SUD programs assessed by the Unit. These program assessments include important research on best practices and outcomes determined by national studies. In collaboration with state agencies and other stakeholders, the Unit considers how Illinois' implemented the program as compared to structure of the program noted in the research studies. During this process, the Unit is able to report on opportunities for improvement and outcomes expected as a result of program implementation with fidelity to best practices. The report further quantifies the outcomes in comparison to the cost of running the program. These key components of the program assessment give a wholistic view of the efficacy of the program from a variety of metrics. This, in turn, provides agency leadership and legislators a good look at how well the program serves its targeted populace and the citizens of Illinois.

Program	OROI ²	SPART Score
Oxford House – See Appendix C	\$2.68	82
Methadone Maintenance Treatment – See Appendix D	\$2.71	74

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)

Illinois taxpayers expect their dollars to be spent wisely and with transparency. The Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA; 30 ILCS 708) and Budgeting for Results (BFR) are two statewide initiatives designed to support this accountability. Illinois relies extensively on grants to deliver services and operate programs throughout the state. State agencies receive federal, federal pass-through and state funds for internal operations and to outsource program and service delivery. Illinois spends approximately \$26.6 billion in annual federal financial assistance. Roughly \$15.8 billion is distributed annually through grant agreements between state grant-making agencies and grantees. Approximately \$12 billion is state funded

² Optimal Return on Investment (OROI) reflects program best practices. Net program costs are equal to the program cost minus comparison cost.

with a significant portion used to meet match requirements of federal funds. Illinois spends about 66% of its entire budget through grants.

Eight state agencies administer nearly 75% of all grant funds. The fiscal year 2021 enacted budget includes 776 grant lines ranging from \$123,500 to \$12.3 billion. The federal government mandates performance management for federal funding. Illinois complies with the federal requirement through statutory mandates that establish Budgeting for Results and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA). GATA frameworks provide statewide rules and templates and the statewide grant management system automates and enhances transparency of grant administration and performance oversight.

Illinois' budgeting process is designed to emphasize performance and results. Using the Illinois Performance Reporting System, BFR is able to inventory more than 400 state programs and over 1,200 program performance measures. Outcome-driven budgeting drives visibility around the alignment of program funding where data shows it will most likely result in the desired outcome. BFR informs the budgeting process by articulating how program funding enables a state agency to carry out the mission of critical government services.

Illinois is unique because our state laws set 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. Public funds transparency and accountability are underlying tenants of both GATA and BFR. Both of these statewide initiatives drive performance and outcomes by communicating how funds are used and articulating the outcomes achieved through the expended public funds.

Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

Due to the continuation of the COVID-19 emergency, the statutorily required public hearing for both Chicago and Springfield were condensed into a single virtual hearing held on the WebEx platform Wednesday, June 30th. The hearing was attended by interested stakeholders statewide including private and not-for-profit representatives, state agency Chief Results Officers and program personnel.

This year's public hearing focused on inequities faced by citizens and dialog led to a deeper understanding of how we can identify, quantify, and address these inequities in public policy. The BFR Commission welcomed an esteemed panel which included: author of *The Sum of Us: What Racism Costs Everyone and How We Can Prosper Together* (2021), Heather McGhee, Dr. Robert Kaestner from the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy, and Dr. Jeffrey Sterling, a physician, author, and leader in community-based health.

Upon completion of the presentations, the Commission engaged in a Q&A session with the panelists. The hearing concluded with conversation opened for public comment and questions.

A recording of the public hearing is available at:

<https://multimedia.illinois.gov/gomb/BFR-063021.html>.

Chief Results Officers

Chief Results Officers are important state agency resources that help integrate Budgeting for Results principles in each agency. Throughout the year, CROs work with BFR staff to maintain an agency's program inventory and align the mission of the agency's work to the appropriate outcome measures. CROs play an important part of the BFR and annual budget development process by continually reviewing IPRS data and improving program definitions and performance metrics. CROs are engaged with the Unit's work regularly through participation in Commission meetings. The Unit's relationship with each CRO helps to accomplish their work in program evaluations and evolving data collection needs. As the budget development process for Fiscal Year 2023 gets underway, CROs will play an important role in conveying vital performance information to GOMB analysts.

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 272 statutory mandates and 159 cleanup items for funds within the State Treasury.

During the Spring 2021 legislative session, the BFR Commission advanced three bills through the General Assembly which were signed by the Governor into law: HB 0832 (P.A. 102-0276), HB 1726 (P.A. 102-0278), and HB 3864 (P.A. 102-0510). These bills modified or repealed 15 mandates and 25 funds. Of special note is HB 3864 which repealed the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947, an outdated and discriminatory mandate from the era of racial segregation.

In the Summer of 2021, the Budgeting for Results mandates working group asked agencies to identify unduly burdensome statutory mandates. The Budgeting for Results mandates working group met on September 13th to conduct an initial review of agency recommendations for the elimination or modification of mandates. 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 45 mandates to the full BFR Commission for approval. Mandates associated with policy change were removed from the list because this is outside the scope of the statutory authority of this Commission.

In addition to the mandate review, the Commission also considered modification of 81 funds of the State Treasury, which are now defunct. 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 E of this report.

Progress Update on 2020 Commission Recommendations

Customize Benefit-Cost Model

The Budgeting for Results Unit continues to utilize the benefit-cost model framework designed by the Pew Results First Initiative. The Unit received training and resources to position it to expand the model with Illinois-specific data and programs. Pew will be transferring the Results First Benefit-Cost model to an organization who will continue to maintain the tool and related technical assistance resources, and make them available to states. The Unit will maintain a partnership with that organization to ensure rigorous and vetted methods are applied to Illinois' program assessment and related work.

Expand Evaluation Portfolio Beyond the Human Services Policy Domain

The BFR Unit has identified programs outside of the Human Services policy domain to perform a program assessment on a suite of programs offered under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. These program assessments are currently underway and will continue to be a focus for the remainder of the year.

Include transportation related evaluations in evaluation library

Throughout the year, the Unit has worked to identify external evaluations in the transportation sector. These are included in the Unit's external evaluation library.

Create Report for BFR Products/Principles Utilization

The BFR unit has written a report that describes the inventory products and principles that are available as a resource for state agencies, legislators and the public. The report highlights the ways stakeholders have used and continue to use this information to support their understanding of Illinois state government. A copy of this report is available in Appendix F.

Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2022

Customize Benefit-Cost Model

In order to perform program assessments in domains beyond those covered by the Pew/Results First model, the BFR Unit should continue creating customized benefit-cost calculations using evaluation algorithms for programs operated in Illinois. Outreach and collaboration with other states and jurisdictions to identify best practices and supporting program evaluations will continue in earnest.

Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology

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

Integrate Diversity, Equity, Inclusion into the Budgeting for Results Framework

With the passage of P.A. 102-0543 in the 102nd General Assembly, state agencies must collect data as it pertains to race and gender identity on its program participants. The Unit shall incorporate this type of information into their data collection and comprehensive program analysis to address the equitable distribution of program delivery.

Host an Annual Illinois Chief Results Officer Webinar

The BFR Unit plans to host a webinar in calendar year 2022 for all Illinois Chief Results Officers that delivers the latest best practices of evidence-based programming, logic modeling, data collection, and identifying performance measures. This session will strengthen relationships by further connecting the BFR Unit's members as resources for CROs. It will include Unit-led demonstrations and overviews on the use of IPRS, annual mandates relief, and the role and responsibility of state agencies in program assessments.

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. The Commission recommends BFR staff begin a study of state-funded health-related programming to identify the programs and amounts appropriated for treatment and the programs and amounts appropriated for prevention. Input from state agency program leadership with subject matter expertise in this area will help segment the appropriations when a program is designed for both prevention and treatment.

Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion

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

Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise

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

Conclusion

The Commission is mindful of its charge to be both an advocate for and driver of performance-based budgeting in the Illinois. This report highlights a broad range of ongoing initiatives and work products that exemplify execution of mission. In particular, the Commission was very proud of the scope of accomplishments articulated in the BFR Products/Principles Utilization Report. As evidence in these reports indicates, BFR's cohesive focus enables the Commission to carry out its statutory mandate – to ensure that Illinois budgets are submitted and appropriations enacted that adhere to a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit. At the federal level, funding is being driven towards evidence-based programming. Illinois remains ahead of the curve in large part due to its budget law that governs performance-based budgeting.

The Commission seeks to continue strengthening engagements with the General Assembly and the Governor's office. Continued appropriations enable the work of BFR to incrementally enhance its value-added deliverables that carry out this statewide initiative.

The Commission values two-way interaction with all stakeholders including community-based organizations, representatives of constituency groups, legislators and state agencies as the work to advance Budgeting for Results cannot be done without partnership. BFR sincerely seeks to be inclusionary and representative. Working together, we can achieve much for the people of this great state.

Appendices

Appendix A: Chronology

Appendix B: Glossary

Appendix C: Oxford Homes Program Assessment

Appendix D: Methadone Maintenance Program Assessment

Appendix E: Mandates & Fund Items approved by the Commission as apart of the annual mandate relief exercise

Appendix F: Utilization Report

Appendix A

Chronology

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

- 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 over 70 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions to delineate discrete programs linked to line item appropriations. Each program was assigned to one of the statewide result areas to facilitate future performance measurement.

The Budgeting for Results Commission conducted its first meeting. Among the Commission's many activities, it established the seventh statewide result area, Healthcare.

- February 2012
GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2013 budget with state agency spending delineated by program. Each program was assigned to one of the seven statewide result areas.
- March 2012-Janary 2013
To establish basic performance measures for each state agency program, GOMB in conjunction with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) provided training to state agency personnel on the development of program logic models. Each agency produced a logic model for each program. The logic model helped identify the potential performance measures for each program.

In addition, during the period of July to September 2012, GFOA in conjunction with GOMB engaged experts and stakeholders from across the spectrum of result areas to engage in strategy mapping.

- March 2013

GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2014 budget, including performance measures 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 a number of private foundations including generous contributions from the Chicago Community Trust, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Steans Family Foundation, along with pro bono support from Mission Measurement Corp.

- March 2014

GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2015 budget with at least one performance measure for each agency program.

- April 2014-January 2015

State agencies were trained on the use of IPRS and begin the process of collecting a full fiscal year's program performance data.

In late 2014, GOMB developed a reporting function in IPRS utilizing a PDF format. This reporting capability enhanced transparency because it allowed the performance 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 cost-benefit analysis tool.

- July 2016-January-2017

In July, 2016 the BFR Commission established the Cost-Benefit Analysis 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 Cost-benefit Analysis (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 in-depth training and discussion on the Results First Model with representatives from the Pew Results First Initiative. 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 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
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

Appendix B

Glossary

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 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: 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 nation 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)

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



Budgeting for Results

Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery

**Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative
Program Report**



Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Summary

2. Program Overview

3. Benefit-Cost Analysis Results

4. State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

5. Supplemental Information

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 Results First benefit-cost model¹ and the State Program Assessment Rating Tool to produce comprehensive assessments of state funded programs.

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative developed a benefit-cost analysis model based on methods from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP). The Results First model can 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 in the Results First model. 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 Results First 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://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/pew-macarthur-results-first-initiative>

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

Section 1

Program Overview

Program Overview – Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative Program

The number of people in Illinois with opioid use, alcohol and marijuana dependence, and other substance use disorders has increased over the past decade. Fatal overdoses in Illinois from heroin and other opioids have nearly doubled during the last five years, from 1,203 in 2014 to 2,098 in 2019³. Substance use disorder (SUD) treatments have continued to evolve and improve alongside a growing set of challenges. Recovery housing, a sober living facility, can be an important step in treatment and recovery.

Oxford Houses are a specific type of recovery housing. Oxford House is a non-profit corporation working to duplicate the Oxford House recovery home model nationally. The Oxford House model has core principles that the recovery home be self-supporting, democratically run, drug free and allow residents an unlimited stay.⁴ The Illinois Department of Human Services-Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) provides start-up loans to establish Oxford Houses. IDHS/SUPR has given 62 Oxford House start-up loans since 2011.⁵ There are 48 Oxford Houses in Illinois in 2020.⁶

The Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative program supports a sober living environment for people addressing substance use disorders. Oxford Houses are self-supporting. The residents pay their own rent. IDHS/SUPR provides start-up loans which are repaid within a year. Oxford Houses are democratically run, there are no paid operators or managers and the Houses require no license from the state. Residents elect house leadership to delegate chores and monitor their own behavior. Oxford Houses range in size, anywhere from six to fifteen residents. There are houses for men, women, and women with children.⁷

The Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative program under IDHS/SUPR is organized within the framework created by the National Association of Recovery Residences (NARR). NARR Recovery Residences are structured by level of support, based on the amount and type of administration, level of support services offered and category of residence. The philosophy and make-up of the Oxford House program, and recovery housing in general, is established strongly on the work of William White, Emeritus Senior Research Consultant at Chestnut Health Systems / Lighthouse Institute and past-chair of the board of Recovery Communities United.⁸

- Recovery Residences are one point for people on the continuum of recovery from SUD
- The Oxford House is a low-cost, evidence-based model for long-term alcohol and drug-free housing for people in recovery
- The population of Recovery Residences have co-occurring issues such as homelessness and mental health needs

³ <https://idph.illinois.gov/OpioidDataDashboard/>

⁴ https://www.oxfordhouse.org/userfiles/file/purpose_and_structure.php#structure

⁵ <http://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/RecoveryHousingEnvironmentalScan.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.oxfordhouse.org/pdf/il>

⁷ https://oxfordhouse.org/userfiles/file/questions_and_answers.php#q3

⁸ <http://www.williamwhitepapers.com/>

Recent budget appropriations and expenditures presented in Table 1 are exclusively on the Oxford House Loan program within IDHS/SUPR.

Table 1: Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative program Appropriations and Expenditures by Fiscal Year (\$ thousands)

Oxford

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Appropriated ¹	\$421,511	\$383,446	\$414,128	\$414,128	\$423,142	\$723,283
Expended	\$406,511	\$338,446	\$399,128	\$394,111	\$401,142	\$563,988

1. There is no statutory appropriation specific to Oxford Houses. IDHS/SUPR budgets and establishes the amount in provider contracts.

A majority of IDHS/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. However, Oxford Houses are funded as a program separate from ASAM levels of care. Oxford Houses in Illinois can apply for start-up loans. The program has a 96% payback rate.⁹ The appropriations and expenditures above are exclusively for administration of the Oxford House loan program.

Using national literature and program information gathered with IDHS/SUPR, BFR matched the Oxford House Loan program with the program profile “Sober Living Houses” in the Results First benefit-cost model. This profile is based on national research on a variety of Recovery Home programs offered to people recently out of SUD treatment or in early recovery.¹⁰ More information on the evidence base for the Oxford House Model can be found in the SPART section of this report.

⁹ Provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

¹⁰ Further program profile and meta-analysis information available at: <https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/718>

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

Table 2: Report Summary

Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery	Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative Program¹¹
Optimal Benefits	\$1,866
Real Cost (Net) per participant	\$696
Benefits – Costs (Net Present Value)	\$1,170
Benefits/Costs (OROI)	\$2.68
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	52%
SPART Score	82, Effective

The optimal return on investment calculated by BFR on the Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative program determined that for every one dollar spent by IDHS/SUPR, \$2.68 of future benefits from increased employment and reduced crime could be realized by program participants, Illinois taxpayers and crime victims.

¹¹ 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 – Illinois Oxford House Independent Living Initiative

The Results First benefit-cost model uses the effect size determined by the program profile for “Sober Living Homes.” The Sober Living Home program profile aligns most closely with NARR Level 1 and Level 2 housing. The Oxford House Model aligns with NARR Level 1 Peer-Run housing. Administrative costs and loan repayment rate were provided by IDHS/SUPR.

Studies that contributed to the benefit-cost analysis for this program include three randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing outcomes for NARR Level 1 Oxford House residents with participants assigned to usual care. Usual care may include treatment or self-help group involvement, in which Oxford House residents may also engage. One of these RCTs also included a second treatment group assigned to a NARR Level 2 Therapeutic Community: a more intensive, time-limited residential community. A fourth RCT included a usual care control group, a group assigned to NARR Level 2 recovery housing (not Oxford House), and a group assigned to NARR Level 2 recovery housing plus an outpatient program using reinforcement-based treatment behavioral counseling.

One of the RCTs recruited 150 individuals in the Chicago metropolitan area who completed treatment at alcohol and drug abuse facilities, over half of which were women. The participants were randomly divided between Oxford Houses and community-based aftercare services (Usual Care). Nearly 90% of the participants were tracked throughout the two year study. The results showed positive outcomes toward decreasing substance use, but significantly also showed positive outcomes of increased employment¹². Budgeting for Results was able to monetize the effect of participant’s earnings via employment by using Licensed Recovery Home program population education data provided by IDHS/SUPR. IDHS/SUPR could not provide education data on Oxford House residents. Benefits related to earnings via employment for participants were not included in this benefit-cost analysis.

The annual costs and benefits for the IDHS/SUPR Licensed Recovery Home program can be seen below in *Figure 1*. For this program all costs are incurred in the first year while benefits accrue over time. The red line depicts annual program costs. The cost per person for the IDHS/SUPR Licensed Recovery Home program includes IDHS/SUPR staff time and staff training.

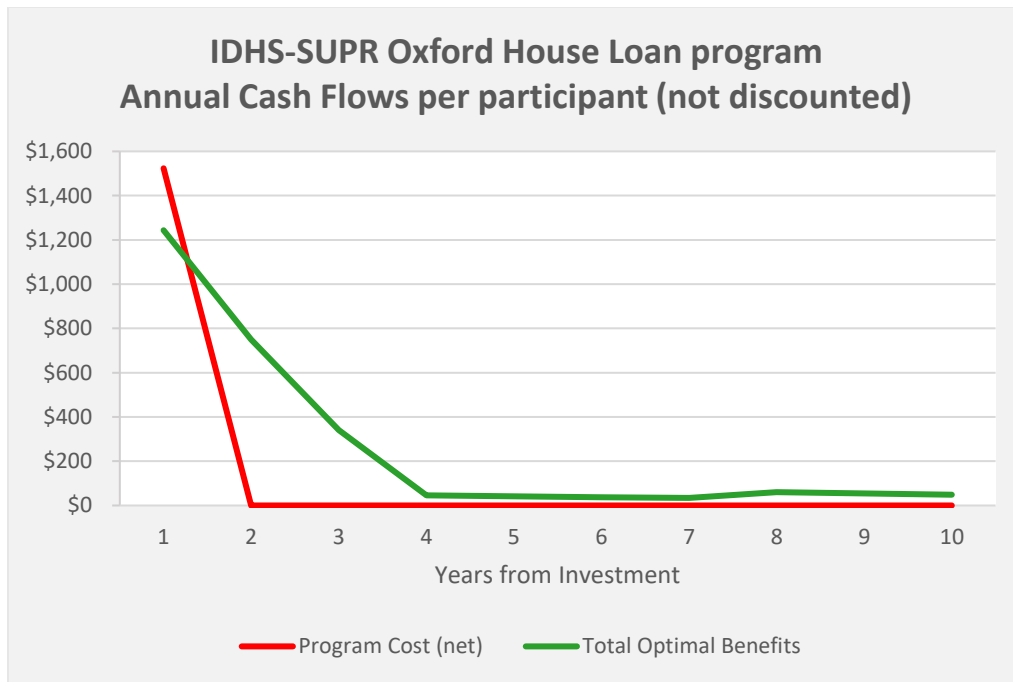
The green line shows total program benefits. As illustrated, the program benefits exceed the program costs beginning in the first year of investment. Although not depicted in *Figure 2*, BFR projected the program benefits out 50 years and found that optimal expected program benefits are \$2,360 when discounted to present value. The benefits accrue consistently throughout the program participant’s life.

The return on investment from the benefit-cost analysis calculates the benefits from decreased crime in society, lower state health care costs and participant mortality. Benefits related to earnings via employment for participants was not included in this benefit-cost analysis because IDHS/SUPR could not provide education level data on Oxford House residents. Mental health treatment outcomes were also not included in this report. Based on additional data that will be obtained from future studies this

¹² <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2888149/>

program will be reevaluated to determine outcomes in other result areas.

Figure 1



The IDHS/SUPR Oxford House Loan program accumulates benefits over time to various groups. The benefits to Illinois are based mostly on decreased substance use disorder for program participants, avoided state medical costs and avoided private costs incurred as a result of fewer crime victims. The private victimization costs include lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims.

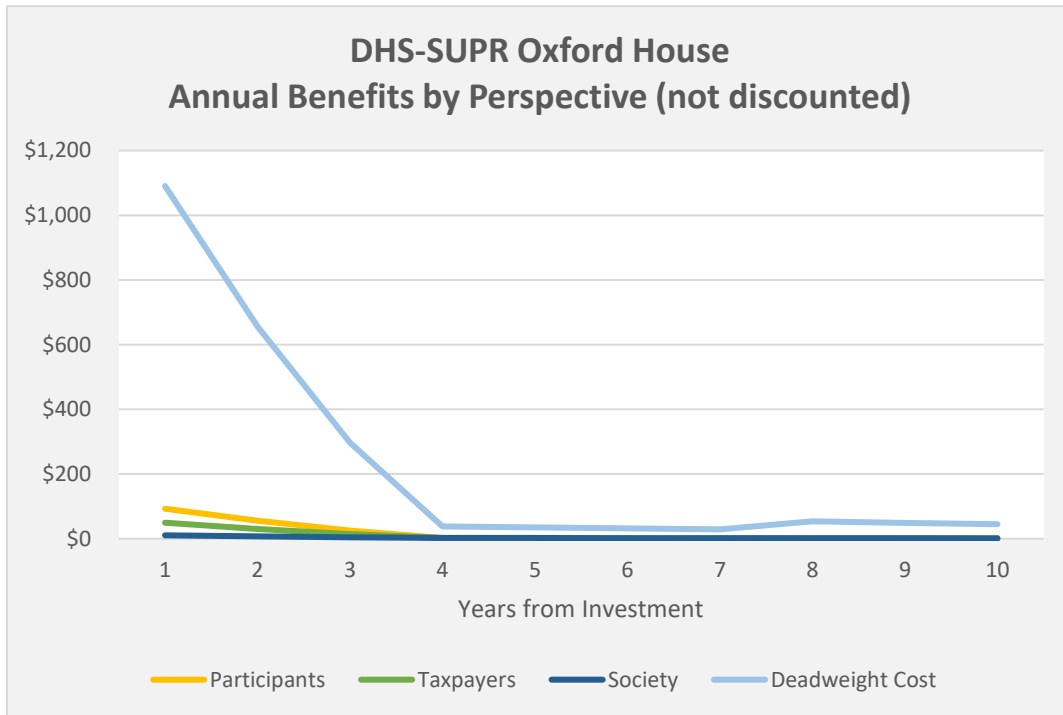
Better outcomes for participant employment as opposed to alternative available treatments lead to increased tax revenue for the state and a decreased need for taxpayer services.

Additional indirect benefits accrue to society as well. When tax revenue is spent on one program, it has an opportunity cost of revenue that cannot be spent on other beneficial programs and services like public safety or economic development. Money that is taxed is also not available for private consumption and investment. The indirect benefits of making effective, economically efficient investments to reduce criminal recidivism are quantified within the Results First model using the Deadweight Cost of Taxation. This inefficiency creates both a benefit and a cost in this model – the initial spending on the program generates a cost. Savings for Illinois due to reduced crime decrease the deadweight cost of inefficient government taxation and spending. The deadweight cost of initial program spending is subtracted from

indirect benefits in the first year.

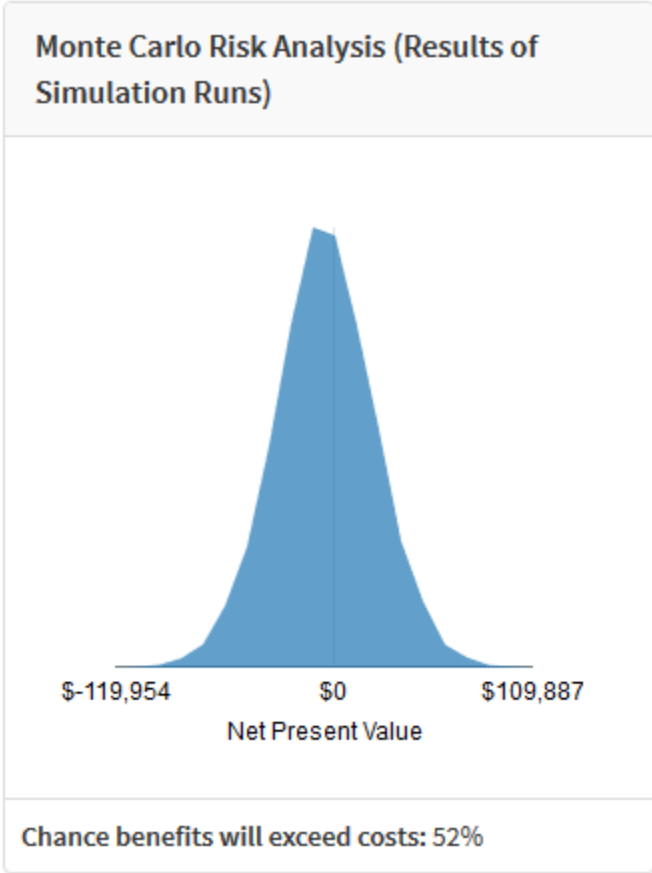
Figure 2 below illustrates how benefits accumulate to different Illinois stakeholders. The majority of benefits come from future avoided indirect deadweight costs. The remaining benefits come from avoided victimization costs in society and taxpayer costs. National research studies support the existence of benefits related to earnings via employment for participants. IDHS/SUPR could not provide education data on Oxford House residents, so these benefits were not included in this benefit-cost analysis.

Figure 2



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 10,000 times with random variations in the costs and benefits. The histogram in *Figure 3* shows the range of OROI resulting from running the simulations. The optimal program benefits exceeded the program costs in 52 percent of the simulations.

Figure 3



Section 3

State Program Assessment Rating Tool

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
Licensed Recovery Homes
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 ___ No X¹³
Identify the origin of the law: State ___ Federal ___ Other ___
Statutory Cite: The 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 (IDHS/SUPR) run the Oxford House Loan program but does not directly run any Oxford House. IDHS/SUPR contract with non-profit Project Management Organizations (PMO) to manage loan repayment and provide wrap-around services. Oxford House is a national model of recovery housing managed by the Oxford House non-profit corporation. Data collection, performance management based on data, and facility oversight are administered by the contracted PMO.

Key Performance Measure	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Reported in IPRS Y/N
Number of Oxford Houses	54	59	64	64	N

¹³ The Substance Use Disorder Act ([20 ILCS 301](#)) requires DHS to fund a “comprehensive” range of SUD services including recovery support, but Oxford Houses are not specified.

Part 2: Program Design and Benefit-Cost

Total Points Available: 55

Total Points Awarded: 50

Question	Points Available	Evidence Level	Points Awarded
<p>2.1 What is the program evidence level?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence Based 25pts - Theory Informed 15 pts - Unknown Effect 0 pts - Negative Effect -5 pts <p>Describe the evidence base reviewed.</p>	25	Evidence Based	25

Explanation: The National Association of Recovery Residences defines four levels of recovery residences, with varying levels of staffing and services. The Oxford House model aligns most closely with NARR Level 1.

The most rigorous research on sober living houses has focused on the Oxford House model. Oxford Houses are a particular type of chartered recovery house that are democratically operated by residents. A large portion of the literature on Oxford Houses in particular has come out of a research group at DePaul University.¹⁴ Much of this research studies Oxford Houses located in Illinois (specifically the Chicago area), and this work is referenced by DHS in some of their materials about other recovery housing grant and loan programs.

Unlike IDHS/SUPR-licensed Recovery Homes, Oxford Houses have no paid staff. Oxford Houses place an emphasis on peer-led counseling, though residents are encouraged to attend meetings offsite rather than having groups hosted within the residence. Oxford Houses in Illinois do not seek IDHS/SUPR licensure and are therefore not eligible for contract funding. The Oxford House model was included in the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).¹⁵

Studies that contributed to the benefit-cost analysis for this program include three randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared outcomes for Oxford House residents with participants assigned to usual care. Usual care may include treatment or self-help group involvement, which Oxford House residents may also engage in. One of these RCTs also included a second treatment group assigned to a Therapeutic Community: a more intensive, time-limited residential community. A fourth RCT included a usual care control group, a group assigned to recovery housing (not Oxford House), and a group assigned to recovery housing plus an outpatient program using reinforcement-based treatment behavioral counseling.

¹⁴ <https://csh.depaul.edu/about/centers-and-institutes/ccr/oxford-house/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁵ NREPP was retired in 2018, but the historical entry can be found at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20180625175124/https://nrepp.samhsa.gov/Legacy/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=223>

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
2.2 To what extent 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.	25	Partial	15

Explanation:

Oxford House is a national organization that provides standards and support for individual Oxford Houses. The program is not monitored or licensed by IDHS/SUPR, and once the start-up loans are repaid the individual Oxford Houses are independent of the state. IDHS/SUPR does not have performance data on Oxford Houses beyond the start-up period and cannot provide measures similar to their Licensed Recovery Home program.

Core Components of the Oxford House Model

- 1) Recovery residences provide a supportive, recovery-oriented social network for residents, including participation in self-help groups such as 12-step groups. Research has suggested that the combination of recovery residences and self-help groups may support recovery better than either approach alone, although it is difficult to isolate the effects of recovery residences without self-help groups, since most recovery residences mandate or strongly encourage self-help group participation.¹⁶
- 2) A second core component of effective recovery residences is sufficient treatment duration. A core component of Oxford House Model is that individuals can stay as long as they want at an Oxford House as long as they pay rent and abstain from Alcohol and other drugs.
- 3) Research on Oxford Houses emphasizes the resident-financed structure of these residences. The primary benefit of this structure is to reduce public costs, which makes unlimited lengths of stay more feasible. However, some researchers also connect resident employment and rent payment with increased self-sufficiency and self-esteem that can support recovery. IDHS/SUPR subsidizes costs for many Recovery Home residents through contracts with the Recovery Homes. While this increases public costs compared to resident-financed homes, it also may increase access for low-income clients. Unlike substance use disorder treatment services, recovery residences are not covered by private insurance or Medicaid, so IDHS/SUPR is the only avenue of subsidy for clients who cannot pay for themselves.
- 4) A final component of the Oxford House Model is democratic organization and resident empowerment. Much of the research cited throughout this report has underscored the importance of the peer-led organizational structure of Oxford Houses. According to Oxford House corp., “Oxford Houses are democratically self-run by the residents who elect officers to serve for terms of six months. In this respect, they are similar to a college fraternity, sorority, or a small New England town. Officers have fixed terms of office to avoid bossism or corruption of egalitarian democracy.”¹⁷

¹⁶ Groh et al, 2009.

¹⁷ https://oxfordhouse.org/userfiles/file/questions_and_answers.php#q3

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)	Partial	5

Explanation:

Although, performance data is not currently collected about the Oxford House locations by IDHS/SUPR, performance oversight of the Oxford House Loan program is contracted to non-profit Project Management Organizations (PMO). PMO’s average 160 hours per month per enrolled Oxford House for system support and development activities.

Through Kalimba House, IDHS/SUPR provides start-up loans and stipends for new Oxford Homes. As the Project Management Organizations (PMO), Kalimba provides technical assistance, recovery support services and new home development for two years for each new home while the residents are paying back the loan to the state. IDHS/SUPR monitors Kalimba House and the new homes for positive outcomes. SUPR works diligently with Kalimba to review their data collection process and to ensure that they are collecting data that is useful for predicting outcomes for the success of the residences and the houses. IDHS/SUPR will continue to provide technical assistance to Kalimba House to improve their data collection and utilizes the assistance of the national Oxford House, Inc. as well as national researchers in the field of recovery residences to enhance their data collection.

According to the IDHS/SUPR Oxford House Procedure Manual;

“IDHS/SUPR loans each new Oxford House up to a \$4,000 two-year loan, recipients must lease a IDHS/SUPR-approved property in a safe, alcohol and drug free community where transportation is readily accessible, and the prospect of gainful employment is near public transportation. IDHS/SUPR then works with the [managing organization] to provide oversight of the loan and its repayment during the two-year period.

Each house is required to enroll as an Oxford House chartered site , in which the house members agree to three conditions: (1) the group must be democratically self-run, following the procedures of the Oxford House Manual, (2) the group must be financially self-supporting and pay all its own bills, and (3) the group must immediately expel any resident that returns to using alcohol and/or illicit/illegal drugs.

During the two-year IDHS/SUPR loan period, Recovery Support Services are made available to residents. Recovery Support Services provided by the Oxford House lead agency may include development of a recovery plan, recovery

coaching, linkage to self-help meetings, employment coaching and other supports.

In addition, the IDHS/SUPR Project Management Organization (PMO) has an ongoing Systems Development role, which involves assisting Illinois communities to forge partnerships and alliances that support Oxford Houses, as well as identifying key resources for individuals in recovery. To accomplish this, the Project Management Organization engages the community through education about what Oxford Houses are and how successful they have been, as well as aggressive outreach and recruitment strategies, both the recruitment of landlords to rent to Oxford Houses as well as residents to live in them.”

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:

See section 2 – Benefit Cost Analysis.

Part 3: Performance Management/Measurement

Total Points Available: 45
Total Points Awarded: 32

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:

The Project Management Organization (PMO) provides IDHS/SUPR with a monthly grid report on the number of Oxford Houses open, the number of loans outstanding, and percent of active loans in default (currently none).

IDHS/SUPR timely and credible loan performance information from their PMO.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.2 Do the performance measures focus on outcomes?	5	Partial	2

Explanation:

The performance information that IDHS/SUPR has asked the PMO to report is related to loan repayment outcomes and not program performance outcomes. Since IDHS/SUPR relies on evidence-based support that Oxford House is a national model of recovery housing managed by the Oxford House non-profit corporation, there is an assumption post start-up period that the Oxford House is run according to national standards and will achieve the intended outcomes.

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	No	0

Explanation:

The performance measures do not include data on program implementation. The only data that IDHS/SUPR collect considers Oxford House locations and loan repayment.

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	Yes	5

A large portion of the literature on Oxford Houses in particular has come out of a research group at DePaul University.¹⁸ Much of this research studies Oxford Houses located in Illinois (specifically the Chicago area), and this work is referenced by IDHS/SUPR in some of their materials about other recovery housing grant and loan programs. One of the RCTs referenced recruited 150 individuals in the Chicago metropolitan area who completed treatment at alcohol and drug abuse facilities, over half of which were women. The participants were randomly divided between Oxford Houses and community-based aftercare services (Usual Care). Nearly 90% of the participants were tracked throughout the two year study. The results showed positive outcomes toward decreasing substance, but significantly also showed positive outcomes of increased employment¹⁹.

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	Yes	5

Explanation:

IDHS/SUPR is working to grow the Oxford House loan program to meet increasing demand for this level of Recovery Housing. IDHS/SUPR works with its PMO to use data to find and sustain new Oxford Houses in Illinois.

¹⁸ <https://csh.depaul.edu/about/centers-and-institutes/ccr/oxford-house/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2888149/>

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	Yes	5

Explanation:

IDHS/SUPR does not collect performance data on the Oxford House program. However, the agency contracts with a Project Management Organization (PMO) to adapt program implementation. The PMO is intended to provide continuous support; monitoring during monthly chapter meetings, making site visits when the house is struggling with membership, and responding to special circumstances.

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	Partial	5

Explanation:

The number of Oxford Houses in Illinois is not yet a part of the Illinois Performance Reporting System. However, the number is publicly reported elsewhere. IDHS/SUPR uses the number of Oxford Houses as a performance metric.

Concluding Comments

The Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) runs the Oxford House Independent Living Initiative loan program but does not directly run any Oxford House. IDHS/SUPR contracts with non-profit Project Management Organizations (PMO) to manage loan repayment and provide wrap-around services. Oxford House is a national model of recovery housing managed by the Oxford House non-profit corporation. Data collection, performance management based on data, and facility oversight are administered by the contracted PMO. As a consequence of the department's reliance on an external management entity, data gathering was delayed as the BFR Unit attempted to determine the proper custodian of the data.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
Effective	82

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.²⁰

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.

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.

²⁰ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK32789/>

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Section 4

Supplemental Materials

Program Profile

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Appendix D



Budgeting for Results
Department of Human Services
Division of Substance Use Prevention
and Recovery
Illinois Methadone Maintenance
Program Report



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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 Results First benefit-cost model and the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART) to produce comprehensive assessments of state funded programs.ⁱ

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative developed a benefit-cost analysis model based on methods from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP). BFR has adapted this model to correspond to our State’s specificities. The Budgeting for Results model is utilized 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) developed by the President’s Office of Management and Budget and has been modified for Illinois use.ⁱⁱ 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 in the Results First model. 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 Budgeting for Results 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, stakeholders, 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 the program’s 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, including effective, moderately effective, marginal and not effective.

Section 1

Program Overview

Report Summary

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

Table 2: Report Summary

Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery	Illinois Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programⁱⁱⁱ
Optimal Benefits	\$14,105
Real Cost (Net) per participant	\$5,200
Benefits – Costs (Net Present Value)	\$8,905
Benefits/Costs (OROI)	\$2.71
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	94%
SPART Score	Moderately Effective, 74

The optimal return on investment calculated by BFR on the IDHS/SUPR methadone maintenance treatment program determined that for every one dollar spent by IDHS/SUPR, \$2.71 of future benefits from reduced crime, reduced death, reduced opioid use disorder by program participants, Illinois taxpayers and crime victims.

Program Overview – Illinois Methadone Maintenance Program

About Opioid Use Disorder

Opioid use disorder (OUD) is a chronic, treatable illness that requires continuing care for effective treatment. Treatment for OUD relieves symptoms, stabilizes the patient, and helps establish and maintain recovery. Because there is no “one size fits all” approach to OUD treatment, care is patient-centric and individualized to best meet the needs of each patient. Many people with OUD benefit from methadone maintenance treatment for varying lengths of time, including lifelong treatment, and some patients benefit from different levels of care at different points in their recovery, such as outpatient counseling, intensive outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment, or long-term therapeutic communities. Patients with OUD have access to mental health services, medical care, addiction counseling, recovery coaching, medication management, and recovery support services.^{iv}

Core Components

Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) constitutes a component part of a larger complex of evidence-based treatment services for opioid use disorder (OUD) known as medication assisted recovery (MAR). Opioid use disorder is a chronic medical condition caused by the repeated use of opioids, including prescription drugs such as oxycodone and hydrocodone, and illicit substances such as heroin or fentanyl. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) defines MAR as the use of medications, alongside counseling and behavioral therapies, to treat opioid use disorder.

Methadone maintenance treatment, as a part of MAR, is a “whole-patient” approach that combines the use of medications, counseling and behavioral therapies with wraparound mental and social support services. This process leads to the best outcomes, according to the most recent research, by normalizing the patient’s brain chemistry, blocking the euphoric effects of opioids, and relieving the physical cravings and other symptoms associated with opioid use disorder.

Recovery from opioid use disorder is a voluntary, self-directed, ongoing process where patients access formal and informal resources; manage their care and their addiction; and rebuild their lives, relationships, and health to lead full meaningful lives. In addition to dispensing medication, successful recovery requires the use of support services which may include follow-up phone calls, face-to-face meetings, emails, peer-to-peer services, procedures that address patients’ mental health problems, and ongoing recovery management that support patients’ recovery within their own environment.^v

The following paragraphs detail the core components of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program.

Clinical Assessment

Each patient receives a full clinical biopsychosocial assessment by a licensed or certified clinician to determine their individualized treatment program. Through this assessment, the physician determines the medication treatment schedule and dosage for the patient along with concomitant residential or outpatient treatment services, including individual or group counseling and access to long-term therapeutic communities. The full-scale assessment constitutes an integral part of methadone maintenance treatment.

Toxicology, Testing, and Screening for Drug Use

The initial assessment also includes toxicology testing as part of the admissions process. These admissions samples are tested, at a minimum, for opioids, methadone, buprenorphine, amphetamines, cocaine, marijuana, and benzodiazepines. Additional testing is based on the individual patient's needs and localized drug use patterns and trends. All maintenance patients receive a minimum of eight toxicology tests per year for the purposes monitoring and progress evaluation for long-term recovery.^{vi}

Case Management

Each patient's recovery is monitored by a case manager or counselor, and case managers make modifications to the patient's treatment program based on that patient's individualized needs. Modifications to participation in individual or group counseling, therapy, and access to take-home dosages of medication are made through a collaborative process that includes the patient, his or her case manager, and the licensed clinician.

The effectiveness of each patient's treatment plan is evaluated at regular intervals (quarterly) and the plan's effectiveness is based on the patient's progress toward the identified recovery goal. The patient's progress through treatment determines his or her progression through each stage of the treatment plan; while some patients may stay on one stage for a considerable period, others may progress more rapidly through the stages of treatment and recovery. Research indicates that the best recovery outcomes are directly related to the duration of retention in maintenance treatment. Patients may remain in treatment for as long as clinically appropriate, medically necessary, and acceptable to the patient; maintaining a patient on maintenance treatment is beneficial to both the patient and the public health.^{vii}

Medication Distribution

After receiving a full clinical assessment, a patient may be prescribed medication for OUD on a short-term or long-term basis. The best results occur when a patient receives medication for as long as the medication continues to provide a benefit. This is known as "maintenance treatment." Maintenance treatment minimizes cravings and withdrawal symptoms and gives patients the time and ability to make the necessary life changes associated with long-term recovery. Medication for OUD is integrated with outpatient or residential treatment services, as determined by the individualized clinical assessment and treatment program. Medication is available to patients across all settings and at all levels of care as a tool for recovery.

The OTP program physician is the only practitioner authorized to order and change a patient's dosage of methadone and the physician makes his or her decision based on the patient's individualized assessment and treatment program and the physician's decision is informed by clinical judgement. Regulations stipulate that the initial, day-one dose of methadone should not exceed 30 mg unless the physician documents his or her carefully thought out justification for exceeding that dosage amount. The total amount of methadone administered on day one must not exceed 40 mg. This is because methadone has a long half-life that accumulates in the body with repeated dosing; the full effect of a single dose may not be appreciated for several days. The total dose and interval between doses are adjusted for each patient's individual health particularities.^{viii}

Take-home medication constitutes an important therapeutic tool that lends itself to the individualized characteristics of each patient's individualized treatment plan. A patient must meet time-in-treatment requirements to be considered for take-home medication, and the primary clinician in tandem with the medical director conducts a holistic assessment of the patient's ability to responsibly handle the unsupervised use of take-home medication and if the therapeutic benefit outweighs the risks the medical director may make a final decision to approve or rescind any patient's use of take-home medication.^{ix}

Treatment Services

Based on each individual patient's clinical assessment and recovery needs, he or she receives either residential or outpatient treatment services. Within a residential treatment placement setting, clients are continually assessed and receive treatment based on their current needs. The primary goal of residential treatment is to provide a client with a structured environment that interrupts his or her usage pattern and optimizes a positive treatment outcome. Residential treatment settings are professionally staffed therapeutic communities that provide clinical programming and support 24-hours a day to develop clients' recovery skills. These therapeutic communities allow for the emergence of a social network that provides support for the client in recovery.

Outpatient treatment services include the use of highly structured and focused treatment sessions in either group or individual settings where patients are educated on the intricacies of addiction and recovery. These sessions address the patient's personal addictive history and use patterns and provide the patient with concrete strategies to interrupt patterns of drug use and addiction. Employment, family, legal, and mental health concerns are also addressed in a holistic manner. Patients attend a minimum number of hours of counseling per week and are provided with periodic drug screenings to track and maintain recovery progress.

Medically Supervised Withdrawal

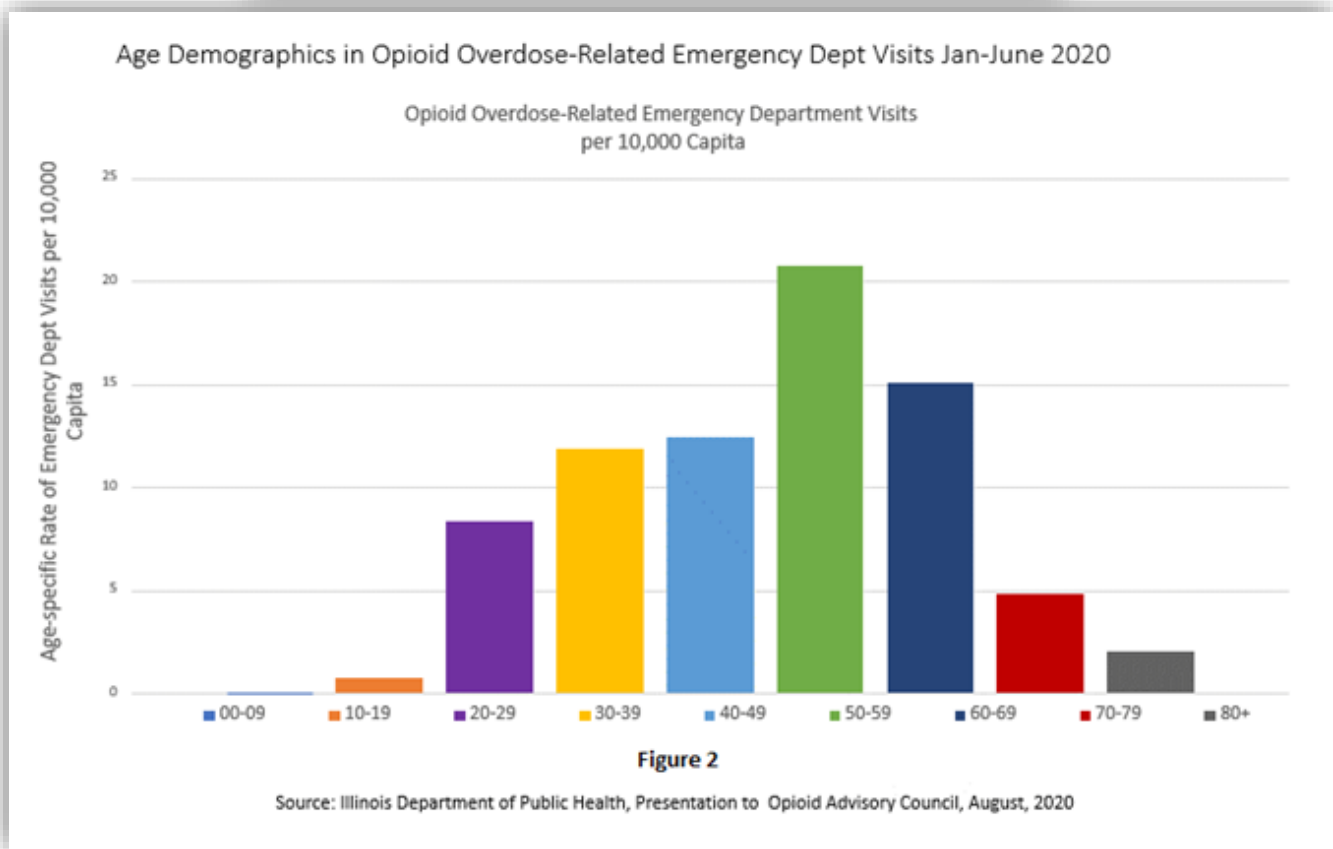
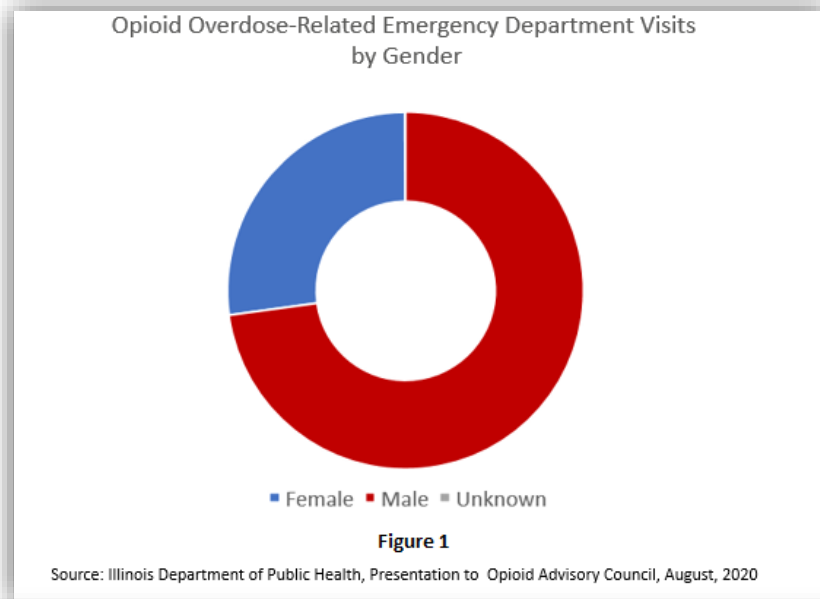
Over the course of the treatment program, patients may want to stop methadone maintenance treatment by gradually tapering doses of the medication. The physician may initiate medically supervised withdrawal at the request of the patient. During medically supervised withdrawal, the physician reduces dosages of medication at a rate in accordance with sound clinical judgement and close observation of the patient. Because of the risk of fatal overdose and relapse, patients undergoing medically supervised withdrawal continue to receive psychosocial and recovery support services and are monitored during and after the dose taper. Successful outcomes are based on factors such as the length of treatment, abstinence from illicit drugs, financial and social stability and motivation to discontinue medication.^x

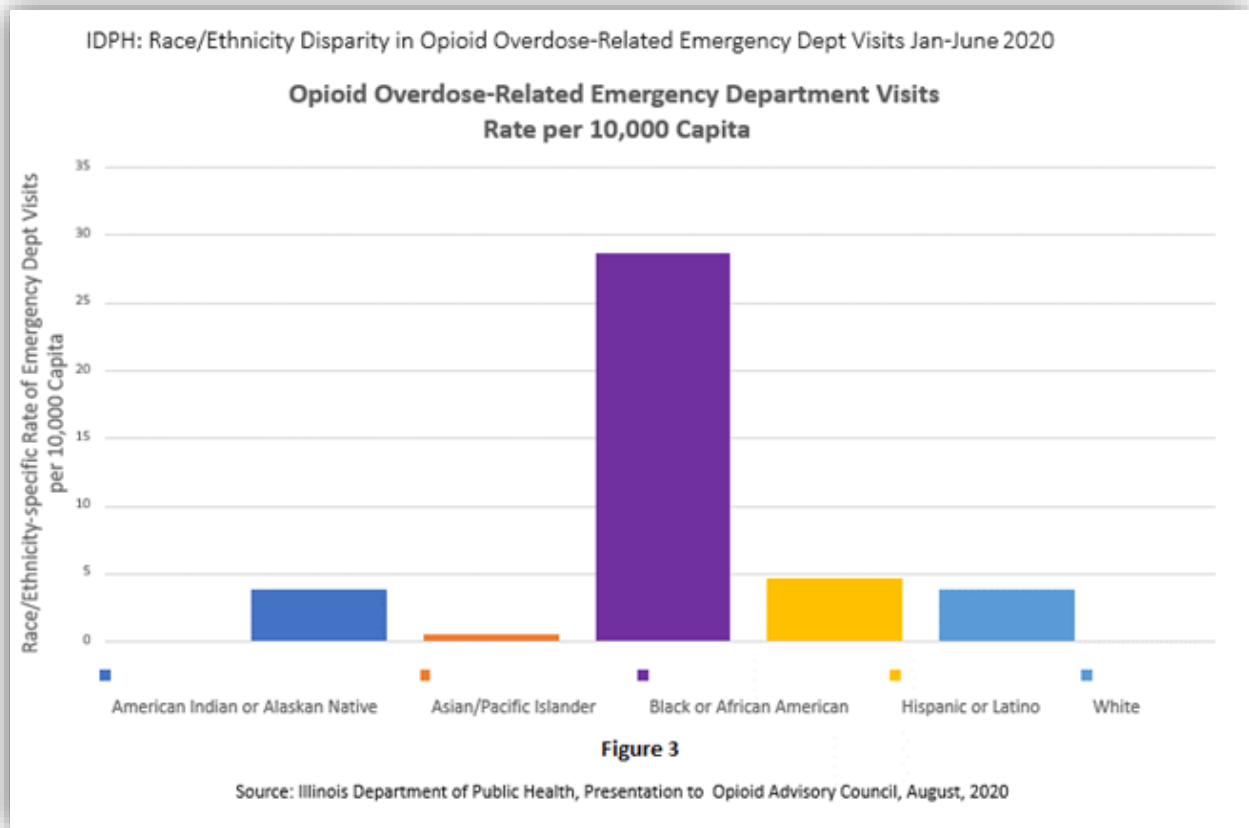
Target Population

This program aims to assist Illinoisans affected with OUD to achieve and maintain a state of recovery. Individuals whose financial or personal circumstance pose a barrier to treatment are eligible to have their Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) paid by the State's Illinois Methadone Maintenance Treatment program.

Figures 1-3 document demographic information collected by Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and graphed for a presentation for the Opioid Advisory Council.^{xi} The charts describe the demographics

of individuals with opioid use disorder and illustrate a disparity among the population where the majority are male, 50-69, and/or black.





Opioid Use Disorder in Illinois

Illinois finds itself amid a public health and safety crisis caused by the opioid epidemic and characterized by an alarming rate of opioid overdose deaths. Opioid use disorder is a chronic disease and opioid overdoses have claimed the lives of too many Illinoisans, but recovery is possible. In 2018, for the first time in five years, Illinois saw a slight decrease in opioid related deaths. However, this progress in treatment was complicated by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the first three quarters of 2020, the number of fatal opioid overdoses increased by 36% as compared to the same period the previous year. Illinois also saw the annual number of opioid overdose-related emergency department visits increased 16.8% and emergency medical service encounters increased 20.9% in 2020 compared to 2019. Growing social and racial disparities exist in the opioid crisis and minority communities have been disproportionately impacted by the crisis. Certain communities have disproportionately suffered the harms of enforcement of drug laws and their residents face greater difficulties accessing opioid use disorder treatment. ^{xii}

The Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention & Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) has been firmly committed to addressing this troubling epidemic through evidence-based policies and programs like prevention, education, and treatment. One method of assisting Illinois residents battling opioid use disorder is through the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program.

Access to Treatment

In June 2020, analyses showed that Illinois has 39 counties that are “MAR deserts,” or counties that lack access to medication assisted recovery services. Approximately 629,053 Illinoisans do not have access to MAR anywhere in their county.

IDHS/SUPR’s Access to Medication Assisted Recovery (A-MAR) project seeks to remedy this lack of access by broadening services in MAR deserts. The A-MAR project utilizes an evidence-based hub and spoke model that connects regional opioid treatment centers with primary care practices to provide clients with treatment and other recovery support services.^{xiii} Methadone Maintenance Treatment does have a limitation where methadone can only be administered through an opioid treatment center (the hubs) and cannot be received by primary care providers (the spokes). IDHS is working on expanding access to medicated assisted recovery through “spokes” using other medication and providers.

To increase access to MAR, the Medication Assisted Recovery Committee of the Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council recommends making the telehealth policies established during the COVID-19 pandemic permanent; telehealth can reach people with OUD in rural and MAR desert areas of the state by reducing transportation barriers and allowing clients to receive treatment in the privacy of their own homes.^{xiv}

Program Funding

Since September 2016, the IDHS/SUPR has been awarded over \$110 million across four federal grants to address the opioid crisis from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a branch of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).^{xv} Methadone maintenance treatment is one core program supported by these federal grants. Methadone maintenance treatment also receives funding from the state of Illinois’ general revenue fund, and patients receiving methadone maintenance treatment either pay privately or bill their treatment costs to the state Medicaid program or IDHS/SUPR.

Table 1 below shows the appropriations and expenditures for IDHS/SUPR which are used as a last resort to pay for methadone treatment for patients that do not have Medicaid and are unable to pay privately. This fiscal information was obtained through IDHS/SUPR.

Table 1: Illinois Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Appropriations and Expenditures by Fiscal Year

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Appropriated	\$20,380,007	\$20,033,358	\$11,520,280	\$9,149,729	\$10,764,250
Expended	\$18,779,098	\$10,952,584	\$6,876,009	\$7,404,756	Not Yet Available

Section 2

Benefit-Cost Results

Benefit-Cost Results – Illinois Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program

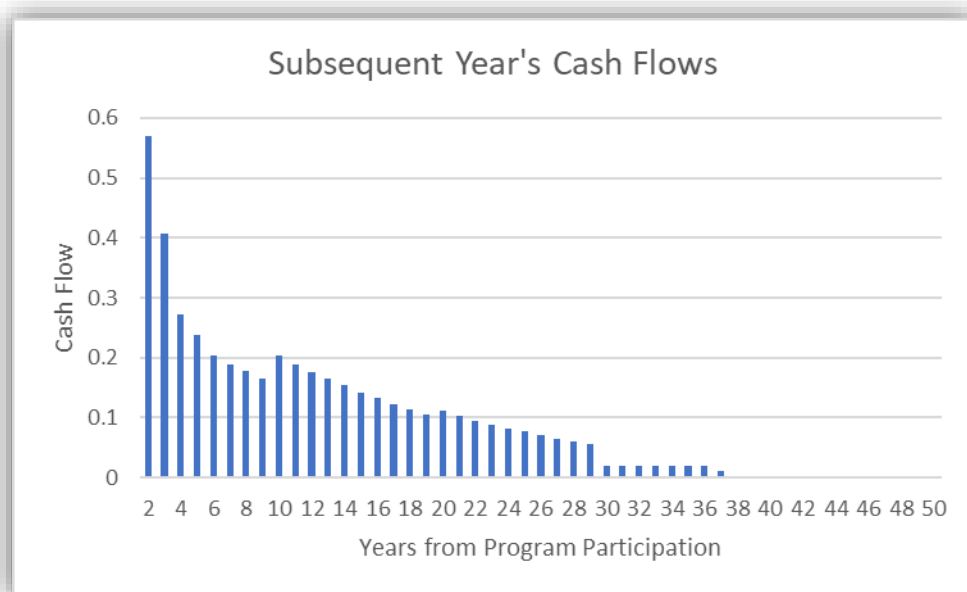
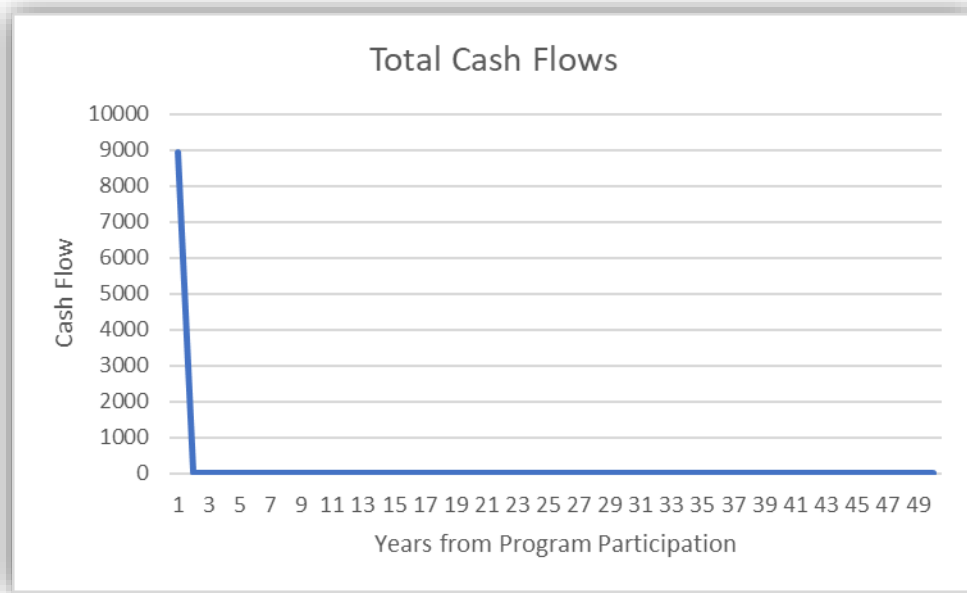
The benefit-cost model is based on a meta-analysis methodology where outcomes are quantified by calculating effect sizes that are derived from the results of credible research on the topic of Methadone Maintenance Treatment.

The annual costs and benefits for the IDHS/SUPR methadone maintenance treatment program can be seen below in *Figure 1*. Expenses for the program include an initial assessment upon entry to the program, reoccurring toxicology tests, case management, the dispensing of methadone, and individual/group counseling. Each participant receives a unique mixture of services tailored to their needs. For example, an individual recovering from a prescription drug addiction may require a different set of services compared to somebody recovering from a heroin addiction. Another factor in treatment costs is the duration in which the participant has been receiving MMT. Those just starting in MMT require more support and wraparound services. MMT is provided by SUPR licensed SUD providers within the State. Most of the patients receiving methadone maintenance treatment provide payment through Medicaid or through a private payer. Individuals whose services are paid by SUPR meet the following criteria:

- Income eligibility requirements are set by each provider to reflect what is appropriate for their area. For example, if the area has a higher standard of living, a higher income threshold may be set.
- The primary goal for SUPR paid services is that the inability to pay is not the reason an individual does not receive needed treatment.
- SUPR is the payer of last resort. Therefore, the individual does not have Medicaid or Private Insurance.
- An Individual may receive SUPR paid services if the services they are receiving are not eligible for Medicaid Payment. However, if the service is denied because it was not a medical necessity, SUPR cannot be charged for the service.
- SUPR considers personal circumstances of each client. For example, SUPR may justify paying for adolescent services if the youth is not comfortable talking to a guardian about treatment needs. An individual in a domestic abuse situation that does not want their spouse aware and/or involved in the treatment services may justify SUPR payment.

The average annual cost for each program participant is estimated to be \$5,195. With the average total benefits around \$14,113, the net present value for each participant engaging in the program is about \$8,918. The return on investment per dollar spent is \$2.72 with a 94% probability that the net present value will be positive for each participant. All the benefits are realized within the first year of the program and no additional benefits are seen upon exiting.

Figure 4



As indicated in *Figure 1*, the benefits are accrued immediately upon entering the program. *Figure 2* shows the benefits by recipient. The majority of the benefits are seen in an "Indirect" category which encapsulates the value of a statistical life (VSL). In other words, by entering the methadone maintenance treatment program, the risk of the individual dying due to their addiction decreases which then increases the VSL. Additional indirect benefits accrue to society as well. When tax revenue is spent on one program, it has an opportunity cost of revenue that cannot be spent on other beneficial programs and services like public

safety or economic development. Money that is taxed is also not available for private consumption and investment. The indirect benefits of making effective, economically efficient investments to reduce opioid use disorder are quantified within the BFR model using the deadweight cost of taxation. This inefficiency creates both a benefit and a cost in this model – the initial spending on the program generates a cost. Savings for Illinois due to reduced opioid use disorder decreases the deadweight cost of inefficient government taxation and spending. The deadweight cost of initial program spending is subtracted from indirect benefits in the first year. Other major areas of benefits that have been monetized are the reduction of healthcare costs and increased earnings.

Examples of these benefits can be seen throughout research conducted on this program. For instance, one study observed the rehabilitation of Swedish heroin addicts. Of 174 participants, 75% discontinued their drug abuse behavior and began working; 71% of the those that once engaged in prostitution started a regular job. The control group of this study, the individuals that did not receive methadone as a maintenance treatment, saw a death rate at least 73 times higher than the treatment group.^{xvi}

The IDHS/SUPR methadone maintenance treatment program’s benefits to Illinois are based mostly on decreased substance use disorder for program participants, avoided state medical costs and avoided private costs incurred as a result of fewer crime victims. The private victimization costs include lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims.

Better outcomes for participant employment as opposed to alternative available treatments lead to increased tax revenue for the state and a decreased need for taxpayer services.

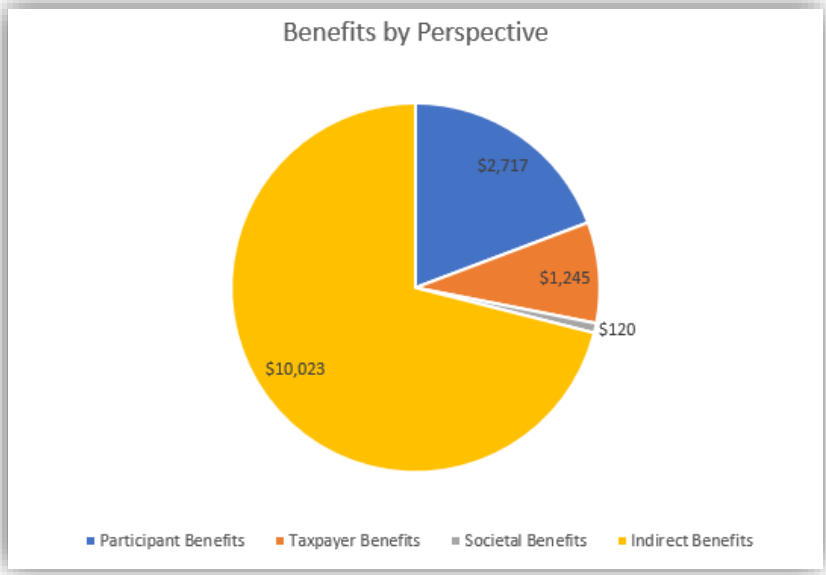


Figure 5 - This program is modeled with a one-year duration and most of the benefits are from avoided healthcare use and death during the year of treatment. A small amount of benefit is realized for subsequent years after the initial program entry due to increased earning and crime.

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 10,000 times with random variations in the costs and benefits. The optimal program benefits exceeded the program costs in 94 percent of the simulations.

Section 3

State Program Assessment Rating Tool

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program

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 ___ No X^{xvii}
 Identify the origin of the law: State ___ Federal ___ Other ___
 Statutory Cite: The 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.

In Illinois, performance measures are not set at the treatment component level. MAR interventions do not clearly isolate performance outcomes at the treatment component level. Because SUPRs is not able to quantify data specific to Methadone Maintenance Treatment program, this report cannot provide conclusive evidence that the effects produced in national research are recreated in Illinois through this program. This report cannot conclude the degree to which Illinois implemented the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program in fidelity to the evidence-based best practices.

Key Performance Measure	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Reported in IPRS Y/N
N/A					

Part 2: Program Design and Benefit-Cost

Total Points Available: 55

Total Points Awarded: 55

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

Explanation:

The Illinois Department of Public Health Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) endorses methadone maintenance treatment as an evidence-based approach for the treatment of opioid use disorder. The American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) maintains in its national practice guidelines that the use of assistive medications like methadone in combination with behavioral services sustains recovery better than just medication or behavioral services on their own.^{xviii}

A large body of clinical literature documents the effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment in decreasing opioid-related overdose deaths, illicit opioid use, criminal activity, and the transmission of infectious diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C, while increasing patients' social functioning and their retention in OUD treatment.^{xix}

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
2.2 To what extent 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.	25	Yes	25

Explanation:

Opioid Treatment Providers (OTP) are all licensed by SUPR, certified by the federal government, and registered with the DEA. The licensing process is initiated at the State level by verifying that the provider meets the standards set in the Illinois Administration Code, Rules 2060 and 2090.^{xx} The federal level certification is reviewed and granted by SAMSHA whom outlines their requirements as a part of the Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs.^{xxi} These organizations set the standards for MMT and conduct audits of the programs.

At minimum, every three years SUPR conducts an audit on these providers to review their policies, procedures, personnel, and patient files to verify that they are meeting the minimum standards of Administrative Rules 2060 and 2090.

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	N/A

Explanation:

Not Applicable.

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:

See section 2 – [Benefit Cost Analysis](#).

Part 3: Performance Management/Measurement

Total Points Available: 45

Total Points Awarded: 19

	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	No	5

Explanation:

According to federal guidelines (42 CFR 8.12(c)), an OTP must maintain current quality assurance and quality control plans that include, among other things, annual reviews of program policies and procedures and ongoing assessment of patient outcomes. The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) recommends OTPs measure outcomes continuously to improve treatment quality. Administrators and staff are encouraged to implement program evaluation processes to improve treatment based on evidence and data.^{xxii}

While the OTP is required to maintain outcome records, IDHS/SUPR does not currently request or review this information from the providers in order to conduct performance measurements. SUPR staffing and technological are factors in limiting their oversight. Technology is limited to collecting and reporting provider claim information. Existing operational structures do not support key functions including auditing, monitoring, and evaluation of the program, providers, and participants.

Another factor that hinders IDHS/SUPR’s ability to collect regular and timely information on program participants is the longevity of the program. Methadone maintenance treatment does not have a specific admit and discharge date as seen in other substance use disorder recovery programs such as inpatient treatment. The program is designed to occur over years or even for the remainder of the participant’s life. The current infrastructure of data collection in their DARTs system is defined by the status of a set suite of outcomes at the time of admittance and after discharge. In order to navigate this difficulty, the Budgeting for Results team recommends, at minimum, understanding the number of people receiving SUPR-assisted methadone maintenance treatment. In addition, a survey of quality-of-life indicators such as education status, housing situation, employment, social connectivity, etc., should be administered upon entry to the program and every year thereafter.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.2 Do the performance measures focus on outcomes?	5	No	3

Explanation:

Performance measures are not collected for this program.

However, as a requirement of the Federal Block Grant, SUPR is required to submit performance measures for the umbrella of Substance Use Disorder treatment programs they offer. This information appears in a summarized format that aggregates all SUD treatment programs. Outcome information is reported through this report including employment status, school enrollment, housing situation, criminal activity, alcohol use abstinence, drug use abstinence, and participation in recovery programs. For this reason, we are assigning partial credit for this question.

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	No	0

Explanation:

Desired outcomes are documented for each individual by OPTs according to the SUPR Contractual Policy Manual and are available for SUPR to review upon request. However, SUPR is currently only receiving and reviewing claim information submitted by the provider. The division is limited by claim software capabilities which make it very difficult to analyze raw data to identify any measurements on program implementation and fidelity to core principles.

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	Yes	3

Explanation:

Performance evaluations specific to how OTP providers administered the MMT program are not conducted by SUPR’s instruction in Illinois. However, on-going clinical research is conducted on Methadone Maintenance Treatment and Opioid Use Disorder. SAMSHA updates their guidelines based on findings and communicates those with the OTP providers.

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	No	3

Explanation:

The methadone maintenance treatment program is a subset of IDHS/SUPR’s overall initiative of Access to Medication Assisted Treatment (A-MAR). This program seeks to expand services where there are Medication Assisted Recovery (MAR) “deserts.” These deserts are defined as counties without providers that offer MAR services. MAR services include methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone.

Methadone has a limitation where only SUD clinics can administer the drug. In contrast, Buprenorphine can be prescribed by a primary care provider (PCP) which allows for a much more flexibility in the expansion of the MAR network of providers offering this type of opioid recovery option. Understanding the limits of methadone, IDHS/SUPR has implemented a “hub” and “spoke” model of MAR OTP providers where IDHS/SUPR is working to expand services to those counties that have been flagged as deserts.

For the above, partial points are awarded. The Budgeting for Results Unit recognizes the importance of the overall program goals of the A-MAR program. However, the Unit is interested in seeing more specific applications of adjusting program priorities or resource allocations specific to the methadone maintenance treatment program.

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	Yes	0

Explanation:

Desired outcomes are documented for each individual by OPTs according to the SUPR Contractual Policy Manual and are available for SUPR to review upon request. However, SUPR’s program analysis capacity is limited to claim information submitted by the provider. Technical limitations within the claim software restrict SUPR’s ability to analyze the raw data to identify potential issues or opportunities for modifications or alternate action.

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	Partial	5

Explanation:

IDHS/SUPR’s A-MAR program has released annual progress reports since 2019. The performance measures indicated in the report are acceptable as outcomes for the entire A-MAR program whose scope is larger than the methadone maintenance treatment program.

Similarly, IDHS/SUPR provides performance metrics in IPRS, but the performance measures are not specific to the outcomes of the Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (SUPR) division of IDHS.

The Budgeting for Results unit recommends a more detailed reporting of performance measurements due to the differences in the role SUPR has in recovery/treatment depending on the medication provided. In the case of Methadone Maintenance, SUPR acts as a payer of last resort and provides reimbursement for low income, uninsured individuals. In contrast, SUPR licenses providers to prescribe buprenorphine. A distinction between these two methods of providing MAR should be made in reporting measures.

Concluding Comments

The Methadone Maintenance Treatment program as detailed in the national model is a highly efficient and effective program evidenced through a large body of clinical research literature. In Illinois, OPT's deliver this program under the umbrella of A-MAR. Under contract terms, SUPR has authority to monitor, audit, and evaluate this program. This program assessment recognizes an opportunity to improve performance evaluation of MMT outcomes to strengthen data and inform decision-making to best target these funds to effectively serve this high-risk population.

IDHS/SUPR is required to collect and submit data for programs funded in part by the Federal Block Grant. With MMT being one part of the suite of programs using those grant dollars, the Budgeting for Results Unit understands that the outcomes of this program are captured within existing reporting under the large "umbrella" program, Accessing to Medication Assisted Recovery (A-MAR). The desired goals, performance measurements, and outcomes of A-MAR are clearly stated, however, it is not possible to extract performance information, detailed monitoring and auditing efforts specific to Methadone Maintenance Treatment program.

Furthermore, SUPR is unable to extract program information to quantify outcomes and make informed decisions for the improvement of the program. The division desires to improve program oversight and needs to expanded capacity to be able to more adequately monitor, audit, and evaluate the efficacy of this program.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
Moderately Effective	74

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.

Section 4

Supplemental Materials

Supplemental Materials

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.

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.

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.

Endnotes

ⁱ See Pew Research Center – Results First Initiative. Available at: <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/results-first-initiative>.

ⁱⁱ See Office of Management and Budget – Assessing Program Performance. Available at: <https://georgewebush-whitehouse.archives.gov/omb/performance/index.html>.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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 annually for 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.

^{iv} Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). 2020. “Medications for Opioid Use Disorder: For Healthcare and Addiction Professionals, Policymakers, Patients, and Families.” Available at: https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/SAMHSA_Digital_Download/PEP20-02-01-006_508.pdf.

^v Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2015. *Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) PEP15-FEDGUIDEOTP. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available at: [Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs \(samhsa.gov\)](https://www.samhsa.gov/federal-guidelines-for-opioid-treatment-programs). Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. 2005. *Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction in Opioid Treatment Programs*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 43. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4214. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available at: [Bookshelf NBK64164.pdf \(nih.gov\)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4164164/).

^{vi} Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. 2005. *Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction in Opioid Treatment Programs*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 43. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4214. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available at: [Bookshelf NBK64164.pdf \(nih.gov\)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4164164/).

^{vii} *Ibid.*

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} *Ibid.*

^x *Ibid.*

^{xi} Maria Bruni and Ron Vlasaty. December 17, 2020. *Strategy to Increase Follow-Up after Emergency Department Visit and Hospitalization for Opioid Use Disorder*. A presentation given to the Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council. Available upon request.

^{xii} Illinois Department of Human Services. 2018. “The Opioid Crisis in Illinois: Data and the State’s Response.” Available at: https://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/The_Opioid_Crisis_in_Illinois.pdf. Case, Anne and Angus Deaton. 2020. *Deaths of Despair and the Future of Capitalism*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

^{xiii} Illinois Department of Human Services. October 2020. *State of Illinois Opioid Action Plan Implementation Report*. Available at: https://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/SOAP_Implementation_Report_October_2020.pdf.

^{xiv} Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council Committee. October 2020. "Recommendations for the 2020 State Opioid Action Plan (SOAP)." Available at: https://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/Council_Committees_2020_SOAP_Recommendations.pdf.

^{xv} Illinois Department of Human Services. 2018. "The Opioid Crisis in Illinois: Data and the State's Response." Available at: https://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/The_Opioid_Crisis_in_Illinois.pdf.

^{xvi} Leif Gronbladh and Lars Gunne. September 1989. "Methadone-Assisted Rehabilitation of Swedish Heroin Addicts." *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 24(1), pp. 31-7.

^{xvii} The Substance Use Disorder Act ([20 ILCS 301](#)) requires DHS to fund a "comprehensive" range of SUD services including recovery support, but MAR is not specified.

^{xviii} Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR). March 5, 2020. "Guideline: Medication Assisted Recovery (MAR)." Available at: https://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/2020SmartAlerts/IDHS_SUPR_MAR_Guideline.pdf.

^{xix} Pew Charitable Trusts. December 17, 2020. "Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Improve Patient Outcomes." Available at: [Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Improve Patient Outcomes | The Pew Charitable Trusts \(pewtrusts.org\)](#).

^{xx} See Illinois Department of Human Services - SUPR Licensing and Certification Forms. Available at: [IDHS: SUPR Licensing and Certification Forms \(state.il.us\)](#).

^{xxi} Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2015. *Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) PEP15-FEDGUIDEOTP. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available at: [Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs \(samhsa.gov\)](#).

^{xxii} Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. 2005. *Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Addiction in Opioid Treatment Programs*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 43. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4214. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available at: [Bookshelf NBK64164.pdf \(nih.gov\)](#).

Appendix E

Agency Number	Agency Name	Summary	Mandate Description	Statutory Reference	Mandate Impact on Agency	Mandate Background/History	Original Bill Sponsors	Agency Recommendation	Fiscal Impact
402	Aging	The 98th Illinois General Assembly passed a number of reforms for the Community Care Program (CCP) in HB 2275, enacted in 2013 (Public Act 98-0008). Among these changes was a provision requiring a bi-monthly report updating the Legislature on the agency's progress in implementing the CCP reforms. Beginning in early 2013, these reports detailed DOA policy changes as outlined in the legislation. On March 26, 2014, the Office of the Auditor General released its Review of the Department on Aging's Community Care Program Reform Implementation. On March 26, 2014, the requirements of PA 98-0008 had been met. The full Auditor General's report can be viewed at: http://www.auditor.illinois.gov/AuditReports/Performance-Special-Multi-Performance-Audit/2014_House/24-Aging-CCP-Reform-ReviewFull.pdf	Bi-monthly report to legislature on progress in implementing the Community Care Program (CCP) reforms.	20 ILCS 105/4.02 (from Ch. 23, par. 6/24-02)	Although the Department on Aging has completed the provisions of PA 98-0008, the statute continues to require a bi-monthly report be created and provided to the General Assembly. The majority of information contained in the report is repeated from the previous report, due to the implementation of reforms, and the remainder identifies how the department is continuing to proceed under changes made in the legislation. As the department has adopted these changes into its everyday operations, using valuable staff time throughout several divisions to create this report is no longer necessary. The mandate which required bi-monthly reporting to the legislature is no longer necessary. All changes have been implemented and creation of the report is a waste of valuable staff time. Since the statute continues to require bi-monthly reporting although the requirements have been satisfied, an external audit may conclude noncompliance with this statute.	The 98th Illinois General Assembly passed a number of reforms for the Community Care Program (CCP) in HB 2275, enacted in 2013 (Public Act 98-0008). Among these changes was a provision requiring a bi-monthly report updating the legislature on the agency's progress in implementing the CCP reforms. The chief sponsors being Representative Lee Daniels and Senator Christine Radogno.	Representative Lee Daniels and Senator Christine Radogno	Strikeout the following language in 20 ILCS 105/4.02: "The Department shall provide a bi-monthly report on the progress of the Community Care Program reforms set forth in this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate."	Repealing the bi-monthly report will have a positive fiscal impact on the state, as valuable staff time would no longer be used to create or process this redundant report.
406	Agriculture	The Grain Insurance Corporation to establish a \$2,000,000 reserve fund to be used if the funds in the Grain Insurance Fund are insufficient to satisfy claimants.	Grain Insurance Corporation Reserve Fund (\$2 million)	Grain Code (240 ILCS 40/30-25)	The Grain Insurance Corporation has received audit findings for failing to fund the \$2M reserve fund. However, Section 30-25 of the Grain Code expressly states that "the State of Illinois shall remit \$2,000,000 to the Corporation." (240 ILCS 40/30-25) Therefore, the requirement in Section 30-25 is on the General Assembly, not the Corporation. In addition, section 25-20(b) of the Grain Code already requires the state to make unpaid claimants whole even if the General Assembly does not appropriate the \$2M for the reserve fund; therefore, the Reserve Fund is irrelevant to the general public as it relates to being paid for a valid claim.	The mandate was added in 2003 by HB4468 (Rep. Mary K. O'Brien - Patricia Reid Linder - Dan Reitz - Donald J. Moffitt - Michael J. Smith, Frank J. Mascioni, William B. Black, Patrick Verschoore, Brandon W. Phelps, Robert F. Fildes, Thomas Holbrook and Tom Cross, Sen. Lawrence M. Walsh - Patrick Walsh - Debbie DeFranco-Halverson - John M. Sullivan and John O. Jones). The Corporation will continue to work with the Office of Management and Budget to attempt to obtain the necessary appropriation to fund the Grain Insurance Reserve Fund. However, it is unlikely that this will ever get appropriated.	Rep. Mary K. O'Brien - Patricia Reid Linder - Dan Reitz - Donald J. Moffitt - Michael J. Smith, Frank J. Mascioni, William B. Black, Patrick Verschoore, Brandon W. Phelps, Robert F. Fildes, Thomas Holbrook and Tom Cross, Sen. Lawrence M. Walsh - Patrick Walsh - Debbie DeFranco-Halverson - John M. Sullivan and John O. Jones	The mandate should be modified to indicate the funding is subject to appropriation by the General Assembly.	minimal
416	CMS	The mandate requires CMS to file a report with the General Assembly annually indicating the total quarterly report printed, the total cost, and the cost per copy and the cost per page of all the annual reports printed in the preceding calendar year.	Annual report on the total cost of annual reports.	20 ILCS 500/25-52	Very few agencies print actual hard copies of annual reports anymore. Most are published digitally to agency websites and submitted digitally to interested parties. The previous report reports the total cost of \$5,468.20 and \$566.10 respectively. While this mandate had a practical purpose when hard copies were the norm, the shift to electronic reporting and the electronic delivery of reports make the report on reports unnecessary.	The genesis of this mandate was Public Act 90-572, which became effective on January 1, 1998 through the 80th General Assembly. The House Sponsors were Representatives Schoenberg-Roskam-Huang-Erwin-Moore, Andrea Biggart, Cash, Croddy, Biggins, Lang, Black, Curry, Julie and Farlin. The Senate Sponsors were Senators Kaschbacher, Smith, Parker, Carroll, and Lawan.	The House Sponsors were Representatives Schoenberg-Roskam-Huang-Erwin-Moore, Andrea Biggart, Cash, Croddy, Biggins, Lang, Black, Curry, Julie and Farlin. The Senate Sponsors were Senators Kaschbacher, Smith, Parker, Carroll, and Lawan.	CMS recommends that this mandate be repealed for the reasons stated above. Changing methods in reporting have made the need to provide a report on printed reports to be unnecessary.	\$5,492.80
420	DCED	Requires the Department to convene a task force to develop a model domestic violence and sexual assault employee awareness and assistance policy for businesses.	Task force on model policy for business regarding domestic violence and sexual assault.	20 ILCS 605/605-0200	Task force is not active and task force report was due approximately 20 years ago.	91st General Assembly (HB 91-0952) It is assumed that model policy was developed; however, no policy can be found.	Sen Parker, Sen Bertram. (Parker-Coulson-Hamos-Schoenberg-Mitchell, III)	Repeal. Task force is not active and task force report was due approximately 20 years ago.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED Director (or designee) to be a member and serve as chairperson of the Interagency Energy Conservation Committee. Also requires DCED to staff and provide resources to committee.	Membership on the Interagency Energy Conservation Committee.	20 ILCS 395/115-20 ILCS 395/3-200	This committee was eliminated by E.O. 2009-073	87th General Assembly, SB-0972. This committee was eliminated by E.O. 2009-073		Repeal for consistency with E.O.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to conduct assessment of its marketing program and provide assessment to GA by 12/31/2019.	DCED to provide assessment of its marketing program to 4978 The General Assembly in 2019.	20 ILCS 605/605-1005/20-101	This statute is for a one-time report that has been completed.	101st General Assembly (PA 101-0497) (HB3084) Camille Lilly and Don Harmon. Assessment required to determine if it is necessary to hire a Citizen Services Coordinator shall assist citizens in the region in seeking out and obtaining State services and shall monitor citizen inquiries to determine which services are most in demand in the region. Assessment completed and results submitted to GA on 9/22/2019. It was determined that a Citizen Services Coordinator was not necessary. It		Repeal. One-time report already submitted. It	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to administer and staff the Illinois Business Development Council, co-chaired by DCED Director	DCED administer the Illinois Business Development Council.	20 ILCS 605/605-300(b)	This Council was abolished by E.O. 2018-11.	98th General Assembly (HB1544) Rep. Carol A. Smith - Keith Farnham - Michael W. Tyson - Patrick R. Buttick - Jack O. Francis, Dwight Kay, Lou Lang, Sara Feigenholtz, Charles E. Jefferson, Emanuel Chris, Martin J. Moyley, Anthony DeLuca, Tom Dremore, Ron Sandack, Dennis M. Ruppberg, Ed Sullivan, Jr., Jerry F. Costello, II, Robert F. Martwick, Katherine Crooner, Linda Chaga-Lavio, Deborah Hall, Elgie R. Sims, Jr., Daniel J. Burke, Sam Yingling, Kelly Burke, Al Riley, Andre M. Thaprel, David Harris, Scott Drury, Robert W. Pritchard, Mike Bost, Stephanie A. Kitzel and Sandra M. Pihos Sen. Andy Maniar - Jennifer Bertino-Tarnant - Thomas Cullerton - Mattie Hunter - Napoleon Harris, Jr., Jacqueline Y. Colles, Melinda Burk and Michael Comely. This Council was abolished by E.O. 2018-11.		Repeal for consistency with E.O.B	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to create within DCED a Technology Innovation and Commercialization Grants-in-Aid Council to review and make recommendations on grants for research and development in high technology and service sectors.	DCED to create internal Technology Innovation Commercialization Grants-in-Aid Council.	20 ILCS 605/605-360	The language of the grant program (20 ILCS 605/605-353) that the Council is to aid is permissive, but the language of the Council language is not permissive.	88th General Assembly (P.A. 88-373, 88-456, 88-670)		Modify - Permissive to align with grant program that Council is to aid (which is permissive).	N/A
420	DCED	Created a Main Street Program within DCED to implement the Illinois Main Street Program.	DCED to create a Main Street Program within DCED.	20 ILCS 605/605-720B	DCED received an audit finding in the FY19/20 Compliance Examination report for not administering the Main Street Program. ■ FY19/20 Compliance Exam The Department did not administer the Illinois Main Street Program during the examination period by implementing the activities outlined in the Illinois Main Street Act (20 ILCS 720/15 through 301/41). The Act requires the Department to: 1) Provide assistance to municipalities designated as a Main Street Community, municipalities interested in becoming designated through the program, and business, property owners, organizations, and municipalities undertaking a comprehensive downtown or neighborhood commercial district revitalization initiative and management strategy. 2) To the extent funds are made available, provide financial assistance to municipalities or local organizations to assist in initial downtown or neighborhood commercial district revitalization program specialized training, specific project feasibility studies, market studies, and design assistance. 3) Operate the Illinois Main Street Program in accordance with the plan developed by the Department. 4) Adopt criteria for the designation of a Main Street Community. 5) In consultation with the Lieutenant Governor, develop a plan for the Illinois Main Street Program. 6) Advise and consult with the Lieutenant Governor on the activities of the Illinois Main Street Program. Department officials indicated that the noncompliance occurred due to budgetary restrictions which occurred during the examination period. Failure to administer the Act hindered the legislative purpose of the Act, which was to continue economic vitality of downtown and neighborhood commercial districts in municipalities essential to community preservation, social cohesion, and occurred growth.	97th General Assembly (HB34149) Rep. Patrick J. Verschoore - Michael Allen - Al Riley - Rita Mayfield - Joe Souonwouk Sen. John M. Sullivan - David Koehler, Pamela A. Abhoff, Michael W. Francis, John O. Jones, Gary Foley and Michael Nelson		Modify to make permissive subject to appropriation.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to administer the Digital Divide Elimination Advisory Committee and Digital Divide Elimination Working Group.	Digital Divide Advisory Elimination Advisory Committee and Working Group.	30 ILCS 780/5-300(a) and 30 ILCS/5-307	This Committee and Working Group were abolished by E.O. 2018-11.B	94th General Assembly HB3650 Rep. Constantino A. Howard - Melissa Patterson - Ruth Mason - Matthew N. Cohen - Karen A. Yonkough, Monique D. Davis, Sara Feigenholtz, Calvin L. Glass, Richard Rita and Julie Hanson Sen. Don Harmon - Keame Rouse - Miguel del Valle - Kirk W. Dilard - Donnie E. Trotter, Jacqueline Y. Colles, Mattie Hunter and Mark A. Sandford. This Committee and Working Group were abolished by E.O. 2018-11.B		Repeal for consistency with E.O.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to jointly file a report with the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission on each even numbered year.	Biannual joint report with the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission	70 ILCS 1710/35	DCED received a finding in the FY19/20 Compliance Examination report that we did not file the report jointly with the Department. ■ FY19/20 Compliance Exam The Department did not create a report on the activities which describe how funds and appropriations were utilized as required by the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan Regional Planning Act (70 ILCS 1710/35). The Department failed to jointly prepare a biannual report with the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission (Commission) and did not submit this report on or before December 31, 2018, to the Governor, Senate, and the House of Representatives. According to the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan Regional Planning Act, the Department to create this report with the Commission and provide information on each December 31 of even numbered years for how the funds were spent within this Commission during the biennium. The report is also to include the appropriations requested for and how the requested appropriations will be utilized to carry out its responsibilities. Department officials stated they are not required to submit an appropriation request for this Commission and did not submit an appropriation request for the current or prior biennium, thus there were no relevant activities to report.	81st General Assembly (HB1400)		Modify - Remove DCED from mandate. The report was historically completed for lack of state appropriations to the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission.	N/A
420	DCED	Entities qualified as new business ventures (other than invest in them and receive a tax credit) must report annually to the Department on DCED can certify that the business venture has maintained its requirements.	DCED to report and certify that business ventures have maintained their requirements for receive tax credits.	35 ILCS 5 / 220(b)(9)	DCED received an audit finding in the FY19/20 Compliance Examination because the auditors interpreted the statute revision requiring this reporting to be retroactive. The requirement became effective 1/1/2018 (P.A. 100-0328). ■ FY19/20 Compliance Exam 02/20-006. FINDING (Weaknesses in Tax Credit Program Administered by the Department) The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (Department) did not properly administer the following tax programs: Angel Investment Credit Program. The Department was unable to provide documentation for 26 of 60 (43%) outstanding angel investment law credits tested demonstrating the Capital Invest annually certified the claimant's investment has been made and remains in the qualified new business venture for no less than 3 years. The Department was unable to provide documentation for 26 of 60 (43%) tested businesses to demonstrate the Department annually certified the qualified new business ventures which received an angel investment tax credit maintained a minimum employment threshold. The Illinois Income Tax (35 ILCS 1/220(b)(9)) requires the Department to demonstrate the Department annually certified the qualified new business ventures which received an angel investment has maintained a minimum employment threshold, as defined by statute, in the State. Additionally, it requires that the Department annually certify that the claimant's investment has been made and remains, except in the event of a qualifying liquidity event, in the qualified new business venture for no less than 3 years.	Centified from previous 2011 In the previous examination, the Department officials stated the reason for the inadequate documentation for the Angel Investment Credit Program was due to insufficient policies and procedures pertaining to maintenance of documentation for the program. In the current examination, Department officials stated, prior to 2019, investors were not explicitly told they must submit attestations. However, in 2019, the program began to include attestations dates on the tax certificates issued to investors. Department officials stated, while the program has reached out to investors that joined the program prior to 2019 to collect attestations, the program has experienced situations where they have received no responses or the contact information on file was out of date. In the previous examination, the Department was unable to provide documentation of the tax credit certificates for 2 of 46 investors (5%) tested in the current examination period, our sample testing indicated the Department was able to provide the documentation for the tax credit certificates.	Senate Sponsors Sen. Chuck Weisner House Sponsors Rep. Carl Sente - Elgie R. Sims, Jr. - Grant Wehrli - Brian W. Stewart - Jaime M. Andrade, Jr. - Emanuel Chris Welch, Anthony DeLuca, Keith R. Wheeler, Jerry Costello, II, Randy E. Fress, Avery Bourne, Michael P. McAuliffe, Elizabeth Hermandak, Mike Fortner, David S. Olson, Linda Chaga-Lavio, Patrick R. Buttick, Lawrence Walsh, Jr., Brandon W. Phelps, Daniel V. Belsar, Kathleen Williams, Sam Yingling, Marcus C. Evans, Jr. and La Shawn K. Ford)	Modify to clarify that reporting requirement is effective for all new business ventures after 1/1/18 under P.A. 100-0328.	N/A

420	DCED	Requires DCED to have a database of information on international trade and investment activities in Illinois companies and make this information public.	Public database of international trade and investment activities in Illinois companies. 20 ILCS 605/605-1516) DCED received a finding in the FY19/20 Compliance Examination report for not making database information on public. FY19/20 Compliance Exam The Department did not create a database that provides access to research and business opportunities in the manner required by the Civil Administrative Code (20 ILCS 605/605-1516) (Code). The Code requires the Department to develop an electronic database to compile information on international trade and investment activities in Illinois companies, provide access to research and business opportunities through external databases, and connect this database through internet communication systems with appropriate domestic and worldwide networks users. The Department created a database which has research and business opportunities; however, the database does not allow access to users outside of DCED. And DCED did not connect the database through internet communication systems per the Code. Department officials stated that it did not comply with the Code because the database contains proprietary information. The failure to provide external access to the database in the manner prescribed by the Code hinders companies interested in Illinois research and business opportunities.	85th General Assembly (850001)	Modify -- remove requirement to make database information public due to proprietary information contained within database. Making this information public could compromise future sales and success for the companies. The information shared by companies is confidential. As business structure, sales, employment, report activities and strategies, customers, distributors, etc.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires the Department, in consultation with DoT, to establish, maintain, and advertise website of goods and services.	DCED and DoT establish and maintain website of Illinois goods and services. 20 ILCS 605/605-680 DCED received a finding in the FY19/20 Compliance Examination report that DCED did not maintain or publicize the Buy Illinois website. The Department did not establish a website during the examination period, with the assistance of the Department of Innovation and Technology, devoted to marketing Illinois goods and services by linking potential purchasers with producers of goods and services who are located in the State, as required by the Civil Administrative Code (20 ILCS 605/605-680) (Code). The Code requires the Department to advertise the website to encourage inclusion of producers on the website and encourage the use of the website by potential purchasers. Department officials indicate the website was not maintained or publicized due to competing priorities. Failure to develop a website dedicated to marketing Illinois goods and services to connect potential purchasers to producers could result in a lower number of purchasers with knowledge of Illinois goods and services.	93rd General Assembly (942327)	Modify to make advertising the website is subject to appropriation	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to collaborate with IDNR to keep an updated plan for the outdoor recreation resources of the State and an up-to-date plan for the preservation of historically significant properties and interests in the State.	DCED and IDNR plans for outdoor recreation and historically significant properties. 20 ILCS 860/2 and 20 ILCS 860/2a DCED does not have the expertise to contribute to these plans. IDNR has internal resources to complete this without DCED.	84th General Assembly (841961) and 85th General Assembly (850953)	Modify Remove DCED from mandate. DNR accept this proposed change.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to report quarterly the number of jobs created through the Film Production Services Tax Credit program by the following categories: entry level, management, talent-related, vendor-related, and production related.	DCED to produce quarterly report on the jobs created by the Film Production Services Tax Credit program. 35 ILCS 16/450 DCED received audit findings in the FY17/18 Compliance Examination report for not reporting jobs created and retained in the categories listed in the statute because they are not germane to the Film Industry. In FY19/20, DCED reported in the categories listed in the mandate, but believe that is more appropriate to report in more industry germane categories. Please note, DCED plans to comply with annual reporting requirements. The following exception were noted concerning the Department's administration of the Film Production Services Tax Act of 2008: • The fiscal year 2017 and 2018 quarterly reports did not indicate whether the jobs created were entry-level, management, talent-related, vendor-related, or production related. • The annual report for fiscal year 2016 and 2017 did not indicate as to whether the vendor is a minority owned business or a woman-owned business, as defined under Section 2 of the Business Enterprise, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act for each vendor. Film Production Services Tax Credit Act of 2008 (35 ILCS 16/450) requires the Department at the end of each fiscal year, to submit to the General Assembly a report that includes, the economic impact of the tax credit program, including the number of jobs created and retained, including whether the job positions are entry level, management, talent-related, vendor-related, or production related. At the end of each fiscal year, the Department must submit to the General Assembly a report that includes a statement as to whether the vendor is a minority-owned business, as defined under Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act. Department officials stated that noncompliance with the reporting requirements in the Film Production Services Tax Credit Act was due to ambiguity and discrepancies in the statutory language. The statute requires that the Department classify jobs created into categories that are not germane to the film production services industry. In order to provide more transparency to the quarterly report, the Department chose to classify the jobs created in industry relevant categories. Lastly, the Department did not report whether vendors listed in the annual report were a minority-owned business or a woman-owned business as mandated because the Department was reviewing how the annual reporting requirement was impacted by the portion of the Act which stated "any documentary materials or data made available or received by any agency or employee of the Department are confidential and are not public records to the extent that the material or data consist of commercial or financial information regarding the operation of the production of the applicant for or recipient of any tax credit under this Act."	95th General Assembly (862482) Rep. Kenneth Durkin - Angelo Savarino - Thomas Robinson - John A. Fitzroy - Dan Rietz - Drew Winters - Aaron Schock - Roger L. Eddy - Ed Sullivan - J. Keith Abels - A. Reg. Julie Harris - Elaine Heitko - Roxann Mulligan - Elizabeth Coulson - Sara Feigenholtz - Karen May - Mike Fontana - Frank J. Mascara - William Davis - Rich Braun - Jerry L. Mitchell - Naomi D. Anagnost - Marlow H. Kirk - David E. Miller - Joe Dunn - Sidney H. Mathis - Suzanne Bassi - Lou Lang - Monique D. Davis - Jack B. Franks - Lorraine K. Ford - Charles E. Jefferson - Mary E. Flowers - Michael Tynes - Susana A. Mendola - Michael F. Smith - Patrick Verchoehr - Patricia Reed - Lashon - Robert F. Fildes - Bob Higgins - Dennis M. Robertson - Greg Harris - Eddie Washington - Patricia R. Bellows - David V. Baker - Arthur J. Turner and Jay C. Hoffman - Sam. Rickey R. Hendon - Iris J. Martine - Don Harmon - Kimberly A. Lightford - Mattie Hunter - J. J. Silverstein - Jeffrey M. Schoenbeck and Frank C. Watson	Modify - change job reporting categories to industry germane terms. Definition: "Above the line" position means: all principal cast, writers, producers, directors and other positions that are associated with the creative or financial control of a production and customarily considered as above the line services in the film and television industry. "Below the line" position means: all other positions that are off camera, vendor, or provide technical services and customarily considered as below the line services in the film and television industry. "Below the line" position does not include writers, producers, or directors.	N/A
420	DCED	Required DCED Director (or designee) to be member of Illinois Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater.	DCED to be member of the Illinois Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater. 415 ILCS 55/40 DCED no longer has expertise in groundwater. The Office of Coal was transferred to IDNR and the Office of Energy and Recycling was transferred to IEPA per E.O. 2017-03. DNR and EPA support this recommendation.	85th General Assembly (851482)	Modify Remove DCED from membership	Nominal
420	DCED	Creates Task Force on Opportunities for At-Risk Women and requires annual reporting to the Governor and the General Assembly.	DCED task force and annual report on Opportunities for At-Risk Women. 20 ILCS 507/2 Annual reporting is burdensome and a single final report would be more comprehensive. Senator Bush, Chair of the Task Force, submitted a letter in support of this recommendation. DCED received compliance examination findings in the FY17/18 and FY19/20 reports that DCED did not ensure annual reporting was submitted. FY17/18 Compliance Exam The Department could not verify whether the Task Force on Opportunities for At-Risk Women (Task Force) reported back to the Governor and General Assembly by January 1, 2018. The Opportunities for At-Risk Women Act (20 ILCS 507/5 and 15) (Act) mandates the Department provide administrative support, technical assistance, meeting space, and funding for the Task Force. The Act also requires the Task Force, on or before January 1, 2018, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, to report to the Governor and the General Assembly on its activities and include any recommendations for legislation or rulemaking to facilitate its work in the targeted areas of assistance and outsourcing. Department officials stated the report from the Task Force on Opportunities for At-Risk Women was not submitted due to the time it took to make appointments to the Task Force and complete the administrative tasks involved with establishing the Task Force. FY19/20 Compliance Exam The Department did not ensure the Task Force on Opportunities for At-Risk Women (Task Force) met at least quarterly or submitted the required report on January 1 of each year of the examination period as required by the Opportunities for At-Risk Women Act (20 ILCS 507/5 and 15). The Opportunities for At-Risk Women Act mandates the Department provide administrative support, technical assistance, meeting space, and funding for the Task Force. The Opportunities for At-Risk Women Act also requires the Task Force to meet at the call of the chair, but not less than quarterly. The Task Force, on or before January 1, 2018, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, is to report to the Governor and the General Assembly on its activities and include any recommendations for legislation or rulemaking to facilitate its work in the targeted areas of assistance and outsourcing. In the previous examination, Department officials stated the report from the Task Force was not submitted due to the time it took to make appointments to the Task Force and complete the administrative tasks involved with establishing the Task Force. In the current examination, Department officials stated the Department planned to reconvene the Task Force during the examination period, but its efforts were put on hold due to COVID-19. No meetings were held of the Task Force prior to the pandemic occurring in March 2020. As a result, Department officials stated the Department remained noncompliant with this statute for the examination period.	99th General Assembly (881244) Rep. Amy E. Flowers - Ron Santich - La Shawn K. Ford - Kelly M. Cassidy - Keith R. Wheeler - Kenneth Durkin and Monique D. Davis Sen. Tai W. Hutchinson - Kimberly A. Lightford - Patricia Van Pelt - Jacqueline Y. Collins - Martie Hunter and Scott M. Bennett	Modify Revise statute to sunset on 1/1/2023 and require one single report be submitted prior to sunset.	N/A
420	DCED	Requires DCED to review proposals of small business incubators sponsored by local governments, non-profit educational institutions and allow DCED to providing funding from the Build Illinois fund to these incubators. It also allow DCED to designate unoccupied properties as small business incubators upon receipt of a petition. DCED is required to fund those incubators with Build Illinois funds. DCED is required to collect and review annual reports submitted by funded incubators. DCED is required to provide advice and assistance to the funded incubators and report annually to Governor and EA on the number of small business incubator application received, number in operation and the structure and operation of each incubator.	DCED to create an annual report regarding the business incubator program. 30 ILCS 750/11 DCED received a finding in the FY19/20 compliance examination for non-compliance with receiving incubator sponsor reports. FY19/20 Compliance Exam The Department did not collect incubator sponsor reports during the examination period as required by the Build Illinois Act (30 ILCS 750/11). The Build Illinois Act allows the Department to designate unoccupied or newly unoccupied properties as small business incubators for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the establishment and expansion of small business within the State. An incubator sponsor is an educational institution, local governmental unit, or non-profit organization which receives Department funds. Section 11.11(b) of the Build Illinois Act states the incubator sponsor is to report at least annually to the Department on the activities of the small business incubator. The Build Illinois Act defines the required elements of the report. Department officials indicated this incubator program has been inactive for over ten years and no sponsors exist from which to collect reports.	84th General Assembly (841363)	Modify to make sponsor reports required for active sponsors. Reporting should be based on appropriations. DCED has not utilized the Act in over 10 years. The Council has been repealed and there are no incubators in report.	N/A
426	Corrections	The Department shall develop rules to establish a pilot residential and treatment program for women offenders. The Department shall report to the Governor and General Assembly before September 30 each year, if the program is operational, including composition by sentence, age, race and offense.	Corrections annual report on the residential treatment program for women offenders. 730 ILCS 5/5-8.13 No funding has been provided to complete the statutorily required actions and it fails to take into account the women's ATC already operational (Fox Valley) and the multiple placement vendors that the Department funds for parole placement.	Genesis of this mandate is unknown. This report is not prepared and submitted annually. RA 92-806. (Effective 1/1/03)	Section Report	50
426	Corrections	Annual submission concerning persons committed to the Department of all persons expended and received, by account along with non-identifiable ethnic and racial background data of all persons committed to the Department.	Annual report on the department and all moneys expended and received. 730 ILCS 5/3-5.3 Given the limited staffing resources, a report such as this is burdensome to produce and is available in other public formats such as the Illinois Comptroller's Public Accountability Report and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget's Budget Book.	Genesis of this mandate is unknown. This report is not prepared and submitted annually.	Section Report	Approximately \$10,000 in staffing resources and supplies.
440	Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation	This language permits currency exchanges to participate in the distribution of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits and mandates the Secretary establish regulations via administrative rule for such distribution.	Currency exchanges to participate in the distribution of SNAP benefits. 20 ILCS 600/13.3 This mandate is out of date. This language provides for services that are no longer available or currency exchanges since the adoption of LINK cards.	Sen. Harold Washington	Repeal	No fiscal impact.
444	IDHS	This mandate creates the Illinois Human Services Commission, DHS is tasked with providing administrative support. The mandate outlines the duties, membership, and reporting responsibilities of the Commission. The Commission is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly. The Commission was created to systematically review human services in the state of Illinois, intending to ensure consistent and effective service delivery.	DHS annual report on the Illinois Human Services Commission. 20 ILCS 5035 Human Services Commission has not convened since 2015, per the Commission's website. Additionally, the work of the Commission is redundant to the work of the web-established Social Services Advisory Council.	The Human Services Commission Act was created via public act in 08/2012, with an effective date of January 1, 2013. The bill was sponsored by Sen. Heather Stearns and by Reps. Sara Feigenholtz, Robyn Gabel, Patrick Verchoehr, John Cavallito, Naomi Anagnost, Daniel Beiser, Sidney Mathis, Lisa Ogden, and Elizabeth Hendricks. The Commission was created to "implement measures to ensure the sustainability of high quality human service delivery in the State of Illinois and make recommendations for achieving a system that will provide for the efficient and effective delivery of high quality human services." The Human Services Commission met several times and released several annual reports. The last meeting being March 2015 and the final report submitted June 30, 2014.	Repeal this inactive commission as the Social Services Advisory Council currently provides this function.	Unknown

444	IDHS	Jurisdiction for the investigation of Domestic Abuse allegations was transferred to DOA in 1983.	The Domestic Abuse Program to investigate abuse and neglect of adults in domestic settings.	20 ILCS 1305/1-17 and 1-17(1)(2) Department of Human Services (DHS) Act, 20 ILCS 1305.1-17(6). Definition, Adult Student with a Disability, and DHS Act, 20 ILCS 1305/1-17(1)(2). Reporting Allegations of Adult Students with	This mandate is out of date but it has not negatively impacted DHS OIG. Prior to July 1, 2013, pursuant to the DHS Act, 20 ILCS 1305/1-17(6), and 1-17(1)(2), the OIG's Bureau of Domestic Abuse investigated allegations of abuse and neglect related to adults in domestic settings. Pursuant to P.A. 98-0048, effective July 1, 2013, the OIG's responsibility for investigating domestic cases under the DHS Act and the Abuse of Adults with Disabilities (Investigator Act) (20 ILCS 1305.1) involving adults with disabilities, was transferred to the Department on Aging (DOA). Since July 1, 2013, the DOA has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation of adults living in their own homes and adults with disabilities aged 18-59 who live in domestic settings in the community pursuant to the Adult Protective Services Act (20 ILCS 260). Because OIG no longer has jurisdiction for these allegations, the language of Section 1-17 (b) and (1)(2) of the DHS Act, which relate to the transferred Domestic Abuse Program, should be removed from the DHS Act.	OIG's jurisdiction over the Domestic Abuse Program originated in the Abused and Neglected Long Term Care Facility Residents Act, 210 ILCS 30/6.2.	Repeat. Jurisdiction for the investigation of Domestic Abuse allegations was transferred to DOA in 1983.	This mandate does not fiscally impact OIG because the investigation of Domestic Abuse allegations has been transferred to DOA.
494	Illinois Department of Transportation	Employer to provide shower facilities, adequate number of toilet facilities, potable water, hot/cold running water and clean change rooms.	Employer must provide shower, toilet, water, and changing rooms.	820 ILCS 233	This mandate is out-of-date and duplicative of the required OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910.141 for Sanitation adopted in 820 ILCS 219 for public sector employers in Illinois. Of note, the same OSHA standards apply to the private sector in Illinois and are enforced by federal OSHA. There are also change room and showering requirements for specific health hazards that exceed the generic mandate. It is difficult for any Agency to attempt to meet the current OSHA standards if some only have to meet this older mandate and could be argued in a court of law as standing for a legal citation from IL OSHA or federal OSHA.	Unknown genesis, 1913.	Repeat. out-of-date and duplicative/conflicting with newer OSHA standards.	Unknown, no way to calculate.
494	Illinois Department of Transportation	Employer to pay for the cost of a medical examination or the cost of furnishing any record of such examination required by the employer as a condition of employment.	Employer must furnish the cost of medical examinations as a condition of employment.	820 ILCS 231	This mandate is out-of-date and duplicative of the required OSHA regulations as adopted in 820 ILCS 219 for public sector employers in Illinois. Of note, the same OSHA standards apply to the private sector in Illinois and are enforced by federal OSHA. These standards require the employer to pay for those medical examinations as well as conduct them on the employer's time. It is difficult for any Agency to attempt to meet the current OSHA standards if some only have to meet this older mandate and could be argued in a court of law as standing for a legal citation from IL OSHA or federal OSHA. US DOT sets for the Drug and Alcohol screening and Fit for Duty requirements that clearly outline the employer's requirement to pay for medical examinations. (EPCRA 40).	Unknown genesis, 1951.	Repeat. out-of-date and duplicative/conflicting with newer OSHA and US DOT standards.	Unknown, no way to calculate.
494	Illinois Department of Transportation	Limitations on the time and conditions that an employee may work under compressed air in a compartment, cation, tunnel or other place.	Safety restrictions for those workers that work underground in compressed air.	820 ILCS 246	This mandate is out-of-date and duplicative of the required OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1926. Subpart AA (Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams and Compressed Air) as adopted in 820 ILCS 219 for public sector employers in Illinois. Of note, the same OSHA standards apply to the private sector in Illinois and are enforced by federal OSHA and MSHA for mines. These standards require additional protective measures that are current with today's technology for protecting workers. It is difficult for any Agency to attempt to meet the current OSHA and MSHA standards if some only have to meet this older mandate and could be argued in a court of law as standing for a legal citation from IL OSHA or federal OSHA or MSHA.	Unknown genesis, 1939.	Repeat. out-of-date and duplicative/conflicting with newer OSHA and MSHA standards.	Unknown, no way to calculate.
494	Illinois Department of Transportation	Employers are required to inform and provide equipment for employees who enter an underground sewer.	Employers provide equipment for employees that enter underground sewers.	820 ILCS 250	This mandate is out-of-date and duplicative of the required OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1926. Subpart AA (Confined Spaces in Construction) and 29 CFR 1910.146 (Permit-Required Confined Spaces) as adopted in 820 ILCS 219 for public sector employers in Illinois. Of note, the same OSHA standards apply to the private sector in Illinois and are enforced by federal OSHA. These standards require additional protective measures that are current with today's technology for protecting workers. It is difficult for any Agency to attempt to meet the current OSHA. If some only have to meet this older mandate and could be argued in a court of law as standing for a legal citation from IL OSHA or federal OSHA.	Unknown genesis, unknown date.	Repeat. out-of-date and duplicative/conflicting with newer OSHA standards.	Unknown, no way to calculate.
494	Illinois Department of Transportation	Employers are required to provide employees information regarding the toxic substances in their workplace and submit copies of safety data sheets to the Dept. of Labor if OSHA ever appears 29 CFR 1910.1200 requirements.	Employers must provide employees with safety information regarding toxic substances and submit safety data to Dept. of Labor.	820 ILCS 251	This mandate is out-of-date and duplicative of the required OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1926.59 and 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication) as adopted in 820 ILCS 219 for public sector employers in Illinois. Of note, the same OSHA standards apply to the private sector in Illinois and are enforced by federal OSHA. These standards require additional protective measures that are current with today's technology for protecting workers. It is difficult for any Agency to attempt to meet the current OSHA standards if some only have to meet this older mandate and could be argued in a court of law as standing for a legal citation from IL OSHA or federal OSHA.	Unknown genesis, 1997.	Repeat. out-of-date and duplicative/conflicting with current OSHA standards.	Unknown, no way to calculate.
507	GOMB	The mandate Illinois Coal and Energy Development Board Act requires GOMB to manage bond sales, but no additional bonds can be issued or sold pursuant to the Act after December 1, 1984.	GOMB must manage bond sales related to the Illinois Coal and Energy Development Board Act	20 ILCS 1110	Out-of-date		GOMB believes the mandate can be repealed because authorization ended 12/1/84.	None
507	GOMB	The Director of GOMB must serve as a non-voting member of Community Services Act Commission that delivered its final report in September 2010.	Community Services Act Commission	405 ILCS 30/4	Out-of-date		The provision requiring the creation of the commission can be repealed.	None
507	GOMB	The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) was tasked with delivering a plan to provide reasonably priced high speed data services on all passenger rail systems no later than 12/31/2007.	IDOT to deliver a plan on high speed data on passenger rail by 2007.	20 ILCS 3712/5-108	No current impact on IDOT. The mandated report was due in 2007. The statute imposes no ongoing duties on the agency's.	The mandate was included in Public Act 95-1 which also included the enactment of the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007. Public Act 95-9 became effective immediately on 6/30/2007.	The Broadband Access for Passenger Rail Law should be repealed in its entirety, as the mandated report was due in 2007	No current fiscal impact.
507	GOMB	This mandate requires GOMB to post a report detailing any repayments of interfund borrowing made since the sector's statutory authority. The report must be completed until such time that all monies borrowed under this statutory authority are repaid. All monies borrowed under this authority were repaid in FY13.	GOMB report on repayment of interfund borrowing.	30 ILCS 105/5h	The final report required to be filed under this statute was filed in FY13. No more action is required under this mandate.	The mandate was part of the FY13 budget implementation bill, and accompanied interfund borrowing authority that was in effect during FY13. GOMB has completed all requirements of the mandate.	Repeat. Final report was submitted.	No cost.
546	ICIA	Mandate: ICIA collect and retain all information on the prosecution, pendency, and disposition of capital and capital eligible cases in Illinois from required agencies, and retain this information in a repository Capital Crimes Database. Further, ICIA is mandated to develop rules and procedures for the coordination and collection of the information from submitting agencies.	ICIA mandated to collect and retain all information on the prosecution of the cases in Illinois.	20 ILCS 3930/7.6	This unfunded mandate has led to audit findings in the past, which waste time and resources, and negatively reflect the agency to the public. In ICIA's 2017 compliance audit, finding 2007-009 states that "We noted capital punishment was abolished in the State in 2011; therefore, Section 7.6 of the Act is considered obsolete... When laws become outdated, the Auditor should request amendments to conform [sic] the laws for changes in related legislation."	The mandate was enacted to support the work of the Capital Punishment Reform Commission, which concluded its work in October, 2010.	Repeat. Illinois' death penalty was abolished in 2011. Beginning July 1, 2016, the Illinois State Police re-instituted the collection of Supplemental Homicide Records (SHRM) on law enforcement agencies, as part of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This data collection program will address the need for statewide information on homicides.	N/A. Mandate not implemented, as appropriations were not made the mandate is obsolete.
546	ICIA	Mandate: ICIA create Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Pilot Program and establish "a sexual assault nurse examiner project." In these sites, specially trained sexual assault nurse examiners or physician examiners would provide health assessments and collect forensic evidence from sexual assault victims in emergency rooms. It also requires ICIA to write a report on the effectiveness of the program to the General Assembly.	ICIA to submit report on the effectiveness of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Pilot Program.	20 ILCS 3930/7.1	This mandate has not been funded in over 15 years, since its 2000 enacting statute. Keeping this obsolete and unfunded mandate may lead to audit findings and confusion of ICIA's core duties and powers. ICIA has fulfilled the requirements and purpose of the mandate. In conformance with the statute, ICIA established 3 pilot sites (the 4th had fiscal and administrative difficulties and ended up declining the funding) in hospitals. It also drafted a report to the General Assembly, The Effects of Illinois' Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Pilot Program in December of 2008 (available on line).	The Public Act's purpose was 1) to aid in compassionate treatment of sexual assault victims in hospital emergency rooms and alleviate the suffering of sexual assault victims and 2) to improve the collection and presentation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and increase the success rate of prosecutions for sex crimes in Illinois.	Repeat. Mandate has been funded since the early 2000s. Further, many of the aims of the legislation, and recommendations of ICIA's report, have been fulfilled in recent legislation. The Sexual Assault Survivor's Emergency Treatment Act, 410 ILCS 70/1 et seq. This Act created a SANE Program in the Illinois Attorney General's Office which shall provide training consistent with current SANE guidelines, shall establish training requirements for hospital clinical emergency department staff, and the creation of uniform materials that treatment hospitals must give to patients on forensic exam procedures, services, and laws.	N/A. Mandate already met; appropriations have ceased
563	IWCC - Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission	Section 14.1 created the IWCC Commission Review Board, an entity whose primary purpose is to hear complaints against IWCC arbitrators and Commissioners and to make recommendations to the Governor to alter duties or recommend the non-reappointment of an officer of the Board believes is unfit to serve in such a capacity.	Creates the Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Review Board.	820 ILCS 305/14.1	The Commission Review Board was created to serve a purpose that simply is no longer relevant. The mandate of maintaining the Board creates a clerical burden in the form of holding what amount to strictly ceremonial quarterly meetings which require scheduling, drafting of agendas and minutes, and maintaining and posting records and memorization. The Board's associated administrative rules are somewhat voluminous and represent a not insignificant portion of the administrative rules that have been promulgated by the Commission.	The Commission Review Board was created by the 83rd General Assembly as a means of providing oversight of the Commission's arbitrators in response to claims of corruption and incompetence. While the Board served a meaningful purpose for around 25 years, the 2011 amendments to the Act codified an administrative role specifying that commissioners and arbitrators are subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct and also the disciplinary system overseen by the Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission of the Illinois Supreme Court. Consequently, the Board possesses no real authority to investigate or remedy complaints against commissioners and arbitrators. The Commission can also reassign the Board's only other function of approving a list of certified independent arbitrators to the commissioner or, alternatively, grant the Chairman sole authority to appoint those certified independent arbitrators.	The IWCC recommends the entirety of Section 14.1 be repealed and the Commission Review Board be dissolved.	The OIG's fiscal impact is de-minimis, but the clerical responsibility of maintaining the board's operations take away valuable time from State employees who could be focusing on more pressing concerns.
586	ISBE	Requires ISBE to implement a Giant Steps Autism Center for Excellence pilot program.	Mandate (SBE to create the Giant Steps Autism Center for Excellence program.	105 ILCS 5/3-3.1233	This pilot concluded in 2006, so it is no longer needed in statute. It remains in statute, it's result is an audit finding on the agency.	P.A. 94-196, eff. 7-12-05.	Repeat. 105 ILCS 5/3-3.1233. The work has been complete as of 2006 so it is no longer needed in statute.	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE	Authorizes Fast Growth Grants	Authorizes fast growth grants.	105 ILCS 5/18-8.10	This item has not been funded since fiscal year 2009. Fast growth grants have not been used as a mechanism for funding school districts for more than a decade and the budget adjustments concern 654 grants paid two decades ago. ISA has since been repealed.	P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17.	Repeat. 105 ILCS 5/18-8.10. This line item has not been funded since fiscal year 2009.	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE				This was enacted to provide grants, when funded, to districts with substantial growth in student attendance. Given the lack of funding for more than a decade, the statute is unnecessary. It was updated to reference 18.8.15 with the passage of EBF, PA 100-0465, simply because this program referenced the former ISA program, in 18-8.05, which has now been repealed. OSA used average daily attendance, referenced in the Fast Growth Grants language while EBF was enrollment instead. Like many other areas of statute, these editing the EBF bill searched for any reference to 18.8.05 and objectively added references to 18.8.15. It could be made subject to appropriation or could be removed to clear the School Code.		Senate Sponsors Sen. Andy Manar - Kimberley A. Lightford - Jason A. Barkman - Sue Rezin - Napoleon Harris, III House Sponsors (Rep. William Davis - Robert W. Pritchard - Barbara Pymn Currie - Avery Bourne)	
586	ISBE	Authorizes Downstate School Finance Authorities for Downstate Districts	Creates the Downstate School Finance Authorities.	105 ILCS 5/1F-62	The remaining School Finance Authorities (Hazel Crest) was abolished in 2012 and are no longer established. Financial Oversight Panels authorized by Section 18 are now established for districts experiencing financial difficulty in other words, this is no longer relevant.	PA, 100-175, eff. 1-1-18; 100-465, eff. 8-14-18.	Repeat. 105 ILCS 5/1F-62. Financial Oversight Panels authorized by Section 18 are now established for districts experiencing financial difficulty.	None identified at this time.

586	ISBE	Authorizes the Alternative Route to Administrative Certification for National Board Certified Teachers.	Creates an alternative route to administrative certification for school administrators.	105 ILCS 5/21-56(b)	This route to licensure has not been in place for at least nine years. Since this provision's creation, Illinois has revised requirements for the administrative (principal) license to be more robust and aligned to national content standards. The agency does not feel that the requirements outlined in 5/2156 are sufficient preparation to become a principal in Illinois. No institutions of higher education have ever developed programs under this route. The new requirements to become an administrator or principal are more comprehensive than what the previous mandate required. The old mandate is obsolete and has been replaced by a more current requirements.	P.A. 96-862, eff. 1-15-10.		Repeal 105 ILCS 5/21-56(b). This route to licensure has not been in place for at least nine years.	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE	Prohibits Agency from requiring school districts or students to participate in job training programs.	Prohibition against ISBE rules for job training program requirements.	105 ILCS 5/2-3.128	This section conflicts with the work-based learning requirement in the Perkins V Plan for districts that receive federal Perkins funds.	P.A. 91-175, eff. 1-1-00; 93-16, eff. 6-28-01		Repeal 105 ILCS 5/2-3.128. This section conflicts with the work-based learning requirement in the Perkins V Plan for districts that receive federal Perkins funds.	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE	Requires Agency to provide teaching of entrepreneurial skills resources	Mandate for the provision of entrepreneurial skills resources	105 ILCS 5/2-3.171	The work has been complete as of 2019, so it is no longer needed in statute. The Entrepreneurial Resources were added to the website in 2019. We will continue to add resources as available - https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Business-Education.aspx .	P.A. 100-174, eff. 1-1-18; 100-861, eff. 8-14-18	House Sponsors Rep. Edje R. Sims, Jr. - Barbara Wheeler - John Gordon-Booth - Peter Breen and Camille Y. Lilly	Repeal 105 ILCS 5/2-3.171. The work has been complete as of 2019, so it is no longer needed in statute.	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE	Requires the Agency to provide high-skills manufacturing resources	Mandate for the provision of high-skill manufacturing resources	105 ILCS 5/2-3.172	The work has been complete as of 2019, so it is no longer needed in statute. The Manufacturing Resources are added to our website and will continue to add resources as available. This was completed in 2019 - https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Man-Eng-Tech-Trade.aspx .	P.A. 100-175, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.ii	Senate Sponsors Hon. Dennis P. Timmer - Melissa Ruch - Lorraine V. Feltner House Sponsors Rep. Edje R. Sims, Jr., Katie Stuart, LaToya Greenwood and Jaime M. Androski, Jr.	Repeal 105 ILCS 5/2-3.172. The work has been complete as of 2019, so it is no longer needed in statute.	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE	This concerns audit adjustments in General State Aid paid in FY 99-03 in USA. The language has not been needed in nearly two decades. Its retention has no relevance to current appropriations or grant programs and is an example of statutory language that is obsolete.	Audit adjustments to General State Aid (GSA)	105 ILCS 5/2-3.33a	This concerns the General State Aid grant program, which ceased at the end of Fiscal Year 2017.	P.A. 91-844, eff. 6-22-00; 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.	Senate Sponsors Hon. Patricia Van Pelt - Kristina Finkbeiner and Pauline Rios	Repeal 105 ILCS 5/2-3.33a. This concerns the General State Aid grant program, which ceased at the end of Fiscal Year 2017. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.33a) Sec. 2-3.33a. Audit adjustments prohibited; alternative education program. The State Board of Education shall not make audit adjustments to general State aid claims paid in fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 based upon the claimant's failure to provide a minimum of 5 clock hours of daily instruction to students in an alternative education program or based upon the claimant's provision of service to non-resident students in an alternative education program without charging tuition provided that the non-resident students were enrolled in the alternative education program on or before April 1, 2000. (Source: P.A. 91-844, eff. 6-22-00; 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)	None identified at this time.
586	ISBE	Authorizes exchange from certificates to licenses	Certificates are changed to licenses.	105 ILCS 5/34-83	This was done in July 1988. Certificates have since changed to licenses and were exchanged in 2013.ii	P.A. 91-102, eff. 7-12-99		Repeal 105 ILCS 5/34-83. No longer relevant. Certificates have since changed to licenses and were exchanged in 2013.	None identified at this time.

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-1	5 ILCS 375/11	0678	FY09 Budget Relief Fund	multiple	The FY09 Budget Relief Fund was created to receive fund sweeps (rather than routing them through GRF) during FY2009 and multiple agencies had appropriations from the fund. The fund has been closed out by IOC. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 95-1000	Schoenberg	9/14/2016	\$0.0
fca-2	20 ILCS 2705/2705-255; 30 ILCS 105/8.25; 30 ILCS 425/2; 30 ILCS 750/9-4.2; 30 ILCS 750/9-5.2; 30 ILCS 750/23-1; 415 ILCS 5/4	old # has been recycled by IOC	Build Illinois Purposes Fund	DCEO	The fund was effectively abolished by P.A. 94-91 and has been closed out by IOC. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund. IOC has since assigned this abolished fund's old fund number to a new fund in the state treasury.	P.A. 84-109	Daniels	6/30/2005	#N/A
fca-3	20 ILCS 4005/8.6; 30 ILCS 105/6z-126; 50 ILCS 727/1-10; 110 ILCS 805/3-42.1	0743	Law Enforcement Training Fund	LETSB	While the newly created fund's name is properly referenced in P.A.102-16, the administering agency, the Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, is incorrectly named in 2 instances. This item also includes other corrections to errors in the agency name that already existed in law prior to the creation of the fund.	P.A. 88-586 (original); P.A. 96-269 (errant Section); P.A. 99-352 (errant Section); P.A. 102-16 (errant Sections)	Capparelli; Pritchard; Raoul; Harmon	active fund	#N/A
fca-4	30 ILCS 105/5.964 new	0046	Aeronautics Fund	DOT	This special fund is missing its naming reference in the State Finance Act.	Laws 1945, p. 335	* see below	active fund	\$857.8
fca-5	30 ILCS 105/5.965 new	0173	Emergency Planning and Training Fund	IEMA	This special fund is missing its naming reference in the State Finance Act.	P.A. 86-449	P. Welch	active fund	\$64.4
fca-6	30 ILCS 105/5.966 new; 110 ILCS 947/52; 110 ILCS 967/15-30	0242	ISAC Accounts Receivable Fund	ISAC	This special fund is missing its naming reference in the State Finance Act. In addition, the fund is cited in the Higher Education Chapter (110 ILCS) as "the Commission's Accounts Receivable Fund", which is inconsistent with the name listed at 30 ILCS 105/8.44, at 30 ILCS 105/8.49, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 85-77 (approp); changed by IOC pursuant to P.A. 88-228 but not named	Matjevich; Brunsvold	active fund	\$17.1
fca-7	30 ILCS 105/5.967 new	0289	Motor Fuel and Petroleum Standards Fund	Ag	This special fund is missing its naming reference in the State Finance Act.	P.A. 86-232	Hartke	active fund	\$133.8
fca-8	30 ILCS 105/5.968 new	0506	State Small Business Credit Initiative Fund	DCEO	This fund, initially established through standing law as a federal trust fund by IOC in FY2012, was later codified as a special state fund by P.A. 100-377. However, that Act did not add the fund's naming reference in the State Finance Act.	P.A. 100-377	Arthur Turner	active fund	\$32,842.6
fca-9	30 ILCS 105/5.969 new; 30 ILCS 105/8f	0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund	DOI	This special fund is missing its naming reference in the State Finance Act. Includes technical changes to remove obsolete references to DFPR, since DOI was merged into DFPR only from FY2005-FY2009.	P.A. 90-507	Lindner	active fund	\$6,020.6
fca-10	30 ILCS 105/5.970 new	0963	Vehicle Inspection Fund	EPA	This special fund is missing its naming reference in the State Finance Act.	P.A. 83-1477	Berrios	active fund	\$15,019.3
fca-11	30 ILCS 105/6z-75	0550	Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund	DCEO	This Section lists the fund name as "Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Fund", which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.477, at 220 ILCS 5/8-105, numerous cites in 305 ILCS 20, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 90-561 (original); P.A. 95-481 (errant Section)	Novak; Forby	active fund	\$53,935.0
fca-12	30 ILCS 105/8.20	0821	Dram Shop Fund	LCC	This Section contains obsolete language applicable only to fiscal years prior to FY2004.	P.A. 81-422	Sandquist	active fund	\$12,734.6
fca-13	30 ILCS 105/8.27	0220	DCFS Children's Services Fund	DCFS	P.A. 100-587 (FY2019 BIMP) amended language at 305 ILCS 5/12-5 regarding the deposit of federal Title IV-A revenues into this fund, but that Act did not change the identical language in this Section. This item removes the conflicting language, which was redundant prior to P.A. 100-587.	P.A. 85-130	Schaffer	active fund	\$198,888.0
fca-14	30 ILCS 105/8.27	no fund # in SAMS	Child Welfare Services Fund	DCFS	The fund was abolished by P.A. 88-553. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	established by IOC			#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-15	30 ILCS 105/8.27	0220	DCFS Children's Services Fund	DCFS	This change repeals obsolete language regarding transfers from this fund to GRF, which applied only from FY1988-FY2000.	P.A. 85-130	Schaffer	active fund	\$198,888.0
fca-16	30 ILCS 105/8.27	0094	Department of Children and Family Services Training Fund	DCFS	The fund was abolished by P.A. 94-91 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 84-1277	Parcells	11/7/2005	#N/A
fca-17	30 ILCS 105/8.33	0989	Special Events Revolving Fund	CMS	The fund was abolished by P.A. 94-91 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 84-961	Pedersen	10/3/2005	#N/A
fca-18	70 ILCS 215/8	0099	Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority Reconstruction Fund	MPEA	The fund last received revenue in FY2002 and has been closed out by IOC. All other statutory references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 94-91. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund, but retains language authorizing appropriations to MPEA generally for debt service and other lawful purposes.	Laws 1967, p. 2350	Elward	6/30/2005	#N/A
fca-19	225 ILCS 230/1011; 415 ILCS 5/22.8	0282	Hazardous Waste Occupational Licensing Fund	EPA	P.A. 98-822 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund, which was completed in FY2015. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 85-1441	R. Mautino	9/8/2014	\$0.0
fca-20	305 ILCS 5/12-10.7	0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	DHS	P.A. 100-587 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2020. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 95-707	Lightford	10/23/2019	\$0.0
fca-21	305 ILCS 20/10	no fund # in SAMS	AFDC Energy Assistance Fund	DHS	P.A. 87-14 abolished this fund. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 86-127	D'Arco		#N/A
fca-22	305 ILCS 20/10	0870	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant Fund	DCEO	This Section omits the word "Home" from the fund name, which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.142, at 30 ILCS 105/6z-4, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 82-736 (approp); P.A. 83-1053 (codified); P.A. 86-127 (errant Section)	Schaffer; Schaffer; D'Arco	active fund	\$10.0
fca-23	415 ILCS 5/9.9	old # has been recycled by IOC	NOx Trading System Fund	EPA	This fund never received any revenue, and EPA has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 91-631	Sullivan		#N/A
fca-24	415 ILCS 5/22.8	0049	Industrial Hygiene Regulatory and Enforcement Fund	EPA	P.A. 98-78 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund, which was completed in FY2014. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-414	Steczo	9/6/2013	\$0.0
fca-25	415 ILCS 85/5	0111	Toxic Pollution Prevention Fund	U of I	The fund last received revenue in FY2008 and has been closed out by IOC. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 86-914	P. Welch	6/8/2011	\$0.0
fca-26	510 ILCS 68/5-20	0909	Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund	DNR	This Section omits the word "Illinois" from the fund name, which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.114, at 20 ILCS 805/805-555, numerous cites in 30 ILCS 155, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 83-406 (original); P.A. 88-130 (current fund name); P.A. 98-752 (errant Section)	MacDonald; Noland; Clayborne	active fund	\$3,318.6
fca-27	520 ILCS 10/10	0909	Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund	DNR	This Section incorrectly cited the fund as the "Nongame Wildlife Conservation Fund" when the fund was named the "Illinois Non-Game Wildlife Conservation Fund". Because of the error, this reference to the fund was missed when the fund was renamed by P.A. 88-130. This change will update the incorrect fund name cite. Includes a technical change to remove a reference to the Department of Conservation, a predecessor to DNR.	P.A. 83-406 (original); P.A. 88-130 (current fund name); P.A. 84-1065 (errant Section)	MacDonald; Noland; Koehler	active fund	\$3,318.6
fca-28	625 ILCS 5/11-1429	0813	Trucking Environmental and Education Fund	EPA	This fund has never received any revenue from a specified fine. This item changes the destination fund for the fine to the Vehicle Inspection Fund, an active fund which routinely receives appropriations, in case fine revenues are received in the future.	P.A. 96-576	Currie		#N/A
fca-29	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.8	0383	Child Sexual Abuse Fund	DCFS	P.A. 94-839 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Child Abuse Prevention Fund, which was completed in FY2007. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-1070	Regan	7/3/2006	\$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-30	805 ILCS 8/5-10	0363	Department of Business Services Special Operations Fund	SoS	This Section omits the words "Department of" from the fund name, which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.313, at 15 ILCS 305/18, numerous other cites in Chapter 805 of ILCS, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 87-512 (original); P.A. 91-463 (current fund name); P.A. 101-604 (errant Section)	Barkhausen; Clayborne; Steans	active fund	\$14,103.1
fca-31	815 ILCS 505/7	0541	Elderly Victim Fund	Aging	This fund has never received any revenue from a specified civil penalty, and its naming reference was repealed by P.A. 95-331. This item changes the destination fund for the civil penalty to the Department on Aging State Projects Fund, an active fund which routinely receives appropriations, in case civil penalty revenues are received in the future.	P.A. 90-414	Donahue		#N/A

Section/Article/Act Repeals

fca-32	20 ILCS 690/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.216 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Rural Diversification Revolving Fund	DCEO	The fund last received revenue in FY2003 and has been closed out by IOC, and DCEO has no plans to operate the program. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and program.	P.A. 85-180	Demuzio		#N/A
fca-33	20 ILCS 1305/10-20 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Hemophilia Treatment Fund	DHS	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. The fund name was repealed from the list of special state funds in the State Finance Act by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A.88-666	Hasara		#N/A
fca-34	20 ILCS 2310/2310-370 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Heart Disease Treatment and Prevention Fund	DPH	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. The fund name was repealed from the list of special state funds in the State Finance Act by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A.88-666	Hasara		#N/A
fca-35	20 ILCS 2705/2705-610 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.838 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/8r rep.	0307	Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund	DOT	P.A. 98-117, which established the fund, included a scheduled termination date of 1/1/2019. IOC transferred the fund's remaining balance to the Road Fund as directed. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 98-117	W. Davis	1/4/2019	\$0.0
fca-36	20 ILCS 3930/9.2 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.480 rep.	0581	Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Fund	DHS	The federal block grant ended during FY2014. The fund last received revenue in FY2019 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 90-587	Rauschenberger	4/3/2019	\$0.0
fca-37	30 ILCS 105/5.502 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Electronic Commerce Security Certification Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue, and its enabling language was repealed by P.A. 102-38. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 91-58	Maitland		#N/A
fca-38	30 ILCS 105/5.524 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	NOx Trading System Fund	EPA	This fund never received any revenue, and EPA has no plans to utilize the fund. This change repeals unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 91-631	Sullivan		#N/A
fca-39	30 ILCS 105/5.578 rep.	0723	Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Fund	SoS	The fund never received any revenue, and its enabling language was repealed by P.A. 97-409. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 92-694	Holbrook		#N/A
fca-40	30 ILCS 105/5.638 rep.; 30 ILCS 605/8.2 rep.	0134	Mental Health Transportation Fund	DHS	The fund received revenues only in FY2006, from a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the former Zeller Mental Health Center, and was fully expended in FY2008. The fund's enabling language was repealed by P.A. 100-22. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 93-1034	Slone	8/21/2012	\$0.0
fca-41	30 ILCS 105/5.655 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/6z-68 rep.	0233	Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	DOT	The fund last received revenue in FY2020 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 94-535	Hunter	12/23/2019	\$0.0
fca-42	30 ILCS 105/5.662 rep.	0300	Demutualization Trust Fund	Treasurer	The fund received revenues only in FY2006 and was fully expended in FY2008. The fund's enabling language was repealed by P.A. 100-22. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 94-686	D. Burke	5/6/2008	#N/A
fca-43	30 ILCS 105/5.718 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/8.46 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/8.47 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/8.48 rep.	0678	FY09 Budget Relief Fund and multiple other funds	multiple	The FY09 Budget Relief Fund was created to receive fund sweeps (rather than routing them through GRF) during FY2009 and multiple agencies had appropriations from the fund. The fund has been closed out by IOC. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 95-1000	Schoenberg	9/14/2016	\$0.0
fca-44	30 ILCS 105/5.732 rep.	0813	Trucking Environmental and Education Fund	EPA	This fund has never received any revenue from a specified fine. This change repeals unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 96-576	Currie		#N/A
fca-45	30 ILCS 105/5.917 rep.	0952	Transportation Renewal Fund	DOT	The fund is named both in Section 5.901 and Section 5.917 of the State Finance Act, which is redundant. The repealer removes the second Section.	P.A. 101-30; P.A. 101-31; P.A. 101-32	Harris; Link; Sandoval	active fund	\$49.3

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-46	30 ILCS 105/5.923 rep.	0964	Regional Transportation Authority Capital Improvement Fund	DOT	The fund is named both in Section 5.918 and Section 5.923 of the State Finance Act, which is redundant. The repealer removes the second Section.	P.A. 101-30; P.A. 101-31; P.A. 101-32	Harris; Link; Sandoval	active fund	\$322,121.7
fca-47	30 ILCS 105/5.925 rep.	0965	Downstate Mass Transportation Capital Improvement Fund	DOT	The fund is named both in Section 5.924 and Section 5.925 of the State Finance Act, which is redundant. The repealer removes the second Section.	P.A. 101-30; P.A. 101-31; P.A. 101-32	Harris; Link; Sandoval	active fund	\$42,842.4
fca-48	30 ILCS 105/6y rep.	0821	Dram Shop Fund	LCC	These Sections contain language that is duplicative of language contained within 235 ILCS 5/5-3. This item removes the duplicative language.	P.A. 81-422	Sandquist	active fund	\$12,734.6
fca-49	30 ILCS 105/6z-71 rep.	0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	DHS	P.A. 100-587 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2020. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 95-707	Lightford	10/23/2019	\$0.0
fca-50	30 ILCS 105/8.8b rep.	0019	Grade Crossing Protection Fund	IDOT	This Section pertains to transfers from this fund to GRF that occurred in FY1992.	P.A. 87-838	Carroll	active fund	\$152,284.2
fca-51	30 ILCS 105/8.23 rep.		multiple funds	DCEO	This Section pertains to transfers from 9 listed funds fund to the Intra-Agency Services Fund that were authorized through 10/30/1983. Of the 9 listed funds, only the Federal Industrial Services Fund still exists, but that fund is now administered by the Department of Labor rather than DCEO.	P.A. 82-790	Reilly		#N/A
fca-52	30 ILCS 105/8.25b rep.	0962	Park and Conservation Fund	DNR	This Section provided for transfers from this fund to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund from FY1991 through FY2012.	P.A. 83-1510	Friedrich	active fund	\$2,917.7
fca-53	30 ILCS 105/8.25d rep.	0047	Fire Prevention Fund	OSFM	This Section provided for transfers from this fund to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund from FY1987 through FY2011.	P.A. 84-606	Satterthwaite	active fund	\$28,015.8
fca-54	30 ILCS 105/8.41 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2003.	P.A. 92-600	M. Madigan		#N/A
fca-55	30 ILCS 105/8.42 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2004.	P.A. 93-32	P. Welch		#N/A
fca-56	30 ILCS 105/8.43 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2005.	P.A. 93-839	P. Welch		#N/A
fca-57	30 ILCS 105/8.44 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2006.	P.A. 94-91	Harmon		#N/A
fca-58	30 ILCS 105/8.45 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2007.	P.A. 94-839	Schoenberg		#N/A
fca-59	30 ILCS 105/8.49 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2010.	P.A. 96-44	Trotter		#N/A
fca-60	30 ILCS 105/8.50 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2015.	P.A. 99-2	M. Madigan		#N/A
fca-61	30 ILCS 105/8.52 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund sweeps from various named funds to GRF during FY2018.	P.A. 100-23	Trotter		#N/A
fca-62	30 ILCS 105/8.55 rep.	0346	Hospital Provider Fund	HFS	This Section provided for one-time transfers to GRF resulting from the enactment of a Hospital Assessment Program during FY2005.	P.A. 93-841	Trotter	active fund	\$284,164.1
fca-63	30 ILCS 105/8.55 rep.	0365	Health and Human Services Medicaid Trust Fund	DHS	This Section provided for one-time transfers to GRF resulting from the enactment of a Hospital Assessment Program during FY2005.	P.A. 93-841	Trotter	active fund	\$14,052.3
fca-64	30 ILCS 105/8d rep.	0078	Solid Waste Management Fund	IEPA	This Section pertains to transfers from this fund to GRF that occurred no later than FY1992.	P.A. 84-1319	Hallock	active fund	\$10,768.1
fca-65	30 ILCS 105/8e rep.	0294	Used Tire Management Fund	IEPA	This Section pertains to transfers from this fund to GRF that occurred no later than FY1992.	P.A. 86-452	Wennlund	active fund	\$5,669.3
fca-66	30 ILCS 105/8h rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for fund chargeback transfers to GRF from FY2004 through FY2007.	P.A. 93-32	P. Welch		#N/A
fca-67	30 ILCS 105/8i rep.	0725	Illinois Military Family Relief Fund	DMA	This Section provided for a one-time transfer of seed money to this fund from the (now abolished) Communications Revolving Fund, with the transfer to be repaid; the transfers occurred in FY2004 and FY2005, respectively.	P.A. 93-506	Lauzen	active fund	\$1,401.3
fca-68	30 ILCS 105/8m rep.	0736	BHE State Projects Fund	BHE	This Section provided for a one-time transfer from the from the Board of Higher Education State Projects Fund (listed as BHE State Projects Fund by IOC, as the fund was administratively created) to the (now abolished) Communications Revolving Fund during FY2005.	P.A. 93-839	P. Welch	active fund	\$367.5
fca-69	30 ILCS 105/8n rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided for one-time transfers from GRF to the Drug Rebate Fund, Hospital Provider Fund, and Long-Term Care Provider Fund during FY2006.	P.A. 94-774	Trotter		#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-70	30 ILCS 105/8o rep.	0666	University of Illinois Income Fund (listed by IOC as University of Illinois Income Trust Fund)	U of I	The fund last received revenue in FY2013 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 95-728	Frerichs	4/12/2013	\$0.0
fca-71	30 ILCS 105/9.07 rep.	0001	General Revenue Fund	multiple	This Section prohibited GRF expenditures on certain promotional items for a 2-year period that started in August 2010.	P.A. 96-1456	Osmond	active fund	\$134,240.9
fca-72	30 ILCS 105/14.2 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section required named state officials to forfeit 1/261st (effectively 1 day's worth) of their compensation during FY2011.	P.A. 96-958	Cullerton		#N/A
fca-73	30 ILCS 105/24.12 rep.		n/a	multiple	This Section was added by P.A. 98-599, which has been held unconstitutional.	P.A. 98-599	Raoul		#N/A
fca-74	30 ILCS 105/24.13 rep.		n/a	multiple	This Section was added by P.A. 98-599, which has been held unconstitutional.	P.A. 98-599	Raoul		#N/A
fca-75	30 ILCS 105/25.2 rep.		n/a	multiple	This Section authorized the Governor to reduce appropriations for statutory mandates from FY2011 through FY2015.	P.A. 96-1496	Cullerton		#N/A
fca-76	30 ILCS 105/25.5 rep.		multiple funds	multiple	This Section provided specific validation of payments for expenses lawfully incurred during July 2007 pursuant to appropriations contained in P.A. 95-11.	P.A. 95-707	Lightford		#N/A
fca-77	30 ILCS 750/Art. 3 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Hazardous and Solid Waste Recycling and Treatment Fund	DNR	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era, and DNR has no plans to operate the program. The fund name was repealed from the list of special state funds in the State Finance Act by P.A. 85-1440. This change repeals unused statutory authority for the fund and program.	P.A. 84-109	Daniels		#N/A
fca-78	415 ILCS 85/7 rep.	0111	Toxic Pollution Prevention Fund	U of I	The fund last received revenue in FY2008 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 86-914	P. Welch	6/8/2011	\$0.0
fca-79	430 ILCS 65/5.1 rep.	0209	State Police Firearm Services Fund	ISP	This change repeals a redundant reference to the creation and use of the fund, which is already established in Section 2605-595 of the Illinois State Police Law.	P.A. 98-63	B. Phelps	active fund	\$8,043.2
fca-80	430 ILCS 65/5.1 rep.	0071	Firearm Owner's Notification Fund	ISP	P.A. 98-63 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Firearm Services Fund, which was completed in FY2014. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 84-1107	Philip	8/29/2013	\$0.0

Funds That Were Never Utilized (Energy Infrastructure Fund Stand-Alone Draft)

fca-81	20 ILCS 605/605-332 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.543 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/6z-54 rep.; 35 ILCS 105/9; 35 ILCS 110/9; 35 ILCS 115/9; 35 ILCS 120/3	old # has been recycled by IOC	Energy Infrastructure Fund	DCEO	The fund never received any revenue, and DCEO has no plans to operate the program, through which the State would subsidize new electric generating facilities that use coal. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and program.	P.A. 92-12	Daniels		#N/A
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* The Legislative Synopsis and Digest for the 63rd General Assembly lists the sponsor of SB459 as the Committee on Aeronautics and Military Affairs, rather than an individual legislator.

Appendix F

2021 Report on BFR Report/Product Utilization

October 2021

In its 2020 Annual Report, the Illinois Budgeting for Results Commission, requested a report to identify how the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB), other state agencies and departments, and the legislature utilize BFR products and principles. This report is provided in response to that assignment. The following sections segment the work of the GOMB Budgeting for Results Unit (BFR Unit) to document how BFR work products have been consumed by external stakeholders.

Annual and Quarterly Performance Reporting

The BFR Unit was established under State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25) in 2010. Since its inception, the Unit, in collaboration with Chief Results Officers (CROs), has created a portfolio of over 400 programs within State agencies. In 2018, the BFR Unit hosted a statewide CRO training on program outcomes, the importance of evidence-based programming, and conducting program-specific research, and best practices in performance reporting. This event built upon Illinois' foundation for standardized performance reporting and emphasized the importance of performance measurement and evidence-based programming in state government. Knowledge of these core principles is essential to execute the CRO role at the state agency to carry out the BFR mandate.

The BFR Unit is responsible for providing guidance and best practices to agencies in performance measurement and evaluation. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) hosts a data collection platform, the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), to collect program data. Agencies are prompted to report program performance measurements on an annual and quarterly basis. The information is available for public consumption on the GOMB's public website through a data visualization, <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/PerformanceReports.aspx>. So far in the 2021 calendar year, IPRS Dashboard has been viewed 984 times by the public.

Performance Reporting within the Operating State Budget

As cited in the State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-5), the GOMB has a duty to assign budget dollars to programs "according to merit rather than according to the amount appropriated for the preceding year." As designed by the BFR Unit, the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) integrates data entered by agencies into the Operating Budget Book database. As described in BFR annual reports, programs in IPRS are assigned to a Result Area/Statewide Outcome. IPRS data is incorporated into the annual budgeting process and is prominently included in the presentation of the Governor's proposed fiscal year state budget.

The annual State of Illinois Operating Budget process is a significant consumer of BFR data. As mandated by statute (15 ILCS 20/50-5), the Governor's proposed state fiscal year budget is presented in the Operating Budget Book on Table I-B – Operating Appropriations by Program. This table segmented by state agency, includes aggregate reporting at the Result Area/Statewide Outcome level in the categories consist of the following: previous fiscal year's enacted and actual appropriations, current fiscal year's enacted and estimated appropriations, and Governor's proposed budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The Agency Budget Detail of the Budget Book includes Resources by Result/Outcome/Program. Within this section all key performance indicator programs for the agency are segmented by Result Area/Statewide Outcome. Prior year actual appropriations, current year enacted appropriations and upcoming year recommendations are presented at the program level. In addition, headcount by program is broken down as follows: prior year actual, current year estimate and upcoming year target. The Performance Measures

by Program chart under Agency Budget Detail provides trend data on the performance measures for each program in the Resources by Result/Outcome/Program chart. Performance Measures by Program includes three prior years of performance data, an estimate for the current year and a projection for the upcoming year. All of the BFR data utilized for Budget Book is sourced from the IPRS system.

Interactive Budget Book

The Interactive Budget Book is a data visualization that illustrates how the proposed and enacted state fiscal year budget is allocated. It can be accessed from <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/InteractiveBudget.aspx>. The Interactive Budget Book provides the ability to view budget information by agency, program, and appropriations and to compare the budget to previous fiscal years and between the enacted and proposed budget. Information can be filtered by agency and fund category. The user can select the type of visualization - a tree map, a bubble chart, or a list view. This visualization had 2,193 views between so far this calendar year.

Program Assessment Reports

The BFR Unit has released 14 program assessment reports since 2018. Eleven of the 14 reports focus on Adult and Juvenile Justice. A suite of program assessment reports are available at <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/Program-Assessments.aspx>. This view provides a comprehensive overview of the completed program assessments including data on the program's effectiveness, outcomes, and benefit-cost ratio. These reports are utilized by organizations and Commissioners as additional tools to review the impact of on statewide outcomes and assist in making resource allocation decisions. These reports have also been used in state agency dialog with legislators to address how a program supports positive outcomes and to advocate for change in response to underperformance. Most specifically, these reports have provided validation for policy reform efforts in the Juvenile and adult criminal justice realm.

Through the program assessments, the BRF Unit has noted more coordination between fiscal and program staff than was previously experienced. Working with agency budget and program staff, the BFR Unit is able produce more accurate return-on-investment estimates. This process also sparks discussions within the agency on the importance of program evaluations. This helps integrate BFR principles deeper into the budgeting process.

This list provides additional examples of how specific program assessment reports have been utilized:

- IDOC Adult Basic Education/GED program – The Department of Corrections requested additional funding for this program during the budget impasse. Despite the difficult budgeting period, DOC was able to secure funding due to the positive return on investment indicated by the Unit's report.
- IDOC Electronic and GPS Monitoring – Due to the Marginal score of these programs, the BFR Unit coordinated a third party to conduct a full program evaluation. The BFR Unit was able to assist in guiding program changes leading to more consistency and outcome-based performance.
- DJJ Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder – The Department of Juvenile Justice was able to increase their appropriations for select programs during the budget impasse because the program assessment factually justified how specific appropriations drive intended outcomes.

- DJJ Therapeutic Communities – This report helped publicize the need to restructure facilities for juveniles from large prison-like buildings to a smaller, community-based footprint that encourages family and social networks.

The BFR Unit has released 3 reports in the area of Substance Use Disorders. These reports include assessments of Recovery Houses, Oxford Homes, and Methadone Maintenance Treatment. Additional programs in this domain are being considered. The documented COVID-19 impact on substance use is anticipated to raise visibility and utilization of these reports.

In 2021, the Program Assessment Visualization was released on the public website, <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/Program-Assessments.aspx> . This provides a visual comparing each of the program based on the SPART rating scale. After selecting a specific program, a pagination of key report concepts are available. Components of the report such as the Program Overview, Benefit-Cost Analysis, and SPART Assessment are displayed interactively using a combination of graphics and tables. To date, the Program Assessment Visualization has been viewed 292 times.

Annual Public Hearings

The BFR Commission has been conducting annual public hearings since 2011. These hearings are open to any interested external stakeholder to learn more about the work of BFR to advance performance-based budgeting. In recent years, the BFR Unit has invited a panel of experts relevant to the current work of the Commission and the Unit to provide insight on a specific policy domain. Per statute, the Commission is to host two, in person, events, one in Springfield and the other in Chicago. In 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic has restricted the use of in-person meetings. In response to public safety and to expand outreach to as many stakeholders as possible, a single virtual public hearing has been conducted through a WebEx platform the last two years.

The most recent public hearing with an emphasis on what equities cost the citizens of Illinois and how we can use data to acknowledge and quantify those costs was hosted on Wednesday June 30th, 2021. Three notable panelists discussed topics including: identifying and addressing inequitable policies, advocating for equitable policies; the importance of performance-based budgeting; and examining diversity standards within our evaluation efforts. The public hearing was attended by 76 participants. The information presented will help guide the Commission and BFR Unit's work and expand our subject matter expert base so BFR efforts can better address issues of diversity and inequitable policies in the future.

Legislative Efforts

Annual Mandate Relief Exercise

In order to comply with statute (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the BFR Unit encourages state agencies to recommend repeal or modification to mandates which are unduly burdensome to state operations, redundant, and/or out-of-date. Examples of mandate relief include unfunded mandates, mandates that no longer align to the stated state agency, reporting requirements that have been met and completed, and outdated requirements that remain subject to mandate. A working group of the Commission reviews each mandate recommendation and recommends a set of mandates to be included under BFR Mandate Relief bills. Upon Commission approval, the BFR Unit drafts appropriate legislation. The BFR Unit, in partnership with the legislative members of the Commission, seek legislative sponsorship in each chamber, shepherd the bills through the legislation process, and testify for the bills in Committee. To date, the Commission has identified, and the General Assembly has passed legislation to modify or repeal 272 statutory mandates.

In addition to this process, the Governor's Office of Management and Budget identifies funds that are no longer utilized and funds that require technical changes / clean-up in the statute. To date, 159 fund items have been identified and addressed through BFR legislation.

During 2021, 81 mandate recommendations were submitted by 18 state agencies and 75 fund-related items were proposed by GOMB. Following the review protocol, 48 mandates and 75 fund items will be reviewed by the BFR Commission.

Strengthening Legislative Partnerships

The BFR Commission has always valued its partners in the General Assembly. The Commission includes seats for all 4 caucuses, however only the House Democrats currently serve. The BFR Commission continues to seek representation from House Republicans, Senate Democrats and Senate Republicans.

As discussed in this report, efforts continue to expand awareness of State Budget Law and the principles of performance-based budgeting throughout government. In 2019, Representative Will Davis led the Commission to shape a multiprong approach to engage legislative colleagues. The plan included providing a general training on BFR and performance-based budgeting concepts for all members of the legislature, convening a joint subject matter hearing with the appropriations committees of both legislative chambers to discuss the BFR concept, and a presentation on BFR to the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus. The Commission strongly believes these efforts will increase legislator awareness of BFR and its work products and encourage greater engagement with the BFR Commission and BFR Unit. Execution of these plans was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission strives to reengage with the legislature to initiate these plans in 2022.

Sunset Reports

The Illinois Sunset Act (5 ILCS 80/5) mandates the Governor's Office of Management and Budget report on programs scheduled for termination under the act to the Governor on an annual basis and the General Assembly bi-annually. Since 2019, the BFR Unit has compiled 53 Sunset Reports.

American Rescue Plan Act Reporting

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) has provided the state with a unique opportunity to fund projects that will assist in the recovery for Illinois and provide relief from the effects the COVID-19 pandemic. The Act dictates how available funds can be used and specifies annual and quarterly performance reporting requirements of project funded with ARPA dollars. The federal government strongly encourages states to pursue projects that are evidence based and/or use the monies to conduct program evaluations. GOMB and the BFR Unit have provided guidance and resources to state agencies to support the use of evidence-based programs. Previous statewide initiatives under BFR established a portfolio of programs, implemented logic model training, and institutionalized periodic performance data collection position Illinois for compliance with ARPA requirements. As funding decisions are discussed, the BFR Unit will remain a resource for legislators and state agencies to determine the level of evidence supporting a project which will help inform Illinois ARPA spending plans.