Budgeting for Results
15th Annual Commission Report

November 1, 2025

Table of Contents

A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs 3

Budgeting for Results Commission 4

Staff Support 5

Executive Summary 6

Introduction 8

- BFR in the Budget Process 9
- Legislative Tasks 11

Progress Report 12

- Comprehensive Program Assessment 12
- 2025 Program Assessment 15
  - Benefit-cost Analysis Professional Development 16
  - Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) 16
- Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings 17
- BFR Meeting Briefings 18
- Chief Results Officers 19

Commission Working Groups 19

- Mandates Review Working Group 19

Progress Update on 2024 Commission Recommendations 20

- Customize Benefit-Cost Model 20
- Update the Budgeting for Results Program Assessment Methodology 20
- Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion 21
- Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise 21

Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2026 21

- Public Policy Research Consortium 21
- Public Policy Forum 21
- Enhance the Illinois Performance Reporting System 22

Conclusion 22

Appendices 23

A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs

November 1, 2025

To Governor Pritzker and Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the Budgeting for Results Commission, this letter promotes the 15th annual report of Budgeting for Results (BFR). The report highlights the work conducted under Budgeting for Results and promotes initiatives the State of Illinois is undertaking to continue the state's statutory mandate of performance-based budgeting. BFR frameworks ensure Illinois budgets are submitted, and appropriations enacted, with a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit. Illinois' existing budget law establishes a strong foundation for a well-informed annual budgeting process.

For the second consecutive year, BFR Commission meetings include briefings from subject matter experts on various aspects of the state's enacted budget. Meetings during calendar year 2025 have included dialogue with state agency personnel on the topics of: Public Defender Funding Formula, Rebuild Illinois Capital Plan and the FY26 Proposed State Budget, State Parks and Historic Sites, Illinois Film Industry, Open for Business: Illinois' Economic Growth Plan, and Illinois Cannabis and Oversight. The BFR Commission appreciates the insights provided by these Illinois state government experts. The BFR Commission also held its annual public hearing, entitled *Supporting Illinois*, on the topic of state policy and programming to support vulnerable and disadvantaged populations in Illinois.

Driven by statute, BFR initiatives are an integral part of performance-based budgeting in Illinois and represent a holistic approach to collaborative, open dialogue to become better informed of public funding priorities. We appreciate the opportunity to use this report to emphasize BFR work products so to strengthen engagement with the Governor's administration and our legislative partners. BFR Commission meetings are open to the public and we invite stakeholders to utilize various reports and tools available on our website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov.

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

Sincerely,

Rep. William Davis
Co-Chair

Curt Clemons-Mosby
Co-Chair

Budgeting for Results Commission

Co-Chair: Honorable William Davis
State Representative, 30th District

Co-Chair: Curt Clemons-Mosby
Director of Budgeting for Results, Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Honorable Meg Loughran Cappel
State Senator, 49th District

Pete Duncan
County Clerk and Recorder, Macoupin County

Victoria Gonzalez
Executive Director, Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council

Patrick Nolan
Deputy Secretary, Department of Innovation and Technology

Brittany Maruna
Budget Officer, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

David Rivait
Retired, Federal Civil Service

Paul Wierbicki
Chief Legal Officer and Head of Governmental Affairs, Rush Street Interactive

Staff Support

Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Alexis Sturm
Director

Jennifer Butler
Deputy Director, Special Projects and Results Management

Curt Clemons-Mosby
Director, Budgeting for Results

Adam Groner
Senior Economist, Budgeting for Results

Aaron Albrecht
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 (GOMB) 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 outcome areas.

- The program evaluation framework developed under the Commission 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).

    - 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.

    - IBCM 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 an annual public hearing attended by more than 50 participants representing the public, private and non-profit sectors. The hearing showcased two experts who discussed State of Illinois programming and policies in support of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations. Presentations from Priya Khatkhate, Esq., Deputy for Programs at the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), and Dr. Robert Bruno, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, opened the dialog on Illinois programming, policies, and priorities for this targeted population. Discussion included best practices to improve employment opportunities and wholistic delivery of needs-based programs and services.

- The Commission heard briefings by subject-matter experts on topics of interest to the Commission throughout 2025. These briefings generated fruitful discussions by Commissioners and the public. Refer to the BFR Meeting Briefings section of this report for additional details.

- To date, the Commission has identified, and the General Assembly has passed, legislation to modify or repeal cumulatively 354 statutory mandates and 324 funds.

    - In the Spring 2025 legislative session, BFR Co-Chair Will Davis introduced House Bill 3810 in the General Assembly, which modified or repealed 15 mandates and 35 funds, but House Bill 3810 did not pass during the General Assembly's Spring 2025 legislative session.

    - During the fall veto session, most of HB 3810 was amended onto HB 1863 through Senate Floor Amendment No. 2. In addition to BFR mandate relief from HB 3810, HB 1863, renamed the Boards and Commissions Review Act, maked various changes to select boards and commissions that are out of date or inefficient. HB 1863 passed both chambers during October 2025.

    - In the Summer of 2025, the Commission authorized an additional 17 mandates and 24 fund cleanup items for the 2025 Annual Report. Refer to the Mandate Review Working Group section of this report for additional details regarding Summer 2025 mandate relief.

    - A list of mandates and fund cleanup items is provided as Appendix C.

- This report includes updates on four recommendations from the 2024 BFR Annual Report. In addition, three recommendations have been identified by the BFR Commission to be addressed during calendar year 2026. The recommendations include establishing a Public Policy Research Consortium, connecting stakeholders to structure a public policy forum, and continuing enhancements the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) and its contents strengthening the IPRS database as an indispensable tool for performance-based budgeting in Illinois.

Introduction

Overview of Budgeting for Results Implementation and Strategic Priorities

The BFR Unit, housed within GOMB, continues to lead the implementation and refinement of performance-based budgeting for executive state agencies. Guided by the Commission, the Unit works to align state resources with measurable outcomes that reflect statewide priorities.

This report provides an overview of key accomplishments since the previous annual report and outlines the strategic priorities established by the Commission. These priorities serve as the foundation for ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of state government operations.

Budgeting for Results Framework

In accordance with the Budgeting for Results Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), BFR is a performance-based budgeting approach that requires funding priorities to be assessed and justified annually based on outcomes and effectiveness, rather than historical appropriations. The BFR model emphasizes evidence-based decision-making by evaluating how government programs contribute to predefined statewide outcomes.

The BFR Unit continues to advance its mission through a portfolio of annual projects aimed at improving the alignment of state expenditures with performance data. These initiatives support more informed resource allocation, enhanced transparency, and greater accountability in the use of public funds.

Key Objectives of Budgeting for Results

BFR seeks to enhance public understanding and inform decision-making by providing insights into:

- The allocation of tax dollars to fund specific programs, rather than traditional line-item budgets;
- The extent to which funded programs are operating as intended;
- Program performance against established goals;
- Program contributions to statewide outcome goals; and
- The integration of performance data into funding and policy decisions.

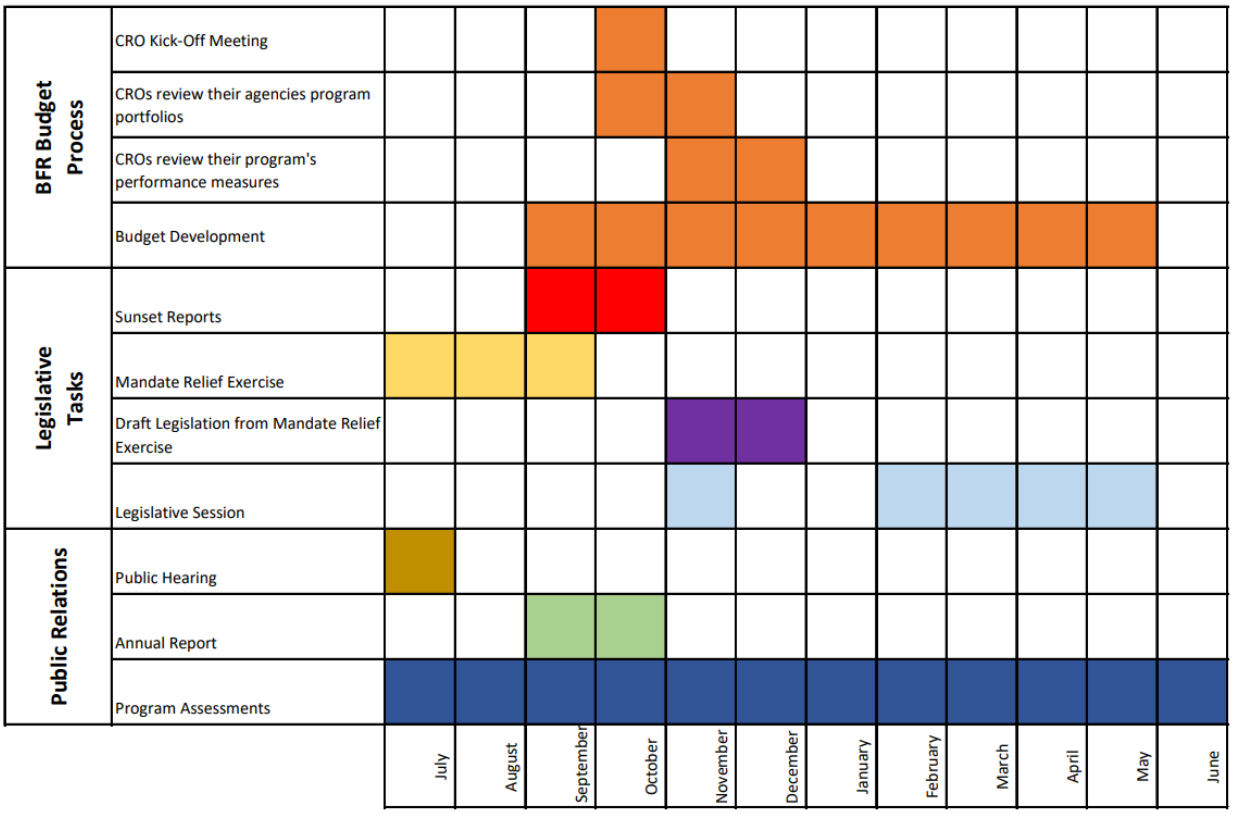
BFR Program Metrics and Scope

- State expenditures are organized across **seven statewide result areas**.
- These areas are aligned with **nine statewide priority outcomes** established by Governor Pritzker in collaboration with the Commission.
- Over **70 agencies, boards, commissions, and public universities** operate under the jurisdiction of the Governor.
- These entities have defined more than **400 distinct programs** across state government.
- Collectively, these programs are assessed using over **2,000 individual performance measures**.

Through continued collaboration with state agencies and the Commission, the BFR Unit remains committed to advancing a results-oriented budgeting process that promotes fiscal responsibility, program accountability, and improved outcomes for the residents of Illinois.

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

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



BFR in the Budget Process

Each October, GOMB initiates the process of developing the proposed State Budget for the upcoming fiscal year, which begins on July 1. The BFR Unit plays a critical role in this process by ensuring that budget planning is informed by performance data and aligned with statewide priorities.

To support this effort, the BFR Unit developed and maintains IPRS, a centralized data portal for capturing program-level information and performance metrics across state agencies. IPRS serves as the official repository for the State's program portfolios and provides the foundation for performance-based budgeting.

BFR implementation is further supported through a statewide network of Chief Results Officers (CROs), agency-appointed officials responsible for overseeing the entry, maintenance, and validation of their respective agency's program and performance data within IPRS.

The annual budget cycle provides agencies with a recurring opportunity to review and refine their budget program structures and performance measures. This ensures that agency operations are accurately reflected within IPRS and aligned with the State's strategic goals.

Data recorded in IPRS is exported into GOMB's Budget Book system, which GOMB uses to prepare the Governor's proposed budget. Following the Governor's Budget Address in February, the General Assembly uses this data to inform proposed funding decisions, guiding legislative deliberations throughout the session.

Program and performance data captured in IPRS and Budget Book is organized by statewide result areas and associated priority outcomes, enabling cross-agency comparison and a more unified assessment of how state programs contribute to overarching policy goals.

The table below presents the seven statewide result areas and their corresponding nine priority outcomes, as defined by Governor Pritzker in collaboration with the Commission.

Result Area	Statewide Outcome	Definition
Education	Improve School Readiness and Student Success for All	Increase percentage of Illinoisans equipped with skills and knowledge needed for postsecondary and workforce success.
Economic Development	Increase Employment and Attract, Retain and Grow Businesses	Close the opportunity gap in Illinois by ensuring the labor force has the skills necessary to meet the needs of employers and maximize earning potential. Increase business investment and entrepreneurship in Illinois.
Public Safety	Create Safer Communities	Reduce incidence of death, violence, injury, exploitation, and fraud.
	Improve Infrastructure	Improve the condition of infrastructure to protect citizens and support commerce.
Human Services	Meet the Needs of the Most Vulnerable	Ensure all residents—but particularly children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—are able to experience a quality life by meeting basic living needs and providing protection from abuse and discrimination.

	Increase Individual and Family Stability and Self-Sufficiency	Reduce demand on the human service system by providing services to help individuals and families better support themselves.
Healthcare	Improve Overall Health of Illinoisans	Lower healthcare costs by improving the health of Illinoisans.
Environment and Culture	Strengthen Cultural and Environmental Vitality	Strengthen and preserve our natural, historic, and cultural resources to make Illinois a more attractive place for people to visit, live and work.
Government Services	Support Basic Functions of Government	Improve the basic infrastructure of state government and provide the tools necessary to operate more efficiently and achieve statewide outcomes.

Legislative Tasks

Legislative Engagement and Statutory Review Responsibilities

The Commission includes representatives from both the executive and legislative branches, enabling it to remain informed and responsive to developments in the General Assembly and legislative priorities throughout the legislative session. The BFR Unit plays an active role in supporting the Commission's engagement with legislative processes through its administration of mandate relief efforts and its statutory responsibilities under the Illinois Regulatory Sunset Act.

Mandate Relief Process

Each year, the BFR Unit coordinates the mandate relief process, which allows state agencies to identify statutes or administrative requirements that are outdated, duplicative, or burdensome. Agencies may submit recommendations for modification or repeal of these mandates to the BFR Unit for review.

The Commission evaluates each recommendation against established mandate relief criteria and votes on whether to include the proposed changes in its annual report to the Governor and General Assembly. At the discretion of legislative members, approved recommendations may be introduced as BFR-related legislation. The BFR Unit collaborates with sponsoring legislators and relevant state agencies to assist in drafting bill language and supporting these measures through the legislative process.

Sunset Review Responsibilities

The BFR Unit is also charged with administering the provisions of the Illinois Regulatory Sunset Act (5 ILCS 80). Under the Act, certain state programs and regulatory functions are scheduled for automatic

termination unless reviewed and reauthorized. The Unit is responsible for collaborations to prepare formal sunset reports for submission to the Governor and General Assembly.

This process involves gathering detailed performance and operational information from the administering agencies, evaluating program effectiveness, and drafting comprehensive sunset studies. Finalized reports are reviewed and approved in coordination with the respective agencies and then formally transmitted to the appropriate legislative committees and the Governor's Office. The most recent Illinois Regulatory Sunset Act reports are accessible on the BFR Website.

Through these functions, the BFR Unit helps ensure that government mandates and programs are subject to regular review, with a focus on performance, relevance, and alignment with current policy objectives.

Specialized Technical Support for All Branches of Government

Due to its expertise in economic, budgetary, and policy analysis, the GOMB Budgeting for Results (BFR) Unit is periodically called upon to support other government entities with complex policy development and analysis. One notable example is its assistance to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) in developing an equitable funding formula for the Public Defender Fund created under Public Act 102-1104.

The elimination of cash bail under Public Act 101-652 (the "SAFE-T Act") mandated the appointment of legal counsel for defendants prior to their first court appearance and throughout the pretrial process. Recognizing the operational burden this would place on county public defender offices, particularly those with limited staffing, the General Assembly established a new Public Defender Fund within the AOIC budget and appropriated $10 million, excluding Cook County from eligibility.

In 2023, the AOIC engaged the BFR Unit to develop a fair and needs-based distribution model. Using Census poverty data and AOIC-provided case load information, the BFR Unit created multiple scenarios to guide equitable distribution. The final model allocated a base amount of $50,000 per eligible county, with the remaining funds distributed according to a formula prioritizing counties with the greatest need. This approach was approved by the Illinois Supreme Court. AOIC acknowledged the BFR Unit's contribution as essential in achieving an equitable funding mechanism.

In 2025, AOIC again requested BFR Unit support to update the funding formula. The formula was revised and the updated distribution, maintaining the $50,000 base allocation, was approved by the Illinois Supreme Court.

Progress Report

Comprehensive Program Assessment

Program Assessment and Performance Evaluation Framework

The statutory foundation of BFR, as established under 15 ILCS 20/50-5, requires that Illinois state budgets and enacted appropriations be justified annually based on merit rather than prior-year allocations. Since

its inception in 2011, the BFR Unit, guided by the Commission, has worked to build and refine a merit-based, data-driven assessment framework to support informed decision-making across state government.

At the core of this effort is a robust program assessment process designed to evaluate the performance, cost-effectiveness, and alignment of state-funded programs with strategic statewide outcomes. Over 400 programs that comprise the State's annual operating budget are reported in IPRS. These programs may be subject to program assessment on a rotating schedule based on policy domains defined within the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model (IBCM).

The current model includes eleven policy domains:

1. Adult Crime
2. Juvenile Justice
3. Child Welfare
4. K–12 Education
5. Higher Education
6. Health
7. Adult Mental Health
8. Child Mental Health
9. Substance Use Disorders
10. General Prevention
11. Workforce Development

Tools Supporting the BFR Assessment Framework

To conduct comprehensive assessments, the BFR Unit employs three integrated tools:

1. Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS)

IPRS serves as the State's centralized repository of program-level data. As stated above, Illinois has an extensive budget program inventory with includes one or more defined performance measures for each program. IPRS includes over 2,000 metrics. The BFR Unit publishes quarterly performance updates on these metrics, enhancing transparency and public accountability.

Program performance data from IPRS is made publicly accessible through the Interactive Performance Dashboard, hosted on the GOMB website: Interactive Performance Dashboard (illinois.gov). This tool enables stakeholders to monitor and evaluate program performance in alignment with statewide goals.

2. Illinois Benefit-Cost Model (IBCM)

The IBCM integrates Illinois-specific data with findings from hundreds of peer-reviewed studies to assess the expected return on investment for state programs. The model calculates an optimal return on investment (OROI) for each program under review, estimating the economic and social benefit generated for every tax dollar spent, assuming the program is implemented in accordance with established best practices.

This tool helps identify high-impact programs that are likely to yield positive outcomes when implemented with fidelity to best practices, aiding in prioritization and resource allocation.

3. State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

The SPART is a comprehensive scoring instrument developed by the BFR Unit to evaluate program effectiveness based on multiple criteria. It synthesizes data from IPRS, the IBCM, and additional agency inputs to generate a standardized program assessment score.

SPART consists of weighted questions designed to assess:

- Adherence to best practices identified in the benefit-cost model;
- Performance outcomes based on IPRS data; and
- Operational efficiency and implementation quality.

Programs are assigned a numerical score between 1 and 100, corresponding to one of four performance categories: Effective, Moderately Effective, Marginal, and Not Effective.

The table below contains SPART program ratings and score ranges.

Performing Programs		
Effective	**75-100**	**Programs that set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency.**
Moderately Effective	**50-74**	**Programs that set ambitious goals and are well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management to achieve better results.**
Marginal	**25-49**	**Programs that need to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability, or strengthen management practices.**
Non-Performing Programs		
Ineffective	**0-24**	**Programs receiving an "ineffective" rating are not using tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose, design, goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness.**

Results Not Demonstrated	**N/A**	**Programs which have not developed acceptable performance goals or have not gathered data necessary to determine how the program is performing.**

This standardized rating system allows decision-makers, legislators, and the public to easily compare program performance across agencies and result areas, supporting data-informed policy and funding decisions.

2025 Program Assessment

In 2025, the BFR Unit completed a Program Assessment of the Substance Use Prevention Services / Chicago Substance Use Prevention Services (SUPS/CSUPS) Too Good for Drugs program run by the Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use, Prevention, Treatment and Recovery (SUPR). The Program Assessment determined the Illinois SUPS/CSUPS program matched with fidelity to the nationally studied Too Good for Drugs program. The SUPS/CSUPS program was determined to be Effective, earning an OROI of $5.86, and a score of 88 out of 100 on the SPART.

Illinois Department of Human	SUPS/CSUPS Program[1]
Optimal Benefits	**$571**
Real Cost (Net) per participant	**$97.43**
Benefits – Costs (Net Present Value)	**$473.57**
Benefits/Costs (OROI)	**$5.86**
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	**93%**
SPART Score	**88**

The Substance Use Prevention Service (SUPS) and Chicago Substance Use Prevention Service (CSUPS) program began in 2018, replacing the prior structure and services which the Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (DHS/SUPR) had been providing for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug youth prevention programing.

[1] The optimal benefits are the benefits the program can expect to achieve if run with fidelity to best practices or core principles. The per participant real costs of the program are the sum of its direct and indirect costs, minus the cost of treatment as usual. The benefits and the costs are discounted to present value. The benefit/cost ratio is the OROI Illinois can expect from implementing the program with fidelity.

The SUPR SUPS/CSUPS program is evidence-based and matches with fidelity to the Washington State Institute of Public Policy program, "Too Good for Drugs".

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

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

Benefit-cost Analysis Professional Development

To support professional development, all staff in the BFR Unit are now members of the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis. In June 2025, staff attended the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis's online workshop, Estimating Cost. The workshop audience included professionals from state governments, federal government, participants from other countries, and graduate students from various universities. The workshop showcased a framework for creating precise and comprehensive cost assessments. The workshop explained the core principles of cost analysis, introduced practical tools and methodologies for evaluating costs, and highlighted proven strategies for implementation and communication. Cost analysis plays a vital role in shaping effective policies and enhancing public understanding of their economic impact. BFR Unit engagement in industry-led professional development connects the state to trends and best practices that can help inform Illinois-specific recommendations.

Workshops on this topic, develop the Unit's internal benefit-cost analysis experience and expand the network of subject matter experts. This increases 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)

The Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA, 30 ILCS 701) affirms the State's commitment to maximizing the public benefits realized from the use of public funds by mandating transparency and accountability in the use of grant funds and by reducing administrative burdens on both State agencies and grantees by adopting federal guidance and regulations applicable to grant funds. Partnership among the grantee community and their advocates, state agencies, the General Assembly, and the Governor's Office shape grant administration practices, provide important collaboration, and help identify and enhance grant making methodologies. Similar to Budgeting for Results, GATA is also a statewide initiative that drives performance and outcomes by promoting the purpose of funding and making the results of the funding more transparent. GATA helps enhance accountability of public funds and improve the understanding of programs and services provided with taxpayer dollars.

On average, Illinois spends approximately $26.6 billion in annual federal financial assistance.[2] Roughly $15.8 billion is distributed annually through state-issued grant agreements between state grant-making agencies and grantees. State agencies rely extensively on grants to deliver agency programs and services to Illinois residents. These programs, and the agencies themselves, are successful when the grantees are successful. Community-based organizations, not-for-profits, and other related entities provide relationships and deliver essential programs and services to constituents throughout Illinois. From basic supports to our most vulnerable citizens, including children and older populations, to initiatives that foster economic development and maintain roads and bridges, Illinois' use of grants is far reaching.

GATA frameworks support compliant grant management, and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit (GATU) offers an array of resources to state agencies, grantees, and other stakeholders, including a comprehensive training program on GATA and federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR 200). GATA frameworks also provide statewide rules, templates, and systems for grant performance oversight which is designed to improve delivery of agency programs, and relatedly, reduce audit findings. Automated grant management systems and shared data reduce redundant efforts for both grantees and state agencies. Improvements and efficiencies continue to be realized through incremental GATA implementation.

Given current national economic uncertainties and political climate, there is a need for prudent financial management of public funds. Illinois is uniquely prepared to make informed funding decisions, in part, because of the systems established under BFR and GATA. These systems were designed to emphasize performance-based budgeting and transparency in funds utilization. BFR's IPRS includes an inventory of more than 400 state budget programs and more than 2,000 budget program performance measures. For State Fiscal Year 2025, GATA's Catalog of State Financial Assistance (CSFA) included over 1,500 grant programs and more than 37,500 awards to over 10,600 active grantees. Promoting transparency, IPRS and CSFA data are publicly available to inform stakeholders about programs and services offered and outcomes achieved through public funds.

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

Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

The 2025 BFR public hearing was held on Wednesday, July 23, 2025. The hearing was attended by more than 50 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 Illinois state policy and programming in support of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations in Illinois. The topics and panelists included:

[2] Roughly $22.5 billion of this funding is for Medicaid and agency use.

- An Overview of the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) Programs for the Targeted Population
    - Panelist: Priya Khatkhate, Esq., Deputy for Programs at the IDHS
- The Policy Difference that Matters to Employment Quality
    - Panelist: Dr. Robert Bruno, Professor of Labor and Employment Relations and Director of the Project for Middle Class Renewal at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

The public hearing emphasized current practices related to high-quality employment and effective workforce policy to raise vulnerable populations into the middle class. IDHS presented its strategic approach and coordination to implement statewide programming in support of the state's most vulnerable populations.

A recording of the 2025 BFR public hearing is available at:
https://budget.illinois.gov/results.html.

BFR Meeting Briefings

The Commission meetings included briefings by subject-matter experts on topics of interest to the Commission throughout 2025. These briefings, presented at different Commission meetings, generated fruitful discussions by Commissioners and the public. Brief descriptions of each briefing are provided below.

The Public Defender Funding Formula

Curt Clemons-Mosby, Director of BFR at GOMB, presented on GOMB BFR Unit's contribution to the Public Defender Funding Formula to equitably distribute public funding to the 101 counties outside of Cook County in Illinois.

Rebuild Illinois Capital Plan and the FY26 Proposed State Budget

GOMB's Kyle Freeman, Deputy Director of Public Safety and Economic Development, Marc Staley, Deputy Director of Human Services, and Curt Clemons-Mosby, BFR Director, highlighted the State's multiyear capital plan, Rebuild Illinois and the proposed Illinois State Budget for Fiscal Year 2026.

Illinois State Parks and Historic Sites

IDNR's Paula Martel, Director of the Office of Land Management, Calvin Beckmann, Chief of State Parks, and Jose Burgos, Chief External Affairs Officer, presented about Illinois' State Parks and Historic Sites focusing on the significance of conservation, historic preservation, and recreation to Illinois residents.

Illinois Film Industry

Peter Hawley, Deputy Director of the Illinois Film Office at the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), explained the economic impact of the film industry in Illinois.

Illinois Economic Development Plan

Isabel Velez Diez, DCEO Deputy Director of Policy, Planning, and Research, raised awareness about the state's 5-year economic development plan, Open for Business: Illinois' 2024 Economic Growth Plan.

Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Oversight

Nathaniel Steinfeld, Deputy Cannabis Regulation Oversight Officer for Research and Data at the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (DFPR), presented on the impact and regulation of the cannabis industry in Illinois.

Chief Results Officers

Chief Results Officers (CROs) are vital to the integration of BFR 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 data in IPRS and to improve program definitions and performance metrics. CROs also participate in Commission meetings. The Unit's relationship with each CRO creates a partnership to accomplish comprehensive program assessments and respond to evolving data collection needs. As the budget development process for Fiscal Year 2027 gets underway, CROs will play an important role in providing performance information for the IPRS system which integrates to the GOMB Budget Book system. To ensure clear lines of communication and clarity of roles, the BFR Unit held a virtual training summit for CROs on October 15, 2025. This summit is responsive to the BFR Commission recommendation initiated in the 2022 BFR Annual Report. The summit, attended by state agency CROs and CFOs, laid a solid foundation for the start of the Fiscal Year 2027 budget process.

Commission Working Groups

Mandates Review Working Group

State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25) requires the BFR Commission "review existing mandated expenditures and include in its [annual] report recommendations for the termination of mandated expenditures." State agencies are invited 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 354 statutory mandates and 324 funds within the State Treasury.

During the Spring 2025 legislative session, Representative Will Davis introduced House Bill (HB) 3809 and 3810 in the General Assembly. HB 3809 provided fund clean-up for the obsolete School Construction Bond

Act. HB 3810 proposed to modify or repeal 15 mandates and 35 funds. This bill passed out of the Executive Committee in the Illinois House of Representatives and was placed on Calendar Order of 3rd Reading on the House floor, however the bill did not ultimately pass into law. HB 3809 was not called in Committee.

During summer 2025, legislators on the BFR Commission and staff worked with legislative staff to move HB 3810. During the fall veto session, most of HB 3810 was amended onto HB 1863 through Senate Floor Amendment No. 2. In addition to BFR mandate relief from HB 3810, HB 1863, renamed the Boards and Commissions Review Act, made various changes to select boards and commissions that are out of date or inefficient. HB 1863 passed both chambers during the October 2025 veto session.

In the Summer of 2025, the BFR Mandates Working Group asked agencies to identify unduly burdensome statutory mandates. The Mandates Working Group met August 22, 2025, 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 13 of the 19 mandate relief proposals move forward to the full BFR Commission for approval and 5 mandate relief proposals move forward with approval conditional on agencies providing supplemental information as requested by the Working Group.

The Mandate Working Group and the Commission also considered modification of 24 funds of the State Treasury, which are no longer active or need correction to errors in their statutory language.

During the Commission meeting of September 26, 2025, the Commission approved 17 recommended mandates and 24 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 2024 Commission Recommendations

Customize Benefit-Cost Model

The BFR Unit continues to apply the Illinois Benefit-Cost Model (IBCM) framework utilized since 2017. In 2024, the BFR Unit began cooperation with the Penn State University Evidence-to-Impact Collaborative to enhance and upgrade the IBCM. During 2025, the Commission approved expanding the IBCM into additional domains under health and human services, economic development, and government administration. The BFR Unit has also begun work to expand the model to encompass variables such as race, ethnicity, geography, and other important variables. Additionally, the Unit has begun to establish partnerships with external organizations to ensure rigorous and vetted methods are applied to Illinois' program assessment and related work. Given the extensive nature of this initiative, efforts to implement these recommendations will extend into calendar year 2026.

Update the Budgeting for Results Program Assessment Methodology

The BFR methodology for program assessments, in part, was guided by the federal Office of Management & Budget (OMB) work. The Unit has continued to review current Federal guidance from the federal OMB and the Office of Evaluation Sciences to refresh the Unit's protocol for program evaluations. Based on these reviews, additional procurement information has been added to the program assessment.

Expediting Benefit-Cost Analysis and SPART Completion

While BFR staff has made progress applying the IBCM to estimate the cost-effectiveness of state programs as part of its SPART process, resource constraints limit the number of program assessments completed annually. A larger volume of completed program assessments and program assessments on more complex programs would raise visibility and awareness around this work product. The Unit plans to continue integrating rigorous independent evaluations with the BFR Unit's Benefit-Cost model. This process will carry on throughout 2026. By including robust, independent evaluations into the BFR Unit's Benefit-Cost framework, the research and analysis timeline for Illinois-specific program assessments could be reduced to assess OROI and fidelity with best practices for Illinois specific programs.

Establish a Network of Benefit-Cost Analysis Expertise

In 2024, the BFR Unit joined the American Evaluation Association (AEA), a professional association for program evaluation and evaluation in government. This professional development, along with membership in the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis (SBCA), dedicated to improving the theory and practice of benefit-cost analysis and supporting evidence-based policy decisions, and the Governing for Results Network of the National Conference of State Legislatures provides the Unit with access to a global network of subject matter experts.

The Unit has also utilized partnerships with state universities to establish a network of professionals with experience in benefit-cost analysis. This initiative has resulted in the creation of a cadre of 20 academic experts from the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University systems. These subject matter experts offer ad-hoc professional support, advising staff and addressing inquiries related to various components of benefit-cost analysis as part of the Unit's comprehensive program assessments. BFR leadership expresses its appreciation to all experts who have volunteered their time and expertise to support this initiative.

Commission Recommendations and Priorities for 2026

Public Policy Research Consortium

The BFR Unit should establish a hub (online portal) for Illinois public policy research and scholarship. This portal would serve as a central access point for connecting lawmakers, state agencies, and stakeholders with relevant research and public policy findings to help inform their work and perspective. Lawmakers, state agencies, and academic researchers in Illinois face challenges in effectively communicating findings, and this portal will facilitate greater utilization of outcome-based policies and practices.

Public Policy Forum

The BFR Commission would serve as a roundtable for timely discussion around topics and issues pertinent to state government. The Commission is uniquely situated to bring together state agency personnel, outside experts, lawmakers, and other community stakeholders to discuss the subjects most important to them. The BFR Commission would act as a forum where dialogue around topics in state government and public policy could take place in an open and constructive manner.

Enhance the Illinois Performance Reporting System

The Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) is the database that contains the state agencies programs, their performance metrics, and performance data. This database serves as an important tool in carrying out performance-based budgeting in Illinois. The data in this system paints a picture of the breadth and depth of the work undertaken by Illinois' state agencies in serving the public and is fundamental to sound analysis and fiscal decision-making. The BFR Unit will continue to improve and enhance the database and its contents, including program inventories, performance metrics, methodologies, visual presentation, and longitudinal data, thereby making the IPRS database an indispensable tool for performance-based budgeting in Illinois.

Conclusion

The BFR Commission recognizes its statutory responsibility to advise and expand the implementation of performance-based budgeting in the State of Illinois. This report highlights many engagements and initiatives undertaken by the Commission and the BFR Unit to support a foundation of informed budgeting. Mandate relief strengthens state agency compliance, and targeted collaborations with diverse subject matter experts demonstrate the Commissions' alignment to its mission. Budgeting for Results strives to connect stakeholders to better inform budget discussions through elevated awareness so that priorities can be justified each year according to merit.

The Commission is grateful for partnerships with the General Assembly, the Governor's Office, state agency leadership, and many external stakeholders. The perspective of academia, community-based organizations and constituency groups provide meaningful color to work of state government. As designed, these relationships add context to help evolve the mission of BFR. We look forward to continued collaborations as we strive to improve the impact of performance-based budgeting for the benefit of the people of Illinois.

Appendices

Appendix A: Chronology

Appendix B: Glossary

Appendix C: Statutory Mandates and Funds Items Recommended for Repeal or Modification

Appendix D: Substance Use Prevention Services / Chicago Substance Use Prevention Services (SUPS/CSUPS) Program Assessment Report

Appendix A

Chronology

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

- July 2010
  Public Act 96-0958 establishing the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process was signed into law by Governor Quinn.

- August 2010-January 2011,
  Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) in conjunction with the Governor's Office established the first six statewide result areas to evaluate the impact/success of state funds.

- February 2011
  GOMB presented the Governor's fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget which included state spending divided into six statewide result areas: Education, Economic Development, Public Safety and Regulation, Human Services, Quality of Life, and Government Services.

- February 2011
  Public Act 96-1529 establishing the Budgeting for Results Commission was signed into law by Governor Quinn.

- March 2011-January 2012
  GOMB worked with more than 70 state agencies, universities, boards, and commissions to delineate discrete programs linked to line-item appropriations. Each program was assigned to one of the statewide result areas to facilitate future performance measurement.

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

- February 2012
  GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2013 budget with state agency spending delineated by program. Each program was assigned to one of the seven statewide result areas.

- March 2012-Janary 2013
  To establish basic performance measures for each state agency program, GOMB in conjunction with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), provided training to state agency personnel on the development of program logic models. Each agency produced a logic model for each program. The logic model helped identify the potential performance measures for each program.

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

- March 2013
  GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2014 budget, including performance measures in each agency narrative submission.

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

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

- March 2014
  GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2015 budget with at least one performance measure for each agency program.

- April 2014-January 2015
  State agencies were trained on the use of IPRS and began the process of collecting a full fiscal year's program performance data.

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

- February 2015
  GOMB presented the FY 2016 budget with a full year of performance measure data for each agency program.

- February 2015-August 2015
  GOMB continued to work with agencies to refine programs and metrics. In August, GOMB posted the first set of IPRS program performance PDFs to the GOMB website: Budget.Illinois.gov.

- September 2015-July-2016
  GOMB, with support from experts in the academic community, began the development and pilot process for the State Program Analysis Reporting Tool (SPART) and the benefit-Cost analysis tool.

- July 2016-January-2017
  In July 2016 the BFR Commission established the Benefit-Cost Analysis (CBA) Working Group. The working group was tasked to examine the catalog of state programs to identify significant gaps in the data available to conduct cost-benefit analysis, and to make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies. Furthermore, the working group was assigned the responsibility to identify a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state programs to produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The Working Group met throughout the summer and fall.

- February 2017
  Based upon the recommendation of the CBA Working Group, the BFR Commission passed unanimously a resolution encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First cost-benefit analysis model, developed by Pew Results First Initiative, as the standard CBA model to be implemented as a component of the SPART. The Commission further recommended that GOMB add at least one additional FTE to implement the model.

- March 2017
  GOMB signed a letter of intent with the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative to begin use of the Results First model in Illinois.

- April 2017
  GOMB worked with Legislative members of the BFR Commission to move the 2017 BFR Mandates Relief bill (SB1936) through the legislative process.

- June 2017
  GOMB hired a full-time data analyst to oversee the implementation of the Results First CBA model. In addition, GOMB, in conjunction with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC), identified the Adult Criminal Justice domain as the first area to employ the Results First Model to general analysis of programs.

- July 2017
  GOMB, SPAC, and IDOC participated in training and discussion on the Results First Model with representatives from the Pew Results First Initiative. BFR staff engaged with SPAC and IDOC to begin collecting the initial data necessary to conduct a CBA analysis.

- August 2017 - September 2017
  BFR worked with IDOC to compile a program inventory of the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain. Once completed, BFR matched Illinois state-funded programs to the evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. BFR and IDOC identified three programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for further analysis: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. BFR determined through the clearinghouse matching process that the design of these three programs match established best practices that rigorous research has shown to reduce criminal recidivism.

- September 2017 – October 2017
  BFR collected and calculated all the data needed to run the Results First benefit-cost analysis model on the three pilot programs. BFR also conducted an SPART evaluation for each program.

- October 2017
  BFR completed three separate benefit-cost analyses and three SPART program evaluation reports for the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain on Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education=

- November 2017 – January 2018
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections at two facilities, Sheridan Correctional Center, and Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC)

- February 2018 - March 2018
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Housing Assistance/Placements program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Parole Re-Entry Group

- April 2018 - May 2018
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the GPS Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board

- May 2018 – June 2018
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Electronic Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections and administered by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board

- September 2018
  BFR, in conjunction with Pew-MacArthur Results First, held its first annual convening of CROs in Springfield, Illinois

- October 2018
  BFR hired a Data Analyst

- November 2018 – February 2019
  BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v1.0

- December 2018 – March 2019
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Substance Use Disorder (SUD) program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice

- May 2019
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Incarceration-based Therapeutic Communities program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice

- July 2019
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the residential Mental Health program run by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

- September 2019
  BFR completed and published the Illinois Interactive Budget v2.0.

- December 2019
  BFR completed and published the Illinois Performance Dashboard v1.0.

- May 2020
  BFR hired a Data Analyst.

- August 2020
  BFR completed its initial review of Illinois horizontal capital investments run by the Department of Transportation.

- September - October 2020
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Licensed Recovery Home program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.

- December 2020
  Hired BFR Budget Analyst.

- February - March 2021
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Oxford House program run by the Department of Human Services – Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.

- April 2021
  Successful passage and signing into law of Public Act 102-510, the repeal of the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947.

- April 2021
  Created a Data Visualization that displays the work of all program assessments in one central, publicly available location.

- June 2021
  BFR completed a substance use disorder provider survey to compile a program inventory of services for people with substance use disorders.

- August 2021
  BFR completed the three-stage assessment of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment program run by the Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use, Prevention and Recovery.

- September 2021
  BFR presented a report on the utilization of BFR products and reports by the General Assembly, Governor's Office, and the Public

- October 2021
  BFR convened a meeting of state agency CROs to provide a briefing on the FY 2023 budget development process

- January 2022
  BFR Unit tasked by the Governor's Office to manage the implementation of the Equity and Racial Justice Act (ERJA)

- April 2022
  General Assembly passed legislation that allows the BFR Commission to choose to have virtual public hearings in place of the two in-person hearings previously required by statute

- October 2022
  BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the FY 2024 budget development process

- December 2022
  BFR hired a Data Manager

- February 2023
  BFR Co-Chair Rep. Davis introduced the BFR mandate reduction and modification bills into the legislative process including HB3856, HB3857, HB3902, and HB3903

- April 2023
  BFR staff attended the Benefit-Cost Analysis for Beginners Workshop by the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis

- July 2023
  BFR held its annual public hearing on the topic of Moving Beyond Recidivism, which explored comprehensive methods of measuring the outcomes of criminal justice programming

- July 2023
  BFR legislation, House Bill 3856, House Bill 3857, and House Bill 3817, signed into law

- August 2023
  BFR presented a study on the proportion of the FY24 state healthcare budget that is associated with preventative care versus intervention and treatment

- August 2023
  The BFR Commission adopted new by-laws to codify the operation of the Commission

- August 2023
  BFR began consulting with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) to incorporate the insights from the BFR Annual Public Hearing into their data collection methods and procedures.

- September 2023
  BFR presented a literature review on Healthcare Treatment and Prevention Funding.

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

- February 2024
  BFR staff surveyed BFR commissioners and state agency Chief Results Officers to rank the seven statewide results areas for topic presentations.

- April 2024
  Presentation to BFR Commission on Electric Vehicles and Charging Stations in Illinois by panelists from the Governor's Office and Central Management Services (CMS) followed by discussion.

- April 2024
  BFR staff solicited mandates from state agencies for its annual mandate review exercise.

- May 2024
  Presentation to BFR Commission on the Implementation of the Data Governance and Organization to Support Equity and Racial Justice Act by panelists from the Illinois Commission on Equity and Inclusion and GOMB followed by discussion.

- June 2024
  BFR staff established its Network of Cost-Benefit Analysis Expertise which includes faculty members from universities across the state.

- June 2024
  BFR staff worked with the Central Management Services (CMS) to further develop their programs and metrics in the Illinois Performance Reporting System.

- July 2024
  BFR staff attended the Analyzing Uncertainty Workshop by the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis.

- July 2024
  BFR held its annual public hearing on the topic of the Benefit-Cost of State Parks and Historic Sites in Illinois by panelists from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, the Trust for Public Lands organization, the University of Illinois-Chicago, and Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

- August 2024
  BFR hired a staff economist to lead the unit's program evaluation and benefit-cost assessments of state programming.

- August 2024
  BFR staff worked with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to further develop their programs and metrics in the Illinois Performance Reporting System.

- August 2024
  BFR staff worked with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to further develop their programs and metrics in the Illinois Performance Reporting System.

- August 2024
  Presentation to BFR Commission on the topic of Illinois' Investments in Quantum Computing by panelists from the University of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity followed by discussion.

- August 2024
  The BFR Commission approved the mandates and funds as part of the annual mandate relief exercise.

- August 2024
  BFR staff began working with the Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery of the Illinois Department of Human Services to produce an assessment of the peer-to-peer support program.

- September 2024
  BFR produced an updated study on the proportion of the state healthcare budget that is associated with preventative versus intervention and treatment.

- October 2024
  BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the Fiscal Year 2026 budget development process at GOMB.

- October 2024
  Presentation to the BFR Commission on the topic of the Illinois Public Defender Funding Formula.

- February 2025
  Presentation to BFR Commission on the Rebuild Illinois Capital Plan and the FY2026 Proposed Illinois State Budget by senior staff at the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB).

- May 2025
  Presentation to BFR Commission on Illinois' Film Industry by senior staff at the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

- June 2025
  BFR staff attended the professional development training held by the Society for Benefit-Cost Analysis entitled *Estimating Costs.*

- July 2025
  BFR held its annual public hearing *Supporting Illinois*: *How Illinois Supports Vulnerable Populations*. The public hearing included panelists from the University of Illinois and the Department of Human Services.

- August 2025
  BFR staff completed the program assessment of the Substance use Prevention Services / Chicago Substance Use Prevention Services (SUPS/CSUPS) Too Good for Drugs program run by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

- September 2025
  Presentation to the BFR Commission on Illinois' 2024 Economic Growth Plan by senior staff at the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

- October 2025
  BFR held a summit for state agency CROs and CFOs to prepare for the Fiscal Year 2027 budget development process at GOMB.

- October 2025
  Presentation to the BFR Commission on Illinois Cannabis Industry by senior staff of the Cannabis Regulation Oversight Office at the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation.

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.

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA): The purposes of the GATA are to increase accountability and transparency in the use of grant funds, regardless of the source of funds, and to reduce the administrative burden on both state agencies and grantees through adoption of federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR 200) and rules applicable to grant funds.

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)

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

Statutory Mandates Recommended for Repeal or Modification
September 2025

Agency: Central Management Services
Statute Amended: Illinois Procurement Code (30 ILCS 500/25-35)
Mandate ID: 1

Mandate Description:

This mandate requires Illinois Elected Officials and Agencies to purchase "Block I" perforated stamps from the United States Postal Service (USPS) via Central Management Services. They obtain warrants from the Illinois Office of Comptroller who sends them to CMS. CMS fills out a stamp order form and submits it to the USPS. CMS picks up the stamps and perforates them with a "Block I". Once the perforation is completed, CMS notifies the requestor to pick-up the perforated stamps.

Background:

The background to this mandate is unknown. This mandate has received an appropriation in the last five years. Illinois elected officials, agency staff, and mail and messenger staff process the order forms and perforate the stamps. There were 138 stamp orders in FY24.

Problem Statement:

This mandate is example of a process that does not add value. This process is inefficient. No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. CMS is recommending the requirement for perforating the stamps be eliminated except for members of the General Assembly and constitutional officers. State agencies should continue to procure their stamps by obtaining a warrant from Illinois Office of Comptroller and then submitting their order directly to the USPS. This will eliminate 3 steps from the process and make it more efficient for those needing stamps.

Agency: Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Statute Amended: The Military Code of Illinois (20 ILCS 1805/26)
Mandate ID: 2

Mandate Description:

> This mandate requires the agency to submit its annual finance report by November 1st. Other mandated reports such as the Acts and Doings report are required to be filed by January 7th.

Background:

> This mandate was passed to create reporting requirements for the agency finance report to the General Assembly and to make any other reports to the Governor as required. It was passed in 1957. This statute has not been updated since 1957. The agency has completed the reporting requirements created by the mandate. Those reports are available at https://www.ilga.gov/reports/specialauditreport.asp?GA=103.

Problem Statement:

> The agency has not been able to make the November 1st deadline, and this has resulted in repeated audit findings. However, the agency has been able to meet the January 7th deadline each year. The mandate imposes an unrealistic reporting requirement for the agency. The mandate has created no fiscal impact to the agency but has created audit issues.

Solution offered by legislation:

> Modify. The agency would like to change the date of the reporting requirement to January 7 to better align with the dates of the Acts and Doings report mandated in the State Finance Act (30 ILCS 105/3).

Agency: Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Statute Amended: The Military Code of Illinois (20 ILCS 1805/43)
Mandate ID: 3

Mandate Description:

> This statute mandates the removal of Officers that miss a certain number of drill periods (AWOL).

Background:

The mandate was created in 1957 to discharge AWOL Officers using state procedures that were based largely on the old State Militia construct which was in effect prior to federal recognition of each State Militia as National Guard units. Now the Illinois National Guard uses federal regulations and procedures for removing AWOL officers and any other officer that may have committed misconduct.

Some of the terminology used in the mandate was updated in 2017 with the following sponsors:

House Sponsors: Rep. John M. Cabello, Michael D. Unes, Patricia R. Bellock, Jack D. Franks, Randy E. Frese, Donald L. Moffitt, Martin J. Moylan, Andrew F Skoog, Brian W. Stewart, Patrick J. Verschoore, Christine Winger, Linda Chapa LaVia, Jerry Costello, II, Michael P. McAuliffe, Mark Batinick, Avery Bourne, Katherine Cloonen, John C. D'Amico, C.D. Davidsmeyer, Carol Sente, Gregory Harris, Daniel V. Beiser and Carol Ammons

Senate Sponsors: Sen. Michael E. Hastings, Scott M. Bennett, and Mr. Dan McConchie

Problem Statement:

The mandate is superfluous because statute already requires Officers to maintain their federal recognition which requires them to also follow all rules and regulations including maintaining attendance at drills and not being AWOL (20 ILCS 1805/40). The Illinois National Guard (ILNG) uses federal regulations and procedures for removing AWOL officers and any other officer that may have committed misconduct.

The mandate has created no fiscal impact to the agency but has created audit issues that create inefficiencies at the agency.

Solution offered by legislation:

Section Repeal. To repeal the mandate in Section 43.

Agency: Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Statute Amended: The Military Code of Illinois (20 ILCS 1805/45)
Mandate ID: 4

Mandate Description:

This statute mandates removal of Warrant Officers that miss a certain number of drill periods (AWOL).

Background:

The mandate was created in 1957 to discharge AWOL Warrant Officers using state procedures that was based largely on the old State Militia construct that was in effect prior to federal recognition of each State Militia as National Guard units.

Problem Statement:

The mandate is superfluous since statute requires Warrant Officers to maintain their federal recognition which would necessarily require them to also follow all rules and regulations including maintaining attendance at drills and not being AWOL (20 ILCS 1805/44). The Illinois National Guard (ILNG) uses federal regulations and procedures for removing AWOL officers and any other officer that may have committed misconduct.

The mandate has created no fiscal impact to the agency but has created audit issues that create inefficiencies at the agency since the agency cites federal procedures and regulations for removal of Officers rather than this mandate.

Solution offered by legislation:

Section Repeal. Repeal Section 45 and allow Section 44, which imposes the same requirement, to stand.

Agency: Illinois Department on Aging
Statute Amended: The Adult Protective Services Act (320 ILCS 20/2(f-5)(6))
Mandate ID: 5

Mandate Description:

The definition of "mandated reporter" in the Adult Protective Services Act references an incorrect citation to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for the State Long Term Care Ombudsman. The CFR changed, and now the citation needs to be updated in statute. This is clean-up language to update the CFR in statute.

Background:

The reference to this CFR was added to the definition of "mandated reporter" to clarify that the State Long Term Care Ombudsman and any of his or her representatives or volunteers, where prohibited by federal law, are exempt from mandated reporting. The CFR changed and now the citation needs to be updated to reflect that change.

The citation to 45 CFR 1324.11(e)(3)(iv) was added to the definition of "mandated reporter" in the Adult Protective Services Act by Public Act 103-0329, effective July 28,

2023. This legislation (HB2858) was sponsored by Rep. Katie Stewart and Senator Jil Tracy. Both are still serving in the General Assembly.

Problem Statement:

The incorrect citation could lead to confusion about whether the State Ombudsman is considered a mandated reporter.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To modify to correct the outdated CFR reference in statute.

Agency: Illinois Department on Aging
Statute Amended: The Adult Protective Service Act (320 ILCS 20/11)
Mandate ID: 6

Mandate Description:

This mandate sets the due date for the Adult Protective Service Act annual report for 270 days after the end of each fiscal year.

Background:

The due date for the annual report was amended by Public Act 90-628, effective January 1, 1999. This law changed the due date from 90 days after the end of the fiscal year to 270 days after the end of the fiscal year. The legislation (SB1835) was sponsored by Senator Parker and Rep. Wood, neither of whom are currently in office.

The due date for the annual report in statute is intended to ensure consistency in report submission. However, the 270-day requirement has led to an audit finding when the Department miscalculated days and submitted the annual report on day 271.

Problem Statement:

The 270-day requirement has led to an audit finding when the Department miscalculated days and submitted the annual report on day 271.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To modify the due date of the annual report to be filed annually by January 1 for the prior fiscal year.

Agency: Illinois Department on Aging
Statute Amended: The Illinois Hospital Licensing Act (210 ILCS 85/6.09(a))
Mandate ID: 7

Mandate Description:

This mandate requires care coordination units to notify IDoA, who then notifies HFS, when a nursing home pre-screening cannot be completed prior to the discharge of a patient.

Background:

Care coordination units are responsible for conducting care assessments for adults aged 60 and older that are being discharged from the hospital. Care coordinators conduct this assessment in the hospital to establish eligibility for long-term care services either in a nursing facility or by home/community-based services (HCBS) post-hospital discharge.

This mandate was added to ensure that care coordination units, hospitals, nursing facilities, IDoA, and HFS all communicate about scheduling and completing the assessments. The mandate was added to the Hospital Licensing Act by Public Act 99-857, effective January 1, 2017. This legislation (SB2929) was sponsored by Sen. Mulroe and Rep. Rita.

HFS has an electronic system, AssessmentPro, to manage the referral, scheduling, assessment and notification functions so that coordination units, hospitals, nursing facilities, IDoA, and HFS all have access to this information in real time.

Problem Statement:

IDoA has received a Potential Audit Finding (PAF) from the compliance auditors for the FY23-FY24 audit period:

> *During the examination period, we observed that the Department did not notify Health and Family Services (HFS) of instances where Case Coordination Units (CCU) were unable to complete assessments in a hospital prior to the discharge of a patient aged 60 or older to nursing homes. The Department has indicated that the electronic system implemented by HFS, which provides real-time data on CCU assessments, is deemed sufficient to meet the requirement of the mandate. Further, the Department does not have control over the system and only has view access. However, the language of the mandate explicitly requires the Department to notify HFS. As such, the Department's failure to do so constitutes non-compliance with the requirements of the Act.*

Auditors are interpreting the statute in such a way that requires IDoA to provide separate notification to HFS outside of the existing AssessmentPro system when a care coordination unit cannot complete a nursing home pre-screening prior to discharging a patient from the hospital.

IDoA believes that joint use of AssessmentPro meets the statutory requirement and seeks an update to the statute to remove the language triggering the audit finding.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. IDoA is seeking to modify the statute so that a care coordination unit directly notifies IDoA and HFS (via AssessmentPro) when it cannot complete a nursing home pre-screening prior to discharge of a patient from the hospital (rather than having IDoA relay the information from the care coordination unit to HFS).

Agency: Illinois Department on Aging
Statute Amended: The Prevention of Unnecessary Institutionalization Act (310 ILCS 100)
Mandate ID: 8

Mandate Description:

This mandate authorizes the Department on Aging and the Department of Human Services to jointly administer a grant and loan program for assistive technology and home modifications to prevent the unnecessary institutionalization of individuals.

Background:

The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Department of Human Services and the Department on Aging to jointly establish a program to provide funding for necessary structural modifications and assistive technology devices that enable older persons and adults and children with disabilities to remain in their homes to allow them to live as independently as possible for as long as possible.

SB 816 (92nd GA) was sponsored by Sen. Sullivan and Rep. Coulson. Neither are still serving in the General Assembly.

The Act also states that this is subject to appropriations. The auditors may issue an audit finding because the Department has not sought an appropriation.

IDoA already provides assistive technology and minor home modifications to eligible individuals through programs like the Illinois Care Connections program and the Emergency Senior Services program.

Pursuant to a grant agreement with the Illinois Assistive Technology Program (IATP), IDoA funds assistive technology and limited durable medical equipment. Equipment purchased through the grant is done as a long-term loan to the recipient, but ownership is maintained by the state through IATP. Once the older adult no longer needs the equipment, it is accepted back by IATP. If it is in good shape, it is sterilized and distributed to another older adult in need of equipment. This allows older adults who many not otherwise be able to afford devices that enable them to remain in their home access the technology they need and reduce social isolation.

The Emergency Senior Services program provides gap-filling funds to older adults supplying grab bars, ramps, and other minor home modifications in addition to other critical needs such as utility and rent assistance.

While IDoA currently administers other programs and services such as the Community Care Program, Illinois Care Connections, and Emergency Senior Services to prevent unnecessary or premature institutionalization, the agency has never received appropriations specifically to administer a grant and loan program jointly with DHS under this Act.

Problem Statement:

In the Agency's FY23-FY24 Compliance Audit, the auditors issued a material finding because we did not request an appropriation, develop rules and administer a loan program:

> *2024-019* ***FINDING*** *Failure to Establish a Prevention of Unnecessary Institutionalization Grant and Loan Program*
>
> *The Department on Aging (Department) failed to request appropriation in order to establish a Prevention of Unnecessary Institutionalization Grant and Loan Program (Program) which is required by the Prevention of Unnecessary Institutionalization Act (Act).*
>
> *During our testing, we inquired about the Department's efforts to establish the Program, in collaboration with DHS. This inquiry included whether or not the Department requested an appropriation for the establishment of the Program in Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024, and whether or not the Department and DHS had jointly adopted administrative rules governing the program. The Department responded that it did not request or receive an appropriation specifically for the Program, and it and DHS have not adopted administrative rules related to the Program. While the Department's ongoing efforts align with the broader objective of preventing institutionalization, the specific requirements of the Act 310 ILCS 100/20 through 100/30 remain unmet.*

The Act (310 ILCS 100/20 thru 100/30) requires DHS and the Department to jointly establish a Prevention of Unnecessary Institutionalization Grant and Loan Program. The Program shall have two components: one component shall be administered by DHS and the other component shall be administered by the Department. DHS and the Department shall cooperate in the overall administration of the Program and shall jointly adopt administrative rules governing the Program consistent with this Act.

Department management indicated the Department and the Department of Human Services (DHS) administer Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers to support individuals in avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. The Department oversees the Persons Who Are Elderly 1915(c) Medicaid Waiver, while DHS manages the Adults with Disabilities Waiver, both under the oversight of the Illinois Medicaid agency (HFS). These waivers provide essential services through programs like the Community Care Program (CCP) and operate beyond the scope of a grant or loan program. Additionally, the Department and DHS collaborate on multiple initiatives to expand community-based care options. Establishing a separate grant or loan program would be duplicative and could risk the loss of federal matching funds. Both agencies work with HFS on policy approvals, administrative rules, and statutory changes affecting the populations served.

Failure to request an appropriation and establish the Program, including adopting joint administrative rules, is considered noncompliance with the Act. Further, failure to implement the required Program may deprive eligible participants from obtaining much needed assistance in the form of dwelling modifications or assistive technology devices if the Department's already established programs do not fulfill all needs of the State's elderly and disabled citizens. (Finding Code No. 2024-019, 2022-022)

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend the Department request an appropriation and work with DHS to adopt administrative rules and establish the Program required by the Act or seek a legislative remedy.

To address the finding and avoid a repeat finding, we would like to proceed with a legislative fix.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To change the statute to allow IDoA and IDHS to each establish programs, rather than to establish a program jointly, and to allows for programs that provide these services to meet the intent of this Act.

Agency: Department of Corrections
Statute Amended: The Illinois School Code (105 ILCS 5/2-3.30)
Mandate ID: 9

Mandate Description:

The Department of Corrections is required to report annually a census of individuals between the age of 3 - 21 with disabilities receiving special education services.

The Corrections-based school district is housed and run under the auspices of the IL Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). The Department of Corrections has not provided these services since the Department of Juvenile Justice split from the adult Department of Corrections in 2006.

Background:

This legislation was proposed and enacted in the 95th GA (2007-2009, eff. 1/1/2009). The original sponsors were Sen. Lightford and Reps. Eddy, Dugan, Franks, and Chapa LaVia. Only Sen. Lightford is current serving in office.

DOC has never produced this report and there have been no known inquiries outside of recent audit findings.

Problem Statement:

This work is performed by those who function under School District 428, which is an IDJJ entity. IDJJ fulfills special education services for both the IDJJ and adult DOC populations under School District 428.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To modify the statute to reassign the report to IDJJ, the agency charged with providing those services. This proposal changes the law by requiring the reassignment of census and reporting duties to IDJJ School District 428, which is charged with providing special education services for both adult and juvenile corrections populations. The result of the change in law will mean that the reporting assignment will be assumed by the agency charged with providing those services.

Agency: Illinois Department of Public Health
Statute Amended: The Autism Spectrum Disorders Reporting Act (410 ILCS 201)
Mandate ID: 10

Mandate Description:

The Act calls for the development of a registry to document and track diagnoses of autism spectrum disorder by requiring providers making such a diagnosis to submit information to the Department within 30 days of the diagnosis. It also requires development of a registry regarding the availability of applied behavioral analysis therapy and the development/distribution of education materials.

Background:

The goal was to gather statistics on how many Illinoisians live with autism, how it's treated or managed, and whether additional resources were needed in certain parts of the state. This statute was aimed at tracking the number of autism diagnosis and ensuring treatment/management was available to autistic people. The Act was effective on 8/19/05. Implementation is subject to appropriation. The Department is not aware of the genesis of the mandate. It has not been funded in recent years. The original sponsors were Sen. Terry Link and Rep. Sidney Mathias (SB1698 from the 94th GA) and neither are currently in office.

Problem Statement:

Current Potential Audit Finding - The Department did not develop and distribute education and outreach materials that will inform and educate parents of children with autism spectrum disorder who are enrolled in Medicaid and eligible to receive relevant services.

Current Response to Potential Audit Finding - Department management stated the mandate is subject to appropriation and an appropriation has not been provided. The Department did not request funding due to competing priorities and oversight. Department management also stated they will seek legislative remedy to be relieved of this mandate.

To implement the full Act, not just the education campaign, the Department estimates it would cost $2M per year. The Department estimates it would be $250,000 for staff to develop and maintain registry, respond to inquiries about the registry, provide education, and develop required report to the General Assembly; $1,250.00 for the registry's online platform for reporting diagnoses; and $500,000 for education development and distribution of materials, of which would need to be developed, plus the outreach conducted to multiple audiences—providers, families, educators, etc.

Solution offered by legislation:

Repeal. The Act is based on outdated language/information. The understanding of neurodivergence, appropriate interventions, and advocacy have evolved over time.

Agency: The Department of Public Health
Statute Amended: The Illinois Lottery Law (20 ILCS 1605/21.7)
Mandate ID: 11

Mandate Description:

This mandate creates a special interest scratch-off lottery game for multiple sclerosis research (MS) and deposited into the MS Research Fund for appropriation to the Department for the purpose of making grants to Illinois organizations that conduct MS research.

Background:

The Multiple Sclerosis Research Fund was created as a special fund in the State treasury. The net revenue from the scratch-out multiple sclerosis scratch-off game is deposited into the Fund for appropriation by the General Assembly to the Department of Public Health for the purpose of making grants to organizations in Illinois that conduct research pertaining to the repair and prevention of damage caused by an acquired demyelinating disease of the central nervous system.

The original sponsors were Sen. Deanna Demuzio and Rep. Karen Yarbrough (SB774 from 95th GA); neither are currently in office.

Historically, funding has been ongoing to the National Multiple Sclerosis Society for subcontracting to Illinois researchers.

The NMSS conducts a peer-reviewed selection process to identify Illinois-based research projects in accordance with and in conjunction with NMSS policies and procedures. After researchers submit proposals, applications are reviewed by committees made up of scientific experts in the field, and top applications are then reviewed by those affected by multiple sclerosis, representing the patient voice.

The National Multiple Sclerosis Society was not named, so the grant would have to go through the competitive grant process. However, a GATA exception allowing deviation from the competitive grant process has been approved.

Problem Statement:

There is not an organization named in the state budget, although the National Multiple Sclerosis Society is named on the Illinois Lottery Specialty Ticket. This change would be for consistency to include the National Multiple Sclerosis Society as the recipient in statute. A Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) exemption has been approved for deviation from the competitive grant process. There is no fiscal impact.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To modify the statute to name the National Multiple Sclerosis Society as a recipient.

Agency: Department of Public Health
Statute Amended: The Department of Public Health Powers and Duties Law (20 ILCS 2310/2310-435)
Mandate ID: 12

Mandate Description:

This mandate requires the Department to maintain a smoking cessation program for participants in the Women, Infants, and Children Nutrition program (WIC), which is administered by the Department of Human Services. The statute does not specify the format for program delivery (i.e., in-person, telephone, online, etc.). The statute requires the cessation program to include components on screening WIC clients for tobacco use, education on the effects of tobacco use, and smoking cessation counseling and referrals. The Department is mandated to cooperate with the Department of Human Services on these requirements.

Background:

Documentation about the genesis of the mandate is not available. Legislative debates or reviews are not available from 1996 when this legislation was introduced. It is likely that this mandate was prompted by the information and scientific evidence emerging in the mid-1990s from the impending tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, finalized in 1998, and dozens of lawsuits across the U.S. about the health risks and increased morbidity and mortality from tobacco use.

The mandate was enacted July 1, 1997 (Public Act 89-507) (House Bill 2632) and had non-substantive revisions made in a 2000 revision bill. The Illinois General Assembly website has limited digital records from the 89th General Assembly (1995-1996) when the mandate was introduced and passed. The sponsors' names are not available.

Problem Statement:

Current Potential Audit Finding - The Department, in cooperation with the Department of Human Services, did not maintain a smoking cessation program for participants in the Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program.

Current Response to Potential Audit Finding - Department management stated this is an unfunded mandate, so it is unenforceable. Department management also stated they have not maintained a specific smoking cessation program for participants in the WIC Nutrition Program, but they receive an annual appropriation for the operation of the Illinois Tobacco Quitline which offers counseling calls provided by certified tobacco treatment specialists. This aims to provide the same goal for a larger population, including WIC recipients.

An estimated annualized cost of $3 million would be needed to implement this mandate and provide tobacco cessation counseling and education to WIC participants statewide.

Solution offered by legislation:

Section Repeal. This mandate should be repealed. The WIC program already includes referral to other services as mentioned on the Illinois Department of Human Services WIC information page. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the WIC program, provides tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure publications and training materials for WIC staff The USDA Substance Use Prevention Guide for Local WIC Agencies contains comprehensive information from WIC staff to screen participants for tobacco use using a brief tobacco intervention, to educate them on the dangers of tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure to the participant and their unborn child, infant, or young child, and to refer participants who smoke to cessation services such as in-person classes or the Illinois Tobacco Quitline.

The existing mandate is vague about providing smoking cessation counseling to participants. Smoking cessation counseling requires specialized training and certification and should not be provided by WIC staff. The mandate does not mention educating WIC participants on the impact of secondhand smoke exposure to infants and young children. This mandate was enacted several years before more comprehensive state legislation and federal guidelines addressing tobacco use, cessation, prevention, and secondhand smoke exposure.

Agency: Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs
Statute Amended: The Department of Veterans' Affairs Act (20 ILCS 2805/2(3))
Mandate ID: 13

Mandate Description:

This mandate requires the Department to create and maintain a volunteer field force.

Background:

This mandate has evolved over time with the agency. Illinois Joining Forces (IJF) was created and maintained through IDVA's permanent participation in the IJF Board. IJF is a statewide, public-private network of veteran and military-serving organizations.

The requirements of IDVA have changed and the agency no longer assist veterans through paper application for state benefits, as was done in the case with veterans from WWII, Korea, and Vietnam. With automation and fewer applications, a robust volunteer force is currently not necessary.

This section of statute has been amended multiple times. However, this specific mandate, 20 ILCS 2805 2(3), was amended in the 99th General Assembly (2015-2016). This change placed a restriction on what the volunteer force could do, stating the force "may not process federal veterans' assistance claims."

Problem Statement:

Currently, IDVA has volunteer staff at its five state-run veterans' homes. Additionally, IDVA already works with representatives from all the organizations outlined in 20 ILCS 2805 2(3) in its daily work. A statutory mandate is not needed to authorize this.

At present, the statutory mandate is only creating issues with the biannual audit. In August 2024, IDVA's auditors provided an exception notification for this. Ultimately, IDVA did not receive an audit finding for this specific section. There is no fiscal impact related to repealing this mandate. At present, the Department does not employ a full-time volunteer force coordinator. If this were the case, the required salary(s) would create a fiscal impact.

Solution offered by legislation:

Repeal section. This is the best option as the outdated requirement does not align with the present-day role of the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs. Much of the Department's necessary work is sensitive, and for various reasons must be conducted by full-time State of Illinois employees, rather than by volunteers.

Agency: Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security
Statute Amended: Illinois Chemical Safety Act (430 ILCS 45/9)
Mandate ID: 14

Mandate Description:

This mandate requires the Agency to publish an annual report containing four specific data sets: business notifications, hazardous materials releases defined as significant releases, enforcement actions, and planning information.

Background:

Since the Act was created in the early to mid-1980's, the Agency believes this requirement was enacted to ensure information sharing with impacted units of local governments and the public. However, the Agency makes this information readily available on our website instead of waiting to publish the information in an annual report.

Since the mandate was created at a time when technology and information sharing was not readily accessible, it is now in conflict with how the Agency shares information with local units of government. Instead of waiting for an annual report to provide this information, the Agency immediately distributes the information to the locals and posts the information on our website for public transparency.

The Agency believes we are meeting the intent of the mandate. However, the mandate is antiquated and impedes current processes and procedures which allow for immediate information dissemination and greater public transparency.

Problem Statement:

This requirement is outdated and imposes an undue burden on the agency of multiple full-time employees to spending staff-hours to complete the annual requirement. All facilities that file under the Act are also required under Illinois Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (430 ILCS 100/) (IEPCRA) to file all their chemical inventory data, material safety data sheets, emergency contact information, site specific response plan, and chemical storage information online through Tier II Manager, which is maintained by the Agency. Further, the release reporting requirements under the Act are duplicative of release reporting required under both IEPCRA and the Hazardous Materials Emergency Act (HME) (430 ILCS 50).

To increase public transparency and allow immediate public access to the information submitted to the Agency under IEPCRA and HME, the Agency makes this information

readily available on our website instead of waiting to publish in an annual report. The fiscal impact is approximately $10,000 - $15,000.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To modify the statute to eliminate duplicative requirements and provide greater public transparency with immediate dissemination of public information via the agency website.

Agency: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Statute Amended: The Illinois Cool Cities Act (415 ILCS 145)
Mandate ID: 15

Mandate Description:

This mandate requires IEPA, upon request by units of local government that have endorsed the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, to (1) assist in developing an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) assist in determining the emissions reduction benefits of measures under consideration to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also requires IEPA, upon request of the same units of local government, to review and designate "Illinois Cool Cities," for which the State will provide signage and graphic images for use by local governments.

Background:

Current IEPA staff is not aware of the original context for the mandate, but seemingly there was a desire to provide an incentive (via IEPA technical assistance and the opportunity for a "Cool City" designation) for units of local government to commit to the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 7% from 1990 levels by the year 2012. IEPA is not aware of any local governments that took advantage of the Act in at least the last ten years, and the mandate did not have the desired long-term effect.

The original legislative sponsors were Rep. Tom Cross (former member) and Sen. Linda Holmes (active member).

Problem Statement:

This mandate is obsolete. Current IEPA staff are not aware of a "Cool City" designation or formal request for technical assistance under this Act that has been requested by a unit of local government in at least the last 10 years. The metric under which the units of local government would be making a climate commitment is also obsolete because

the commitment was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 7% from 1990 levels by the year 2012.

In addition, since the provisions were enacted in 2007, there have been several significant grant programs at the state and federal level made available for units of local government for both technical assistance and implementation projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. There is currently no fiscal impact of implementing this mandate since there have been no recent requests for IEPA action under the Act.

Solution offered by legislation:

Act Repeal. The mandate is outdated, and a host of new financial and technical assistance programs have been rolled out at the local, state, and federal level in the 18 years since the mandate's enactment to address greenhouse gas reduction and energy efficiency efforts at the local level.

Agency: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Statute Amended: The Recycled Newsprint Use Act (415 ILCS 110)
Mandate ID: 16

Mandate Description:

The Recycled Newsprint Use Act requires the following of IEPA:

- Accept annual certifications by newspapers of their amount of newsprint used and percentage of recycled fibers present in each type of newsprint and then calculate the recycled fiber usage.
- Develop and maintain a list identifying every newspaper publisher in Illinois and every supplier of newsprint.
- Set comparable quality standards for each grade of newsprint to determine the quality of recycled content newsprint to virgin material, and review and revise those standards every 2 years.
- Refer false or misleading certificate submittals to the Attorney General for prosecution.
- Establish a 28% recycle fiber usage mandate upon consumers of newsprint beginning in 1994 if the 1993 goals were not met.

Background:

The mandate was enacted in 1990 to encourage, prior to mandating, newspaper publishers to implement the use of recycled newsprint within Illinois.

Statutory responsibility for the Recycled Newsprint Use Act was transferred from DCEO to IEPA via Executive Order 17-3 in 2017, which was generally codified as P.A. 102-444/HB 2785 (Williams/Bush) in 2021.

EO 17-3 (among other items) transferred the Offices of Energy & Recycling from DCEO to IEPA. P.A. 102-444 amended several Acts to codify the changes needed for IEPA to implement the EO, including transfer of functions, staff, administrative rules, and unexpended appropriations.

DCEO had original responsibility for this Act from 1990 to 2017, when the EO was filed. IEPA consulted with DCEO staff, who were unable to find any information related to DCEO's prior administration of the Act. Since 2017, IEPA has not received any submissions from newspapers as required under the Act.

Problem Statement:

This mandate is obsolete and has resulted in an audit in a finding in IEPA's 2023-2024 Compliance Audit for failure to comply with the Recycled Newsprint Use Act:

> *The Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) failed to comply with the Recycled Newsprint Use Act.*
>
> *Public Act 102-444, effective August 20, 2021, transferred certain rights, powers, duties, responsibilities, employees, property, funds, and functions from the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to the Agency. One of the functions transferred to the Agency was the implementation of the Recycled Newsprint Use Act (Act). The Act (415 ILCS 110/2004) requires each consumer of newsprint within the State to certify to the Agency, on or before March 1 of each year, the amount in tons of every type of newsprint used by the consumer of newsprint the previous year and the percentage of recycled fibers present in each type of newsprint so that the Agency can calculate the recycled fiber usage for that consumer of newsprint. It also stated that only consumers of newsprint who provide timely usage certificates will receive credit for recycled fiber usage. Additionally, the Act (415 ILCS 110/2007) requires the Agency to develop and maintain a list that identifies every consumer of newsprint in Illinois and every person who supplies a consumer of newsprint with newsprint. In addition, for the purposes of implementing and enforcing the Act, the Act (415 ILCS 110/2008) requires the Agency to set comparable quality standards for each of the grades of*

newsprint available from all suppliers of newsprint to determine the comparable quality of recycled content newsprint to virgin material. The Act requires the Agency to review its standards at least once every two years and determine whether they should be adjusted to reflect changes in industry standards and practices. Further, the Act (415 ILCS 110/2010) and (415 ILCS 110/2011) requires the Agency to refer to the Attorney General for prosecution, within 30 days of making a determination, instances in which a person knowingly provides a consumer of newsprint with a false or misleading certificate concerning the recycled fiber percentage of the delivered newsprint, and instances in which a consumer of newsprint knowingly provides the Agency with a false or misleading certificate concerning the percentage of recycled fiber used, respectively.

During testing of the statutory mandates, the Agency was unable to provide documentation to support its implementation of the Act.

Agency officials stated the recycling and newsprint industry and markets have changed considerably since the mandate was originally written.

Failure to carry out these mandated duties is noncompliance with the Act. (Finding Code No. 2024-017)

There have been no certifications submitted to either DCEO or IEPA in at least the last 15 years. However, if IEPA were to statutorily revise this program to even make it workable 30 years after the original mandate, it would require 1.5 FTE, at an annual cost of $277,000.

This mandate is obsolete, as paper recycling markets are well established, and the use of newsprint is no longer a significant issue due to the dominance of electronic media. IEPA could not find any evidence that newspapers submitted the required certifications in at least 15 years since this Act was housed under DCEO. In addition, the metric under which the newspaper publishers were to set goals are also obsolete – the goals were set to increase from 1991-1993, and then a 28% mandate was to be implemented starting in 1994.

Solution offered by legislation:

Act Repeal

Agency: Illinois Department of Environmental Protection
Statute Amended: The Illinois Solid Waste Management Act (415 ILCS 20/3 and 3.1)
Mandate ID: 17

Mandate Description:

The mandate requires the IEPA to coordinate with CMS and other state agencies related to State Agency Recycling programs. It further requires all State agencies to consult with the IEPA on their specific procurement procedures and specifications related to the purchase of products and supplies. It also requires the Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Community College Board to submit a waste reduction plan to the IEPA for review and approval as well as having the agency provide technical materials and workshops for such purpose.

Background:

In 1988, Section 3B was added requiring CMS to coordinate with the Department of Energy and Natural Resources on office wastepaper recycling in at least five state buildings (HB 3389, PA 85-1196). The sponsors of this legislation were Ralph Barger (R-Wheaton), and the chief Senate sponsor was Harlan Rigney (R-Freeport).
The law was slightly modified in 1989 (PA 86-247, HB 2348), which allowed for recyclers to buy the paper that the state agencies were collecting.

In 1990, (PA 86-1363, SB 2253), the law was expanded to require waste reduction programs for corrugated containers, cardboard, newsprint, and mixed paper in all state buildings as feasible. The Department of Energy and Natural Resources was tasked with conducting waste categorization studies to help CMS meet its reduction goals.

Section 3.1 was added at this time, which required higher education institutions to submit 10-year waste reduction plans for review and approval, in cooperation with the Board of Higher Education and the Illinois College Board.

In 2017, Executive Order 3 transferred DCEO's recycling program responsibilities to IEPA, shifting coordination requirements.

Executive Order 3 was codified in 2021 (PA 102-444, HB 2785 Rep. Ann. Williams & Senator Melinda Bush), which required CMS and other state agencies to consult with IEPA as it relates to the State Agency Recycling programs. Other requirements included BHE and ICCB to submit a waste reduction plan to the IEPA for review and approval.

Many of the original reporting requirements are now outdated and unnecessarily burdensome for state agencies, especially given how recycling markets have evolved over the last 30 years.

The primary obligations of this Act lie under CMS, and IEPA is not attempting to modify those. The goal is to alleviate the burden of CMS having to coordinate with IEPA

Problem Statement:

These requirements could subject the agency to an audit finding. The agency estimates that this mandate's fiscal impact would be approximately $277,000 based on the time and hours of 1.5 FTE devoted to the mandated work.

Solution offered by legislation:

Modify. To modify the statute by (1) removing CMS's requirement to coordinate with the Agency in this regard because it will be an audit finding; (2) removing the requirement that higher education institutions submit waste reduction plans to IEPA for review and approval; and (3) removes the requirement that IEPA conduct that review in cooperation with IL Community College Board and Board of Higher Education.

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation *** excludes items already included in HB3810 of the 104th GA, for which the path is uncertain - a future merger is possible**

in current draft placeholder for ilga.gov updates from spring 2025 Public Acts

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

Item Number	*Statutory Reference*	*Affected Fund Number*	*Affected Fund Name*	*Primary Agency*	*Change and Rationale*	*Original Public Act*	*Sponsor*	*Date of Dissolution*	*Current Balance*
Technical Changes									
fca-01	15 ILCS 20/50-5	0007	Education Assistance Fund	general	This Section refers to the fund as the "Educational Assistance Fund", which is inconsistent with all other references to the fund. Includes technical changes.	PA 86-18 (original); PA 90-479 (errant name)	Rock; Lauzen	active fund	$124,399.0
fca-02	20 ILCS 605/605-1075	0059	Public Utility Fund	ICC	PA 102-662 added a reference to the "Public Utilities Fund", which presumably was intended to reference this fund. PA 99-933, a previous BFR fund cleanup bill, corrected a similar error. Includes technical changes.	Laws 1963, p. 1073 (original); PA 102-662 (errant name)	Powell; Harmon	active fund	$13,447.9
fca-03	420 ILCS 37/15	0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund	IEMA-OHS	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) inadvertently deleted the word "Fund" from the fund name. This item replaces the missing word. NOTE: check with LRB if this will be addressed in the 2026 revisory bill.	PA 83-991 (original); PA 104-2 (errant name)	Currie; Gabel	active fund	$2,325.8
fca-04	750 ILCS 50/18.3a	0638	Illinois Adoption Registry and Medical Information Exchange Fund	DPH	PA 93-189 added a reference to the "Illinois Adoption Registry and Medical Information Fund", which presumably was intended to reference this fund. This item replaces the missing word.	PA 91-417 (original); PA 93-189 (errant name)	Feigenholtz; Feigenholtz	active fund	$110.8
Funds That Have Run Their Course									
fca-05	10 ILCS 5/1A-50	0467	ERIC Operations Trust Fund	DCEO	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Elections Special Projects Fund; the balance was $0 so no IOC transaction was executed. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund.	PA 99-522	Link		$0.0
fca-06	15 ILCS 20/50-40; 25 ILCS 80/5	0005	General Revenue Common School Special Account Fund	general	PA 104-6 effectively abolished this fund by redirecting education-related sales tax revenues directly to the Common School Fund beginning in FY2026. This change repeals obsolete references to the fund. Includes technical changes.	not applicable (established by IOC)			$0.0
fca-07	20 ILCS 505/5a	old # has been recycled by IOC	Local Effort Day Care Fund	DHS	During FY1999, DHS consolidated this and other child care-related funds it had inherited from other agencies into the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund. The fund last had activity in FY2000 and has been closed out by IOC. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	not applicable (established by IOC)			#N/A
fca-08	20 ILCS 605/605-515	0387	Small Business Environmental Assistance Fund	DCEO	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Clean Air Act Permit Fund; the balance was $0 so no IOC transaction was executed. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 87-1177	Morrow	7/15/2025	$0.0
fca-09	20 ILCS 1105/8	old # has been recycled by IOC	Build Illinois Purposes Fund	DCEO	This Section refers to the fund as the "Build Illinois Bond Purposes Fund", which is inconsistent with all other references to the fund that existed prior to its repeal by PA 94-91 and PA 102-1071. This item repeals the obsolete reference to the incorrectly named fund.	PA 84-109 (original); PA 84-111 (errant name)	Daniels; Weaver	6/30/2005	#N/A
fca-10	20 ILCS 1105/8; 20 ILCS 1105/11	no fund # in SAMS	Illinois Industrial Coal Utilization Fund	DCEO	PA 87-14 abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY1992. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund. Includes technical changes.	PA 84-111	Weaver		#N/A
fca-11	20 ILCS 3930/9.3	0665	Prescription Pill and Drug Disposal Fund	DCEO	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund, which was completed in FY2026. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 97-545	Osmond	7/9/2025	$0.0
fca-12	35 ILCS 5/201.5 rep.		not fund specific		State spending limitations affecting income tax rates in effect during the Quinn administration applied only during FY2012-FY2015. This item repeals the obsolete Section.	P.A. 96-1496	J. Cullerton	not applicable	

Proposed Fund Cleanup/Amendatory Items for Future BFR Legislation *** excludes items already included in HB3810 of the 104th GA, for which the path is uncertain - a future merger is possible**

in current draft placeholder for ilga.gov updates from spring 2025 Public Acts

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

Item Number	*Statutory Reference*	*Affected Fund Number*	*Affected Fund Name*	*Primary Agency*	*Change and Rationale*	*Original Public Act*	*Sponsor*	*Date of Dissolution*	*Current Balance*
fca-13	415 ILCS 60/22.2	0153	Agrichemical Incident Response Trust Fund	Ag	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to GRF, which was completed in FY2026. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 86-1172	Hartke	7/9/2025	$0.0
fca-14	420 ILCS 20/14	0943	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility, Post-Closure Care and Compensation Fund	IEMA-OHS	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund, which was completed in FY2026. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 83-991	Currie	7/9/2025	$0.0
fca-15	520 ILCS 25/15	0390	Illinois Habitat Endowment Trust Fund	DNR	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Illinois Habitat Fund, which was completed in FY2026. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 87-1015	Woodyard	7/9/2025	$0.0
fca-16	625 ILCS 5/3-658	0587	Professional Sports Teams Education Fund	SoS	PA 103-8 (FY2024 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Common School Fund, which was completed in FY2024. These changes repeal obsolete references to the fund.	PA 92-699	Fritchey	7/14/2023	$0.0
fca-17	625 ILCS 5/11-501.01	0758	Secretary of State Police DUI Fund	SoS	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the Secretary of State Police Services Fund, which was completed in FY2026. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 93-584	Hannig	7/9/2025	$0.0
fca-18	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.8	0934	Child Abuse Prevention Fund	DCFS	PA 104-2 (FY2026 BIMP) abolished this fund and provided for the transfer of its remaining balance to the DCFS Children's Services Fund, which was completed in FY2026. This change repeals an obsolete reference to the fund.	PA 83-1066	Hastert	7/9/2025	$0.0

Funds That Were Never Utilized

fca-19	20 ILCS 3501/825-95 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.693 rep.	old # has been recycled by IOC	Emerald Ash Borer Revolving Loan Fund	IFA	This fund never received any revenue, and IFA has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund.	PA 95-588	Schoenberg		#N/A
fca-20	20 ILCS 3501/825-100 rep.; 30 ILCS 105/5.741 rep.	0704	School Wind and Solar Generation Revolving Loan Fund	IFA	This fund never received any revenue, and IFA has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and program.	PA 96-725	Pankau		#N/A
fca-21	30 ILCS 105/5.737 rep.; 110 ILCS 916/Act rep.	0707	Public Interest Attorney Loan Repayment Assistance Fund	ISAC	This fund never received any revenue, and ISAC has no plans to operate the program. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and program.	PA 96-615	Schoenberg		#N/A
fca-22	30 ILCS 105/5.817 rep.; 630 ILCS 5/15; 630 ILCS 5/90 rep.	0157	Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Fund	IDOT	This fund never received any revenue, and IDOT has no plans to utilize the fund. These changes repeal unused statutory authority for the fund and redirect any future revenues to the State Construction Account Fund, the designated fund prior to the creation of this fund.	PA 97-858	Steans		#N/A

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

fca-23	30 ILCS 105/5.908; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.14	0126	Guide Dogs of America Fund	SoS	This fund only received revenue in FY2020 and FY2021. SoS paid out the entire fund balance during the FY2024 lapse period. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	PA 101-256	Walsh Jr.		$0.0
fca-24	30 ILCS 105/5.921; 625 ILCS 5/3-699.14	0171	Mechanics Training Fund	SoS	This fund never received any revenue. This item repeals obsolete references to the fund.	PA 101-256	Walsh Jr.		#N/A

Appendix D

Substance Use Prevention Services / Chicago Substance Use Prevention Services – Too Good for Drugs Program Assessment Report

Budgeting for Results

Department of Human Services

Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery

The Substance Use Prevention Service (SUPS) and Chicago Substance Use Prevention Service (CSUPS)

Program Report

Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Summary

2. Program Overview

3. Benefit-Cost Analysis Results

4. State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

5. Supplemental Information

Introduction

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

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

The State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART) combines both quantitative (benefit-cost results) and qualitative components in a comprehensive report. It is based on the federal Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)[1] developed by the President's Office of Management and Budget and has been modified for Illinois use. The SPART provides a universal rating classification to allow policy makers and the public to more easily compare programs and their performance across results areas.

Methods

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

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

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

[1] https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/omb/performance/index.html

Section 1

Program Overview

Program Overview – SUPS/CSUPS

The Substance Use Prevention Service (SUPS) and Chicago Substance Use Prevention Service (CSUPS) began in 2018, replacing the prior structure and services which the Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (DHS/SUPR) had been providing for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) youth prevention programing.

SUPS/CSUPS funds grants to organizations that provide community and school-based programs that help decrease youth alcohol and marijuana use. The grants support services by Prevention Providers serving youth from 6th grade through high school graduation, their parents, and the community. The system continues to evolve based on the ever-changing needs of communities and shifting youth drug trends.

- Youth Prevention Education is aimed at reducing alcohol and marijuana use.
- Too Good for Drugs is the most common curriculum chosen by IDHS funded grantees.
- The grants support services by Prevention Providers serving youth from 6th grade through high school graduation, their parents, and the community.

Prevention Providers are located in communities across the state. Adolescents in Illinois are served prevention programing under SUPS/CSUPS through two main streams, Youth Prevention Education (YPE) and Communication Campaigns. Communication Campaigns consist of information dissemination, awareness activities, and providing materials about resources.

Grantees are required deliver at least one approved Youth Prevention Education (YPE) model program aimed at reducing alcohol use (or marijuana use for CSUPS) from IDHS/SUPR's list of YPE curricula approved for implementation. The grantee provides the YPE to an entire grade level at a school.

IDHS-funded grantees determine which approved evidence based YPE curriculum to provide. The most widely used SUPS/CSUPS YPE model program curriculum is called Too Good for Drugs. Too Good for Drugs is designed to promote students' prosocial skills and positive character traits.[2] The curriculum consists of 8-15 lessons that can be used in conjunction with other subject areas (such as English, science, and social studies). Additionally, grantees are required to provide Booster sessions of the curriculum with the same students the following year.

Students engage in role-play and cooperative learning activities and are encouraged to apply the skills to different contexts. The program includes optional family and community involvement components. The lessons introduce and develop skills for making healthy choices, building positive friendships, developing self-efficacy, communicating effectively, and resisting peer pressure and influence.[3]

[2] https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/EvidenceSnapshot/516
[3] https://toogoodprograms.org/collections/too-good-for-drugs

Recent budget appropriations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: SUPR program Appropriations and Expenditures by Fiscal Year ($ thousands)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Appropriated	$231,767	$270,959	$289,778	$390,619	$609,715	$631,169
Expended	$138,944	$170,682	$182,252	$220,918	$288,498	$352,378

Federal Appropriations include authority that may exceed estimated expenditures to allow for the difference between federal and state fiscal years as well as federal carry over of unused funds.

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

Using national literature and program information gathered with SUPR, BFR matched the SUPS/CSUPS Too Good for Drugs program with the WSIPP program Peer Support for Individuals with Substance Use Disorder program.[4] More information on the evidence base for the SUPS/CSUPS can be found in the SPART section of this report.

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

[4] Further program profile and meta-analysis information available at: https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/413

Table 2: Report Summary

Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Treatment, Prevention and Recovery	SUPS/CSUPS Program[5]
Optimal Benefits	$571
Real Cost (Net) per participant	$97.43
Benefits – Costs (Net Present Value)	$473.57
Benefits/Costs (OROI)	$5.86
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	93%
SPART Score	88

The optimal return on investment calculated by BFR on the Too Good For Drugs program determined that for every one dollar spent by SUPR, $5.86 of future benefits from healthcare, crime, labor market, and mortality impacts realized by Illinois taxpayers, program participants, and crime victims. There numbers are displayed in 2023 dollars based on limitations with the current version of the benefit-cost model.

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

Section 2

Benefit-Cost Results

Benefit-Cost Results – Too Good for Drugs (SUPS/CSUPS)

The benefit-cost model uses the effect size determined by the program profile for "Too Good for Drugs." The Too Good for Drugs program costs were provided by SUPR.

The annual costs and benefits for the Too Good for Drugs program can be seen below in *Figure 1*. For this program all costs are incurred in the first year while benefits accrue over the lifetime of the participant.

The blue bars show total program benefits. The program benefits exceed the program costs.

The return on investment from the benefit-cost analysis calculates the benefits from reduced crime, labor market effects, health care costs, and mortality.

Figure 1 – Total Cash Flow

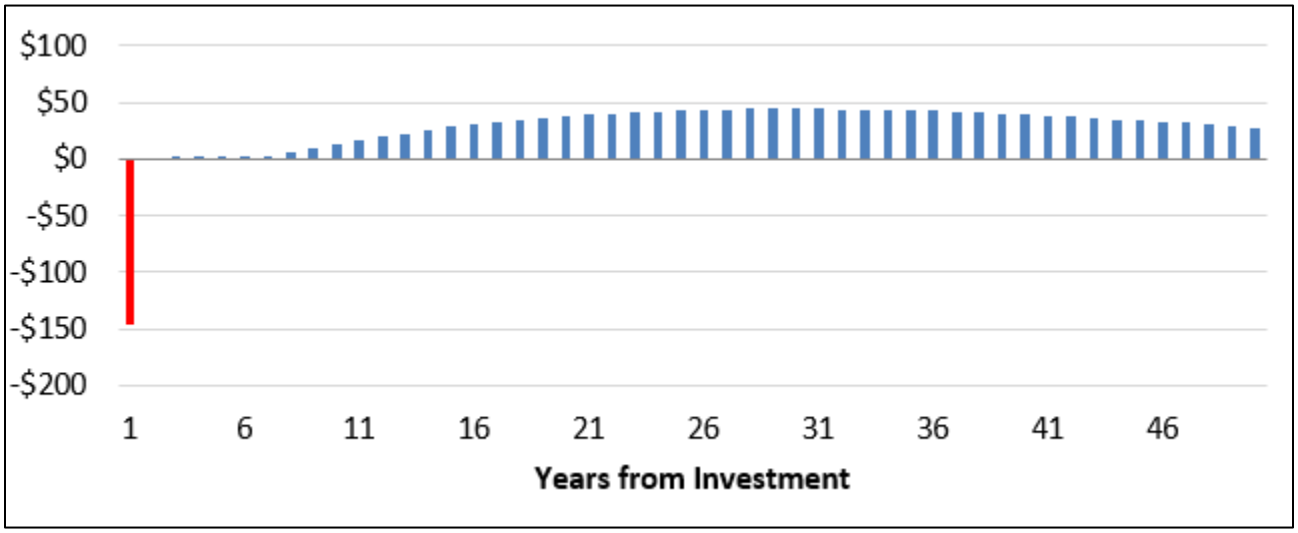
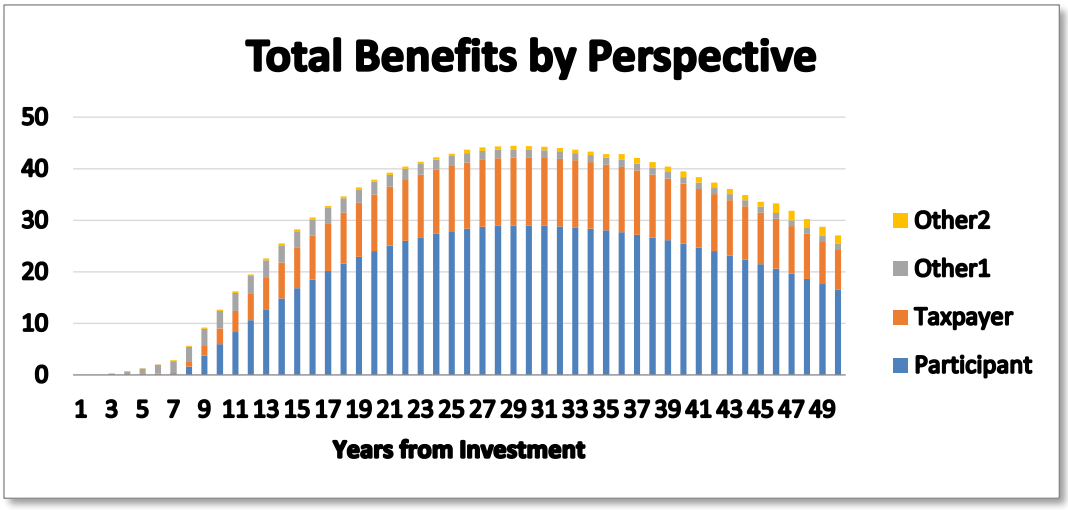


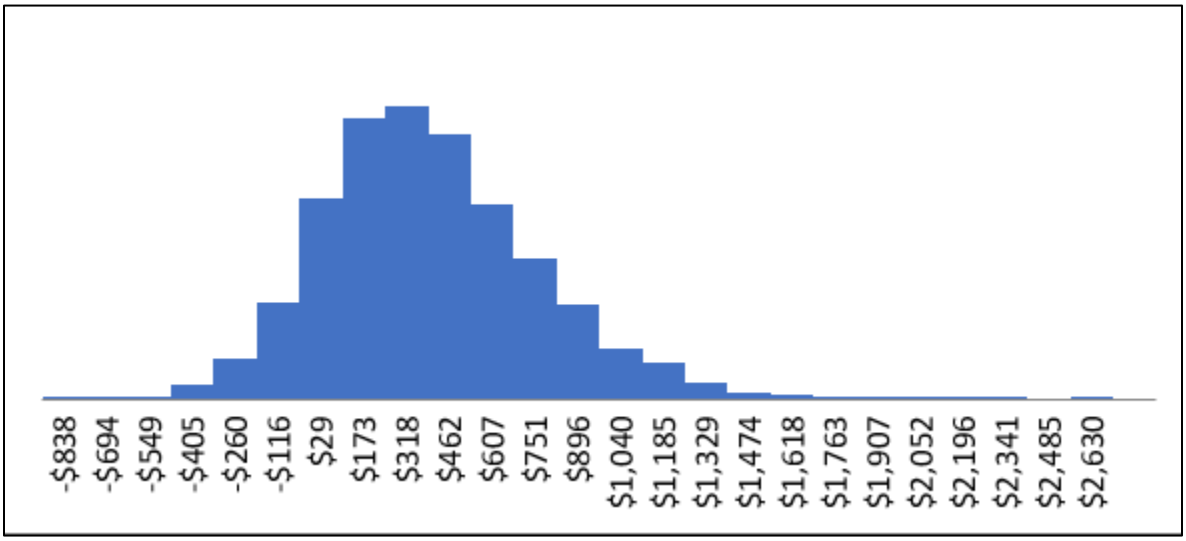
Figure 3 below illustrates how benefits accumulate to different Illinois stakeholders. The majority of the benefits come from labor market gains for program participants. The remaining benefits come from taxpayer costs and other avoided indirect deadweight costs.

Figure 3



All program benefits are predictive, and there is uncertainty when forecasting future outcomes. To help account for the uncertainty, BFR runs each benefit-cost analysis 10,000 times with random variations in the costs and benefits. The histogram in *Figure 4* shows the range of OROI resulting from running the simulations. The optimal program benefits exceeded the program costs in 93 percent of the simulations.

Figure 4 – Net Present Value



Section 3

State Program Assessment Rating Tool

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
Substance Use Prevention Services and Chicago Substance Use Prevention Services (SUPS/CSUPS)
444 – Department of Human Services

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

Part 1: General Information
Is this program mandated by law? Yes _X[6]_ No ___
Identify the origin of the law: State _X_ Federal ___ Other ___
Statutory Cite: Substance Use Disorder Act (20 ILCS 301)

Program Continuum Classification: Prevention

Prevention programing is a broad, impactful approach to improving public health. Initiatives that target large populations, such as promoting healthier eating habits and encouraging regular physical activity, can have a cumulative effect that significantly reduces negative outcomes when implemented across communities. Preventive strategies are inclusive and help foster healthier environments for all. Prevention is proactive, rather than reacting to problems once they become severe.

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

The Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (SUPR) does not directly run The Substance Use Prevention Services / Chicago Substance Use Prevention Services program. Organizations are funded to provide substance use prevention among youth in their community areas. There are 43 grants for SUPS and 8 for CSUPS. The total number of SUPS and CSUPS only includes the number of contracts. Some contracts have multiple site plans which each having to meet program deliverables independently. There are 58 total SUPS site plans and 12 CSUPS site plans.

Every two years, schools throughout the state have the opportunity to participate in the Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) for students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade. Organizations have a geographically defined service area. Within these areas, schools that are regular public schools with at least one grade 8th, 10th, or 12th, are strongly encouraged by their organization to participate in the Illinois Youth Survey (IYS). School participation in the survey is voluntary and not all schools in the service area participate in the IYS.

Key Performance Measure	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Reported in IPRS Y/N
Illinois Youth Survey[7]				N

[6] The Substance Use Disorder Act (20 ILCS 301) requires DHS to develop a comprehensive and coordinated strategy which includes ensuring quality prevention, early intervention, treatment, and other recovery support services that are accessible and responsive to the diverse needs of individuals, families, and communities.
[7] IYS_2024 Statewide Frequency Report.pdf

Part 2: Program Design and Benefit-Cost **Total Points Available: 55**

Total Points Awarded: 55

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

Explanation:

The Too Good for Drugs program used within the SUPS/CSUPS matches the Washington State Institute for Public Policy evidence-based program "Too Good for Drugs."[8] The What Works Clearinghouse also rated this program as having positive effects on knowledge, attitudes, and values, while noting that character education is an evolving field that is only beginning to establish a research base.[9]

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

Explanation:

Youth Prevention Education (YPE) is designed to mitigate the risk factors and enhance protective factors related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) use. DHS/SUPR through SUPS/CSUPS awards grants to Prevention Professionals to deliver YPE programing. IDHS requires that all grantees be trained in the curriculum they implement as well as complete the Foundation of Youth Prevention Education training. These two IDHS required trainings are meant to ensure effective implementation of the YPE program.

The most common YPE program funded through SUPS/CSUPS is Too Good for Drugs. It is provided in a school setting, students in one entire grade level within an Illinois public school receive 8-15 lessons depending on the specific curriculum. Grantees are also required to provide Booster sessions of the curriculum with the same students the following year.

[8] https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/413

[9] https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/InterventionReports/WWC_Drugs_Violence_091406.pdf

Skills development is at the core of Too Good for Drugs lessons. These lessons cover life skills, with each lesson building on the previous. The curriculum begins with Setting Reachable Goals and Making Responsible Decisions, and includes lessons on Identifying and Managing Emotions and Communicating Effectively. The lessons introduce and develop skills for making healthy choices, building positive friendships, developing self-efficacy, communicating effectively, resisting peer pressure and influence, and supporting academic success.

DHS/SUPR funds a contractor who is responsible for providing training to YPE grant recipients, who are then expected to implement evidence-based programing within their communities, based upon the deliverables listed in the DHS/SUPR grant they receive.

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

Explanation:

Implementation of program activities are not reported. Evaluation standards are assessed during annual YPE/CC evaluations

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

Explanation:

The Too Good for Drugs program has an Optimal Return on Investment of $5.86[10] for every dollar spent.

[10] 2011 dollars

Part 3: Performance Management/Measurement **Total Points Available: 45**

Total Points Awarded: 33

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.1 Does the program regularly collect timely and credible performance measures? Partial points may be awarded for an existing but not yet implemented plan for a performance measure regime.	10	Yes	5

Explanation:

The Illinois Department of Human Services has been funding the Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) biennially since 1990, and University of Illinois Center for Prevention Research & Development has been responsible for the administration and management since 2010.

The IYS is a student self-report survey administered in school settings designed to gather information about a variety of health and social indicators, including substance use patterns and attitudes of Illinois youth.

Data on the effectiveness of specific Too Good for Drugs is not regularly collected.

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

Explanation:

SUPS/ CSUPS organizations provide services aimed at reaching the three goals: (1) reduce the past 30-day alcohol and marijuana rates among 8th-12th graders across the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, (2) reduce the alcohol and non-medical use of prescription drugs among 8th-12th graders and adults, and (3) increase IYS participation (schools and number of students).

These goals are reported on through IYS which collects and reports data statewide sample and four sub-state sample estimates. The IYS data includes data on SUPS/ CSUPS outcomes.

Data on individual program performance is more difficult and time consuming. There is a need for more integrated fiscal and site monitoring support. With the help of DHS/SUPR leadership a new site monitoring process is currently being piloted.

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

Explanation:

Each SUPS/CSUPS provider is required to implement one of the approved model Youth Prevention Education Evidence-Based programs to its fullest fidelity. There is a model program chart that outlines the number of sessions, length of sessions, grade level, and activities. Providers are evaluated on implementation of YPE curriculums based on these standards. Each provider is required to input related data into the IDHS data system, Prevention Hub. Providers are evaluated at the end of each year and receive a copy of their annual review. For prevention activities achieving either Excellent (100% of standards met) or Satisfactory (80-99% of standards met), no follow-up is required. However, IDHS requires that any missed standards be addressed. If a provider falls below 80% fidelity, they are required to develop a plan to assist in meeting the missed standards.

Prevention activities that achieved either Needs Improvement (50-79% of standards met) or Unsatisfactory (less than 50% of standards met), must adhere to an IDHS/SUPR Directive which includes a 60-day timeline for being in compliance with missed standards. Providers who remain out of compliance after 60 days will risk being placed on a Corrective Action Plan.

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

Explanation:

In 2022, DHS/SUPR completed a SUPS/CSUPS Outcome Evaluation that compared outcomes between youth in schools receiving Youth Prevention Education and Communication Campaigns with schools not receiving those interventions. The evaluation compared schools across several outcome areas including 30-day use of alcohol, marijuana, e-cigarettes/vaping, and/or prescription drug, and whether youth who live in areas with any substance use prevention activities have different use rates than youth who live in areas with no services.

Important prevention effects were documented. Especially noteworthy are the reductions in past 30-day marijuana use in 9th and 11th grades. Future evaluations of high school effects could be strengthened. The only way to achieve that is to expand the pool of potential control schools to which these schools can be matched, and

make sure that schools receiving SUPS/CSUPS services are participating in IYS.

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

Explanation: SUPR uses output data to inform staffing and provider needs. The Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) with the University of Illinois sends annual deliverable reports to each provider regarding their status related to program standards and deliverables. Providers may request and/or require the support of CPRD or Prevention First for additional information regarding the standard rating and engage them for suggestions regarding training and technical assistance.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.6 How is equity considered in the procurement process of this program?	5	Partial	5

Explanation:
The Bureau of Prevention Services rebid the prevention system in 2017-2018, and the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant now has a NOFO deviation, meaning that rebid determined which providers are still funded by SUPR.

Over the last three years, the Bureau has been focusing efforts on influencing the prevention system to become more equitable and trauma-informed, including by funding the development of health equity and trauma awareness trainings and resources, reviewing salary data for Prevention Specialists and adjusting a program policy to allow more flexibility for providers to pay a living wage, providing technical assistance to providers to support them as they navigated expanding programming, and fostering a feedback loop with direct service providers to make our decision making process more inclusive.

Illinois is also in the process of reviewing Substance Use Prevention Programs and exploring opportunities to expand services to younger children and youth in community-based settings, as well as reincorporating the Strategic Prevention Framework, which would allow providers to go through a community-based process to identify what issues and SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention strategies would best meet their community needs.

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial/No	Points Awarded
3.7 Are key performance measures for this program reported in the Illinois Performance Reporting System? Partial points may be awarded if key performance measures are not reported in IPRS but are made available to the public through other means.	10	No	5

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

The Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) with the University of Illinois provides a data hub for all reporting. The CPRD also administers and provides access to the outcome reports from the Illinois Youth Survey.

Concluding Comments

Youth Prevention Education (YPE) is designed to mitigate the risk factors and enhance protective factors related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) use. DHS/SUPR through SUPS/CSUPS awards grants to Prevention Professionals to deliver YPE programing. IDHS requires that all grantees be trained in the curriculum they implement as well as complete the Foundation of Youth Prevention Education training. These two IDHS required trainings are meant to ensure effective implementation of the YPE program.

It is challenging for Providers and Trainers to gather data on program implementation and to keep up with evolving state and federal requirements of administering prevention programing. Significant progress has been made in the last year organizing these efforts. The transition over the past few years of this program from the Bureau of Prevention Services Division of Family and Community Services to DHS/SUPR has shown a need for more integrated fiscal and site monitoring support. With the help of DHS/SUPR leadership a new site monitoring process is currently being piloted.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
88	Effective

SPART Ratings

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Promotion - Promotion interventions aim to enhance individuals' ability to achieve developmentally appropriate tasks (competence) and a positive sense of self-esteem, mastery, well-being, social inclusion and strengthen their ability to cope with adversity.
2. Prevention - Interventions that occur prior to the onset of a disorder that are intended to prevent or reduce risk for the disorder.
3. Treatment - Interventions targeted to individuals who are identified as currently suffering from a diagnosable disorder that are intended to cure the disorder or reduce the symptoms or effects of the disorder, including the prevention of disability, relapse, and/or comorbidity.
4. Maintenance - The provision of after-care services to the patient, including rehabilitation to assist the patient's compliance with long-term treatment to reduce relapse and recurrence. [11]

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

[11] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK32789/

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

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

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

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

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

Citations

https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/Program/413

https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/EvidenceSnapshot/516

https://toogoodprograms.org/collections/too-good-for-drugs

The Substance Use Disorder Act (20 ILCS 301)

IYS_2024 Statewide Frequency Report.pdf

Works Referenced

https://evidence2impact.psu.edu/

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

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK32789/

www.Budget.Illinois.gov