

# Budgeting for Results 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Commission Report

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*November 1, 2023*



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## A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs

November 1, 2023

To Governor Pritzker and Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the Budgeting for Results (BFR) Commission, we are pleased to submit the Commission's 13th annual report. This report highlights a broad range of ongoing initiatives and work products that exemplify execution of the Commission's mission to be both an advocate for, and driver of, performance-based budgeting in the Illinois. 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. In response to federal priorities to drive states and jurisdictions to utilize evidence-based programming, Illinois is leading by example in large part due to its budget law that governs performance-based budgeting.

In addition to showcasing accomplishments from 2023, this report also respectfully acknowledges the retirement of two long-tenured BFR Commissioners. Commission Co-Chair Jim Lewis served 12 years of continuous service as both a Commissioner and Co-Chair. Jim succeeded Co-Chair Steve Schnorf in guiding the development and enhancement of the comprehensive program assessment process utilized today. In addition, we acknowledge Co-Chair Kathy Saltmarsh who retired from the Commission this past June. Kathy was extremely active in promoting the principles of BFR and was instrumental in establishing collaborations that implemented the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model utilized today. The BFR Commission expresses great thanks to these commissioners.

As statutorily required, BFR continues to be an integral component of performance-based budgeting in Illinois state government. This report details the work of the BFR Commission and creates an invitation 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](http://www.Budget.Illinois.gov). We welcome your engagement.

We thank you for your support for this important work.

Sincerely,

Rep. William Davis  
Co-Chair

## Budgeting for Results Commission<sup>1</sup>

**Co-Chair: James Lewis Ph.D. – Term ended 12/31/22**

Senior Researcher, University of Illinois at Chicago

**Co-Chair: Honorable William Davis**

State Representative

**Senator Meg Loughran Cappel**

State Senator

**Curt Clemons-Mosby**

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

**Meta Darnell– Term ended 4/30/23**

Chief Financial Officer, Department of Natural Resources

**Pete Duncan**

County Clerk, Macoupin County

**Jesse Elam**

Deputy Executive Director, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

**Patrick Nolan**

Chief of Staff, Department of Central Management Services

**Brittany Maruna**

Budget Officer, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

**Anthony Pascente– Term ended 2/23/23**

Acting Director, Department of Central Management Services

**Kathy Saltmarsh– Term ended 6/30/23**

Executive Director, Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council

**Jose Sanchez – Term ended 5/17/23**

President, Norwegian American Hospital

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<sup>1</sup> Current Commissioner unless otherwise noted

## Staff Support

### Governor's Office of Management and Budget

**Alexis Sturm**

Director

**Jennifer Butler**

Deputy Director, Accountability and Results

**Curt Clemons-Mosby**

Director, Budgeting for Results

**Robert Rieke**

Data Manager, Budgeting for Results

**Aaron Albrecht**

Budget Analyst, Budgeting for Results

**Sophia Ronis**

Administrative Assistant

## Executive Summary

- Established under State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the Budgeting for Results Commission (the “Commission”) is appointed by the Governor to provide advice in setting statewide results and outcome areas, and best practices in program performance evaluation and benefit-cost analysis.
- The Commission and BFR Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget are responsible for enhancing Illinois’ comprehensive methodology to evaluate program performance. The objective of statewide program analysis is to aid in quantifying program impacts and to inform decision makers as programs are compared across results and outcomes areas.
- The program evaluation framework developed under the BFR Commission utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) the benefit-cost model, and (3) the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).
  - IPRS is the state’s web-based repository for collecting program performance data from over 400 state agency programs. State agencies utilize IPRS to report programmatic-level data to GOMB on a regular basis.
  - The Illinois benefit-cost model utilizes clearinghouses on hundreds of evidence-based programs and national best practices in state-level programming.
  - The SPART is an integrated program evaluation tool that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative elements. The SPART analyzes program performance to assign overall program ratings that allow policymakers to compare programs within and across statewide result areas.
- The benefit-cost model and the SPART have significantly enhanced the state’s ability to perform program analytics. Using evidence-based program assessment reports to inform the state budget process is a tangible deliverable from the BFR mandate. In alignment with the federal government’s emphasis on evidence-based programs, the BFR Commission continues to promote the use of evidence-based program reports in the budget process.
- The Commission and the BFR Unit hosted a virtual annual public hearing attended by more than 65 participants where a panel of experts discussed alternative methods for measuring recidivism and the impact of recidivism.
  - The panel of experts highlighted that the diverse profile of offenders suggests that a single method for measuring recidivism is inadequate. Research suggests using multiple measures of success and a consistent, yet tailored approach aligned to the profile of the offender.
- To date, the Commission has identified, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal cumulatively 327 statutory mandates and 262 funds.
  - During the Spring 2023 legislative session, the BFR Commission Introduced four bills in the General Assembly. These include House Bills (HB): HB3856, HB3857, HB3902, and HB3903. House Bills 3902 and 3903 were consolidated into an omnibus bill in HB3856 (P.A. 103-363). HB3857 did not pass, and its contents were amended into the FY24 Budget Implementation Bill.
  - HB 3856 modified or repealed 26 mandates and 23 funds.
  - In the Summer of 2023, the Commission authorized an additional 20 mandates and 27 fund cleanup items for the 2023 Annual Report.
  - A list of mandates and fund cleanup items is provided as Appendix C.
- As referenced above under mandate relief, HB3857 was enacted to clarify and update statutory language concerning Budgeting for Results in State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25). This updated codified procedures, terminology, and practices that have been operational since the statute

became law in 2010. To support this statutory update, by-laws for the BFR Commission were drafted and approved in August 2023 to effectuate the operation of the Commission.

- This report includes updates on five recommendations from the 2022 BFR Annual Report. In addition, four new recommendations have been identified by the BFR Commission to be addressed during calendar year 2024. The recommendations include continuing to customize the benefit-cost model to include programs outside of the existing policy domains, updating program evaluation methods, 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

The Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget continues to implement and enhance performance-based budgeting. 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 toward measuring the performance of each government program and determining the program’s impact within a set of predefined statewide priority outcomes. The Unit continues to identify ways to implement its core mission through a series of annual projects. These projects help increase efficiency in state operations, improve the use of taxpayer dollars, and help inform budgeting decisions to optimize the achievement of statewide outcomes.

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

- The allocation of tax dollars to fund programs rather than line items;
- 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.

### **BFR Quick Facts:**

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

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



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

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

### BFR in the Budget Process

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

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

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

Result Area	Statewide Outcome	Definition
<b>Education</b>	Improve School Readiness and Student Success for All	Increase percentage of Illinoisans equipped with skills and knowledge needed for postsecondary and workforce success.
<b>Economic Development</b>	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.
<b>Public Safety</b>	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.
<b>Human Services</b>	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.
<b>Healthcare</b>	Improve Overall Health of Illinoisans	Lower healthcare costs by improving the health of Illinoisans.
<b>Environment and Culture</b>	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.
<b>Government Services</b>	Support Basic Functions of Government	Improve the basic infrastructure of state government and provide the tools necessary to operate more efficiently and achieve statewide outcomes.

## **Legislative Tasks**

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

Mandate relief provides state agencies the opportunity to submit burdensome or outdated mandates to the Unit along with a recommendation to change or repeal. The Commission determines if the recommended mandate action meets the criteria of the mandate relief process. The Commission votes on the set of mandates to be included in 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 BFR Unit is also responsible for administration of the Regulatory Sunset Act (5 ILCS 80). Specific sunset report activity is mandated by the act which ensures that programs scheduled for termination are reviewed for performance and reported to the General Assembly and the Governor's office. The Unit facilitates information gathering from the state agency administering the sunset program, drafts and obtains sign-off on each sunset study, and distributes the final reports to the General Assembly and the Governor's office.

## **Progress Report**

### **Comprehensive Program Assessment**

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

BFR's comprehensive program assessment framework utilizes three tools: (1) the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) The Illinois Benefit-Cost Model (IBCM) and (3) the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART). These tools have distinct purposes and collectively enable BFR to produce assessments.

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

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

Finally, BFR developed the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART). SPART data collected in IPRS and from other agency sources is analyzed along with the benefit-cost model to generate a comprehensive program assessment score. The program assessment score enables decision makers to draw comparisons between programs and evaluate impacts within and across Result Areas.<sup>2</sup> The SPART tool consists of weighted questions that aid in determining if the Illinois program is operated utilizing best practices identified in the benefit-cost analysis. The program assessment also considers analysis of program performance metrics and operational practices. The points assigned to each question equate to a numerical program score ranging from one to one hundred. Numerical scores represent four categories of program performance: effective, moderately effective, marginal, and not effective. The SPART provides a universal rating classification to allow policymakers and the public to more easily compare programs and their performance based on qualitative analysis.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 SPART program ratings and score ranges.

<b>Performing Programs</b>		
<b>Effective</b>	<b>75-100</b>	<b>Programs that set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency.</b>
<b>Moderately Effective</b>	<b>50-74</b>	<b>Programs that set ambitious goals and are well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management to achieve better results.</b>
<b>Marginal</b>	<b>25-49</b>	<b>Programs that need to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability, or strengthen management practices.</b>
<b>Non-Performing Programs</b>		
<b>Ineffective</b>	<b>0-24</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>Results Not Demonstrated</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Programs which have not developed acceptable performance goals or have not gathered data necessary to determine how the program is performing.</b>

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

## **Benefit-cost Analysis Professional Development**

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

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

## **Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)**

All jurisdictions have an obligation to ensure taxpayer dollars are spent wisely, efficiently and with transparency. Illinois' established accountability for the use of public funds is strengthened through two statewide initiatives: Budgeting for Results (BFR) and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA; 30 ILCS 708). These initiatives drive performance and outcomes and seek to maximize the utilization of public funds for the purposes intended.

On average, Illinois spends approximately \$26.6 billion in annual federal financial assistance. Roughly \$15.8 billion is distributed annually through state-issued grant agreements between state grant-making agencies and grantees. Approximately \$12 billion of the state-issued grants are used for federal fund match requirements. Community-based organizations, not-for-profits and others utilize grants to carry out essential programs and services to constituents statewide. Grantees deliver essential services to the most vulnerable citizens, including the development of children. Illinois uses grant funds to provide training and skill development to those entering and adapting to the workforce. There is a direct correlation between state government accomplishments and successful programming within the grantee community.

At the federal level, Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200, and U.S. Treasury guidance continues to emphasize performance and outcomes expected from public funding, The federal government is strongly advocating for evidence-based programming to drive intended outcomes from limited public funds. With joint BFR and GATA emphasis on performance-based budgeting and transparency in funds utilization, Illinois is uniquely prepared to carry out federal expectations. The Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) includes an inventory of more than 400 state programs and more than 2,000 program performance

measures.<sup>3</sup> The Catalog of State Financial Assistance (CSFA) contains more than 2,500 programs and nearly 47,000 awards to more than 9,200 grantees. In Illinois, IPRS and CSFA data is available to inform stakeholders about programs and services offered and outcomes achieved through public funds.

Illinois remains committed leading by example through these GATA and BFR frameworks to support the administration of public funds. State law sets federally-based requirements for lifecycle grant management and a statewide budgeting methodology where each priority must be justified annually according to merit rather than the amount appropriated in the preceding year. Public funds transparency and accountability are underlying tenants of both GATA and BFR. Through both initiatives, Illinois communicates how funds are used and promotes the outcomes generated through those programs and services.

### Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

In accordance with current statute, the 2023 BFR public hearing was held virtually on the WebEx platform Wednesday, July 19, 2023. The hearing was attended by more than 65 people including private and not-for-profit sector representatives, state agency Chief Results Officers and program personnel.

This year the Commission heard from a panel of experts discussing alternate methods for measuring recidivism and its impacts. The panel included:

- Alyssa Williams, Acting Assistant Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections
- Dr. Lily Gleicher, Senior Supervisory Research Scientist for the Bail Project
- Dr. Megan Alderden, Associate Professor and Department Chair of Criminology at DePaul University

The hearing highlighted research that suggested using multiple measures of success when evaluating recidivism. The experts noted that analysis cannot solely focus on whether an individual becomes re-incarcerated. They emphasized a consistent yet tailored approach considering the factors impacting success at the individual level. Barriers to success for this population as well as the individual's circumstances must be considered to determine post-release success. Consideration must be given to challenges with data, funding, and engagement.

A recording of the 2023 BFR public hearing is available at:

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

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<sup>3</sup> A separate Coronavirus Performance Reporting System (CPRS) was developed based on the IPRS framework to track American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) project performance data.

## Chief Results Officers

Chief Results Officers (CROs) are vital to the integration of Budgeting for Results principles in each agency. Throughout the year, CROs work with BFR staff to maintain the agency’s program inventory and align the mission of the agency’s work to the appropriate outcome measures. CROs have an important annual budget development role to assist with finalizing IPRS data to improve program definitions and performance metrics. CROs also participate in BFR Commission meetings. The Unit’s relationship with each CRO helps create a partnership needed to accomplish comprehensive program assessments and respond to evolving data collection needs. As the budget development process for Fiscal Year 2025 gets underway, CROs will play an important role in providing vital performance information for the IPRS system which integrates to the GOMB Budget Book system. To ensure clear lines of communication and clarity of roles, the BFR Unit held a virtual training summit for CROs on October 3, 2023. This summit is responsive to the BFR Commission recommendation initiated in the 2021 BFR Annual Report. The Summit was well attended by state agency CROs and CFOs and laid a solid foundation for the start of the Fiscal Year 2025 budget process.

## Commission Working Groups

### BFR Mandate from 2022 Mandates Review Working Group

Based on the BFR Commission recommendation as reported in the 2022 BFR Annual Report, in July 2023, The contents of House Bill 3857, which clarify and update statutory language concerning Budgeting for Results in State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), were amended into the FY24 Budget Implementation Bill, which was signed into law. This updated codified procedures, terminology, and practices that have been operational since the statute became law in 2010. In addition, the BFR Unit drafted, and the Commission approved BFR Commission by-laws needed to effectuate the updated statutory language. The by-laws were approved by a unanimous vote of the BFR Commissioners during the August 25, 2023, business meeting.

### 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 328 statutory mandates and 262 funds within the State Treasury.



During the Spring 2023 legislative session, the BFR Commission Introduced four bills in the General Assembly. These include House Bills (HB): HB3856, HB3857, HB3902, and HB3903. House Bills 3902 and 3903 were consolidated into an omnibus bill in HB3856 (P.A. 103-363). HB3857 did not pass, and its contents were amended into the FY24 Budget Implementation Bill. HB 3856 modified or repealed 26 mandates and 23 funds.

In the Summer of 2023, the BFR Mandates Working Group asked agencies to identify unduly burdensome statutory mandates. The Mandates Working Group met August 22, 2023, to conduct an initial review of agency recommendations. The Commission is grateful for the participation of the Budget Directors and staff from each of the four caucuses of the General Assembly. Following the review, the working group recommended 20 mandates from seven state agencies and two universities to the full BFR Commission for approval.

In addition to the mandate review, the Mandate Working Group and the BFR Commission also considered modification of 27 funds of the State Treasury, which are no longer active or have errors in their statutory language. The Commission approved all the recommended mandates and all the state fund clean-up items. A full list of the approved mandates and fund modifications is included as Appendix C of this report.

## **Progress Update on 2022 Commission Recommendations**

### **Customize Benefit-Cost Model**

The BFR Unit continues to utilize the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model framework designed in 2017. The model as currently configured has a limited scope and does not cover all policy areas of Illinois state government. For example, government services and administration are not included under the current model. The Unit is working to expand the model to ensure it is applicable to all state programs. Consequently, the Unit needs to expand partnerships with external organizations to broaden the policy domain focus. This will ensure rigorous and vetted methods are applied to Illinois' program assessment and related work as the model expands.

### **Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology**

The Budgeting for Results program assessment methodology was guided, in part, by the federal Office of Management & Budget's work. The Unit has begun a review of current guidance from the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Evaluation Sciences to refresh our tools and templates and ensure the Unit's resource citations accurately reflect current, best practices. Due to the scale of this undertaking, work on this recommendation will continue into calendar 2024.

### **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. At the Commission's recommendation,

the BFR staff studied state-funded health-related programming to identify the programs and amounts appropriated for treatment and the programs and amounts appropriated for prevention. Utilizing input from state agency program leadership with subject matter expertise in this area, the Unit segmented the appropriations for prevention and treatment within the Fiscal Year 2024 enacted state budget.

The Unit presented its findings to the Commission at the August 25, 2023, bi-monthly business meeting. The study quantified that 98.9% of the FY24 healthcare budget was designated as treatment and 1.1% was designated at prevention. The Commission requested a review of academic literature and best practices to determine if there is an optimal balance between treatment and prevention funding. The findings from the responsive literature review were reported at the September 29, 2023, bi-monthly business meeting. In summary, the review indicated that a balance between treatment and prevention funding is optimal. However, Illinois, like other jurisdictions and the nation, invest a greater portion of healthcare dollars on treatment-related initiatives. Both reports are reproduced in their entirety in Appendix D and E of this report.

### **Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion**

BFR staff continue to focus on applying the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model to estimate the cost effectiveness of state programs as part of the SPART process. Resource constraints have limited the number of program assessments the unit is able to complete annually. External challenges include limited comparable programs in the model library and lack of national studies with which to establish effect sizes. To increase the number of completed assessments, the BFR Unit is considering utilizing high quality, complete, independent evaluations of state programs to supplement what is available within the model library. The Unit will continue to pursue this recommendation in calendar 2024.

### **Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise**

While the BFR Unit continues to recruit for an on-staff economist, efforts continue to establish a network of professionals with experience conducting benefit-cost analysis for ad-hoc professional support. These subject matter experts advise staff and answer questions on various components of benefit-cost analysis related to the Unit's comprehensive program assessments.

In 2023, all members of the BFR Unit joined the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis (SBCA), which "works to improve the theory and practice of benefit-cost analysis and support evidence-based policy decisions." This membership gives the Unit access to subject matter experts from around the world. In Calendar 2024, the Unit will work to establish additional connections with our partners at state universities.

### **Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2024**

The Commission makes the following recommendations for 2024:

- **Customize Benefit-Cost Model** - The Budgeting for Results Unit has utilized the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model framework since 2017. The BFR Unit continues efforts to expand the model to encompass variables such as race, ethnicity, geography, and other important variables within this program assessments. In 2024, the BFR Unit should work to increase internal expertise so it can enhance the existing benefit-cost model. Additionally, the Unit should seek to establish partnerships with external organizations to ensure rigorous and vetted methods are applied to Illinois' program assessment and related work.
- **Update the Budgeting for Results Program Evaluation Methodology** - The BFR Unit should continue reviewing current guidance from the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Evaluation Sciences to update the SPART frameworks and templates and ensure resource citations are accurate.
- **Healthcare Prevention and Treatment** - The Commission recommends BFR staff continue the study of state-funded health-related programming for the FY25 enacted budget to identify and quantify the programs and amounts appropriated for treatment and the programs and amounts appropriated for prevention.
- **Reasonable Reporting Timeframes** – Through the BFR Mandate Relief process, several state agencies identified issues with legislatively required reporting periods. Statutory reporting due dates may not account for time required to gather, analyze, and transmit required data. For example, multiple agencies identified statutory language mandating a report by July 1 for the fiscal year ending June 30, or quarterly reporting due the day after the end of the quarter. Consequently, state agencies are not able to produce reports on time, or they are submitting incomplete reports which may lead to audit findings. The Commission recommends the Legislature consider modifying reporting deadlines and suggests that due dates for annual reports are set at least three months after the end of the reporting period, while due dates for quarterly reports are set for one month after the end of the reporting period.

- **Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion** - While BFR staff has made good progress applying the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model to estimate the cost-effectiveness of state programs as part of its SPART process, resource constraints limit the number of program assessments that can be completed annually. Because program assessment reports are a value-added tool for decision makers, there is benefit to increasing the pace for completing new program assessments. To increase the number of completed assessments, the Commission recommends that where needed, material from independent evaluations of Illinois programs (e.g., when Illinois is part of a larger national study) be utilized in place of an Illinois benefit-cost analysis for the completion of SPARTs.
- **Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise** - In addition to an on-staff economist, the Unit should 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 BFR Commission takes its charge to be both an advocate for, and driver of, performance-based budgeting in Illinois very seriously. As evident in this report, the work of the Commission and the BFR Unit demonstrate a broad range of ongoing initiatives and work products that exemplify execution of mission. 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 and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act .

The Commission values existing relationships and strives to strengthen engagements with the General Assembly, the Governor's office and all stakeholders including community-based organizations, representatives of constituency groups, , and state agencies. These partnerships seek to be inclusionary and serve to advance BFR. The Commission is proud of these strong partnerships and is committed to continue working together for the people of this great state.



## Appendices

**Appendix A: Chronology**

**Appendix B: Glossary**

**Appendix C: Mandates**

**Appendix D: Healthcare Treatment/Prevention Budget Overview**

**Appendix E: Healthcare Treatment/Prevention Literature Review**

## Appendix A

### Chronology

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

- July 2010  
Public Act 96-0958 establishing the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process was signed into law by Governor Quinn.
- August 2010-January 2011,  
Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) in conjunction with the Governor's Office established the first six statewide result areas to evaluate the impact/success of state funds.
- February 2011  
GOMB presented the Governor's fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget which included state spending divided into six statewide result areas: Education, Economic Development, Public Safety and Regulation, Human Services, Quality of Life, and Government Services.
- February 2011  
Public Act 96-1529 establishing the Budgeting for Results Commission was signed into law by Governor Quinn.
- March 2011-January 2012  
GOMB worked with more than 70 state agencies, universities, boards, and commissions to delineate discrete programs linked to line-item appropriations. Each program was assigned to one of the statewide result areas to facilitate future performance measurement.

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

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

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

- March 2013

GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2014 budget, including performance measures in each agency narrative submission.

- April 2013-February 2014

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

In October 2013, GOMB partnered with Mission Measurement, a performance measurement consulting firm, to complete a pilot around one outcome area of BFR. The pilot developed and tested a methodology for evaluating the performance of State of Illinois programs within the Education result area. Funding for the pilot was provided by several private foundations including generous contributions from the Chicago Community Trust, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Steans Family Foundation, along with pro bono support from Mission Measurement Corp.

- March 2014

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

- April 2014-January 2015

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

In late 2014, GOMB developed a reporting function in IPRS utilizing a PDF format. This reporting capability enhanced transparency by allowing the performance measures to be publicly posted to the GOMB website.

- February 2015

GOMB presented the FY 2016 budget with a full year of performance measure data for each agency program.

- February 2015-August 2015

GOMB continued to work with agencies to refine programs and metrics. In August, GOMB posted the first set of IPRS program performance PDFs to the GOMB website: [Budget.Illinois.gov](http://Budget.Illinois.gov).

- September 2015-July-2016

GOMB, with support from experts in the academic community, began the development and pilot process for the State Program Analysis Reporting Tool (SPART) and the benefit-Cost analysis tool.

- July 2016-January-2017



In July 2016 the BFR Commission established the Benefit-Cost Analysis (CBA) Working Group. The working group was tasked to examine the catalog of state programs to identify significant gaps in the data available to conduct cost-benefit analysis, and to make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies. Furthermore, the working group was assigned the responsibility to identify a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state programs to produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The Working Group met throughout the summer and fall.

- February 2017  
Based upon the recommendation of the CBA Working Group, the BFR Commission passed unanimously a resolution encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First cost-benefit analysis model, developed by Pew Results First Initiative, as the standard CBA model to be implemented as a component of the SPART. The Commission further recommended that GOMB add at least one additional FTE to implement the model.
- March 2017  
GOMB signed a letter of intent with the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative to begin use of the Results First model in Illinois.
- April 2017  
GOMB worked with Legislative members of the BFR Commission to move the 2017 BFR Mandates Relief bill (SB1936) through the legislative process.
- June 2017  
GOMB hired a full-time data analyst to oversee the implementation of the Results First CBA model. In addition, GOMB, in conjunction with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC), identified the Adult Criminal Justice domain as the first area to employ the Results First Model to general analysis of programs.
- July 2017  
GOMB, SPAC, and IDOC participated in training and discussion on the Results First Model with representatives from the Pew Results First Initiative. BFR staff engaged with SPAC and IDOC to begin collecting the initial data necessary to conduct a CBA analysis.
- August 2017 - September 2017  
BFR worked with IDOC to compile a program inventory of the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain. Once completed, BFR matched Illinois state-funded programs to the evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. BFR and IDOC identified three programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for further analysis: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. BFR determined through the clearinghouse matching process that the design of these three programs match established best practices that rigorous research has shown to reduce criminal recidivism.
- September 2017 – October 2017  
BFR collected and calculated all the data needed to run the Results First benefit-cost analysis model on the three pilot programs. BFR also conducted an SPART evaluation for each program.

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

BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v2.0.

- December 2019  
BFR completed and published the Illinois Performance Dashboard v1.0.
- May 2020  
BFR hired a Data Analyst.
- August 2020  
BFR completed its initial review of Illinois horizontal capital investments run by the Department of Transportation.
- September - October 2020  
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Licensed Recovery Home program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.
- December 2020  
Hired BFR Budget Analyst
- February - March 2021  
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Oxford House program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.
- April 2021  
Successful passage and signing into law of Public Act 102-510, the repeal of the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947
- April 2021  
Created a Data Visualization that displays the work of all program assessments in one central, publicly available location
- June 2021  
BFR completed a substance use disorder provider survey to compile a program inventory of services for people with substance use disorder
- August 2021  
BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery
- September 2021  
BFR presented a report on the utilization of BFR products and reports by the General Assembly, Governor's Office, and the Public
- October 2021  
BFR convened a meeting of state agency CROs to provide a briefing on the FY 2023 budget development process

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

- October 2023  
BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the FY25 budget development process

## Appendix B

### Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix C

### Mandates

## Statutory Mandates Recommended For Repeal or Modification September 2023

### State Universities

**Agency: Western Illinois University and Illinois State University**

**Statute Amended: 110 ILCS 675/20-170**

**Mandate Description:** The mandate requires a report to the Illinois Board of Higher Education of actual earnings and benefits of university administrators, managerial directors and faculty for each fiscal year ending June 30 by July 1.

**Problem Statement:** The universities have no objection to the mandate requirement, only to the immediate July 1 due date that leaves little time to accomplish the report and include data from the final June pay periods of the fiscal year. With a due date only one day after the close of the fiscal year, preparation requires initial estimations in June and a very compressed time to finalize the report. This leads to duplication of effort in running estimates and actuals and requires manual finalization of the report to meet the deadline.

**Solution offered by legislation:** - Amends Section to change reporting deadline to August 1<sup>st</sup>.

### Illinois Department of Corrections

**Agency: Illinois Department of Corrections**

**Statute Amended: 730 ILCS 5/3-14-2.5(b)**

**Mandate Description:** The mandate requires the Department to send a copy of all progress reports completed on sex offenders who are extended supervised mandatory release to the Prisoner Review Board and the Chief of Police and Sheriff in the municipality and county in which the sex offender resides and is registered.



Problem Statement: The Department has received audit findings for the last two audit cycles (FY19/20 and FY21/22) titled: Noncompliance with extended supervision of sex offender requirements of the Unified Code of Corrections. There is concern that progress reports might contain health information in the form of mental health treatment and medication compliance records, other external ailments which require medical follow up triggering movement requests, or other related issues which could cause HIPPA violations and unanticipated liability for DOC if the information is mishandled, misfiled, or inadvertently released.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amends section. Provides PRB and Sherriff's Office the information upon their request.

Working Group Questions / Follow-up: What are chiefs of police and Sheriffs are using in lieu of this report? Has the agency had conversations with local law enforcement about this recently?

Answer: The Department is not aware of any other reports being used for any other function of a law enforcement nature regarding the parole population. The chiefs of police and sheriffs are not responsible for case management of the parole population, which is a function of the parole division of the Department of Corrections. IDOC has consulted with The Sheriffs' Association, and they approve of the proposed changes.

## **Department of Human Services**

**Agency: Illinois Department of Human Services**

**Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 1305/10-63**

Mandate Description: Requires the Division to establish and support the Call4Calm text line, a free service available 24/7 to Illinois residents seeking mental health and emotional support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Problem Statement: Out of date: This service has been replaced with the new 988 Suicide and the Crisis Lifeline text service is now operational. 988 (P.L. 116-172) not only encapsulates services previously provided by Call4Calm, but it is also much more comprehensive. It offers call, text, and chat options related to any mental health crisis, whereas Call4Calm only helped via text and focused on mental health concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic. 988 in combination with the Community Emergency Services and Support Act (50 ILCS 754) extend

past texting and offers mobile crisis and stabilization services as well as linkage to resources and continued care/support options via referrals.

Negative Impact: Continuing Call4Calm is still legislatively mandated but is no longer active because 988 provides the same services and more. This may result in a negative audit finding. Technically, the state does offer a text line in 988, however, it is not specifically Call4Calm.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeals Section

## Department of Labor

**Agency: Illinois Department of Labor**

**Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 615**

**Mandate Description:** This mandate requires IDOL to administer a grant program (previously funded at approximately \$620,000 annually; plus \$50,000 for staff salaries) to help prepare homemakers who have lost their financial support (such as via divorce or becoming a widow) to enter the workforce. This mandate has not been funded since 2008.

**Problem Statement:** This mandate has not been funded since FY 2008. The FY 2009 State Budget included a regular appropriation for this program; however, it was line-item vetoed by Governor Blagojevich (Public Act 095-0731) and has not been appropriated since, indicating that the General Assembly does not intend for IDOL to continue these activities. In fact, a bill (HB1007) in the 96th General Assembly to restore funding to the program did not make it out of committee; and while appropriation for the program appeared on early FY2009 budget drafts, it does not appear in the final product.

The 2009 Department audit found that “The decrease in the Displaced Homemaker Grant during Fiscal Year 2009 resulted from the loss of this grant. The amounts expended during Fiscal Year 2009 were limited to salaries for Department employees for a review of proposals prior to program deletion.” IDOL’s Internal Auditor has advised that a repeal of this statute would prevent future audit findings.

In 2014, the General Assembly amended the Vocational Education Act to change IDOL’s representative on the Gender Equity Advisory Committee (administered by ISBE) from the Displaced Homemaker Program Manager to “an appointee of the Director of Labor,” further codifying the dissolution of the program.

There has been no further filed legislation to reinstate funding for the program.

Solution offered by legislation: - Act Repeal

Working Group Questions / Follow Up: Sen Cappel and Senate Democrat Caucus staff would like to follow up on this to make the mandate subject to appropriation and/or to transfer the program to DCEO.

Answer: DCEO and Senate Democrat staff approve of making this mandate subject to appropriation and striking section 8 to return the program to DCEO.

## **Department of Veterans Affairs**

**Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs**

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 2805/2.07

Mandate Description: This mandate requires IDVA to submit a biannual report on direct care in its five state-run veterans' homes. The statute states that the report is due "by January 1 and July 1" of each year. Subsequently, IDVA submits the report on 12/31 and 6/30.

Problem Statement: The mandate negatively impacts the agency in three ways. First, it creates an administrative burden for the staff who compile and submit the report. For both reports, the data that needs to be reported goes through 12/31 and 6/30—the same days the reports are due. Given that the data needs to be compiled for all five homes, it makes it very difficult to add the day of data to the overall report and submit it on the same exact day. IDVA's Home Administrators and Senior Home Administrators are tasked with this, and these staff members run IDVA's five veterans' homes. While they handle many administrative responsibilities, day-of issues and immediate situations can occur in IDVA's homes which are 24/7 facilities.

Second, the communicable diseases report includes major complaints raised by residents. Were there to be multiple grievances from 12/31 or 6/30, it is possible that they would not be included in the original report. The reports are typically submitted before close of business on 6/30 or 12/31; however, the facilities are 24/7 facilities. A grievance from after 5PM on 6/30 or 12/31 would require staff to submit an amended report, adding yet another administrative burden.

Third, a due date of 12/31 is challenging due to the holiday season. Many staff are out of the office on 12/31. Given that compiling this report is a group effort (five home administrators,

one senior homes administrator and a legislative liaison), it is rare that all seven individuals are in the office on 12/31.

Furthermore, IDVA has received audit findings related to the direct care report. IDVA received an audit finding for 20 ILCS 2805/2.07 in its 2018-2020 compliance examination (p. 20). The finding stated that the Department filed the direct care report 21 days late. IDVA also received an audit finding several years prior for 20 ILCS 2805/2.07 in its 2010-2012 compliance examination (p.32); however, this finding was related to statistical inaccuracies in the report.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amends Act to change due dates to February 1st and August 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs**

**Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 2805/2.13**

Mandate Description: The mandate requires IDVA to submit a biannual report on communicable diseases in its five state-run veterans' homes. This report is also due "by January 1 and July 1" of each year. Subsequently, IDVA submits the report on 12/31 and 6/30.

Problem Statement: The mandate negatively impacts the agency in three ways. First, it creates an administrative burden for the staff who compile and submit the report. For both reports, the data that needs to be reported goes through 12/31 and 6/30—the same days the reports are due. Given that the data needs to be compiled for all five homes, it makes it very difficult to add the day of data to the overall report and submit it on the same exact day. IDVA's Home Administrators and Senior Home Administrators are tasked with this, and these staff members run IDVA's five veterans' homes. While they handle many administrative responsibilities, day of issues and immediate situations can occur in IDVA's homes which are 24/7 facilities.

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Solution offered by legislation: Amends Act to change due dates to February 1st and August 1<sup>st</sup>.

## **Department of Public Health**

**Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health**

**Statute Amended: 410 ILCS 245**

Mandate Description: This statute mandates reporting of Reye's Syndrome cases to the Illinois Department of Public Health. The statute was revised in 1982 to mandate guidelines for the study, research, control, and prevention of Reye's Syndrome in Illinois. At the time the Act became effective, there were over 500 cases a year of Reye's Syndrome (an often-fatal illness in children causing brain and liver swelling) being reported in the United States. Thankfully, this is no longer the case.

Problem Statement: There has been a dramatic decline in the number of reported cases of Reye's Syndrome since 1981, and Illinois has not seen a reported case in the last 25 years. Due to the extremely low incidence rates, DPH requests for the statute to be repealed. Repealing will eliminate staff time devoted to maintaining surveillance and creating reports for a condition that has not been reported in over 25 years. IDPH will continue to have information about Reye's Syndrome on its website for physicians and the public, including guidance that (a) parents should not give their children aspirin, unless recommended by a doctor, and (b) because Reye's Syndrome is so rare, any child thought to have it should be urgently tested for treatable genetic disorders that can mimic Reye Syndrome. IDPH's website will also link to the website for the National Reyes Syndrome Foundation and the NIH webpage with information about Reye's Syndrome.

Solution offered by legislation: Act Repeal.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health**

**Statute Amended:** 410 ILCS 525/4

**Mandate Description:** Current law gives the Health and Hazardous Substances Coordinating Council the following duties:

- (i) to oversee and ensure the effective administration of this Act by the Department;
- (ii) to coordinate and facilitate the collection of information by the Department under this Act;
- (iii) to initiate and coordinate efforts to obtain private or public grants to fund the Registry;
- (iv) to approve the annual report issued by the Department pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 6 of this Act; and
- (v) to establish guidelines, as it deems necessary or desirable, for the effective administration of this Act.

**Problem Statement:** Although IDPH has not received an audit finding, the agency believes it is unduly burdensome to bring the Council together to approve the annual report. IDPH Registry staff complete the requirements in the Act, and a Council is not necessary to complete those requirements. IDPH believes that efficiency can be increased by removing the requirement that the Council approve the annual report, as this additional step is unduly burdensome to the operations of the agency. Inquiries have been made of the agencies represented on the Council and all have confirmed their agreement that this mandate should be repealed.

**Solution offered by legislation:** - Repeal language establishing the council.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health**

**Statute Amended:**

Advisory Board on Community Health Workers, 20 ILCS 2335/10;  
Electronic Health Records Task Force, 20 ILCS 3934

**Mandate Description:** These statutes mandate that IDPH administer boards, commissions, or task forces, which often require reports or other work product to be completed by the board.

**Problem Statement:** These mandated boards and commissions are being proposed for repeal as both boards are currently inactive and have completed their required work. This subjects IDPH to the potential for future audit findings.

The Electronic Health Records Task Force has completed its statutory requirements and IDPH recommends repeal. The Advisory Board on Community Health Workers has completed its statutory requirements and has completed its report, which can be found here: <https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/files/publications/do-chw-report-1-19-16.pdf>

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeal language authorizing both boards.

## **Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

**Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

**Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 605/605-360**

**Mandate Description:** This requires DCEO to create a Technology Innovation and Commercialization Grants-In-Aid Council within DCEO to review and make recommendations on grants for research and development in high technology and service sectors.

**Problem Statement:** The grant program (20 ILCS 605/605-355) that Council is to aid is permissive, but the Council is not permissive. Agency recommends making the Council permissive to align with grant program that Council is to aid (which is permissive).

**Solution offered by legislation:** - Amends Section – Makes permissive.

**Working Group Questions / Follow Up:** Commissioner Nolan asks if the council is needed to make grants or if it can be subject to appropriation.

**Answer:** Commissioner Nolan writes that there is no need for follow up on this question.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

**Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 605/605-820**

**Mandate Description:** The mandate requires that the state and service delivery areas (now known as local workforce innovation areas (LWIAs)) hold public hearings on their respective Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) training plans before submission for approval to their governing bodies.

Problem Statement: The federal JTPA, which ended in 2000, was replaced by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014. It is out of date as it references a federal program that no longer exists.

Solution offered by legislation: - Section repeal- repeal out of date JTPA language.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 630

Mandate Description: The mandate requires that the Governor appoint an Emergency Employment Development Coordinator. This Coordinator would work with local workforce innovation areas to create a plan to provide employment and training services to dislocated workers. These services include wage reimbursement for work-based learning opportunities, stipends, payment for tuition and related supplies and providing supportive services.

Problem Statement: This mandate is out of date, redundant, and DCEO has received audit findings. The agency currently has workforce programs in place, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and the Job Training and Economic Development Program, that address the intent of this act. DCEO has received several audit findings for noncompliance with portions of the Act with the most recent being in the FY21/22 Compliance audit for not having the Emergency Employment Development Coordinator.

This program is duplicative of a recommendation in the Governor's Commission on Workforce Equity and Access which suggests the appointment of a Chief Workforce Officer.

Solution offered by legislation: - Repeals the Act.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 701/40 thru 45

Mandate Description: This mandate requires the Department to establish and coordinate the High Technology School-to-Work Program

Problem Statement: This mandate is out of date and references a program that is no longer active or funded. The services that currently address the IT industry and occupations in high schools are offered through a variety of other employment and training programs such as the Workforce Innovation Opportunities Act and Job Training Economic Development.



Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section – Makes permissive.

**Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

**Statute Amended: 305 ILCS 22/35**

**Mandate Description:** It is the recommendation of DCEO that the Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund be repealed. During the initial years of the fund, DCEO was able to successfully utilize the funding provided from the Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund to improve the lives of low-income Illinois families. However, given the significant barriers that have arisen in the years after the fund's creation, it no longer has the capacity to provide the impact as initially intended. DCEO proposes that any residual moneys available in the fund be transferred to the Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund to be utilized to provide energy assistance payments to eligible low-income households according to the LIHEAP program rules. Additionally, there have been no expenditures for 14 years and no appropriation in 6 of the last 7 years.

**Problem Statement:** Although the fund has enabled DCEO to assist thousands of low-income Illinois households that may have otherwise been without utility service, many barriers exist that prevent DCEO from utilizing the fund to effectively help the struggling Illinois families for whom this fund was created. The following issues prevent DCEO from achieving the goals of the fund: (1) Requirement that the funds collected be utilized in the county of origin presents administrative challenges; (2) The fundraising efforts for this fund are in direct competition with the "dollar more" initiatives of many of the larger utilities in the state, which significantly reduce the contributions; and (3) The significant reduction in contributions to the fund over the past several years has resulted in an insufficient amount of funding to make any real impact toward the fund's initial purpose.

**Solution offered by legislation:** - Section Repeal – Repeals the fund and transfers residual moneys to the Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund.

## **Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

**Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

**Statute Amended: 30 ILCS 708/15**

**30 ILCS 708/45(b)**

Mandate Description: The Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) statute incorporates federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR 200) by reference. Uniform Guidance was updated which included changes to citation numbering. GATA statute needs to be updated to list the current, correct 2 CFR 200 citations. This citation correction does not make any material changes to GATA statute.

Problem Statement: GATA Admin Rules were amended effective May 2023. JCAR advised GOMB that these corrections to Uniform Guidance citations in GATA statute are needed to comply with the amended rules. An audit finding could result if GATA statute is not updated to incorporate by reference accurate Uniform Guidance citations. GOMB requests GATA statute be amended to correct the federal Uniform Guidance citation references. This amendment allows GOMB to be compliant with GATA administrative rules.

Solution offered by legislation: Amends Act.

**Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

Statute Amended: 30 ILCS 105/8.25; 30 ILCS 330/12; 30 ILCS 330/15; 30 ILCS 390/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 395/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 400/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 405/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 410/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 415/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 420/Act rep.

Mandate Description: The various Acts being repealed provided statutory authorization for the state to issue bonds. However, authority for issuance of new bonds for those same purposes shifted to the General Obligation Bond Act (30 ILCS 330) per Public Act 83-1490 in 1984. No new bonds have been issued under the old Acts since 1984, and all bonds that had been issued under the authority of those Acts have been paid off.

Amendments to the State Finance Act remove (1) obsolete language regarding general obligation bond debt service transfers from the Park and Conservation Fund in accordance with 30 ILCS 105/8.25b, which was repealed by Public Act 102-1071, and (2) language regarding a one-time transfer from the Park and Conservation Fund to the General Revenue Fund which occurred in fiscal year 1992.

Amendments to the General Obligation Bond Act remove references to the repealed Acts and make conforming changes to ensure continuity of funds that had been established under the Acts being repealed that are still active in the State treasury.

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

The obsolete language regarding the Park and Conservation Fund could be interpreted to require transfers between funds that are no longer required to satisfy the State's debt service requirements.

Solution offered by legislation: - Act Repealed.

**Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

**Statute Amended: 20 ILCS 3005/5.1;**

**25 ILCS 130/4-2.1**

**Mandate Description:** The Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) is required to approve agency federal grant/contract/agreement applications. These applications are filed with the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (COGFA), then forwarded to GOMB by COGFA for approval, and then returned to COGFA – otherwise the federal grant is considered void.

**Problem Statement:** The mandate is an administrative burden on GOMB and fulfills no obvious purpose. Most federal grant funds come from formula grants that occur routinely every quarter, for programs such as Medicaid and education, which do not need to be re-approved. If such grants were to be voided, it would cause considerable disruption to the operation of State government.

**Solution offered by legislation:** - Amend Section to add clarifying language.

**Working Group Questions / Follow Up:** Pat Nolan had a question about what COGFA is doing with applications and that he would have an offline conversation with GOMB. CSFA captures all fed funds received but not time of application.

**Answer:** Commissioner Nolan does not need follow up on this question.

**Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

**Statute Amended: 15 ILCS 20/50-28**

**Mandate Description:** This mandate establishes the IL Youth Budget Commission

**Problem Statement:** GOMB is adding language to clarify that the IL Youth Budget Commission is an advisory commission. Making this modification will allow the Commission to meet and

conduct business virtually under the Open Meetings Act. This will allow the Commission to continue to reach a broader segment of the population and continue the positive public engagement that has been achieved under the executive orders promulgated during the COVID Emergency. This mandate should be modified to allow for continued and increased public engagement in the virtual environment.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section to add clarifying language.

**Agency: Illinois Governor's Office of Management and Budget**

**Statute Amended: 15 ILCS 20/50-25**

Mandate Description: This mandate establishes the Budgeting for Results process for state government, as well as establishing the IL Budgeting for Results Commission.

Problem Statement: GOMB is adding language to clarify that the IL Budgeting for Results Commission is an advisory commission. Making this modification will allow the Commission to meet and conduct business virtually under the Open Meetings Act. This will allow the Commission to continue to reach a broader segment of the population and continue the positive public engagement that has been achieved under the executive orders promulgated during the COVID Emergency. This mandate should be modified to allow for continued and increased public engagement in the virtual environment.

Solution offered by legislation: - Amend Section to add clarifying language.

**Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation - as of August 2023**

Items are numbered 'fca-xx' in sequence for reference. Items may be renumbered as pending items are approved for consideration.

Item Number	Statutory Reference	Affected Fund Number	Affected Fund Name	Primary Agency	Change and Rationale	Original Public Act	Sponsor	Date of Dissolution	Current Balance
fca-01	20 ILCS 3405/16; 20 ILCS 3435/5	0538	Illinois Historic Sites Fund	DNR	These Sections omit the word "Illinois" from the fund name, which is inconsistent with other references at 30 ILCS 105/5.156, at 20 ILCS 860/4a, at 20 ILCS 3405/28, by IOC, and in annual appropriation bills.	P.A. 83-1486 (creation); P.A. 84-25 (20 ILCS 3405 error); P.A. 86-459 (20 ILCS 3435 error)	Winchester; McAuliffe; T. Johnson	active fund	\$1,153.6
fca-02	30 ILCS 105/5		not fund specific		This Section specifies that "special funds in the State Treasury [are] designated as specified in the Sections which succeed this Section 5 and precede Section 6" of the State Finance Act. However, a Section 5a (later repealed) was added by P.A. 82-790, breaking the pattern; currently there are lettered Sections 5d through 5k. This item changes the Section 6 reference to remove any reference to the intervening lettered Sections.	P.A. 78-1297	Glass	not applicable	
fca-03	30 ILCS 190/Act rep.	0793	Healthcare Provider Relief Fund	HFS	The Cash Management and Medicaid Maximization Act of 2011 provided for short-term transfers into the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund from other state funds during June 2011 only. This item repeals the obsolete Act. All other statutory references to the still-active Healthcare Provider Relief Fund remain unchanged.	P.A. 97-506	Feigenholtz	active fund	\$15,678.3

**Technical Changes**

**Funds That Have Run Their Course**

fca-04	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. This obsolete reference to the fund was repealed by PA 102-1071 but restored by PA 102-1115, so this item repeals it again.	P.A. 95-1000	Schoenberg	9/14/2016	\$0.0
fca-05	20 ILCS 105/4.01	no fund # in SAMS	Meals on Wheels Fund	Aging	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 92-84 and P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-459	M. Butler		#N/A
fca-06	20 ILCS 1345/4.5	0343	Federal National Community Services Grant Fund	DHS	The Serve Illinois Commission Fund superseded this administratively created fund pursuant to P.A. 102-699 (FY2023 BIMP), and DHS has transferred the remaining balance from the legacy fund. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-864 (creation); P.A. 102-699 (transfer)	M. Madigan; G. Harris	7/31/2023	\$0.0
fca-07	20 ILCS 1705/18.4; 20 ILCS 1705/18.5	0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	DHS	P.A. 100-587 (FY2019 BIMP) 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-08	20 ILCS 2905/2.7; 425 ILCS 25/13.1	0518	Fire Service and Small Equipment Fund	OSFM	P.A. 97-901 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Fire Prevention Fund, which was completed in FY2013. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 95-717	Haine	1/16/2013	#N/A
fca-09	30 ILCS 105/6z-82	0846	State Police Streetgang-Related Crime Fund	ISP	P.A. 103-34 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the State Police Operations Assistance Fund, which was completed in FY2024. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 96-1029	Lightford	7/12/2023	\$0.0
fca-10	30 ILCS 105/8.8a; 30 ILCS 105/6p-3 rep.; 30 ILCS 255/2	0903	State Surplus Property Revolving Fund	CMS	P.A. 101-636 (FY2021 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2021. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 83-9	Sommer	10/1/2020	\$0.0
fca-11	30 ILCS 105/5.795 rep.	0505	Athletics Supervision and Regulation Fund	DFPR	P.A. 102-20 effectively abolished this fund. DFPR transferred the remaining balance to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund in FY2023. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 97-119	Saviano	8/29/2022	\$0.0
fca-12	30 ILCS 145/Act rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Heritage Preservation Fund	DNR	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 85-1192	Hasara		#N/A
fca-13	30 ILCS 175/Act rep.	no fund # in SAMS	United States Olympians Assistance Fund	DOR	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-342	Currie		#N/A

**Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation - as of August 2023**

Items are numbered 'fca-xx' in sequence for reference. Items may be renumbered as pending items are approved for consideration.

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-14	225 ILCS 427/65	0829	Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Fund	DFPR	P.A. 102-970 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Division of Real Estate General Fund, which was completed in FY2024. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 96-726	Wilhelmi	9/22/2023	\$0.0
fca-15	225 ILCS 441/15-5; 225 ILCS 441/25-5	0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund	DFPR	P.A. 102-970 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Division of Real Estate General Fund, which was completed in FY2024. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 92-239	McCarthy	7/12/2023	\$0.0
fca-16	410 ILCS 315/2b rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Ryan White AIDS Victims Assistance Fund	DPH	This fund was closed out by IOC in FY2000. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 87-342	Currie		#N/A
fca-17	420 ILCS 40/35	old # has been recycled by IOC	Federal Facilities Compliance Fund	DPH	P.A. 90-391 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Radiation Protection Fund, which was completed in FY1998. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-616	Novak		#N/A
fca-18	625 ILCS 5/3-626	0164	Korean War Memorial Construction Fund	SoS	P.A. 103-8 (FY2024 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund, which was completed in FY2024. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 88-560	Black	9/14/2023	\$0.0
fca-19	710 ILCS 40/10 rep.	0108	Reviewing Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund	Supreme Court	P.A. 96-302 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Mandatory Arbitration Fund, which was completed in FY2010. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 93-801	Cullerton	1/4/2010	#N/A
fca-20	730 ILCS 5/3-4-1	old # has been recycled by IOC	Department of Corrections Education Fund	DOC	This fund and the Department of Corrections Reimbursement Fund were both created in P.A. 90-9 (FY1998 BIMP) but merged into a single Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund by P.A. 90-587 (FY1999 Finance BIMP). This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	P.A. 90-9	Rauschenberger		#N/A
fca-21	730 ILCS 5/3-2-2.1 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	County Jail Revolving Loan Fund	DOC	This fund has had no activity during the SAMS era. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 95-331. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	P.A. 84-1411	Poshard		#N/A
fca-22	730 ILCS 150/11	0445	Sex Offender Investigation Fund	ISP	P.A. 103-34 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Offender Registration Fund, which was completed in FY2024. Other references to the fund were repealed by P.A. 101-571. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 95-600	Flider	7/12/2023	\$0.0

**Funds That Were Never Utilized**

fca-23	20 ILCS 687/6-3; 30 ILCS 105/5.544 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Energy Efficiency Investment Fund	IEPA	This fund never received any revenue, and IEPA has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 92-12	Daniels		#N/A
fca-24	20 ILCS 1135/Act rep.; 30 ILCS 750/Art. 2 rep.	no fund # in SAMS	Superconducting Super Collider Construction Insurance Fund	DNR	The project was cancelled at the federal level in 1993. This item repeals the fund and the underlying Act, as well as provisions of the Build Illinois Act related to the project.	P.A. 85-1200	Frederick		#N/A
fca-25	30 ILCS 105/5.668 rep.; 105 ILCS 5/27-12.1	old # has been recycled by IOC	Financial Literacy Fund	ISBE	This fund never received any revenue, and ISBE has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	P.A. 94-929	J. Collins		#N/A
fca-26	30 ILCS 105/5.709 rep.; 310 ILCS 65/3; 310 ILCS 65/7; 310 ILCS 65/5.5 rep.; 310 ILCS 65/8.5 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Illinois Affordable Housing Capital Fund	DHS	This fund never received any revenue, and IHDA (via funding agent DHS) has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 95-710	Feigenholtz		#N/A
fca-27	415 ILCS 5/58.15	old # has been recycled by IOC	Brownfields Site Restoration Program Fund	IEPA	P.A. 92-486 established the fund but P.A. 92-715 abolished the fund before it ever had any activity. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund. Includes technical changes.	P.A. 92-486	Watson		#N/A

## Appendix D

### Healthcare Treatment/Prevention Budget Overview



## **FY24 Review of Appropriations Designated as Health Care and Related Funding**

### Background

As a result of information gathered during its 2022 public hearing, the Budgeting for Results Commission directed BFR staff to determine which appropriations in Illinois' budget are related to health care. In addition, the request also asked Commission staff to specify whether those appropriations identified as healthcare are focused on treatment or prevention. The BFR staff in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) analysts utilized Illinois' FY24 budget data to complete the analysis. The following report is the result of that analysis.

### Methodology

GOMB staff selected those state agencies from the FY24 budget that are likely to have activities related to healthcare. GOMB staff then grouped those state agencies, eight agencies in total, along with their related appropriations, and requested budget analysts to determine which appropriations are healthcare related as well as focused on treatment or prevention.<sup>1</sup> GOMB budget analysts also sought assistance from the relevant state agency for help in making their determinations. With all relevant data available, GOMB staff then finalized the data and submitted its response to the BFR Commission staff. For this analysis staff utilized the following definitions for classification:

Healthcare - The provision of treatment or prevention services to mitigate the impacts of disease, mental or physical disabilities and addiction.

Treatment – Intervention, procedure, or other action taken to decrease the impacts of, remedy, cure, or slow the progression of manifested disease, injury, developmental, mental, or physical impairment.

Prevention – Strategies aimed at averting the onset of disease, injuries, developmental, mental, or physical impairment through risk reduction efforts.

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<sup>1</sup>The eight state agencies with healthcare-related appropriations include: DHFS, CMS, DHS, DPH, DOC, ISBE, DJJ, and DCFS.

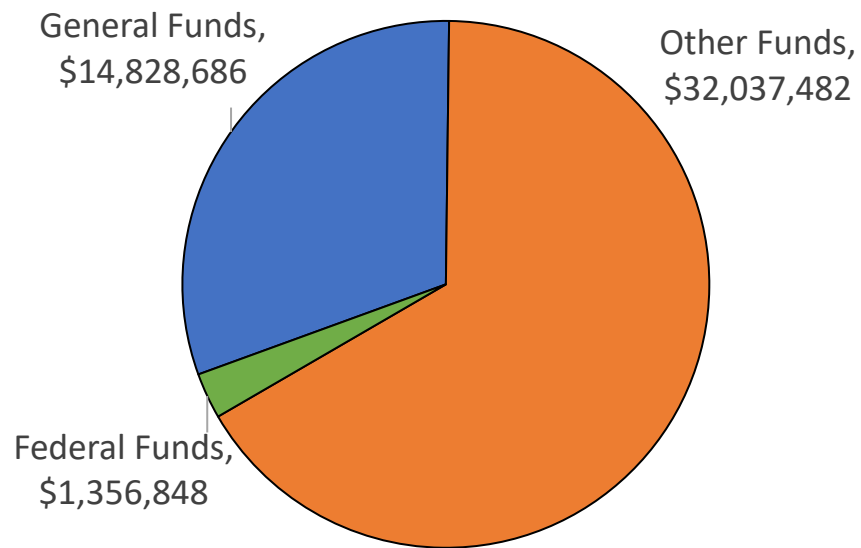


### FY24 Treatment and Prevention Funding Breakdown

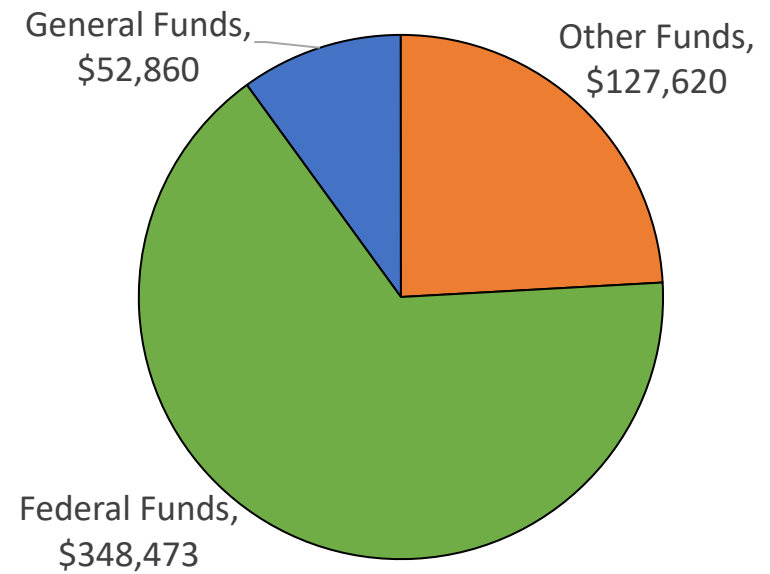
Total FY24 Healthcare Funding: \$48,751,969

(\$thousands)

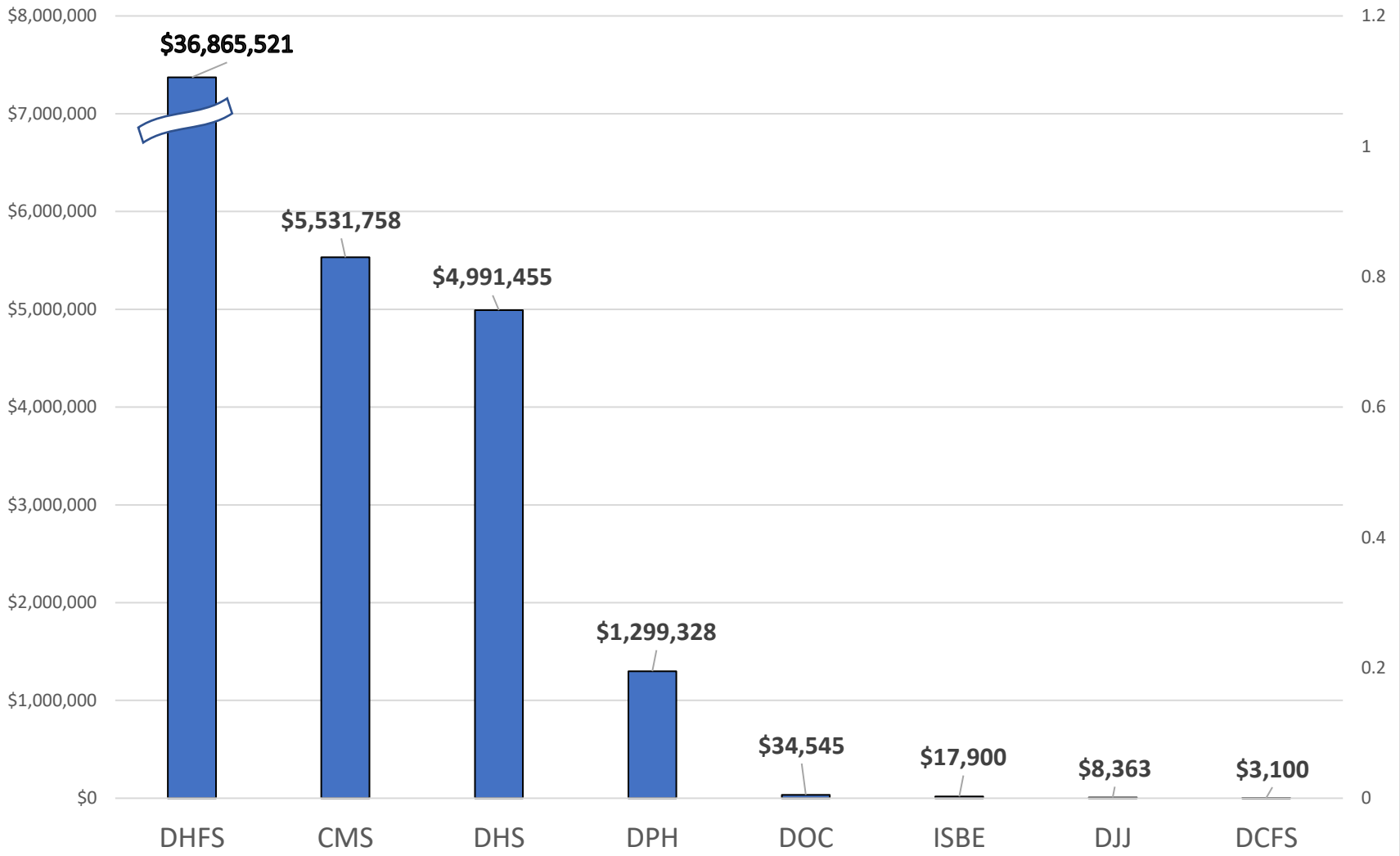
**Treatment Funding: \$48,223,017 (98.9%)**



**Prevention Funding: \$528,953 (1.1%)**

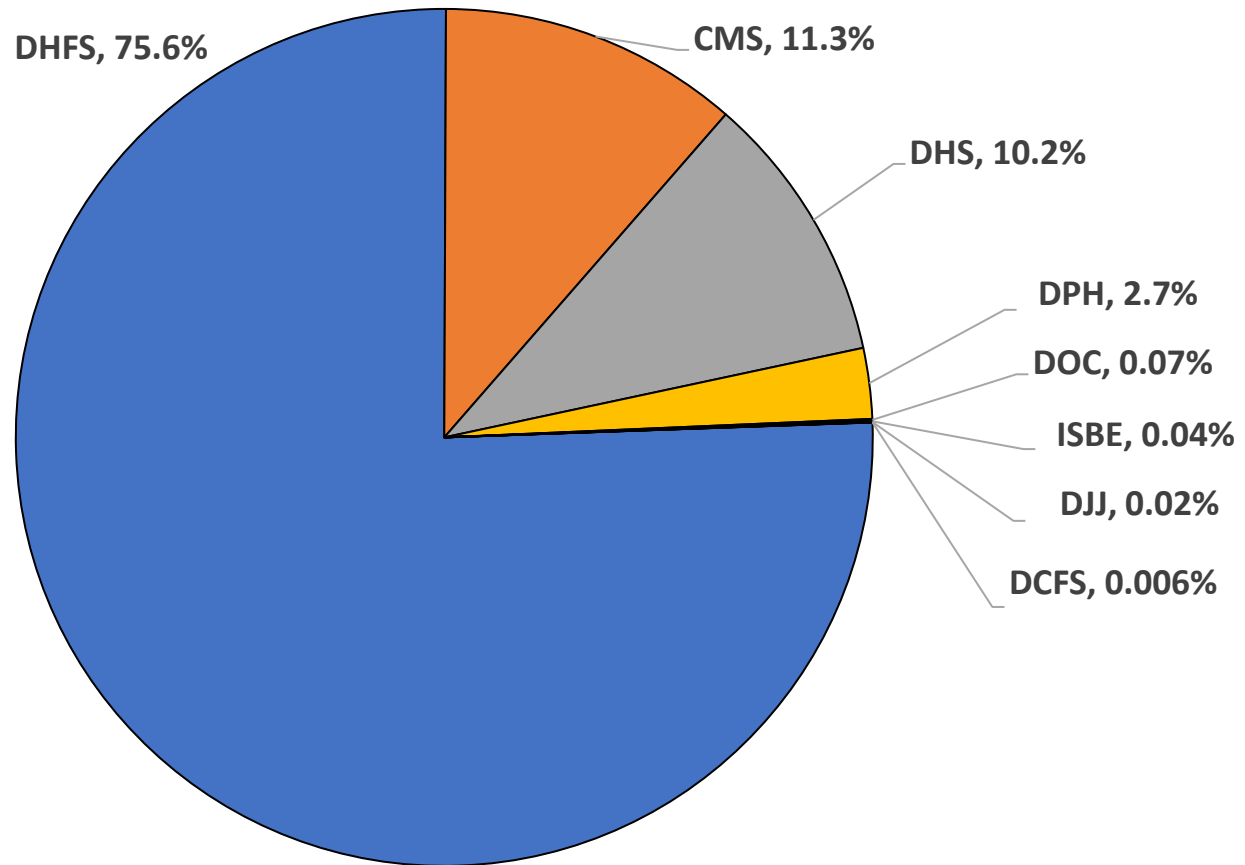


### FY24 Healthcare Funding and Number of Appropriations by State Agency (\$thousands)



■ FY24 Funding Amount

### FY24 Healthcare Funding Percentage by State Agency



■ DHFS ■ CMS ■ DHS ■ DPH ■ DOC ■ ISBE ■ DJJ ■ DCFS

## Appendix E

### Healthcare Treatment/Prevention Literature Review



## Illinois Budgeting for Results Commission

### Literature Review on Treatment and Prevention Funding

Summary: The consensus of the literature reviewed on the funding balance between treatment and prevention is that prevention funding should be increased. While there is some debate about the cost effectiveness of prevention as not all prevention programs will help all people, most sources reviewed advocate for more prevention funding for the greater overall health benefits it provides. If prevention efforts are to be increased, targeted prevention efforts will have the most impact. Further, the need for prevention funding has been viewed as lacking and so necessary that the Affordable Care Act of 2010 created in part the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which is the nation’s first mandatory funding stream dedicated to improving our nation’s public health system. By law, the fund must be used “to provide for expanded and sustained national investment in prevention and public health programs to improve health and help restrain the rate of growth in private and public health care costs. The Prevention and Public Health Fund provides critical resources to our state and local health departments to keep our communities healthy and safe from infectious disease, lead poisoning, tobacco-related diseases and much more.

Source: [Trust for America’s Health](#)

Report: [The Impact of Chronic Underfunding of America’s Public Health System: Trends, Risks, and Recommendations](#) (2020)

Key takeaway: “We have not given health departments the funds to modernize and create a prevention focus across sectors, diseases, and health conditions. Health departments across the country are battling 21st century health threats and need appropriate resources to win those battles. The COVID-19 crisis demonstrates this reality in the starkest of terms.” “The United States spends an estimated \$3.6 trillion annually on health, but less than 3 percent of that spending is directed toward public health and prevention.” (Executive Summary, p. 3).

Source: [American Public Health Association](#)

Report: [Prevention and Public Health Fund](#) (No date, at least 2017)

Key takeaway: “The United States spends far more on medical care than any other industrialized nation yet is ranked 26 out of 43 in terms of life expectancy. Only 2.5 percent of all health spending in the U.S. is spent on public health, despite the fact that chronic conditions — the most common, costly and preventable of all health problems — account for 90 percent of the nation’s \$3.8 trillion in annual health

care costs. The Affordable Care Act took an important first step toward addressing these issues by creating the Prevention and Public Health Fund. By law, the fund must be used “to provide for expanded and sustained national investment in prevention and public health programs to improve health and help restrain the rate of growth in private and public health care costs. The Prevention and Public Health Fund provides critical resources to our state and local health departments to keep our communities healthy and safe from infectious disease, lead poisoning, tobacco-related diseases and much more. For example, every 10 percent increase in funding for community-based public health programs is estimated to reduce deaths due to preventable causes by 1 to 7 percent, and a \$2.9 billion investment in community-based disease prevention programs was estimated to save \$16.5 billion annually within five years (in 2004 dollars).” (p. 1).

Source: National Prevention Council

Report: [National Prevention Strategy: America’s Plan for Better Health and Wellness](#) (2011)

Key takeaways: “The Affordable Care Act, landmark health legislation passed in 2010, created the National Prevention Council and called for the development of the National Prevention Strategy to realize the benefits of prevention for all Americans’ health.” “Although America provides some of the world’s best health care and spent over \$2.5 trillion for health in 2009, the U.S. still ranks below many countries in life expectancy, infant mortality, and many other indicators of healthy life. Most of our nation’s pressing health problems can be prevented. Eating healthfully and engaging in regular physical activity, avoiding tobacco, excessive alcohol use, and other drug abuse, using seat belts, and receiving preventive services and vaccinations are just a few of the ways people can stay healthy. Health is more than merely the absence of disease; it is physical, mental, and social well-being. Investments in prevention complement and support treatment and care. Prevention policies and programs can be cost-effective, reduce health care costs, and improve productivity (Appendix 1). The National Prevention Strategy’s core value is that Americans can live longer and healthier through prevention.” (p. 8)

Source: [American Academy of Family Physicians](#)

Report: [Does Prevention Save Money? That's the Wrong Question](#) (No date)

Key Takeaways: Prevention is necessary, but we need to ask if we are targeting the right individuals and populations in our specific preventive efforts. We need to look at knowing the most impactful preventive strategies. While some studies show that prevention may not save on health care system costs, if we learn to target our prevention efforts we can have a much greater impact, not only on health care but cost savings as well. Yet, regardless of whether prevention saves on cost because prevention can save lives and improve the quality of life, we should invest in prevention and education ourselves about it.

Source: [The New England Journal of Medicine](#)

Report: [Does Preventive Care Save Money? Health Economics and the Presidential Candidates](#) (2008)

Key Takeaways: Studies have concluded that preventing illness can in some cases save money but in other cases can add to health care costs. Although some measures do save money, the vast majority reviewed in the health economics literature do not. Careful analysis of the costs and benefits of specific interventions, rather than broad generalizations, is critical. Such analysis could identify not only cost-saving preventive measures but also preventive measures that deliver substantial health benefits relative to their net costs; this analysis could also identify treatments that are cost-saving or highly efficient (i.e., cost-effective).

Source: [University of Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews](#)

Report: [Prevention vs. Treatment: What's the Right Balance?](#) (2012)

Key Takeaways: This is a collection of essays discussing the approaches for and against the balance between prevention and treatment in healthcare. Without reading the actual book itself, the review of the book only discusses a few select articles discussing treatment and prevention with no clear stance in either direction.

Source: [Social Finance](#)

Report: [Why don't we fund more prevention](#) (2019)

Key Takeaways: This article discusses that four issues most responsible for under investment in prevention: uncertainty, lack of accountability, reactivity, and wrong-pockets problems. First, uncertainty relates to genuine ambiguity about which programs will achieve policy goals. There is a lack of evidence pointing to proven programs and only have ambiguous success. Second, accountability is lacking as most programs are not measured carefully against preset standards. In the absence of specific, measurable, multiyear outcome goals, accountability – really getting a sense of what works and what doesn't, is impossible. Third, reactivity deals with pressure to resolve the urgent crisis at hand, rather than prevent them. Prevention involves mobilizing resources today to avoid negative outcomes tomorrow. This is a problem because elections require officials to demonstrate near-term results and disincentivize longer term investments. Fourth, wrong-pocket problems involve multiple jurisdictions contributing funds to address a problem. Complex social challenges span jurisdictions and agencies. The advantages of solving these issues are therefore diffuse. There are few mechanisms available that support benefit-sharing between agencies or levels of government. So, the activation energy needed to fund prevention remains prohibitive.