

2011 budget *solutions*

A new way forward



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The Illinois Policy Institute is a nonpartisan research organization dedicated to supporting free market principles and liberty-based public policy initiatives for a better Illinois. As a leading voice for economic liberty and government accountability, we engage policy makers, opinion leaders, and citizens on the state and local level.

The Illinois Policy Institute would like to thank Mr. Joseph Coletti for his assistance in preparing the FY 2011 Alternative Budget.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Solutions 2011: A New Way Forward

Illinoisans – whether they're taxpayers struggling to pay the bills or government employees counting on a pension when they retire – deserve better. **Budget Solutions 2011 lines up a sustainable path to fix our state's mounting budget woes.**

Budgeting is an exercise in priority setting – and this is especially true in tough economic times. Tension is inevitably present in any budgeting process, but Illinois faces a particularly challenging budget situation in Fiscal Year 2011.

Illinois, in short, is in rough shape. The state faces \$6 billion in unpaid bills, and according to the Department of Employment Security, the Illinois unemployment rate is over 11.3 percent, the highest in 27 years. The state's bond rating is the second lowest in the nation. Pension benefits for public employees are woefully underfunded, with a liability of over \$80 billion, and the state's increasing annual pension contribution is squeezing out spending on core government programs.

And yet, in the face of this record budget deficit, Governor Quinn has proposed *increasing* top line spending by \$3 billion and raising income taxes by 33 percent. Claiming that jobs are his top priority, Quinn also announced a “job creation” plan that comes with an estimated price tag of over \$70,000 per job.¹ Meanwhile, while Illinoisans across the state are losing their jobs or taking pay cuts, Quinn aims to increase the state payroll by 400 positions – a state payroll stacked with salaries and benefits far above that of the average Illinoisan:

- In 2008, 3,293 Illinois state employees made more than \$100,000 in wages. The jobs held by these employees included: administrative assistants, correctional officers, physicians, auditors, highway maintainers, social workers, registered nurses, troopers, research analysts, and plumbers.²
- According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, in 2008 private sector workers in Illinois earned an average annual wage of \$48,981. Illinois state workers earned an average annual wage of \$56,682 – 15.7 percent more than average private sector workers. Between 2006 and 2008, in Illinois state government average annual pay is up a total of 9.2 percent, while private sector average annual pay is up 6.7 percent.³
- Public employees are eligible for unsustainable defined-benefit pension plans with generous compounded annual cost of living increases. As of August 2009, 536 Illinois public employee retirees earned an annual pension of more than \$100,000.⁴
- State retirees with 20 or more years of time on the job pay no health insurance premiums.⁵

In the midst of yawning deficits, high pay for government employees, and an unsustainable pension system that is crowding out core government programs, questionable spending decisions – ranging from Batman movie premieres to bass fishing demonstrations – persist (see Appendix A). Clearly, Springfield is not serious when it comes to the very real challenges facing Illinois.

Something has to give. Wages and benefits are a significant cost base for state government and must play a large role in the savings-identification process – particularly when they are so out of line with the earnings of average citizens. Well-paid government employees shouldn't be immune from a “belt tightening” that affects everyone during an economic downturn, and retiree benefits must be updated for market realities.

Under Governor Quinn's 33 percent income tax increase plan, families with a taxable income of \$50,000 will pay an additional \$500 in taxes to the state – on top of the \$1,500 they're already paying. For many families, that's too much. What will they cut?

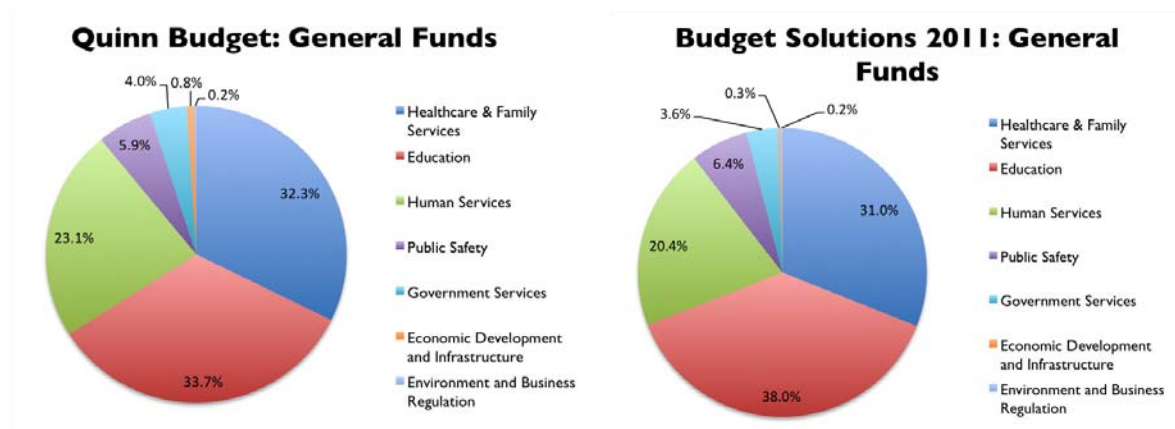
For years, Springfield's knee-jerk reaction to budget woes has been to search for more revenue from taxpayers. This is unsustainable, and shortchanges future generations.

Budget Solutions 2011 offers an alternative budgeting plan that addresses our state’s immediate problems rather than kicking the can further down the road. It contains three key elements to get our budget back on track:

- 1. Spending realignments.** In particular, we outline specific areas for savings that would limit current year appropriations to \$21.299 billion in Fiscal Year 2011 with small increases for each of the next two years. Including the pension payment and other transfers out, total spending for the year would amount to \$26.969 billion. This equals outlays of \$675 a second or \$2,089 per resident. No tax increases or borrowing is required to balance the budget.
- 2. Right-sizing government labor costs.** Roughly 24 percent of the cost cutting in this proposal pertains to government labor costs, which, as addressed above, are far out of range with current private-sector rates.
- 3. Pension funding reform.** State pension costs are ballooning and threaten to cut into core government services. Our Pension Funding and Fairness Act ensures that current pensions are fully funded while offering common-sense budget reforms.

The spending allocation recommendations in Budget Solutions 2011 largely track Governor Quinn’s major category recommendations, but with some important changes. Operating reforms are more fully described in each department’s detailed appropriations table.

Graphic I. Fiscal Year 2011 Operating Appropriations by Major Purpose: Quinn Budget and Budget Solutions



(\$ thousands)	2011 Quinn	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative
Education	8,355,862.5	8,054,289.5	8,185,736.9	8,321,209.8
Health and Human Services	13,729,076.1	11,028,083.5	11,059,036.8	11,058,832.5
Public Safety	1,461,925.9	1,363,255.7	1,363,255.7	1,363,255.7
Government Services	56,426.7	45,207.3	45,207.3	45,207.3
Economic Development and Infrastructure	193,537.6	54,185.3	43,128.1	43,270.9
Environment and Business Regulation	1,167,772.1	754,183.8	782,207.5	776,805.9
Total	24,964,600.9	21,299,205.2	21,478,572.2	21,608,582.0

Our plan also includes several proactive reform proposals that would make Illinois government more efficient, streamlined, and business-friendly. See Appendix B for a list of our suggested ideas.

Economic Revitalization

Illinois’s budget is more than just an account of the state’s revenue intake and outlay decisions. It’s also a powerful tool for signaling how the government intends to treat its citizens. Too often, Illinois residents and businesses are treated as sponges to be squeezed for more revenue. Illinois already has the sixth highest combined state and average local sales tax rate⁶ and the sixth highest property taxes as a percentage of median home value.⁷ Some would increase Illinois’s personal and corporate

income tax in another bid to wring out more money for government coffers, thereby chasing away the start-ups that will provide most of tomorrow's new jobs – and new tax revenues.

Residents of this great state need to keep an eye on the bigger picture. Illinois faces large economic problems that threaten future prosperity. According to the ALEC-Laffer State Economic Competitiveness Index:

- Illinois ranks third to last in economic performance;
- Illinois ranks 3rd highest in net out-migration; and
- Illinois is 48th in cumulative employment growth from 1997 through 2007.⁸

In short, we're losing the race for people and for jobs. Remember that Illinois competes with 49 other states and the rest of the world. The rules of the game that worked in the 1960s and 1970s no longer work. We can no longer afford a business and tax climate that is hostile to entrepreneurs, investors and workers. And we can no longer sustain a state budget that bears a striking resemblance to a Ponzi scheme.

Illinoisans – whether they're taxpayers struggling to pay the bills or government employees counting on a pension when they retire – deserve better. Budget Solutions 2011 lines up a sustainable path to fix our state's mounting budget woes.

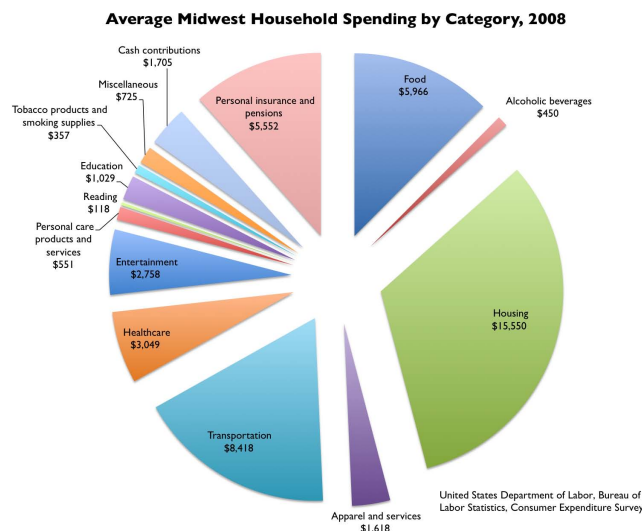
Why Not a Tax Hike?

On March 10, 2010, Governor Pat Quinn announced plans to increase Illinois's state income tax by 33 percent. By forcing Illinois taxpayers to send more of their money to government, Governor Quinn is implying that there's room to cut from family budgets.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, the average Midwestern household is made up of 2.4 persons and has a before-tax income of \$61,063.⁹ A family with taxable income of \$50,000 would pay an additional \$500 in taxes under Governor Quinn's plan, on top of the \$1,500 they're already paying in state income taxes, for a total state income tax bill of \$2,000.

Here is a chart that breaks down household spending of the average Midwestern household by category. We ask Governor Quinn and would-be tax hike supporters: What should families cut from their household budgets to make room for higher tax bills?

Graphic 2. Average Midwest Household Spending by Category, 2008



Should Illinoisans buy less food? Cut back on insurance coverage? Move into cheaper housing? Buy fewer books? Forgo the next haircut? Cancel the upcoming road trip to Grandma's house? Save less for retirement? The average Midwest family contributes \$1,705 to charity each year; should they reduce their charitable giving to pay higher taxes?

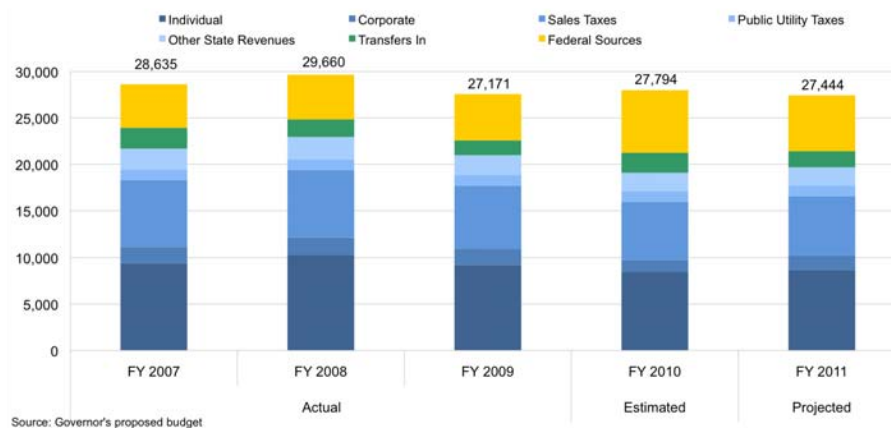
Tax hikes shouldn't unbalance the kitchen-table budget. Illinois already has the sixth highest combined state and average local sales tax rate¹⁰ and the sixth highest property taxes as a percentage of median home value.¹¹ Illinoisans already pay enough in state taxes, and a federal income tax increase already looms on the horizon at the end of 2010 as the federal income tax reductions are set to expire.

Plus, our low, flat income tax acts as a competitive advantage. Should Illinois forgo it, we would forfeit one of the best incentives for people to live and work in the state. Illinois needs to keep its policy arsenal strong, not weaken it, as we compete with 49 states and the rest of the world. Keeping our income tax flat and low will help us win entrepreneurs, investors and workers, all of who are prerequisites for a brighter economic future.

Revenue and Spending

According to Governor Pat Quinn's Fiscal Year 2011 budget proposal, Illinois has \$27.4 billion in available general resources. This budget begins with the available resources and works backwards to allocate funds (adjusting revenues accordingly).

Graphic 3. General Fund Revenues by Source: FY 2007 to FY 2011 (\$ millions)



Budget Solutions takes into account the following:

- General appropriations would total \$21.299 billion (see detailed budget tables);
- This document anticipates \$700 million less in federal recovery funds for two reasons. First, Governor Quinn anticipates federal aid to continue past January 1, 2011, although current law has the aid stopping on December 31, 2010. Second, our reductions in Medicaid spending would reduce the amount of federal matching funds available for that program. Specific details of federal dollars by program are unavailable from the state and so cannot be adjusted in this document.
- In Fiscal Year 2010, Illinois made \$352 million in “fund sweeps” to help provide additional resources for the general fund.¹² We repeat this effort again this year and recommend the consolidation of special funds in an effort to make Illinois's budgeting process more transparent;
- Additionally, the state should eliminate or reduce most of the “legislatively required transfers” out of the general fund, including the local government distributive fund, public transportation funds, and other special funds (see Appendix C for a list of transfers from the General Revenue Fund to selected special state funds in 2008¹³);
- We make the state's pension contribution and accept the pension stabilization reforms proposed by Governor Quinn, noting that further reforms would provide additional savings;
- At a time when the state has a \$6 billion payment backlog, new capital spending must wait. This budget reduces the capital project debt service transfers to two-fifths of Governor Quinn's recommended amount.

With available resources at \$27.064 billion, and with \$26.969 billion in spending including pension costs and transfers, \$95 million remains for deficit reduction.

Graphic 4. How the 2011 Budget Numbers Stack Up: Quinn Budget vs. Budget Solutions (\$ billions)

	Quinn Budget	Budget Solutions
Operating Revenues Plus Transfers In		
State Sources	\$19.684	\$19.684
Federal Sources	\$6.032	\$5.300
Statutory Transfers In	\$1.728	\$1.728
Fund Sweeps	\$0.000	\$0.352
Total Revenues	\$27.444	\$27.064
Operating Expenditures and Transfers Out		
Appropriations	-\$24.777	-\$21.299
Unspent Appropriations	\$0.496	\$0.496
Pension Contributions	-\$4.157	-\$4.157
Savings from Pension Reform	\$0.267	\$0.267
Legislatively Required Transfers Out	-\$2.004	-\$0.400
Pension Obligation Bond	-\$1.611	-\$1.611
Debt Service Transfers for Capital Projects	-\$0.638	-\$0.265
Less: Reduced Transfer to Local Government Distributive Fund	\$0.308	\$0.000
Total Spending	-\$32.116	-\$26.969
Deficit/Surplus	-\$4.672	\$0.095

Per-Capita Spending

Opponents of prudent spending will inevitably focus on the absolute spending reductions contained within this budget. This is misguided, as it fails to account for the service spending on a per-person basis.

In Fiscal Year 2003, state expenditures totaled \$23.9 billion, including transfers out and pension obligation bond debt service.¹⁴ Adjusted for inflation, that equals \$28.9 billion in today's dollars.¹⁵ The population was 12,558,229.¹⁶ On an inflation-adjusted basis, Illinois state government spent \$2,302 per person in Fiscal Year 2003.

This alternative budget proposes \$26.969 billion in state general expenditures, including the pension payment and other transfers out. Today's population is 12,910,409.¹⁷ Under the Budget Solutions proposal, Illinois state government will spend \$2,089 per resident in Fiscal Year 2011. This is hardly a "doomsday" scenario.

Graphic 5. Per-Capita State General Expenditures, FY 2003 and FY 2011

	Spending	Population	Spending Per Capita
2003	\$23,900,000,000		
2003 (inflation adjusted)	\$28,908,504,725	12,558,229	\$2,302
2011	\$26,969,000,000	12,910,409	\$2,089

Looking Forward

The state’s accumulated budget deficit is not the product of one year’s overspending. It is the result of many years of spending beyond our means. The state ended 2009 with a deficit of \$4.3 billion, and it’s slated to close 2010 with an unpaid bill backlog of \$6 billion. Looking ahead, Governor Quinn’s budget proposal for Fiscal Year 2011 results in a new deficit of \$4.7 billion. The state needs structural reforms, together with targeted spending reforms, to move out of today’s fiscal morass.

By limiting general funds appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011 at \$21.299 billion and permitting small increases for the following two years, this budget makes possible the pay down of the state’s obligations over time. It will take the state a few years to dig out from underneath its debt, and pro-growth economic reforms will help revenue intake rebound faster.

Graphic 6. Budget Solutions Proposed Spending for Fiscal Years 2011-2013

Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012	Fiscal Year 2013
\$21,299,205.2	\$21,478,572.2	\$21,608,582.0

The critical factor for this year is that the state doesn’t add to the accumulated debt. It’s time to pull back on the reins and begin to turn around. Surplus revenues that come in as a result of economic growth would be applied toward paying down past debt in future years.

The Pension Funding and Fairness Act

Illinois’s public employee pension system is in dire shape. Pension assets are at \$48 billion, while liabilities are estimated to be \$131 billion, leaving an unfunded pension liability of \$83 billion. Under current law, the pension systems must be 90 percent funded by 2045.

To meet this goal, each year the state is supposed to make an ever-larger contribution. Since this annual pension payment comes out of the state’s general fund, it is squeezing other spending areas, like health care and transportation, while heightening the calls for a tax hike. Until you fix pension funding, you can’t fix the state’s budget dysfunction.

For years, the General Assembly and successive governors have failed to fully fund the annual pension payment. Instead, officials have gone on an all-out spending spree. Understandably, both state employees and taxpayers are worried. Fixing this mess will be politically challenging, but with the state running out of cash, taxpayers already strapped, and public employees wondering if their promised pension will be there, the time is right for creative and bold thinking.

The Pension Funding & Fairness Act would require state leaders to set priorities while allocating finite taxpayer resources by:

- Instituting first a statute and then a constitutional amendment to establish a Spending Growth Index of inflation plus population. This is projected to be an average annual rate of 2.4 percent,¹⁸ allowing state spending to grow each year in a predictable way.
- Requiring that the first appropriation each year be to the required public employee pension payment. We have a moral obligation to fund pensions, and Illinois must prioritize the pension contribution.

**Graphic 7. How A Spending Growth Index Secures Pension Funding & Provides Taxpayer Relief
Fiscal Years 2011 to 2045**

All Dollar Amounts are in Millions

Pension Funding & Fairness Act under Senate Bill 1946 (Pension Reform for New Employees)

Fiscal Years	General Fund Spending (a)	General Fund Revenue (b)	Budget Surplus	Past Due Paydown Fund Contribution(c)	Budget Stabilization Fund Contribution	Cumulative Budget Stabilization Fund	Taxpayer Relief Fund Contribution (d)
2011	\$26,820 (e)	\$27,064 (f)	\$243	\$243	\$0	\$0	\$0
2012	\$26,950	\$28,370	\$1,420	\$1,420	\$0	\$0	\$0
2013	\$27,496	\$29,739	\$2,244	\$2,244	\$0	\$0	\$0
2014	\$28,167	\$31,175	\$3,008	\$1,961	\$1,047	\$1,047	\$0
2015	\$28,840	\$32,679	\$3,839	\$0	\$1,260	\$2,307	\$2,579
2016	\$29,530	\$34,256	\$4,726	\$0	\$55	\$2,362	\$4,671
2017	\$30,236	\$35,910	\$5,674	\$0	\$56	\$2,419	\$5,617
2018	\$30,959	\$37,643	\$6,684	\$0	\$58	\$2,477	\$6,626
2019	\$31,700	\$39,460	\$7,760	\$0	\$59	\$2,536	\$7,701
2020	\$32,457	\$41,364	\$8,907	\$0	\$61	\$2,597	\$8,846
2021	\$33,233	\$43,360	\$10,127	\$0	\$62	\$2,659	\$10,065
2022	\$34,027	\$45,453	\$11,426	\$0	\$64	\$2,722	\$11,362
2023	\$34,841	\$47,647	\$12,806	\$0	\$65	\$2,787	\$12,741
2024	\$35,673	\$49,946	\$14,273	\$0	\$67	\$2,854	\$14,207
2025	\$36,525	\$52,357	\$15,832	\$0	\$68	\$2,922	\$15,764
2026	\$37,398	\$54,884	\$17,486	\$0	\$70	\$2,992	\$17,416
2027	\$38,291	\$57,533	\$19,242	\$0	\$71	\$3,063	\$19,171
2028	\$39,205	\$60,309	\$21,104	\$0	\$73	\$3,136	\$21,031
2029	\$40,141	\$63,220	\$23,079	\$0	\$75	\$3,211	\$23,004
2030	\$41,099	\$66,271	\$25,172	\$0	\$77	\$3,288	\$25,095
2031	\$42,080	\$69,470	\$27,390	\$0	\$78	\$3,366	\$27,311
2032	\$43,084	\$72,822	\$29,738	\$0	\$80	\$3,447	\$29,658
2033	\$44,112	\$76,337	\$32,225	\$0	\$82	\$3,529	\$32,142
2034	\$45,165	\$80,021	\$34,857	\$0	\$84	\$3,613	\$34,772
2035	\$46,242	\$83,883	\$37,641	\$0	\$86	\$3,699	\$37,555
2036	\$47,345	\$87,932	\$40,587	\$0	\$88	\$3,788	\$40,499
2037	\$48,474	\$92,176	\$43,702	\$0	\$90	\$3,878	\$43,611
2038	\$49,630	\$96,624	\$46,994	\$0	\$92	\$3,970	\$46,902
2039	\$50,813	\$101,288	\$50,475	\$0	\$95	\$4,065	\$50,380
2040	\$52,024	\$106,176	\$54,152	\$0	\$97	\$4,162	\$54,055
2041	\$53,264	\$111,300	\$58,036	\$0	\$99	\$4,261	\$57,937
2042	\$54,533	\$116,672	\$62,139	\$0	\$102	\$4,363	\$62,037
2043	\$55,833	\$122,303	\$66,470	\$0	\$104	\$4,467	\$66,366
2044	\$57,163	\$128,206	\$71,043	\$0	\$106	\$4,573	\$70,936
2045	\$58,524	\$134,393	\$75,869	\$0	\$109	\$4,682	\$75,760
Total	\$1,411,876	\$2,358,244	\$946,368	\$5,868	\$4,682	n.a.	\$935,818

(a) Spending growth based on population + inflation projections from U.S. Census and Congressional Budget Office.

(b) Revenue growth based on 20-year historical average of 4.8 percent.

(c) Accounts for the past due operating debt from Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010.

(d) This analysis does not include the increased growth in the economy and revenues associated with the tax refunds from the Taxpayer Relief Fund.

(e) FY 2011 \$26,820 spending = \$21,299 (Budget Solutions 2011 appropriations) + \$169 (net value of transfers) + \$3,520 (pension contribution) + \$488 (add-back for half-year pension savings) + \$542 (2003 POB payment) + \$802 (2009 pension note).

(f) FY 2011 \$27,064 revenue = \$19,684 (state sources) + \$5,300 (federal sources) + \$1,728 (statutory transfers in) + \$352 (fund sweeps).

Source: Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability and Illinois Policy Institute.

Once this is in place, surpluses above the Spending Growth Index would be used to pay down past due debt, now estimated to be \$6 billion. Several years of overspending created this debt, and it will take several years to reduce it to zero. A Past Due Paydown Fund could eliminate this debt by Fiscal Year 2014.

Next, Illinois would establish a Budget Stabilization Fund to be filled from revenues above the Spending Growth Index. The Budget Stabilization Fund would equal no more than 8 percent of the General Revenue Fund's total spending and could only be accessed during revenue shortfalls that occur during economic downturns.

Finally, a Taxpayer Relief Fund would be filled starting in 2015 from revenues above the Spending Growth Index once the past due debt has been paid down and the Budget Stabilization Fund is fully funded. Refunds would then be issued annually to Illinois taxpayers according to the number of exemptions filed on their most recent tax returns.

Until a mechanism that prevents irresponsible spending while protecting pension payments is put into place, Illinois will continue the long, slow economic decline that has been underway for over 30 years.

What's transformative about this plan is that it realigns priorities. Instead of fighting over a shrinking budget pie, both state employees and taxpayers will have every incentive to pursue policy solutions that grow our state's economy.

By embracing the Pension Funding & Fairness Act, Illinois will be able to control spending excesses, budget responsibly, and fully fund the annual required pension payment. Additional pension reforms—such as passing benefit changes for current employees' future service—will only enhance these measures.

Overall, this plan will help the government honor its commitments while also honoring its responsibility to the taxpayers—all while launching a new period of growth and government accountability in Illinois.

For more information on the Pension Funding & Fairness Act, reference the Institute's "Mission Possible: An Update to the Pension Funding & Fairness Act" and "Mission Possible: Fully Funding Illinois's State Pensions While Respecting Hardworking Taxpayers," both available online at IllinoisPolicy.org.

Guiding Principles

This budget is based on the allocation plan offered by Governor Pat Quinn for Fiscal Year 2011. We've adjusted his spending requests to find the additional savings that will allow the state to balance its budget without a tax increase.

Our changes are based on the following four principles:

Setting Priorities: Every budget is an exercise in setting priorities because there is never enough money to pay for every program desired. When revenues fall, as they inevitably do every business cycle, the need to prioritize spending is even more acute. This includes paying for teachers before administrators, roads before expansive new rail proposals, and public safety before public art.

Transparency and Accountability: State government must accept its responsibilities, use taxpayers' money in full sunlight, and hold programs accountable for results. This budget proposal directs funds to make the workings of government transparent to the public, legislators, and managers in executive agencies.

Based on outside research related to government programs in Illinois, this budget recommends scaling back programs such as early childhood education where results have not met expectations, changing programs such as Medicaid to align the incentives of recipients and taxpayers, and eliminating other programs that lack evaluations or standards of success.

We recommend that every state agency and local unit of government completely open their books. When spending reforms are attempted, many agencies will say that the changes are not possible. These agencies have an obligation to be fully transparent regarding every dollar spent and for what purpose so that the public can make its own judgment.

The level of generality in the budget presentation makes it difficult to hold spending accountable in every instance. For example, it is clear that spending in the classroom produces better results than spending on administrators, but the state budget provides no way to determine how personnel expenses are currently distributed between functions. As a result, this alternative budget cannot show reallocations within line items.

Spending Fairness: Government expenditures are to improve the public welfare, not the welfare of specific groups. When community colleges offer subsidized training to selected companies, certain groups get scholarships to universities, some businesses get marketing help, companies receive special tax breaks and grants, or the state tries to pick economic winners and losers, every other taxpayer bears the burden – and in the meantime, valuable state core services are crowded out.

Last In, First Out: Over the last decade, the state has created or expanded a variety of programs. The state needs to focus on core services and prioritize our budget accordingly. Where the merits of a program warrant more funding, this alternative budget increases spending.

Budgets are often seen as a pile of numbers. But this year’s budget, ultimately, is about people – about taxpayers wondering how they’ll make ends meet, about public employees wondering if their retirements will be there, and families across Illinois wondering why the state can’t seem to make do with a consistently increasing budget.

Taking a “business as usual” approach to the state budget won’t work anymore. In presenting this alternative budget, readers are asked to avoid the trap of reverting back to a “we’ve never done it this way before; it can’t be done” attitude. Rather, Illinois’s leaders need to seek out innovative changes – both in the spending allocations and the approach to how government operates – in order to put the state back on the path to fiscal sustainability.

Suggestions for Improving Illinois’s Budget Presentation

Governor Quinn should be commended for his willingness to make government spending more transparent and improving citizen review of the budget. The Illinois Accountability Portal, sunshine.illinois.gov, and the public comment portal on budget.illinois.gov are indicators of this commitment.

In the spirit of continuous improvement, the Illinois Policy Institute recommends additional improvements to the budget proposal presentation to make government spending and taxation clearer.

- Briefly describe the purpose of each program, grant, designated purpose. Nowhere in Governor Quinn’s Fiscal Year 2011 budget proposal is the mission and/or purpose of the East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority indicated, for example.
- Include more effective measures of what constitutes success for state agencies, with a focus on what they actually accomplish instead of what resources they use. Per capita spending changes, like those used for the Department of Children and Family Services, should not be considered performance metrics.
- Indicate which programs are and are not reaching their objectives. Agencies should be proud of their major accomplishments, but a full accounting of activities would include what hasn’t been achieved or is still in progress.
- Show the number of full-time equivalent employees connected to each program within each department.
- Offer budget numbers in a downloadable spreadsheet format. Currently, the information is only available via a PDF format.
- Provide copies of budgets from previous fiscal years (going back at least ten years) online at the Office of Management and Budget website. At press time, only the Fiscal Year 2011 and Fiscal Year 2010 budget books are available at <http://www.state.il.us/budget/>.

Implementing these recommendations will enhance the ability of citizens, taxpayers, legislators, and government employees to determine priorities and understand the impact of policy decisions.

Reader Guide

Department budget tables are for General Funds, in \$ thousands.

Glossary:

General Funds: Refers to the following group of funds, inclusively: the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Common School Fund, and the General Revenue-Common School Special Account Fund.

Personal Services: Line item for salary payments to employees.

Contractual Services: Line item for services provided by a non-state employee or vendor including utilities; medical services for those in institutions; professional, technical or artistic consulting; and property and equipment rental.

Other Operations: Administrative non-grant expenses of state agencies except salaries and payments for fringe benefits. For example, contractual services, travel, printing and telecommunications.

Designated Purposes: Indicates funds allocated for a specific activity.

Grant: An award or contribution to be used either for a specific or a general purpose, typically with no repayment provision.

State Board of Education

The Illinois State Board of Education funds more than 800 school districts in the state. General State Aid provides funding to school districts. Categorical grants provide the majority of funding for services mandated by state and federal programs, such as special education. Targeted grants provide funding for specific populations and purposes to school districts throughout the state.

Education spending accounts for nearly one third of general spending in the state's annual budget. As such, it is impossible to address Illinois's fiscal crisis without a drawdown in annual education spending. Whereas this process may prove painful for some, it also provides the General Assembly, the State Board of Education (ISBE) and the Board of Higher Education with the opportunity to readjust their priorities.

In 2009, when Governor Pat Quinn agreed to accept federal stimulus funds from the Department of Education, he signed a memorandum of understanding that committed the state to maintaining education spending levels at least at Fiscal Year 2006 levels. We now know that those spending levels are unsustainable, at least for the coming fiscal year. Therefore, according to the federal Department of Education, the state must file for separate waivers for both elementary/secondary education and higher education. In fiscal 2010, 26.5 percent of state appropriations went to K-12 education and 7.9 percent to higher education (universities, community college, and student aid). This budget dedicates 27.6 percent of appropriations to K-12 education and 8.2 percent to higher education.

Our adjustments to education spending were made with the following priorities in mind.

- First, education spending must account for a similar share of state spending as in previous years, which is to say that our proposed budget cuts do not fall disproportionately on our schools, colleges and universities.
- Second, concerning elementary and secondary education, school districts deserve greater flexibility in their budgets. General State Aid support, which arrives to districts with relatively few strings attached, thus occupies a larger portion of our proposed ISBE annual budget than in previous years. This means that cuts were made to certain smaller grant programs with the sole purpose of redirecting those funds to General State Aid.

The following "designated purposes" spending recommendations mirror Governor Quinn's proposals: American Diploma Project & Standards Materials & Training for Teachers, Community Residential Service Authority, Educator Misconduct Investigations, Implementation of State Board Strategic Plan, Longitudinal Data System, Regional Offices of Education Bus Driver Training, Response to Intervention Initiative, and Temporary Relocation Expenses.

The following “grants” spending recommendations mirror Governor Quinn’s proposals: Autism Training and Technical Assistance, Bilingual Education, Blind/Dyslexic Persons Reading Program, Career and Technical Education Programs, Children’s Mental Health Partnership, Disabled Student Services/Materials, Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement, Disabled Student Tuition/Private Tuition, District Consolidation Costs/Supplemental Payments to School Districts, Extraordinary Special Education, National Board Certified Teachers, Re-Enrolling Students-Alternative Schools Network, Regional Offices of Education - Supervisory Expenses, Regular Education Orphanage Tuition Reimbursement, Reimbursement for Free Breakfast/Lunch, School Breakfast Incentive Program, School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant, Special Education Reimbursement, Orphanage Tuition, Summer School Payments, Transportation-Regular/Vocational Reimbursement, Truant Alternative and Optional Education Program, and Visually Impaired/Educational Materials Coordinating Unit.

The appropriation for Student Assessments was increased beyond Governor Quinn’s budget recommendation, as was General State Aid.

While preschool provides the benefit of daycare to some parents, its value as an educational tool is far less certain. This often seems counterintuitive, but after decades and billions of dollars spent on publicly funded preschool programs – most notably Head Start – considerable evidence has mounted that these programs create few if any lasting benefits.¹⁹

The “2008 Illinois Piglet Book” highlighted the Classroom Cubed Initiative and called for its elimination. According to the program’s creators, “Classroom3® promotes the use of 3-D applications to enhance the learning experience by providing the students with a clear and complete visualization of difficult concepts/subject matter.”²⁰ The future of the Classroom Cubed initiative was discussed at an Illinois State Board of Education meeting on December 16, 2009. The meeting minutes indicate that to date \$6 million had been spent on this initiative since Fiscal Year 2006, used solely in conjunction with the Rock Island School District. Development costs per module total \$104,166. It remains unclear whether or not this money has been well spent, because a \$20,000 evaluation report conducted by Western Illinois University (as referenced in the IBSE minutes) stated that “the evaluation was limited in scope and does not provide adequate information regarding the effectiveness of the modules.”²¹ Classroom Cubed is eliminated from Governor Quinn’s budget and the alternative budget.

Allowing the expiration of the Hold Harmless provisions was a recommendation of the Taxpayer Action Board: “Hold Harmless provisions help districts transition through the negative impacts of restructured funding formulas. Though Hold Harmless provisions are usually mandated to expire at a specified date, several provisions in school finance have failed to end as prescribed. As a result, the intent of the original funding formula changes have not been realized, and the funds being used for Hold Harmless provisions continue to drain state coffers.”²²

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	17,448.4	17,673.1	18,977.6	17,673.1	17,673.1	17,673.1	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	4,907.4	6,757.2	6,478.6	5,830.7	5,830.7	5,830.7	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,120.1	1,183.2	1,093.2	983.9	983.9	983.9	Priorities

Designated Purposes

American Diploma Project & Standards Materials & Training for Teachers	0.0	500.0	420.0	420.0	420.0	420.0	Accountability
Community Residential Service Authority	532.4	575.0	483.0	483.0	483.0	483.0	Accountability

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Educator Misconduct Investigations	157.8	375.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	Priorities
Implementation of State Board Strategic Plan	482.7	250.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	Accountability
Longitudinal Data System	0.0	250.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	Accountability
Regional Offices of Education Bus Driver Training	70.0	70.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	Priorities
Response to Intervention Initiative	871.0	1,340.0	1,127.0	1,127.0	1,127.0	1,127.0	Accountability
Student Assessments	25,229.2	28,606.8	24,067.0	26,000.0	26,000.0	26,000.0	Accountability
Temporary Relocation Expenses	100.0	100.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	27,443.1	32,066.8	26,974.0	28,907.0	28,907.0	28,907.0	

Grants

Advanced Placement	1,374.9	823.5	692.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
After School Matters	500.0	5,000.0	4,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Agricultural Education	3,379.7	3,043.1	1,422.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Arts and Foreign Language Education	3,123.1	2,000.0	1,682.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Autism Training and Technical Assistance	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Priorities
Bilingual Education	75,652.0	68,086.8	47,736.0	47,736.0	47,736.0	47,736.0	Priorities
Blind/Dyslexic Persons Reading Program	1,218.0	816.6	688.8	688.8	688.8	688.8	Priorities
Career and Technical Education Programs	38,559.9	38,562.1	38,562.1	38,562.1	38,562.1	38,562.1	Priorities
Children's Mental Health Partnership	2,968.6	2,700.0	1,691.0	1,691.0	1,691.0	1,691.0	Priorities
Disabled Student Services/Materials, 14-13.01	426,100.0	459,600.0	367,134.8	367,134.8	367,134.8	367,134.8	Priorities
Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement	38,300.0	429,700.0	326,021.6	326,021.6	326,021.6	326,021.6	Priorities
Disabled Student Tuition/Private Tuition, 14-7.02	151,600.0	181,100.0	156,146.4	156,146.4	156,146.4	156,146.4	Priorities
District Consolidation Costs/Supplemental Payments to School Districts	5,489.3	3,700.0	3,112.0	3,112.0	3,112.0	3,112.0	Priorities
Early Childhood Education	378,689.5	342,235.3	287,931.0	85,558.8	85,558.8	85,558.8	Accountability
Extraordinary Special Education, 14-7.02	331,051.1	334,236.8	268,049.6	268,049.6	268,049.6	268,049.6	Priorities
General State Aid	3,542,573.9	3,809,529.4	3,987,215.5	4,250,000.0	4,377,500.0	4,508,825.0	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Grow Your Own Teachers	3,434.7	3,150.0	2,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Growth Model	2,346.6	3,000.0	2,523.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	Accountability
National Board Certified Teachers	11,485.0	5,742.5	4,831.0	4,831.0	4,831.0	4,831.0	Accountability
Philip J. Rock Center and School	3,577.8	3,577.8	3,018.0	2,716.2	2,716.2	2,716.2	Priorities
Principal Mentoring Program	1,979.2	2,077.0	1,747.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Re-Enrolling Students-Alternative Schools Network	4,000.0	3,600.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	Priorities
Reading Improvement Block Grant	75,396.5	68,525.8	32,029.0	16,014.5	16,014.5	16,014.5	Accountability
Regional Offices of Education - Supervisory Expenses	102.0	102.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	Priorities
Regional Safe Schools	18,535.0	16,682.0	10,448.0	10,448.0	10,448.0	10,448.0	Priorities
Regional Superintendent's Services	6,317.9	4,950.1	4,164.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Regional Superintendents' and Assistants' Compensation	9,100.0	9,100.0	7,656.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Regular Education Orphanage Tuition Reimbursement, 18-3	11,600.0	13,000.0	9,693.3	9,693.3	9,693.3	9,693.3	Priorities
Reimbursement for Free Breakfast/Lunch	26,300.0	26,300.0	21,244.4	21,244.4	21,244.4	21,244.4	Priorities
School Breakfast Incentive Program	722.2	361.8	361.8	361.8	361.8	361.8	Priorities
School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant	74,841.0	18,710.3	15,741.0	15,741.0	15,741.0	15,741.0	Priorities
Special Education Reimbursement, Orphanage Tuition 14-7.03	101,800.0	120,200.0	81,584.9	81,584.9	81,584.9	81,584.9	Priorities
Standards, Assessment, Accountability	3,342.7	1,671.4	1,406.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Summer Bridges Program	21,608.5	20,715.3	17,428.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Summer School Payments, 18-4.3	10,854.4	11,700.0	9,168.7	9,168.7	9,168.7	9,168.7	Priorities
Teach for America	450.0	225.0	225.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Teacher and Administrator Mentoring Program	10,819.1	9,380.0	7,891.0	4,690.0	4,690.0	4,690.0	Accountability
Technology for Success	4,160.5	4,169.7	3,508.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Transportation-Regular / Vocational Reimbursement, 29-5	329,200.1	351,100.0	285,950.9	285,950.9	285,950.9	285,950.9	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Truant Alternative and Optional Education Program	19,945.0	18,070.3	8,446.0	8,446.0	8,446.0	8,446.0	Accountability
Visually Impaired/ Educational Materials Coordinating Unit	2,121.0	1,421.1	1,198.6	1,198.6	1,198.6	1,198.6	Accountability
Textbook Loans - Reappropriation, 18-17	40,070.3	39,665.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Classroom Cubed	2,000.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Tax-Equivalent Grants	222.6	222.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
General State Aid (Education Stabilization)	1,038,987.6	601,717.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
General State Aid (General Stabilization)	0.0	189,058.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
General State Aid - Hold Harmless	26,106.4	15,670.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
All Other	96,383.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Grants	7,306,489.8	7,246,100.5	6,027,533.4	6,020,475.4	6,147,975.4	6,279,300.4	
Total General Funds	7,357,408.9	7,303,780.8	6,081,056.8	6,073,870.1	6,201,370.1	6,332,695.1	

Board of Higher Education

Illinois's higher education system is supported by a number of related agencies, including the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE), the statewide coordinating board for higher education in Illinois.

Students are in the best position to make prudent decisions over their financial and academic futures. As such it was a priority to maintain funding for the Monetary Award Program (MAP), which is a tuition assistance program that enables students of limited means to better afford college. Insofar as reductions were made to direct institutional funding for the state's four-year universities, community colleges, and support agencies, it was done so in order to allocate higher levels of support for the MAP grant program, which assists students attending all institutions of higher learning in Illinois.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,985.9	2,147.9	2,270.8	1,718.3	1,718.3	1,718.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	507.1	541.6	568.5	433.3	433.3	433.3	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	108.5	131.0	136.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	Priorities
Grants							
Competitive Grant for Nursing Schools to Increase the Number of Graduating Nurses	999.7	880.0	880.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
For Costs Associated With a P-20 Student Information System	0.0	205.0	205.0	205.0	205.0	205.0	Fairness
For Costs Associated With the u.Select System	0.0	230.0	230.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Diversifying Higher Education Faculty in Illinois Grants	0.0	1,640.0	1,640.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants for Cooperative Work Study Programs	1,932.0	1,230.0	1,230.0	1025.0	1025.0	1025.0	Fairness
Nurse Educator Fellowships to Supplement Nurse Faculty Salaries	150.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Quad Cities Graduate Study Center	220.0	130.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Diversity Initiatives - Chicago Area Health and Medical Careers Program (CAHMCP)	900.0	531.0	531.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
STEM Diversity Initiatives - Illinois Math and Science Academy Excellence 2000 Program	100.0	59.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
University Center of Lake County	2,931.9	1,716.0	1,716.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	7,233.6	6,801.0	6,801.0	1,230.0	1,230.0	1,230.0	
Total General Funds	9,835.1	9,621.5	9,777.0	3,486.4	3,486.4	3,486.4	

Chicago State University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	37,110.9	38,857.5	36,434.2	31,086.0	31,086.0	31,086.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	1,989.5	2,526.7	2,369.1	2,021.4	2,021.4	2,021.4	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	340.4	623.4	584.4	498.7	498.7	498.7	Fairness
Designated Purposes							
Total Designated Purposes	1,550.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Awards and Grants	68.4	104.4	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	68.4	104.4	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	41,059.2	42,112.0	39,485.6	33,606.1	33,606.1	33,606.1	

Eastern Illinois University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	48,466.5	48,466.5	45,444.0	36,349.9	36,349.9	36,349.9	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	1,000.0	1,000.0	937.6	800.0	800.0	800.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,031.4	880.0	880.0	880.0	Fairness
Total General Funds	50,566.5	50,566.5	47,413.0	38,029.9	38,029.9	38,029.9	

Governors State University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	22,510.3	23,686.0	22,663.6	18,948.8	18,948.8	18,948.8	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	3,050.0	3,203.4	3,003.6	2,562.7	2,562.7	2,562.7	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	650.0	800.0	797.0	640.0	640.0	640.0	Fairness

Designated Purposes

Center for Excellence in Health Professions Education	325.0	135.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Global Trade Center	331.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Metropolitan Institute for Leadership in Education	650.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	1,306.0	535.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Grants

Awards and Grants	100.0	100.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	100.0	100.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	27,616.3	28,324.4	26,558.0	22,151.5	22,151.5	22,151.5	

Illinois State University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	79,197.1	85,096.4	79,789.5	68,077.1	68,077.1	68,077.1	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	1,572.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	2,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total General Funds	82,969.1	85,096.4	79,789.5	68,077.1	68,077.1	68,077.1	

Northeastern Illinois University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	39,476.2	43,401.9	40,695.2	34,721.5	34,721.5	34,721.5	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	1,130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Designated Purposes							
Total Designated Purposes	1,511.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	42,318.1	43,401.9	40,695.2	34,721.5	34,721.5	34,721.5	

Northern Illinois University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	93,889.1	96,696.5	90,666.1	77,357.2	77,357.2	77,357.2	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	6,355.2	6,823.0	6,397.5	5,458.4	5,458.4	5,458.4	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	3,632.8	3,725.9	3,493.6	2,980.7	2,980.7	2,980.7	Fairness
Designated Purposes							
Total Designated Purposes	682.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Awards and Grants	185.7	185.7	174.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	185.7	185.7	174.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	104,745.3	107,431.1	100,731.3	85,796.3	85,796.3	85,796.3	

Southern Illinois University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	209,137.5	214,619.6	201,235.2	171,695.7	171,695.7	171,695.7	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	10,710.8	13,122.6	12,866.8	10,498.1	10,498.1	10,498.1	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	5,195.5	5,824.8	5,461.5	4,659.8	4,659.8	4,659.8	Fairness
Designated Purposes							
Total Designated Purposes	1,617.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Total Grants	1,070.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	227,731.3	233,567.0	219,563.5	186,853.6	186,853.6	186,853.6	

University Of Illinois

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	663,303.4	673,276.1	631,288.2	504,957.1	504,957.1	504,957.1	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	34,563.8	44,073.1	41,324.5	33,054.8	33,054.8	33,054.8	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	9,263.1	9,263.1	8,685.3	6,947.3	6,947.3	6,947.3	Fairness
Designated Purposes							
College of Medicine Hispanic Center of Excellence	606.8	800.0	750.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Dixon Springs Agriculture Center	350.0	350.0	328.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Public Policy Institute - UIC	864.0	1,250.0	1,172.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
CHANCE Program	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	2,820.8	2,400.0	2,250.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Awards and Grants	6,057.5	6,057.5	5,679.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Claims Under Workers' Compensation and Occupational Diseases Acts and Other Statutes and Tort Claims	3,270.0	3,299.9	3,094.1	3,094.1	3,094.1	3,094.1	Priorities
Hospital and Medical	5,205.5	4,700.0	4,406.9	4,406.9	4,406.9	4,406.9	Priorities
College of Dentistry	350.0	350.0	328.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	14,883.0	14,407.4	13,508.9	7,501.0	7,501.0	7,501.0	
Total General Funds	724,834.1	743,419.7	697,057.2	552,460.2	552,460.2	552,460.2	

Western Illinois University

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	54,048.6	58,469.6	54,823.2	46,775.7	46,775.7	46,775.7	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	3,109.8	1,000.0	937.6	800.0	800.0	800.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,263.2	450.0	421.9	360.0	360.0	360.0	Fairness
Total General Funds	58,421.6	59,919.6	56,182.7	47,935.7	47,935.7	47,935.7	

Illinois Community College Board

Illinois's higher education system is supported by a number of related agencies, including the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB), which provides statewide coordination for the community college system.

Students are in the best position to make prudent decisions over their financial and academic futures. As such it was a priority to maintain funding for the Monetary Award Program (MAP), which is a tuition assistance program that enables students of limited means to better afford college. Insofar as reductions were made to direct institutional funding for the state's four-year universities, community colleges, and support agencies, it was done so in order to maintain current levels of support for the MAP grant program, which assists students attending all institutions of higher learning in Illinois.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,307.6	1,240.5	1,240.5	1,054.4	1,054.4	1,054.4	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	287.7	319.4	319.4	271.5	271.5	271.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	474.9	584.3	584.5	496.7	496.7	496.7	Priorities

Designated Purposes

College and Career Readiness Program	740.6	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	750.0	Priorities
For Costs Associated with GED Testing	794.6	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	1,535.2	1,750.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	

Grants

Adult Education - Grants to Eligible Providers	15,651.7	16,026.2	16,026.2	12,821.0	12,821.0	12,821.0	Fairness
Adult Education - Performanced Based Grants	10,434.1	10,701.6	10,701.6	8,561.3	8,561.3	8,561.3	Fairness
Adult Education - Public Assistance	8,080.5	5,546.2	5,546.2	4,437.0	4,437.0	4,437.0	Fairness
Career and Technical Education Grants to Colleges (State Match)	12,119.5	17,571.0	17,571.0	17,571.0	17,571.0	17,571.0	Last In First Out
City Colleges of Chicago - Educational-Related Expenses	14,625.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	Priorities
City Colleges of Chicago - Retirees Health Insurance Grant	626.6	626.6	626.6	626.6	626.6	626.6	Priorities
Community Colleges - Base Operating Grants	192,872.6	191,837.1	191,837.1	153,469.7	153,469.7	153,469.7	Fairness

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Community Colleges - Equalization Grants	75,449.1	76,933.0	77,053.0	61,642.4	61,642.4	61,642.4	Fairness
Community Colleges - Small College Grants	780.0	780.0	720.0	576.0	576.0	576.0	Priorities
Community Colleges - Workforce Development Grants	3,311.3	3,311.3	3,311.3	2,649.0	2,649.0	2,649.0	Priorities
Operate Educational Facility in East St. Louis	1,582.8	1,589.1	1,589.1	1,271.3	1,271.3	1,271.3	Fairness
Scholarships to Qualifying Graduates of the Lincoln's ChalleNge Program	103.9	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Veterans' Grants Reimbursements	6,117.1	7,261.5	7,261.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Federal Recovery - Education Stabilization - Community Colleges - Base Operating Grants	0.0	5,463.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Federal Recovery - Education Stabilization - Community Colleges - Equalization Grants	0.0	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Federal Recovery - General Stabilization - Community Colleges - Base Operating Grants	0.0	1,446.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Moraine Valley - Healthcare Professional Program	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	342,754.2	354,217.5	347,303.6	275,625.2	275,625.2	275,625.2	
Total General Funds	346,359.6	358,111.7	351,198.0	279,197.8	279,197.8	279,197.8	

Illinois Student Assistance Commission

Illinois's higher education system is supported by a number of related agencies, including the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC), which administers student financial aid programs.

Students are in the best position to make prudent decisions over their financial and academic futures. As such it was a priority to maintain funding for the Monetary Award Program (MAP), which is a tuition assistance program that enables students of limited means to better afford college. The alternative budget proposes a higher level of Monetary Award Program grant spending than recommended by Governor Quinn's budget.

Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	

Designated Purposes

Veterans' Home Nurses' Loan Repayment Program	36.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	36.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Grants

Monetary Award Program (MAP) Grants	380,749.7	399,146.1	403,896.1	450,000.0	450,000.0	450,000.0	Fairness
College Savings Bond Grants	324.1	0.0	325.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Dependents Grants to Children of Policemen, Firemen or Correctional Officers Killed or Disabled in the Line of Duty	465.2	875.0	950.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
For the Loan Repayment for Teachers Program	500.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois Future Teacher Corps Scholarships	3,963.4	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois Scholars Program	3,160.0	3,160.0	3,160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois Veterans Grants	19,241.7	5,750.0	6,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Nurse Educator Loan Repayment Program	377.2	300.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois National Guard and Naval Militia Scholarships	4,479.7	4,400.0	4,400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Payment of Minority Teacher Scholarships (MTI)	2,662.6	2,500.0	2,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Student-to-Student Grant Program	950.0	950.0	950.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois Incentive for Access Grant Program	8,062.3	4,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Scholarships to Eligible Nursing Education Students	1,284.3	900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	426,220.2	424,981.1	424,981.1	450,000.0	450,000.0	450,000.0	
Total General Funds	426,256.5	425,031.1	425,031.1	450,000.0	450,000.0	450,000.0	

Illinois Mathematics And Science Academy

Illinois's higher education system is supported by a number of related agencies, including the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy (IMSA), a discipline-focused secondary school.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	11,915.6	11,742.5	11,977.4	11,977.4	11,977.4	11,977.4	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	4,032.8	4,450.4	4,225.0	4,225.0	4,225.0	4,225.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,623.9	1,673.5	1,467.4	1,467.4	1,467.4	1,467.4	Priorities

Grants

Excellence 2000 Program	629.8	325.0	546.6	546.6	546.6	546.6	Priorities
Total Grants	629.8	325.0	546.6	546.6	546.6	546.6	
Total General Funds	18,202.1	18,191.4	18,216.4	18,216.4	18,216.4	18,216.4	

State Universities Civil Service System

The State Universities Civil Service System maintains and administers a program of personnel administration for the state universities system and related entities in higher education.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	892.2	945.9	945.9	851.3	851.3	851.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	225.5	248.3	248.3	223.5	223.5	223.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	56.5	79.0	79.0	71.1	71.1	71.1	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
For Costs Associated With The Relocation of Offices	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	1,174.2	1,276.2	1,276.2	1,148.9	1,145.9	1,145.9	

Department on Aging

The Illinois Department on Aging (IDOA) administers a service delivery system for the state's seniors in coordination with 13 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). The department's major programs include the Community Care Program (CCP), which provides in-home care; adult day services; case management and other services to eligible seniors age 60 and older; and the Circuit Breaker/Illinois Cares Rx Program. The department also administers other supportive services that are funded through the federal Older Americans Act including home delivered meals, transportation, information and assistance, Elder Rights and the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program. Services are provided locally through the 13 AAAs and contracted service providers.

The Budget Solutions 2011 spending allocations mirror Governor Quinn's spending recommendations for the following "designated purposes": Senior Meal Program, Elder Abuse and Neglect, Monitoring and support services, Senior Helpline, Home Delivered Meals (non-formula), and Alzheimer's related Activities and Programming.

Many of the Department of Aging's programs can be – and already are, in many areas – organized via civil society. Volunteer-based activities, like the Intergenerational Programs, shouldn't require state funding. Support groups, like those for grandparents raising grandchildren, can be organized outside of government should a demand for such services exist. Further, some programs offer duplicative employment services to those offered by other government agencies and private organizations.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	3,822.5	4,790.1	5,286.0	3,822.5	3,822.5	3,822.5	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	312.6	1,536.4	1,536.4	312.6	312.6	312.6	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	326.6	564.1	564.1	326.6	326.6	326.6	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
Senior Meal Program	33.4	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	Priorities
Circuit Breaker/Pharmaceutical Assistance	44,083.3	24,196.0	24,196.0	12,098.0	12,098.0	12,098.0	Fairness
Elder Abuse and Neglect	10,040.9	9,937.8	9,937.8	9,937.8	9,937.8	9,937.8	Priorities
Illinois Council on Aging	12.1	18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Program	321.3	302.9	302.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Monitoring and support services	184.7	267.2	267.2	267.2	267.2	267.2	Priorities
Intergenerational Programs	44.3	54.8	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Senior Employment Specialist Program	253.7	237.9	237.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Senior Helpline	1,382.0	1,577.7	2,155.3	2,155.3	2,155.3	2,155.3	Priorities
Home Delivered Meals (non-formula)	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	Priorities
Older Adult Services Initiatives	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Alzheimer's related Activities and Programming, purchase services	83.5	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	Priorities
Alzheimer's Disease Task Force and Conference	6.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Statewide Red Tape Cutter Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	58,446.1	38,737.8	39,304.2	26,583.6	26,583.6	26,583.6	

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Grants							
Case Management	43,257.2	40,885.7	48,431.1	40,885.7	40,885.7	40,885.7	Priorities
Home Delivered Meals and Mobile Food Equipment, Area Agencies	7,969.6	7,969.6	7,969.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Long-Term Care Systems Development, Area Agencies	276.0	248.8	248.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Community Care Program	349,206.0	552,943.8	502,832.8	314,285.4	314,285.4	314,285.4	Priorities
Ombudsman Program	391.0	351.9	351.9	351.9	351.9	351.9	Priorities
Community Based Services, Area Agencies	1,955.0	958.0	958.0	862.2	862.2	862.2	Priorities
Community Based Services	3,062.3	3,062.3	3,062.3	2,756.1	2,756.1	2,756.1	Priorities
Foster Grandparents Program	342.1	307.9	307.9	277.1	277.1	277.1	Priorities
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	782.0	703.8	703.8	633.4	633.4	633.4	Priorities
Planning and service grants to Area Agencies on Aging	2,241.7	2,241.7	2,241.7	2,017.5	2,017.5	2,017.5	Priorities
Red Tape Cutter Program, Suburban Area Agency	251.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Red Tape Cutter Program, Chicago Dept on Aging	603.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
HB4144 Wage and Insurance Increase	64,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	474,538.2	609,673.5	567,107.9	362,069.3	362,069.3	362,069.3	
Total General Fund	537,446.0	655,301.9	613,798.6	393,114.6	393,114.6	393,114.6	

Department of Children and Family Services

The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) provides child welfare services in Illinois. The department conducts investigations of suspected child abuse and neglect, provides substitute care services for children who have been abused or neglected, finds permanent placements through adoption or guardianship arrangements for children who cannot return home, provides family preservation and reunification services, prepares youth for independence, and licenses day care facilities.

Illinois offers “human services” programs through a number of departments, including the Department on Aging, Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Human Services. Consolidation would offer cost savings in the areas of administrative and management costs, facilities management, and technology. The Taxpayer Action Board estimated that consolidation of human services delivery could result in savings of \$155 million to \$400 million annually.²³

The alternative budget’s Department of Children and Family Services allocations mirror Governor Quinn’s spending recommendations for the following “grants”: Cash Assistance and Housing Locator Services to families in Class Defined in Norman Consent Order, Counseling and Auxiliary Services, Department Scholarship Program, Foster Homes and Specialized Foster Care, MCO Technical Assistance and Program Development, and Pre-Admission/Post Discharge Psychiatric Screening.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	338,370.4	313,654.2	334,634.5	250,923.4	250,923.4	250,923.4	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	52,229.4	52,545.0	52,317.2	42,036.0	42,036.0	42,036.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	34,867.8	23,968.0	26,100.9	19,174.4	19,174.4	19,174.4	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Child Death Review Teams	111.1	120.0	120.0	96.0	96.0	76.8	Priorities
Cook County Referral Support System	247.2	247.2	247.2	197.8	197.8	158.2	Priorities
For Attorney General Representation on Child Welfare Litigation Issues	549.8	574.1	744.1	459.3	595.3	367.4	Priorities
Statewide Hospitalization - Juvenile Justice	45.6	40.1	80.2	32.1	64.2	25.7	Priorities
Targeted Case Management	9,188.2	9,307.7	9,907.7	9,188.2	9,188.2	9,188.2	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	10,141.9	10,289.1	11,099.2	9,973.3	10,141.4	9,816.3	

Grants

Adoption and Guardianship Services	196,715.9	163,448.0	160,438.0	155,275.6	155,275.6	155,275.6	Priorities
Cash Assistance and Housing Locator Services to families in Class Defined in Norman Consent Order	1,386.8	1,432.0	1,432.0	1,432.0	1,432.0	1,432.0	Priorities
Children’s Advocacy Centers	2,069.5	2,069.5	2,069.5	1,655.6	1,655.6	1,655.6	Priorities
Counseling and Auxiliary Services	13,928.0	12,128.5	12,128.5	12,128.5	12,128.5	12,128.5	Priorities
Department Scholarship Program	839.8	817.7	817.7	817.7	817.7	817.7	Priorities
Family Preservation	0.0	0.0	1,709.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Foster Homes and Specialized Foster Care	180,863.4	180,455.3	179,266.4	179,266.4	179,266.4	179,266.4	Priorities
Health Care Network	4,129.8	4,072.5	4,072.5	3,258.0	3,258.0	3,258.0	Priorities
Institution and Group Home Care and Prevention	165,315.6	169,443.8	166,068.0	165,315.6	165,315.6	165,315.6	Priorities
MCO Technical Assistance and Program Development	1,650.0	1,600.5	1,600.5	1,600.5	1,600.5	1,600.5	Priorities
Pre-Admission/Post Discharge Psychiatric Screening	3,150.8	3,200.2	3,200.2	3,200.2	3,200.2	3,200.2	Priorities
Protective/Family Maintenance Day Care	25,563.7	25,928.5	25,928.5	24,632.1	24,632.1	24,632.1	Priorities
Psychological Assessments, Including Operations and Administrative Expenses	3,132.0	3,273.6	3,273.6	2,618.9	2,618.9	2,618.9	Priorities
Reimbursing Counties	328.3	338.5	338.5	270.8	270.8	270.8	Priorities
Services Associated with the Foster Care Initiative	6,807.1	6,812.2	6,812.2	5,449.8	5,449.8	5,449.8	Priorities
Tort Claims	72.3	164.9	164.9	131.9	131.9	131.9	Priorities
Youth in Transition Program	944.5	904.6	966.4	723.7	723.7	723.7	Priorities
Total Grants	606,897.5	576,090.3	570,286.9	557,777.2	557,777.2	557,777.2	
Capital Improvements							
Repair and Maintenance	50.0	100.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Priorities
Total Capital Improvements	50.0	100.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total General Funds	1,042,557.0	976,646.6	994,638.7	879,984.3	880,152.4	879,827.3	

Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan

The Illinois Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan (CHIP) operates two state health benefits risk pools pursuant to the provisions of the Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan Act. The plan is comprised of the Traditional CHIP pool and the HIPAA-CHIP pool. The HIPAA pool is funded by participant premiums and an assessment on the insurance industry; while traditional pool program costs are funded by participant premiums and state general funds. The plan is designed to provide access to health insurance coverage for eligible Illinois residents with pre-existing medical conditions who can afford, but are unable to find, adequate health insurance coverage in the private market.

The Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan's budget mirrors Governor Quinn's proposed budget.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Grants							
Recoupment of Incurred Deficits Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan Act	28,985.0	25,465.0	25,164.5	25,164.5	25,164.5	25,164.5	Priorities
Total Grants	28,985.0	25,465.0	25,164.5	25,164.5	25,164.5	25,164.5	
Total General Fund	28,985.0	25,465.0	25,164.5	25,164.5	25,164.5	25,164.5	

Department of Healthcare and Family Services

The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) is responsible for providing healthcare coverage for children, adults, seniors and persons with disabilities who qualify for medical assistance programs; helping to ensure that Illinois children receive financial support from both parents; and administering the state's healthcare services and employee health insurance purchasing. The department is organized into three major program areas: Medical Programs, Child Support Enforcement and the Office of Healthcare Purchasing. The agency also maintains an Office of the Inspector General that functions as an independent entity reporting directly to the Governor's Office.

Medicaid is among the largest drivers of Illinois's budget growth. During the last 10 years, liabilities have grown at a rate of 6.9 percent a year, in part due to eligibility increases. According to the Taxpayer Action Board, "Medicaid is now the largest single State expense in Illinois, accounting for over 40 percent of general fund appropriations."²⁴

One in five Illinoisans are on Medicaid. Illinois's government medical plans now include:

- All Kids, which covers children in families with income up to 200 percent of the poverty level, regardless of other insurance coverage. Children in families above 200 percent of the federal poverty level must be uninsured to qualify.
- FamilyCare, which covers parents or caretaker relatives of children with income up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level regardless of assets.
- All Kids Moms and Babies, which covers pregnant women and their infants up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level regardless of assets.
- Aid to Aged Blind and Disabled Medical, which covers individuals who are seniors, blind persons and persons with disabilities with income up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level and no more than \$2,000 of non-exempt assets (one person).
- Health Benefits for Workers with Disabilities, which covers persons with disabilities who work and have earnings up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level and who buy in to Medicaid by paying a small monthly premium. Eligible people may have up to \$10,000 in non-exempt assets.

Medicaid should be a serious target for spending reform. However, the federal "stimulus" bill required that states maintain their Medicaid program eligibility above July 2008 levels in order to receive an increased federal match. Traditionally, the federal government has reimbursed Illinois 50.32 cents for every Medicaid dollar spent. The federal stimulus legislation offered another dime to the going reimbursement rate (known as the "FMAP"), putting the federal reimbursement rate to Illinois at 60.48 cents retroactive to October 2008.

The increased federal match – and its maintenance of effort requirements – comes to an end on December 31, 2010. According to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), "States would be free to initiate more restrictive eligibility standards, methodologies, and procedures"²⁵ on January 1, 2011. The increase match stops one-half of the way through Illinois's fiscal year, and steps should be taken to ensure that the program refocuses its eligibility on the truly needy.

In the meantime, Illinois can make the calculated decision to reduce Medicaid eligibility for the first half of Fiscal Year 2011. According to CMS, "The availability of increased FMAP funds will be applied on a quarterly basis. Therefore, if a State reduces eligibility prospectively, after July 1, 2009, the increased FMAP will not be available to that State beginning with the current quarter for which the reduction was applicable; the State would not lose eligibility for the increased FMAP for quarters prior to when the current restriction was effective." Note that prospective eligibility increases can be pursued without sacrificing the already-awarded match money from Fiscal Year 2010.

Alternatively, Illinois can modify or eliminate services (as opposed to changing eligibility criteria) and still qualify for the increased match as long as "change in the service has no potential impact on an individual's ability to maintain Medicaid eligibility." Additional savings can be achieved by implementing a mandatory managed care system and rebalancing long-term care away from institutions and toward lower-cost community care. The key takeaway is that the stimulus's maintenance of effort stipulations do not prevent state government from taking real steps to better contain its ballooning Medicaid costs.

Another avenue for reform is transforming Medicaid from a fee-for-service program to a premium assistance program. State

leaders should seek a waiver to transform Medicaid into a premium assistance program funded through a federal block grant. This will increase the size of the risk pool for individually purchased insurance products, reducing premiums for everyone. Spending changes are reflected as “Premium Assistance Reform” in this budget.

Note that this budget anticipates \$700 million less in federal recovery funds for two reasons. First, Governor Quinn anticipates federal aid to continue past January 1, 2011, although current law has the aid stopping on December 31, 2010. Second, our reductions in Medicaid spending would reduce the amount of federal matching funds available for that program.

These recommended changes to Medicaid are merely a restoration of reasonable eligibility standards for a program originally designed for the poor and disadvantaged. At a time when soaring costs for pensions and Medicaid are crowding out the state’s core services, it is a moral obligation to make sure that funds are distributed in a fair and equitable manner.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,138,768.7	1,064,668.3	750,689.0	675,620.1	675,620.1	675,620.1	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	23,451.2	26,202.7	26,422.7	23,780.4	23,780.4	23,780.4	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	4,535.8	5,654.3	5,357.6	4,821.8	4,821.8	4,821.8	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Deposit into Child Support Administrative Fund	38,173.4	32,360.1	32,360.1	32,360.1	32,360.1	32,360.1	Accountability
Electronic Medical Eligibility Verification System	719.2	1,346.3	1,563.9	312.8	312.8	312.8	Accountability
Medical Data Warehouse	3,890.0	3,700.1	3,700.1	740.0	740.0	740.0	Accountability
Medical Management Services	2,886.7	7,423.2	7,680.6	7,423.2	7,423.2	7,423.2	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	45,669.3	44,829.7	45,304.7	40,836.1	40,836.1	40,836.1	

Grants

AllKids Insurance Premium Rebate	8,578.0	8,231.7	9,244.2	5,685.2	1,895.1	0.0	Priorities
Altgeld Clinic	400.0	0.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Medical Assistance: Premium Assistance Reform	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,316,877.9	3,950,633.8	5,267,511.7	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Appliances	106,672.2	52,314.3	57,157.3	35,151.7	11,717.2	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Chiropractors	1,431.5	1,390.0	1,295.0	796.4	265.5	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Community Health Centers	296,763.9	216,882.2	286,800.3	176,382.2	58,794.1	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Dentists	205,462.7	224,738.3	262,143.0	161,217.9	53,739.3	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Division of Specialized Care for Children	72,830.0	65,235.6	71,638.6	44,057.7	14,685.9	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Federal Medicare Expansion Part B Premiums	17,370.4	19,626.0	22,568.4	13,879.6	4,626.5	0.0	Accountability

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Medical Assistance: Health Maintenance Organizations/ Managed Care Entities	265,468.1	259,235.6	174,528.1	107,334.8	35,778.3	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Home Health Care	85,662.9	57,460.9	60,411.9	48,841.8	48,841.8	48,841.8	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Hospice Care	96,852.9	65,054.2	64,146.4	39,450.0	13,150.0	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Hospital In-Patient, Disproportionate Share and Ambulatory Care	3,283,337.1	2,531,282.3	2,822,474.6	1,735,821.9	578,607.3	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Independent Laboratories	67,350.7	34,508.8	51,266.9	31,529.1	10,509.7	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Institutions for Mental Diseases	168,755.4	145,298.8	132,930.7	81,752.4	27,250.8	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Medicare Part A Premiums	20,325.2	19,558.5	19,324.1	11,884.3	3,961.4	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Medicare Part B Premiums	265,734.5	293,195.7	329,754.8	202,799.2	67,599.7	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Optometrists	36,112.8	30,451.3	49,019.2	30,146.8	10,048.9	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Other Related Medical Services	196,853.4	174,600.0	206,136.4	126,773.9	42,258.0	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Physicians	943,161.2	859,993.9	943,397.2	580,189.3	193,396.4	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Podiatrists	6,629.1	5,656.0	7,395.5	4,548.2	1,516.1	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Prescribed Drugs	872,320.3	547,128.4	836,738.5	514,594.2	171,531.4	0.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Skilled and Intermediate Long Term Care	1,079,665.1	701,457.2	552,327.2	513,664.3	513,664.3	513,664.3	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Supportive Living Facilities	117,713.3	128,682.3	119,464.7	109,380.0	109,380.0	109,380.0	Accountability
Medical Assistance: Transportation	110,459.3	58,350.2	75,835.6	46,638.9	15,546.3	0.0	Accountability
Medical Care: Chronic Renal Disease	1,503.3	990.6	1,075.8	990.6	990.6	990.6	Priorities
Medical Care: Hemophilia	14,046.2	11,597.1	12,521.4	11,597.1	11,597.1	11,597.1	Priorities
Medical Care: Sexual Assault Victims	2,098.2	1,783.2	2,091.3	1,783.2	1,783.2	1,783.2	Priorities
Gilead Outreach and Referral Center	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	8,344,057.7	6,514,703.1	7,172,087.1	5,953,768.7	5,953,768.7	5,953,768.7	
Total General Funds	9,556,482.7	7,656,058.1	7,999,861.1	6,698,827.1	6,698,827.1	6,698,827.1	
NOTE: Medicaid	8,316,932.0	6,492,100.5	7,146,754.4	5,933,712.6	5,937,502.7	5,939,397.8	

Department Of Human Services

The Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) provides residents with access to integrated services.

It is true that human services bore much of the brunt of budget cuts in Fiscal Year 2010. There's an unlikely culprit at work: the federal stimulus legislation. The recovery bill forbade states from making significant changes to spending on education (couldn't go lower than 2006 levels) and Medicaid (eligibility couldn't be reduced beneath July 2008 levels). Although Illinois could have asked for waivers from these mandates, state leaders didn't pursue this route.

The three big items in the Illinois budget are education, Medicaid, and human services. When the federal government binds Illinois legislators' hands and prevents them from touching two of these items, the third is necessarily going to be disproportionately impacted. A more sensible path to solving our Fiscal Year 2010 budget crisis would have been to spread minor cuts across all government programs, instead of piling the reductions on a few areas.

Much of the Department of Human Services' spending is pass-through contributions to private non-profit organizations. If Illinois residents feel inclined to make charitable contributions to particular cause, like food banks, they should be free to give to those that are of personal interest and concern. Yet Illinois state government picked winners and losers over a spectrum of causes – many of which are already generously funded by private associations. For example, in Fiscal Year 2010 the Department of Human Services gave:

- \$21,000 to the American Diabetes Association,²⁶ which had a fund balance of \$76.9 million as of December 31, 2007;²⁷
- \$17,700 to the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation,²⁸ which had a fund balance of \$49.5 million as of June 30, 2008;²⁹ and
- \$12,600 to the National Kidney Foundation,³⁰ which had net assets of \$18 million as of June 30, 2008 fiscal year.³¹

The alternative budget spending allocations mirror Governor Quinn's spending recommendations for the following "grants": Case Services Migrant Workers, Case Services to Individuals, Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services, Crisis Nurseries, DCFS Clients, Early Intervention Program, and Healthy Families.

Addiction prevention and treatment grants were rebalanced to more closely mirror the Fiscal Year 2009 allocation.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	818,401.3	706,074.8	777,147.9	621,718.3	621,718.3	621,718.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	156,695.2	159,187.5	169,981.4	135,985.1	135,985.1	135,985.1	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	54,787.6	46,330.8	48,872.4	39,097.9	39,097.9	39,097.9	Priorities

Designated Purposes

	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	Reason
Indirect Cost Principles	3,329.3	3,000.0	3,000.0	2,400.0	2,400.0	2,400.0	Accountability
Lincoln Developmental Center Operational Expenses	743.8	400.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Project Cornerstone	727.5	664.7	687.1	598.2	598.2	598.2	Priorities
Sexually Violent Persons Program	1,627.7	1,868.1	1,868.1	1,627.7	1,627.7	1,627.7	Priorities
Support Services Inservice Training	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
TANF Reauthorization Infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Additional Frontline Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Health and Safety Improvements	323.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Health Insurance Portability	264.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Howe Developmental Center and Transitional Services	58,268.8	30,098.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	65,303.2	36,047.9	5,972.3	4,643.0	4,643.0	4,643.0	

Grants

Addiction Prevention Related Services	5,894.6	4,754.5	4,279.1	5282.0	5282.0	5282.0	Priorities
Addiction Treatment Services	43,297.3	68,143.4	63,508.8	43,299.9	43,299.9	43,299.9	Priorities
Addiction Treatment-Special Population	0.0	7,688.5	6,069.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Addiction Treatment/Medicaid Eligible	52,234.1	57,234.9	57,234.9	52,234.9	52,234.9	52,234.9	Priorities
Aid to Aged, Blind or Disabled	30,046.5	29,214.5	30,514.7	23,371.6	23,371.6	23,371.6	Priorities
Assets for Independence	226.2	218.1	218.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Case Services Migrant Workers	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	Priorities
Case Services to Individuals	8,789.6	9,513.3	9,513.3	9,513.3	9,513.3	9,513.3	Priorities
Child Care Services	640,446.1	641,200.5	565,003.2	452,002.6	452,002.6	452,002.6	Accountability
Children's Place	729.5	656.6	656.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Community Mental Health Partnership	2,880.0	2,381.4	2,381.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Community Reintegration Program	0.0	1,710.0	1,710.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services	24,490.5	19,458.2	17,512.4	17,512.4	17,512.4	17,512.4	Priorities
Crisis Nurseries	472.1	424.9	424.9	424.9	424.9	424.9	Priorities
DCFS Clients	12,038.9	10,293.3	10,293.3	10,293.3	10,293.3	10,293.3	Priorities
DCFS Community Integrated Living Arrangements	6,252.2	2,288.1	2,371.5	2,059.3	2,059.3	2,059.3	Priorities
Developmental Disability Services	971,715.2	976,011.7	888,779.9	711,023.9	711,023.9	711,023.9	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Developmental Disabilities Transitions	7,486.6	23,480.2	6,448.1	6,448.1	6,448.1	6,448.1	Priorities
Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Demo Project	641.8	548.7	548.7	300.0	300.0	300.0	Priorities
Domestic Violence Shelters	21,343.0	19,395.9	17,488.7	17,456.3	17,456.3	17,456.3	Priorities
Early Intervention Program	79,077.2	76,709.0	69,038.1	69,038.1	69,038.1	69,038.1	Priorities
Emergency and Transitional Housing	8,989.1	8,923.5	9,104.9	4,552.5	4,552.5	4,552.5	Accountability
Emergency Food Program	245.8	245.8	245.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Employability Development Services	18,340.8	17,606.4	17,665.5	11,777.0	11,777.0	11,777.0	Accountability
Family Planning Contraceptive	916.1	755.8	680.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Food Stamp Employment and Training	9,290.6	9,000.0	9,000.0	8,100.0	8,100.0	8,100.0	Priorities
Funeral and Burial Expense	12,691.9	12,581.2	12,581.2	11,323.1	11,323.1	11,323.1	Priorities
Healthy Families	11,125.7	10,098.3	9,110.7	9,110.7	9,110.7	9,110.7	Priorities
Home and Community Based Waiver	476.5	329.4	468.8	296.5	296.5	296.5	Priorities
Home Services Program	497,360.6	530,303.8	601,525.2	300,762.6	300,762.6	300,762.6	Accountability
Homeless Youth Services	4,365.8	3,622.0	3,259.8	2,836.0	3,259.8	3,259.8	Priorities
Homelessness Prevention	0.0	2,400.0	2,400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Immigrant Integration Services	9,718.4	8,855.7	8,098.0	7,045.3	8,098.0	8,098.0	Priorities
Implement Title VI Part C-Vocational Rehabilitation	1,825.5	1,054.6	1,054.6	917.5	1,054.6	1,054.6	Priorities
Independent Living Centers	5,018.9	4,520.8	4,520.8	3,933.1	4,520.8	4,520.8	Priorities
Independent Living Older Blind	137.6	142.6	142.6	124.1	142.6	142.6	Priorities
Infant Mortality	42,471.8	43,384.6	41,423.9	36,038.8	42,471.8	42,471.8	Priorities
Intensive Prenatal Performance Project	4,791.8	4,285.5	3,857.0	3,355.6	4,288.0	4,288.0	Priorities
Living Skills	160.9	189.2	189.2	164.6	189.2	189.2	Priorities
Mental Health Children and Adolescent Grants	35,071.4	33,935.9	33,935.9	29,524.2	33,935.9	33,935.9	Priorities
Mental Health Community Transitions	22,058.9	19,466.5	23,806.9	17,519.9	17,519.9	17,519.9	Priorities
Mental Health Grants	218,313.9	191,757.4	101,057.4	87,919.9	101,057.4	101,057.4	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Mental Health Individual Care Grants	26,584.0	27,550.5	27,550.5	23,968.9	26,988.2	26,988.2	Priorities
Mental Health Psychotropic Medications	2,880.0	2,646.0	2,646.0	2,302.0	2,417.1	2,538.0	Priorities
Mental Health Supportive Housing	13,380.2	0.0	17,965.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Mental Health Transportation	567.0	1,176.0	1,176.0	1,023.1	1,176.0	1,176.0	Priorities
Methamphetamine Awareness	1,481.2	1,198.1	1,078.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Parents Too Soon	7,706.6	6,939.7	6,245.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Rape Victims/Prevention Act	5,810.8	4,706.8	4,236.1	4,236.1	4,236.1	4,236.1	Priorities
Redeploy Illinois	2,654.4	2,816.6	2,534.9	1,267.5	1,267.5	1,267.5	Accountability
Refugee Social Services	524.0	471.9	471.9	410.6	471.9	471.9	Priorities
Refugees	2,892.9	2,218.1	3,855.3	1,996.3	1,996.3	1,996.3	Priorities
Special Services	8,074.7	8,110.7	8,120.7	7,299.6	7,299.6	7,299.6	Priorities
SSI Advocacy Services	2,266.4	1,445.3	1,588.4	1,300.8	1,300.8	1,300.8	Priorities
State Family and Child Assistance Program	1,647.6	1,455.1	1,684.8	1,309.6	1,309.6	1,309.6	Priorities
State Transitional Assistance	11,813.7	5,200.0	12,848.8	4,680.0	4,680.0	4,680.0	Priorities
Supportive Housing Services	3,361.4	3,382.5	3,382.5	3,044.3	3,044.3	3,044.3	Priorities
Teen Parents Services	6,540.5	5,842.9	5,396.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	90,007.2	93,297.5	102,646.9	83,967.8	83,967.8	83,967.8	Priorities
Tinley Park Mental Health Center and Transitional Services	20,729.8	18,827.6	20,525.7	16,944.8	16,944.8	16,944.8	Priorities
Tort Claims	170.0	100.0	3,100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	Priorities
Tort Claims Employees	3.9	12.2	12.2	10.6	12.2	12.2	Priorities
Unified Delinquency Intervention Services	2,945.9	2,358.8	2,122.9	1,846.9	2,122.9	2,122.9	Priorities
Welfare Reform Pilot (Addict Treat)	0.0	2,363.6	1,765.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
CHP- Teen Reach (Youth Programs)	18,054.6	15,714.4	14,143.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Other Grants	6,138.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	3,047,688.3	3,062,639.0	2,883,240.5	2,111,280.7	2,142,065.8	2,142,186.7	
Capital Improvements							
Permanent Improvements	739.0	1,669.7	1,669.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Capital Improvements	739.0	1,669.7	1,669.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	4,143,614.6	4,011,949.7	3,886,884.2	2,912,725.1	2,943,510.2	2,943,631.1	

Illinois Deaf And Hard Of Hearing Commission

The Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission (IDHHC) represents the interests of the deaf and hard of hearing population by advocating for the improvement and coordination of services to ensure full communication access.

Those who advocate for the deaf and hard of hearing certainly have a worthy cause, and their voices should be heard. However, in a time of budget crisis – and when the needs of the hearing impaired are addressed through other government agencies – this commission need not be taxpayer-funded. Recommended changes fall under “spending fairness,” where government expenditures to improve the public welfare are prioritized over spending to improve the welfare of specific groups.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	553.0	493.6	510.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	104.5	90.9	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	67.8	61.9	51.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness

Designated Purposes

Expenses Related to the Operation of the Commission	28.8	5.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	28.8	5.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	754.1	651.6	671.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Council On Developmental Disabilities

The Illinois Council on Developmental Disabilities (ICDD) promotes initiatives to coordinate services that support and assist people with developmental disabilities and their families.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities

Illinois Guardianship And Advocacy Commission

The Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission (GAC) was established to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities.

Those who advocate for people with disabilities have an important cause, and their voices should be heard. However, in a time of budget crisis – and when the needs of the disabled are also addressed through other government agencies – this commission need not be taxpayer-funded. Recommended changes fall under “spending fairness,” where government expenditures to improve the public welfare are prioritized over spending to improve the welfare of specific groups.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	9,013.8	7,955.3	8,979.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	341.4	354.2	354.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	562.2	563.8	563.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total General Funds	9,917.4	8,873.3	9,897.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

The Illinois Violence Prevention Authority (IVPA) provides funding through grants to support community and statewide violence prevention programs and initiatives.

A collaborative public health and public safety approach to violence prevention can be organized within other departments and in the broader civic community.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Contractual Services	25.2	34.3	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Designated Purposes							
Bullying Prevention	497.9	415.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
For Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Councils Program	821.4	677.2	598.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	1,319.3	1,092.2	898.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Grants for Violence Prevention Programs	2,063.7	1,700.8	1,502.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Total Grants	2,063.7	1,700.8	1,502.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	3,408.2	2,827.3	2,431.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Public Health

The Illinois Department of Public Health (DPH) is dedicated to the prevention and control of disease and injury. With more than 200 programs organized in nine offices, the department provides and supports a broad range of services.

Each year, the state of Illinois distributes a considerable amount of money to various disease research groups, foundations, and patient advocacy organizations. Although such contributions are well intentioned, and while many recipients are worthy causes, having lawmakers and bureaucrats picking and choosing certain organizations over others to receive taxpayer funds is not an equitable practice nor an effective use of resources. Why “Women’s Health promotion” and not “Men’s Health promotion”? Why “ovarian cancer research” and not “stomach cancer research”? As it stands, the Illinois government spending is often steered by well-connected lobbying teams.

If Illinois residents feel inclined to make charitable contributions to particular medical causes, they should be free to give to those that are of personal interest and concern.

The alternative budget spending allocations mirror Governor Quinn’s spending recommendations for the following “designated purposes”: HIV in correctional facilities, Assisted Living and Shared Housing Program, Childhood Immunization Program, Homeland Security lab capacity and statewide communication, Public Health Prevention Systems, Rapid Response Team, Adverse Health Care Events Reporting and Patient Safety Initiative, Adverse Pregnancy Outcome Reporting System Program in support of infant mortality reduction, AIDS Hotline, Environmental Health Surveillance and Prevention Activities, State Cancer Registry, Public Health Information Network, Clinical and Environmental Public Health Laboratory Services, Health Information Systems - Health Screening Programs, Vital Records System, and Regional Data Base System. Funding for the adoption registry is increased.

The alternative budget spending allocations mirror Governor Quinn’s spending recommendations for the following “grants”: IL Poison Control Center and Perinatal Services.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	46,899.1	39,547.1	41,655.1	29,660.3	29,660.3	29,660.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	8,445.1	8,401.6	8,401.6	6,301.2	6,301.2	6,301.2	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	3,095.6	3,238.3	3,238.3	2,428.7	2,428.7	2,428.7	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screenings	9,996.1	11,000.0	11,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
HIV in correctional facilities	1,826.4	1,826.0	1,940.0	1,940.0	1,940.0	1,940.0	Priorities
Assisted Living and Shared Housing Program	241.8	217.6	217.6	217.6	217.6	217.6	Priorities
Childhood Immunization Program	212.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	Priorities
AIDS/HIV Prevention and Outreach for Minorities	3,008.2	3,150.0	3,150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Homeland Security lab capacity and statewide communication	487.6	430.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	Priorities
Women’s Health promotion	888.6	1,994.0	997.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Public Health Prevention Systems	654.1	721.6	721.6	721.6	721.6	721.6	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Rapid Response Team	565.6	486.7	486.7	486.7	486.7	486.7	Priorities
Adverse Health Care Events Reporting and Patient Safety Initiative	697.5	848.9	848.9	848.9	848.9	848.9	Priorities
Adverse Pregnancy Outcome Reporting System Program in support of infant mortality reduction	378.6	340.7	340.7	340.7	340.7	340.7	Priorities
AIDS/HIV Education, Services, Prescription Drugs, CTRPN and Patient and Worker Notification	18,204.7	21,931.2	21,931.2	18,431.2	18,431.2	18,431.2	Priorities
AIDS Hotline	340.1	355.0	355.0	355.0	355.0	355.0	Priorities
Environmental Health Surveillance and Prevention Activities	452.9	408.3	408.3	408.3	408.3	408.3	Priorities
State Cancer Registry, including Matching Funds for National Cancer Institute Grants	183.2	159.9	159.9	159.9	159.9	159.9	Priorities
Adoption Registry	100.7	140.6	140.6	156.2	156.2	156.2	Priorities
Public Health Information Network	65.7	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	Priorities
Lead Poisoning Screening, Prevention and Abatement Fund	1,621.8	1,100.0	1,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Center for Minority Health	3,816.4	4,000.0	4,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Center for Rural Health	436.0	403.1	403.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Clinical and Environmental Public Health Laboratory Services	3,782.7	3,442.0	3,442.0	3,442.0	3,442.0	3,442.0	Priorities
Health Information Systems - Health Screening Programs	118.9	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	Priorities
Vital Records System	208.2	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	Priorities
Regional Data Base System	28.3	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	Priorities
Prostate Cancer Public Awareness Initiatives	1,116.4	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	242.5	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Prostate Cancer Awareness and Screening Program	277.0	297.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Other Purposes	1,492.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	51,445.1	55,296.8	52,666.8	28,532.3	28,532.3	28,532.3	
Grants							
IL Violent Death Reporting System-Children's Memorial Hospital	194.0	174.0	174.0	156.6	156.6	156.6	Accountability

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
IL Poison Control Center	1,844.5	1,344.5	1,344.5	1,344.5	1,344.5	1,344.5	Priorities
Immunizations and Outreach Activities	4,164.9	4,761.1	4,261.1	2,130.6	2,130.6	2,130.6	Accountability
Vision and Hearing Screening Programs	552.4	596.0	596.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Local Health Protection grants	16,585.5	17,098.5	17,098.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Perinatal Services	1,102.8	1,136.9	1,136.9	1,136.9	1,136.9	1,136.9	Fairness
Matching grants to community based organizations for Comprehensive Primary Care	380.8	380.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Medical Scholarships	2,342.6	1,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Community and Migrant Health Centers	300.0	380.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Family Practice Residency Act	752.7	677.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Hospital grants to diversify services and convert to facilities that are less dependent on Acute Care Bed capacity	380.8	380.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Community Health Center Expansion (FQHC)	6,264.7	3,690.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
ALS	0.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Other Grants	8,655.5			0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	43,521.2	33,121.1	24,611.0	4,768.6	4,768.6	4,768.6	
Total General Funds	153,406.1	139,604.9	130,572.8	71,691.1	71,691.1	71,691.1	

Department Of Veterans' Affairs

The Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) is organized into four major programs: Veterans' Homes, State Grants and Services, State Approving Agency and Veterans' Field Services. IDVA's mission is to assist veterans, their dependents and survivors in obtaining benefits.

Programs that are duplicative of services offered elsewhere by state or federal government, such as educational financial aid, are reduced or removed.

Funding is increased for the operation of the LaSalle Expansion, which makes more beds available at the LaSalle veterans' home.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	57,727.4	46,834.7	59,751.6	42,151.2	42,151.2	42,151.2	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	832.7	919.5	968.6	827.6	827.6	827.6	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,335.0	1,422.8	1,760.2	1,280.5	1,280.5	1,280.5	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Homeless Veterans' Program	374.1	560.5	753.8	678.4	678.4	678.4	Priorities
Illinois Warrior Assistance Program	0.0	303.0	400.0	360.0	360.0	360.0	Priorities
Operation of LaSalle Expansion	1,892.8	100.0	200.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	Priorities
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Outpatient Counseling	0.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	Priorities
Veterans' Conservation Corps	2.1	3,660.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Operation of LaSalle Expansion-Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	2,269.0	4,634.4	1,363.8	1,257.4	1,257.4	1,257.4	

Grants

Bonus Payments to War Veterans and Peacetime Crisis Survivors	41.0	597.8	597.8	597.8	597.8	597.8	Priorities
Cartage and Erection of Veterans' Headstones	533.9	462.3	550.0	462.3	462.3	462.3	Priorities
Educational Opportunities for Children of Certain Veterans	118.3	163.7	163.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Scholarships to Students who are Dependents of Military Personnel Declared to be POW, MIA, Killed, or Disabled	842.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	1,535.7	1,223.8	1,311.5	1,060.1	1,060.1	1,060.1	
Total General Funds	63,699.8	55,035.2	65,155.7	46,576.8	46,576.8	46,576.8	

Department Of Corrections

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is responsible for providing care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation for adult offenders committed by the courts. DOC maintains and administers 28 correctional centers and manages a parole system for formerly incarcerated persons in the community.

Overcrowded prisons and overburdened probation and parole officers do nothing for public safety. Rewarding wardens for low recidivism, focusing on community corrections, and increasing local police presence can all contribute to lower recidivism as well as reducing crime in the first place. Alternative sentencing programs like those tried in Texas and Kansas can slow or reverse the upward trend in prison populations and expenses.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	936,468.8	786,012.1	831,726.4	786,012.1	786,012.1	786,012.1	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	241,531.1	245,826.7	234,472.4	221,244.0	221,244.0	221,244.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	94,750.9	91,185.5	100,412.7	82,067.0	82,067.0	82,067.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Shared Services Initiative, Other Operational Expenses	5,407.0	1,550.8	8,255.9	1,550.8	1,550.8	1,550.8	Priorities
For Statewide Hospitalization	9,310.7	3,750.0	9,500.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	Priorities
Methamphetamine Pilot Program	1,455.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Additional Frontline Staff	7,435.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	23,608.0	5,300.8	17,755.9	5,300.8	5,300.8	5,300.8	

Grants

Sheriffs' Fees for Conveying Prisoners	337.4	168.7	337.4	151.8	151.8	151.8	Priorities
State's Share of Assistant State's Attorneys' Salaries	276.5	188.2	376.4	169.4	169.4	169.4	Priorities
Tort Claims	829.0	408.1	816.2	367.3	367.3	367.3	Priorities
Anti-Violence Prevention	6,062.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Cook County Boot Camp	1,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Cook County Juvenile Detention Center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Grant to Operation Ceasefire	1,972.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	10,978.0	765.0	1,530.0	688.5	688.5	688.5	

Capital Improvements

Repair, Maintenance and Other Capital Improvements	750.0	375.0	750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Capital Improvements	750.0	375.0	750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	1,308,086.8	1,129,465.1	1,186,647.4	1,095,312.4	1,095,312.4	1,095,312.4	

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is overseen by a 21-member board comprised of state and local criminal justice officials as well as members of the general public. ICJIA accomplishes its goals through efforts in three major areas: research, planning and coordination; administration of grants for crime control, crime prevention and victim assistance; and information systems, technology and support.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,519.1	1,507.1	1,306.6	1,356.4	1,356.4	1,356.4	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	288.4	350.1	405.0	315.1	315.1	315.1	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	167.7	212.5	163.0	191.3	191.3	191.3	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Activities in Support of Federal Assistance Programs Administered by State and Local Governments and Nonprofit Organizations	992.6	650.0	650.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	Accountability
For Costs and Expenses Related to a Capital Punishment Reform Study Committee	72.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For Costs Associated with the Shared Services Initiative and Other Operational Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	1,064.6	735.0	650.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	
Total General Funds	3,039.8	2,804.7	2,524.6	2,187.7	2,187.7	2,187.7	

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is responsible for the coordination, management and administration of the state's emergency management, nuclear safety and homeland security resources.

Savings come from contractual services. Funding for other operations is increased.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	2,209.9	2,183.0	1,641.8	1,641.8	1,641.8	1,641.8	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	924.6	946.2	908.1	851.6	851.6	851.6	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	300.3	422.3	375.3	380.1	380.1	380.1	Priorities

Designated Purposes

For the State Share of Public Disaster Relief for Costs in Current and Prior Years	4,785.2	467.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	Priorities
For Training and Education	71.7	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	Priorities
For Costs Associated with the Shared Services Initiative and Other Operational Expenses	301.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
ILEAS/MABAS Administration Costs	121.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	5,279.4	573.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	

Grants

For Federal Disaster Assistance State Match-Current and Prior Years' Costs	2,125.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	2,125.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	10,839.5	4,124.7	3,181.4	3,129.7	3,129.7	3,129.7	

Illinois Law Enforcement Training And Standards Board

The Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board promulgates standards for the selection and training of employees of law enforcement agencies both at the entry and advanced level. The board improves the quality of employee training and performance, provides financial aid, and through stakeholder assessment surveys, provides funding and support to address emerging needs.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Training And Standards Board does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Military Affairs

The Department of Military Affairs' mission is to oversee and manage the daily operations of the Illinois National Guard (ILNG) and its related activities, and to function as the liaison between the federal and state government on all military affairs.

Funding for the transfer to the Illinois Military Family Relief Fund is increased. Funding for Lincoln's ChalleNGe is restored.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	7,998.5	6,808.5	7,511.3	6,127.7	6,127.7	6,127.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	3,484.0	4,209.7	4,209.7	3,788.7	3,788.7	3,788.7	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	208.3	228.8	228.8	205.9	205.9	205.9	Priorities

Designated Purposes

For Expenses Related to the Care and Preservation of Historic Artifacts	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
For the State Officers' Candidate School	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Transfer to the IL Military Family Relief Fund for Grants to Persons or Families of Persons who are Members of the IL National Guard or IL Residents who are Members of the Armed Forces	3,640.4	1,121.3	0.0	2,250.0	2,250.0	2,250.0	Priorities
For Lincoln's ChalleNGe	3,116.7	3,116.7	0.0	3,116.7	3,116.7	3,116.7	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	6,765.2	4,246.1	8.1	5,366.7	5,366.7	5,366.7	

Grants

For Lincoln's ChalleNGe Allowances	44.3	44.3	0.0	44.3	44.3	44.3	Priorities
Total Grants	44.3	44.3	0.0	44.3	44.3	44.3	
Total General Funds	18,500.3	15,537.4	11,957.9	15,533.3	15,533.3	15,533.3	

Prisoner Review Board

The 15-member bipartisan board, supported by a staff of 22, is the final arbiter of decisions affecting the restoration or revocation of good conduct credit for inmates.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,079.7	941.2	1,003.9	847.1	847.1	847.1	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	211.9	208.4	209.5	187.6	187.6	187.6	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	136.9	124.7	124.7	112.2	112.2	112.2	Priorities
Total General Funds	1,428.5	1,274.3	1,338.1	1,146.9	1,146.9	1,146.9	

Office Of The State Fire Marshal

The Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal (OSFM) regulates and promotes public safety and security through investigation, inspection, licensing, certification, plan review, public education, curriculum standard-setting, incident response, and both technical and financial assistance.

The Office Of The State Fire Marshal does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of State Police

The Illinois State Police (ISP) promotes public safety to improve the quality of life in Illinois. ISP functions include protecting life and property, enforcing both criminal laws and motor vehicle safety laws, responding to emergencies and disasters, providing forensic services to local law enforcement statewide, and providing a range of diverse specialized services to both the public and the criminal justice communities.

Funding for the Statewide Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Program is increased, as is Shared Services and Other Operational Expenses along with Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and Related Casework.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	174,433.5	232,193.3	219,100.3	208,974.0	208,974.0	208,974.0	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	11,084.7	10,144.3	10,189.1	9,129.9	9,129.9	9,129.9	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	23,815.1	24,064.6	21,427.9	21,658.1	21,658.1	21,658.1	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Statewide Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Program	87.1	60.0	60.0	87.3	87.3	87.3	Priorities
Shared Services and Other Operational Expenses	1,762.4	1,510.7	2,067.0	2,118.2	2,118.2	2,118.2	Priorities
Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and Related Casework	3,324.7	2,324.6	2,464.6	3,448.0	3,448.0	3,448.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	5,174.2	3,895.3	4,591.6	5,653.5	5,653.5	5,653.5	

Grants

For Tort Claims	116.9	28.0	50.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	Priorities
Total Grants	116.9	28.0	50.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	
Total General Funds	214,624.4	270,325.5	255,358.9	245,443.5	245,443.5	245,443.5	

Illinois State Police Merit Board

The Illinois State Police Merit Board (ISPMB) is committed to recruit Illinois State Police (ISP) candidates, administer promotional processes for ISP officers, and to oversee ISP officers' disciplinary hearings.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	492.9	414.7	414.7	373.2	373.2	373.2	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	388.2	94.4	453.9	85.0	85.0	85.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	62.8	49.0	49.0	44.1	44.1	44.1	Priorities
Total General Funds	943.9	558.1	917.6	502.3	502.3	502.3	

Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council

The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council manages the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund. Primary council responsibilities include: licensing retail drycleaners, providing environmental remediation liability insurance coverage, and assisting in the cleanup of soil and groundwater contaminated by dry cleaning solvents.

The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) safeguards environmental quality to protect health, welfare, property and quality of life. The agency administers a regulatory system based on environmental monitoring, permits and performance standards, compliance inspections and enforcement.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency should not rely on general funds, in line with Gov. Quinn's proposal.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	1,599.3	146.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Financial And Professional Regulation

The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) is comprised of three divisions: the Division of Banks (DOB), Division of Financial Institutions (DFI), and the Division of Professional Regulation (DPR). The IDFPR oversees the regulation and licensure of banks and financial institutions, real estate businesses and professionals, and scores of diverse licensed professions.

The Department Of Financial And Professional Regulation does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Human Rights

The Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) is an investigative and regulatory agency charged with administering and enforcing the Illinois Human Rights Act. The department promotes civil rights and attempts to reduce discrimination in Illinois through policies and programs that encourage voluntary compliance with human rights laws.

Funding for reducing the number of open equal employment opportunity cases is increased.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	7,925.0	6,640.4	6,140.3	6,140.3	6,140.3	6,140.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	218.8	0.0	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	203.0	0.0	221.4	221.4	221.4	221.4	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
For Funding Expenses Associated with the Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes	155.0	0.0	155.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Reducing the Number of Open Equal Employment Opportunity Cases	1,520.3	0.0	1,005.4	1,520.3	1,520.3	1,520.3	Priorities
Operational Expenses	0.0	2,783.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Total Designated Purposes	1,675.3	2,783.6	1,160.4	1,520.3	1,520.3	1,520.3	
Total General Funds	10,022.1	9,424.0	7,708.9	8,068.8	8,068.8	8,068.8	

Human Rights Commission

The primary responsibility of the Human Rights Commission (HRC) is to adjudicate complaints of unlawful discrimination filed under the Illinois Human Rights Act. HRC also rules on Requests for Review filed after dismissal or default orders are entered by the Illinois Department of Human Rights.

Recommended changes fall under “spending fairness,” where government expenditures to improve the public welfare are prioritized over spending to improve the welfare of specific groups. There is significant overlap between other branches of state government that protect the rights of Illinoisans; in order to better serve citizens, these departments should be streamlined. Additionally, the Department of Human Rights administers the Illinois Human Rights Act, and responsibility for review should be returned to the Department, rather than having a separate commission for review.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,740.4	1,804.2	1,645.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	141.3	160.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	17.3	88.2	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total General Funds	1,899.0	2,052.4	1,827.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Commerce Commission

The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) is responsible under various Illinois laws for ensuring safe, efficient, reliable and uninterrupted utility services to citizens of Illinois. It also regulates the financial organization of utility companies while allowing them the opportunity to earn a reasonable profit. The ICC regulates commercial motor carriers of property operating within Illinois, ensures public safety through the inspection of railroads and natural gas pipelines operating within Illinois, and assists in the development and implementation of local 9-1-1 emergency telephone systems throughout Illinois. Finally, the ICC protects consumers from unethical and unlawful business practices by regulating household goods carriers, relocation towing companies and safety towing companies.

The Illinois Commerce Commission is charged with pursuing “an appropriate balance between the interest of consumers and existing and emerging service providers.” Rather than letting the market determine the appropriate “balance” between buyers and sellers, the Commission often serves as a barrier to business. Consumers and providers should be permitted to more directly come to terms over the value of services and goods.

For example, household goods movers must prove to the Illinois Commerce Commission that “a public need for the service exists” prior to receiving permission to operate. To determine whether a need exists, “the Commission shall consider demographic statistics, supporting shipper testimony, or any other evidence presented which is material and relevant.” All the paperwork and demonstrations cost an aspiring mover \$1,350.³² The Illinois Commerce Commission does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out

Workers’ Compensation Commission

The Illinois Workers’ Compensation Commission (IWCC) is dedicated to resolving workers’ compensation disputes. It protects the rights of employees and employers under the Illinois Workers’ Compensation and Occupational Diseases Acts, and monitors employers covered by the acts to confirm that they are adequately insuring their liabilities. The IWCC evaluates and approves eligible employers that seek to insure themselves for their workers’ compensation liabilities. Finally, the IWCC compiles information on work-related injuries and diseases.

The Workers’ Compensation Commission does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out

Department Of Insurance

The Department of Insurance (DOI) oversees the regulation and licensure of insurance companies and producers. DOI protects the rights of Illinois residents in their transactions with the insurance industry, applies regulatory standards and procedures, and enforces standards of professional practice and conduct.

The Department of Insurance does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out

Department Of Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages the natural and cultural resources of the state and provides outdoor recreational opportunities.

The Department must focus on fundamentals and terminate programs that are not core governmental services. For example, the Environment and Nature Training Institute for Conservation Education sponsors educator workshops, including topics such as “Online Illinois Frogs and Toads” (registration fee: \$25) and “The Effects of Climate Change on Illinois Plants” (registration fee: \$10).³³ These should be fully funded through user fees.

Funding for Dam Safety and DUI/OUI Equipment mirror Governor Quinn’s budget proposal.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	39,437.9	39,510.8	33,872.0	27,097.6	27,097.6	27,097.6	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	4,507.8	7,069.9	6,960.9	5,462.9	5,462.9	5,462.9	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	3,824.2	4,812.6	4,871.4	3,936.9	3,936.9	3,936.9	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Dam Safety Program	130.8	160.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	Priorities
DUI/OUI Equipment	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	Accountability
Interest Penalty Escrow	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Priorities
Water Development Program	892.7	1,110.3	1,100.3	555.2	555.2	555.2	Accountability
Wildlife Prairie Park operations and improvements	0.0	790.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Coordinating training and education programs for miners	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Operational Expenses, Awards, Grants, and Permanent Improvements	0.0	1,173.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Environment and Nature Training Institute for Conservation Education (E.N.T.I.C.E.)	202.3	273.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	1,239.5	3,546.7	1,186.2	641.1	641.1	641.1	
Total General Funds	49,009.4	54,940.0	46,890.5	37,138.5	37,138.5	37,138.5	

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (formerly under Department of Natural Resources)

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	8,681.4	8,321.9	8,427.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	1,447.1	1,454.9	1,466.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	482.5	539.6	528.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
On-Line Computer Library Center	66.9	60.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For operational expenses of the Lewis and Clark Historic Site in Madison County	242.9	231.8	279.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For costs associated with the Main Street Program	24.5	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Expenses related to or in support of the Amistad Commission	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Lincoln Bicentennial	397.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Shared Service	620.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	1,354.5	355.0	374.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Lincoln Bicentennial	205.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	205.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	12,170.5	10,681.5	10,795.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Agriculture

The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) regulates Illinois agribusiness to protect both producers and consumers of raw and processed agricultural products from mislabeled, contaminated, or diseased commodities. Agency programs help to protect our state's natural resources through regulatory oversight and financial incentives. Department staff also promotes Illinois agriculture by conducting state fairs, providing grant assistance to 4-H clubs, funding county fairs, marketing Illinois agricultural products and providing assistance to develop new, value-added agricultural ventures.

Agriculture is one of many important sectors that make up Illinois's economy. Those who stand to benefit financially from agricultural research and promotion should fund related programs. A reinvigorated private sector can manage many aspects of the Department of Agriculture's portfolio, for example, weights and measures certifications.

State subsidies to fairs and prize money awards should end. Corn dogs, carnival rides, and livestock competitions may make for fun entertainment for some, but it falls low on the priority totem pole. A more equitable solution would be to charge admission rates, booth and display fees, and concessions in line with the cost of these events, so that they may be self-funded in the future.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	18,697.8	14,515.2	14,496.1	13,063.7	13,063.7	13,063.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	4,555.7	4,499.8	4,620.1	4,049.8	4,049.8	4,049.8	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,329.9	1,492.5	1,545.7	1,343.3	1,343.3	1,343.3	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Cook County Extension	5,145.6	4,499.6	3,497.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Exotic Pest Eradication	127.9	456.0	480.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Administration of the Livestock Management Facilities Act	273.8	275.5	290.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Costs of Administrative Operations	0.0	679.6	715.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
State Cooperative Extension Service Trust Fund	1,795.2	1,628.2	1,186.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
DuQuoin State Fair Entertainment, Including the Percentage Portion of Entertainment Contracts	411.5	348.2	366.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Motor Fuel and Petroleum Standards Program	22.5	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Shared Service	598.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	8,375.4	7,908.4	6,535.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Grants

Awards and Premiums at DuQuoin State Fair	120.5	108.8	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Awards and Premiums at the Illinois State Fair	269.5	212.7	192.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Awards and Premiums for Grand Circuit Horse Racing at the Illinois State Fairgrounds	126.0	98.9	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Awards to Livestock Breeders	146.5	115.0	104.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants to Soil and Water Conservation Districts	3,608.1	5,827.0	5,072.9	0.0	3,804.1	3,804.1	Priorities
Other Grants	3,019.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Total Grants	7,289.7	6,362.4	5,555.1	0.0	3,804.1	3,804.1	
Total General Funds	40,248.5	34,778.3	32,752.6	18,456.8	22,260.9	22,260.9	

Department Of Commerce And Economic Opportunity

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) provides technical and financial assistance to businesses, local governments, workers and families. As the state's lead economic development agency, DCEO works to capitalize on Illinois's strengths as a center of transportation, manufacturing and technology development. DCEO administers a wide range of programs and services in the areas of business, workforce and community development, small business, technology, international trade, tourism, energy, recycling, coal development, homeland security and film production.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity should be closed.

Businesses succeed because they offer a good or service that consumers want, at a price that customers will pay while still creating a profit. In Illinois, some businesses have extra help because the government gives them subsidies, tax breaks, and favorable treatment. At the end of the day, the big losers are the taxpayers, who pay for legislators' largesse through both higher taxes that pay for these handouts and in the form of more expensive goods and services from companies that are less efficient than they should be.

Bureaucratic operatives should not determine which businesses and workers receive special perks from the state and which do not. If an employer wants to offer its employees additional skills training, the company should pick up the cost. After all, the business will be the direct and immediate beneficiary if having higher-skilled workers lead to increased profits. The expense of efforts like the Employer Training Investment Program, which offers grants to reimburse Illinois companies for up to 50 percent of the cost of training their employees, should not be the burden of general taxpayers.

Many of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's business development services are already available in the private sector. If private businesses are truly interested in services like global marketing and technology support, plenty of private-sector outfits are ready and willing to provide these services.

Further, much of the department's spending is superfluous when the state is billions in the hole. An example of such spending is \$10,000 on a "fee for agency participation in Dark Knight Gala" in Chicago in 2008. The Dark Knight Gala was an event honoring Christopher Nolan, the director of the most recent Batman films, and included a screening of *The Dark Knight* and a dinner reception. For the general public, tickets to the gala started at \$150.³⁴ Using taxpayer money to help fund a fancy party for a small group of people seems questionable at best. This \$10,000 was only part of the \$191,799 the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity spent on participation fees for events in 2008.

In 2009, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity gave the Western Kentucky Carbon Storage Foundation a grant worth \$250,000.00. Western Kentucky Carbon was created when "Peabody Energy, ConocoPhillips and E.ON U.S. formed the non-profit Foundation to work with the Kentucky Geological Survey in a project that includes drilling a well to test the Knox and Mount Simon geological formations at a site in Hancock County." The grant from the Department of

Commerce was used to fund “a test well to research the permanent storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) deep underground in western Kentucky.”³⁵

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	12,845.9	9,830.8	11,359.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	4,260.6	4,250.5	4,250.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,532.1	1,440.8	1,440.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness

Designated Purposes

Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund Transfer	0.0	0.0	3,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Community Programs	0.0	11,832.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
For costs associated with new and expanding international markets for Illinois Business and Industries	0.0	1,455.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois Global Partnership	1,302.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	1,302.9	13,287.8	3,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Grants

DCEO Community Programs	630.5	1,070.5	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
DCEO Job Training Programs	13,578.2	12,264.4	15,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
DCEO Technology-Based Programs	1,273.6	1,000.0	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
IL Office of Entrepreneurship and Small Business	4,751.0	4,199.0	5,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Nonrecurring Projects	14,477.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	34,710.6	18,533.9	24,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	54,652.1	47,343.8	44,051.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Power Agency

The Illinois Power Agency (IPA) is an independent state agency dedicated to developing electricity procurement plans. The IPA is also authorized to develop electricity generation facilities that utilize coal or renewable sources of energy, and to supply power from its facilities, at cost, to municipal electric systems, rural electric cooperatives and governmental aggregators.

The Illinois Power Agency does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
For Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of the Illinois Power Agency.	1,044.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	1,044.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	1,044.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority

East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority was established in 1990 to assist the City of East St. Louis with financial management and long-term financial sustainability.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Designated Purposes							
Operating expenses of the city of East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority	221.7	120.0	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	221.7	120.0	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	
Total General Funds	221.7	120.0	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	

Department Of Employment Security

The Department of Employment Security (DES) administers three major programs: Unemployment Insurance (UI), Employment Service (ES) and Labor Market Information (LMI). The UI program pays temporary benefits to unemployed workers and collects UI taxes from employers. The Employment Service is the federally funded labor exchange system that connects employers with qualified job seekers through the Internet-based Illinois Skills Match system and a number of specialized services. The Labor Market Information program collects, analyzes and disseminates economic and workforce development data in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Designated Purposes							
Unemployment Compensation Benefits to Former State Employees	14,242.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	Priorities
Total Grants	14,242.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	
Total General Funds	14,242.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	6,907.7	

Illinois Arts Council

The Illinois Arts Council (IAC) promotes the arts by offering both financial and professional assistance to individual artists and arts organizations.

When the state is strapped for cash – and when both taxpayers and core services are suffering – certain items do not make the state’s top-priority list.

Funding for the arts and related programs belong in the private sector, which has demonstrated its ability and inclination to support cultural endeavors. Chicago in particular is known for its world-class entertainment, which draws talent from around the globe. Strangely, the state is still providing money to many of the city’s most prestigious organizations, despite their star power and expansive donor base. For example, in 2009 the Illinois Arts Council gave \$60,000 in grants to the Art Institute of Chicago,³⁶ which had a fund balance of \$1 billion on June 30, 2008.³⁷

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,755.6	1,320.7	1,290.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	178.2	181.2	189.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	142.6	116.1	137.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Designated Purposes							
Travel and meeting expenses of Arts Council and Panel members	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
Grants and financial assistance for arts education	1,092.3	160.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants and financial assistance for arts organizations	4,560.9	3,148.0	2,901.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants and financial assistance for targeted constituencies	1,812.2	494.0	545.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants to public radio and television stations and related administrative expenses	4,011.9	1,815.3	1,890.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants to the Illinois Humanities Council for administrative and grant expenses	692.2	322.8	322.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
International Grant Awards	698.9	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants to public radio and television stations for operating costs	314.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	13,182.5	6,025.1	5,959.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	15,296.2	7,643.1	7,576.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Finance Authority

The Illinois Finance Authority (IEA) is a self-financed statewide issuer of municipal bonds for capital projects that support non-profit 501(c)(3) corporations, including healthcare, education, cultural and social service entities.

The Illinois Finance Authority does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Sports Facilities Board

The Illinois Sports Facilities Board does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Labor

The Illinois Department of Labor (IDOL) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of 25 labor and safety laws. The department is organized into the following major areas: Fair Labor Standards/Prevailing Wage, Public Safety, Equal Opportunity Workforce and General Office.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	5,483.4	4,455.8	4,436.5	4,010.2	4,130.5	4,254.4	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	423.7	363.9	363.9	327.5	337.3	347.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	340.0	315.9	315.9	284.3	292.8	301.6	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Equal Pay Act and Victim's Economic Security Act (Known as "VESSA")	197.3	129.8	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	Priorities
Displaced Homemaker Grants Program	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	224.7	129.8	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	
Total General Funds	6,471.8	5,265.4	5,197.4	4,703.1	4,841.8	4,984.6	

Metropolitan Pier And Exposition Authority

The Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (MPEA) is a municipal corporation that owns and manages the McCormick Place complex and seeks to promote and operate conventions, fairs and expositions in the Chicago area.

The Metropolitan Pier And Exposition Authority does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Southwestern Illinois Development Authority

The Southwestern Illinois Development Authority is a special-purpose, municipal corporation and local governmental unit created by the Illinois state legislature to promote, encourage and facilitate economic development in four southwestern Illinois counties.

The state should limit backing of private bonds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	

Grants

For Replenishment of a Draw on the Debt Service Reserve Fund Backing Bonds Issued on Behalf of Alton Center Business Park	665.0	782.1	681.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For Replenishment of a Draw on the Debt Service Reserve Fund Backing Bonds Issued on Behalf of Laclede Steel-Illinois	1,469.6	1,420.0	1,460.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For Replenishment of a Draw on the Debt Service Reserve Fund Backing Bonds Issued on Behalf of Waste Recovery-Illinois and Related Trustee and Legal Expenses	363.2	366.2	369.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For Replenishment of a Draw on the Debt Service Reserve Fund Backing Bonds Issued on Behalf of Spectrulite Consortium Inc.	269.5	741.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	2,767.3	3,309.3	2,511.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	2,767.3	3,309.3	2,511.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Transportation

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) is responsible for the planning, coordination and maintenance of highways, aviation, public transit, inner-city passenger rail and freight rail systems. IDOT also administers traffic safety programs.

Much of the state's transportation spending occurs from accounts other than the general revenue fund. However, general revenue funds are transferred into special transportation funds. In 2008, \$321 million was transferred into the Public Transportation Fund, \$86 million was transferred into the Downstate Public Transportation Fund, \$8 million was transferred to the Metro-East Public Transportation Fund, and \$675,8000 was transferred to the Intercity Passenger Rail Fund.³⁸

Public transit and Amtrak should bear the full cost of operating their portions of the transportation system, including the cost of conducting technical studies.

Transit authorities should pursue budget reforms, including operating savings and revenue generators, which would preclude the need for yet another taxpayer bailout. Cost-saving measures are clear. For example, the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) bus drivers have the 3rd-highest top wage rate in the nation, according to a *Chicago Tribune* analysis, and the highest-paid rate in the nation when cost of living for the Chicago area is taken in account.³⁹ Above-market wages and benefits are inappropriate when the state is broke. Furthermore, transit needs to align costs with revenues. A 2007 analysis by the Illinois Policy Institute found that the CTA failed to maintain pricing even to inflation. A CTA customer in 1969/1970 paid 36 percent more in real purchasing power for his or her ride than did a 2007 rider.⁴⁰

Amtrak received \$28 million in Fiscal Year 2010 in a state subsidy for an operating deficit for intercity rail services, in addition to large federal subsidies. Even with generous public subsidies, Amtrak continues to lose money. A Pew analysis found that Amtrak lost \$32 per passenger in 2008.⁴¹ So-called high-speed rail plans won't turn the money-losing venture around. Generous projections average the ridership from the Federal Railroad Administration's high-speed rail plan at 58 miles per person in 2025. Compare that to the 15,000 passenger miles ridden in a car each year. The average Illinoisan will take a round trip on high-speed rail once every 8.7 years. For every Illinoisan who rides high-speed rail once a month, more than 100 residents will never ride it.⁴²

The state should end its subsidies and encourage public transit and Amtrak to cut costs and raise ticket prices for users of its services. In a time of budget crisis, free and/or reduced fares on public transit should be curtailed.

Funding for the PACE Paratranist mirrors Governor Quinn's spending recommendation.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Other Operations and Refunds	211.9	234.8	265.0	211.3	211.3	211.3	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
Administrative Expenses in Connection with Section 18 of the Federal Urban Mass Transportation Act	175.5	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Emissions Testing/Inspection Program for Diesel Powered Vehicles in Selected Areas	152.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accountability
Public Transportation Technical Studies- State share	440.5	413.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Intertownship Program for Northwest Suburban Cook County	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Designated Purposes	769.2	436.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grants							
RTA Debt Service Payments	0.0	5,100.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Reimbursement for Reduced Fares - RTA Service Boards	0.0	33,570.0	33,570.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
PACE Paratransit	0.0	8,500.0	8,500.0	8,500.0	8,500.0	8,500.0	Priorities
State Share of Operating Deficit for Intercity Rail Services - AMTRAK	24,167.6	28,000.0	26,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
For Purposes Described in Sections 31 and 34 of the Illinois Aeronautics Act	337.2	550.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	24,504.8	75,720.0	83,070.0	23,500.0	8,500.0	8,500.0	
Total General Funds	25,485.9	76,391.3	83,335.0	23,711.3	8,711.3	8,711.3	

Illinois State Toll Highway Authority

The Illinois Tollway maintains and operates 286 miles of interstate tollways in 12 counties in Northern Illinois.

The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority

The Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority is a general development agency serving the Counties of Bureau, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, LaSalle, Marshall, McHenry and Putnam. UIRVDA can issue bonds that can finance capital improvements and can reduce the rate of interest.

The state should limit backing of private bonds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Grants							
For Replenishment of a Draw on the Debt Service Reserve Fund Backing Bonds Issued on Behalf of Waste Recovery-Illinois and Related Trustee and Legal Expenses	283.9	290.0	292.9	290.0	290.0	290.0	Priorities
Total Grants	283.9	290.0	292.9	290.0	290.0	290.0	
Total General Funds	283.9	290.0	292.9	290.0	290.0	290.0	

Office Of The Governor

The governor and his or her staff are responsible for managing the executive branch and overseeing state agencies as they implement programs and services for the State of Illinois. The Office of the Governor also coordinates with the legislative branch in preparing and passing an annual state budget, and promoting and enacting new laws.

The Office of the Governor should not be immune from budget reductions, and reductions from the governor's budget come as an example of fiscal prudence.

Cutting back on subscriptions and association dues is one area for efficiencies. In 2008, the Governor's Office spent \$5,450.00 on a subscription to the Federal Funds Information for States. The FFIS "helps states to manage their federal funds by providing timely analysis of the impact of federal actions on states." The subscription service is a joint service provided by the National Conference of State Legislators and the National Governors Association, an association the state already pays \$176,200 in association dues.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	5,544.8	4,712.7	3,159.8	3,159.8	3,159.8	3,159.8	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	663.6	680.0	680.0	612.0	612.0	612.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	759.5	695.3	695.3	625.8	625.8	625.8	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Expenses Related to Ethnic Celebrations, Special Receptions and Other Events	44.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Repairs and Maintenance	18.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	63.5	70.0	70.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total General Funds	7,031.4	6,158.0	4,605.1	4,417.6	4,417.6	4,417.6	

Executive Ethics Commission

The Executive Ethics Commission meets at least once a month to fulfill its duties with respect to oversight of executive branch employees' ethics training.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	

Designated Purposes

Ordinary and Contingent Expenses	270.1	334.2	8,271.0	334.2	334.2	334.2	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	270.1	334.2	8,271.0	334.2	334.2	334.2	
Total General Funds	270.1	334.2	8,271.0	334.2	334.2	334.2	

Office Of Executive Inspector General

The Office of Executive Inspector General (OEIG) is an independent state agency established under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act to investigate reports of alleged violations of laws, rules, regulations and policies on the part of state employees, appointees and officials, and those, such as contractors, who conduct business with the State of Illinois.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Designated Purposes							
For Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of the Office of Executive Inspector General	6,655.1	6,858.6	10,164.4	6,858.6	7,064.4	7,276.3	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	6,655.1	6,858.6	10,164.4	6,858.6	7,064.4	7,276.3	
Total General Funds	6,655.1	6,858.6	10,164.4	6,858.6	7,064.4	7,276.3	

Office Of The Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor is first in line of succession should the Office of the Governor become vacant, and she or he serves as chairperson for a variety of councils.

A partial-year budget is provided in Fiscal Year 2011, as a new Lieutenant Governor will be selected in the November 2010 elections. The Fiscal Year 2012 and 2013 budgets include funding for a filled office, it can be removed from future years' budgets if the position is abolished.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	876.3	0.0	0.0	500.0	1,000.0	1,030.0	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	339.7	0.0	0.0	175.0	350.0	360.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	117.1	0.0	0.0	75.0	150.0	154.5	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
For Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor	0.0	94.1	0.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	Priorities
Expenses of the Illinois River Coordinating Council	151.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Operational and Grant Expenses of the Rural Affairs Council	296.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	448.2	94.1	0.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	
Total General Funds	1,781.3	94.1	0.0	850.0	1,700.0	1,745.0	

Office Of The Secretary Of State

The Office Of The Secretary of State is involved with issuing driver licenses and registering vehicles, promoting organ donation awareness, overseeing the Illinois State Library and administering the state's literacy efforts.

The Office Of The Secretary of State's budget savings comes primarily from labor and benefit costs. Libraries should be funded locally.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	90,390.2	81,620.8	192,420.8	65,296.6	65,296.6	65,296.6	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	16,029.2	32,488.0	30,973.1	29,239.2	29,239.2	29,239.2	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	5,649.6	0.0	9,812.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

For Costs Previously Payable from the Road Fund	0.0	130,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For Costs Associated with the Constitutional Convention	2,365.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Total Designated Purposes	2,365.4	130,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Grants

Grants to Public Libraries	16,668.3	15,667.8	11,048.0	7,833.9	7,833.9	7,833.9	Fairness
Annual Library Technology Grants and Purchase of Equipment and Services	644.9	0.0	361.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Grants for School Libraries	374.9	0.0	240.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
For the Penny Severns Summer Family Literacy	245.2	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Illinois Libraries for Project Next Generation	325.0	0.0	325.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	2,421.5	0.0	1,725.2	0.0	2,427.2	2,427.2	Fairness
Literacy Programs	4,650.0	0.0	4,023.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
The Chicago Public Library	1,700.0	0.0	1,536.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Tuition and Fees for Illinois Archival Depository Systems Interns	44.8	0.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	45.0	Fairness
Total Grants	27,074.6	15,667.8	19,556.0	7,833.9	10,306.1	10,306.1	

Capital Improvements

Capitol Complex Security	2,470.4	0.0	3,500.0	0.0	3,500.0	0.0	Priorities
Repairs, Maintenance and Permanent Improvements to Various Buildings Under Jurisdiction of the Secretary of State	0.0	0.0	425.0	0.0	425.0	0.0	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Capital Improvements	2,470.4	0.0	3,925.0	0.0	3,925.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	143,979.4	260,276.6	256,687.0	102,369.7	108,766.9	104,841.9	

Office Of The Attorney General

The primary mission of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is to protect the public interest and act on behalf of the state and the people of Illinois. To fulfill this mission, the OAG works to protect consumers, safeguard our communities, assist crime victims, advocate for older citizens, preserve the environment, ensure open and honest government and defend the civil rights of the people of Illinois.

The Office Of The Attorney General's budget savings comes primarily from labor and benefit costs.

The Equal Justice Grant is passed through to the Illinois Equal Justice Foundation, which then passes funding along to certain non-profit organizations, including \$30,000 in 2009 to Cabrini Green Legal Aid to "assist individuals wishing to expunge arrest records and/or seal non-violent, misdemeanor convictions in order to obtain employment."⁴³ Recommended reductions fall under "spending fairness," where government expenditures to improve the public welfare are prioritized over spending to improve the welfare of specific groups.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	34,213.2	26,128.2	26,128.2	20,902.6	20,902.6	20,902.6	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	2,073.2	2,042.5	2,042.5	1,634.0	1,634.0	1,634.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	2,622.1	2,535.0	2,535.0	2,028.0	2,028.0	2,028.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Inspector General	224.9	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	224.9	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	

Grants

IL Equal Justice Grant	2,000.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Grants	2,000.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	41,133.4	32,593.2	32,593.2	24,702.1	24,702.1	24,702.1	

Judicial Inquiry Board

The Judicial Inquiry Board has the responsibility to receive and initiate complaints concerning a judge of the State of Illinois. The board conducts investigations, and files and prosecutes complaints against judges before the Illinois Courts Commission.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	410.0	353.5	356.3	318.2	318.2	318.2	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	316.3	315.0	315.0	283.5	283.5	283.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	30.0	45.0	44.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	Priorities
Total General Funds	756.3	713.5	715.3	642.2	642.2	642.2	

Office Of The State Appellate Defender

When appointed by an Illinois Appellate Court, the Office of the State Appellate Defender attorneys represent indigent defendants on direct appeal statewide.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	18,115.9	17,560.4	17,059.4	13,170.3	13,170.3	13,170.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	1,989.3	2,394.7	2,271.4	1,796.0	1,796.0	1,796.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,141.4	1,236.7	1,294.0	927.5	927.5	927.5	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Expungement Information Program	248.0	277.0	315.0	248.0	248.0	248.0	Priorities
Federally Assisted Programs	62.2	63.2	65.0	62.2	62.2	62.2	Priorities
Juvenile Defender Resource Center	0.0	0.0	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Public Defender Training	19.8	67.0	50.0	19.8	19.8	19.8	Priorities
Student Intern Program	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Deposit to Federal Trust Fund	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	333.7	407.2	869.4	330.0	330.0	330.0	
Total General Funds	21,580.3	21,599.0	21,494.2	16,223.9	16,223.9	16,223.9	

Office Of The State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor represents the state on appeal in all cases originating in Appellate Districts of fewer than 3 million inhabitants upon the request and at the direction of state's attorneys otherwise responsible for prosecuting the appeals.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	5,268.2	4,973.3	5,122.5	3,978.6	4,098.0	4,220.9	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	631.9	815.9	840.4	652.7	672.3	692.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	131.2	165.4	165.4	132.3	136.3	140.4	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Continuing Legal Education	0.0	125.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Criminal Justice General Revenue Match Fund	131.5	65.8	65.8	55.9	55.9	55.9	Priorities
Criminal Proceedings Techniques and Methods of Trauma Elimination or Reduction for Children as Witnesses	120.0	60.0	60.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	Priorities
Law Intern Program	0.1	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Legal Publications	3.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	255.1	293.3	293.3	106.9	106.9	106.9	

Grants

To the State Treasurer for Expenses Incurred by State's Attorneys for Filing Appeals in Cook County	2,565.0	2,050.0	3,400.0	3,400.0	3,400.0	3,400.0	Priorities
Training Program for Continuing Legal Education through the Department of Justice on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	0.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	2,565.0	4,550.0	5,900.0	3,400.0	3,400.0	3,400.0	
Total General Funds	8,851.4	10,797.9	12,321.6	8,270.6	8,413.5	8,560.7	

Supreme Court & Illinois Court System

The state's judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	206,043.8	214,787.9	226,062.1	167,206.5	167,206.5	188,685.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	5,193.1	8,294.1	8,625.7	6,635.3	6,635.3	7,464.7	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	7,010.8	10,272.3	10,683.6	8,217.8	8,217.8	9,245.1	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
Circuit Clerks Additional Duties	662.9	0.0	663.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Counsel and Expert Witnesses Pursuant to the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act	351.0	0.0	410.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Probation Reimbursements	64,328.2	52,485.5	75,254.9	47,237.0	67,729.4	42,513.3	Priorities
Mandatory Arbitration	758.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	66,100.7	52,485.5	76,328.5	47,237.0	67,729.4	42,513.3	
Capital Improvements							
Permanent Improvements	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Capital Improvements	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	284,361.7	285,839.8	321,699.9	229,296.6	249,789.1	247,908.3	

Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission

The Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission assists and advises the Court in regard to the acquisition, collection, documentation, preservation, cataloging, and related matters with respect to historic aspects of buildings, objects, artifacts, documents, and information, regardless of form, relating to the Illinois judiciary.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Court Of Claims

The Court of Claims adjudicates claims made against the State of Illinois.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,244.9	1,268.6	1,315.7	1,141.7	1,141.7	1,141.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	7.7	201.2	28.0	181.1	181.1	181.1	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	36.5	0.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Reimbursement for Incidental Expenses Incurred by Judges	31.9	0.0	35.3	0.0	35.3	35.3	Priorities
Reimburse GRF	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	41.3	0.0	35.3	0.0	35.3	35.3	

Grants

Claims other than Crime Victims	7,686.1	0.0	10,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Claims under the Line of Duty Act	12,693.4	8,540.0	14,000.0	7,686.0	7,686.0	7,686.0	Priorities
Funds held by the State Treasurer	499.8	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Operational Expenses, Awards, Grants and Permanent Improvements	26,930.5	16,761.6	27,000.0	15,085.4	15,085.4	15,085.4	Priorities
Line of Duty Awards -- Supplemental	6,000.8	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Claims	0.0	199.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Claims under the Crime Victims Compensation Act	0.0	5,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Supplemental for Claims Under the Crime Victims	0.0	6,430.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Supplemental for Torts Against DOC	0.0	398.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	53,810.6	39,329.4	51,500.0	22,771.4	22,771.4	22,771.4	
Total General Funds	55,141.0	40,799.2	52,925.7	24,094.3	24,129.6	24,129.6	

General Assembly

The General Assembly enacts, amends, and/or repeals laws, passes resolutions, adopts appropriation bills, and conducts inquiries on proposed legislation. It also acts on amendments to the United States Constitution and proposes and submits amendments to the Illinois Constitution for consideration by voters. In addition to legislative responsibilities, the Senate is constitutionally delegated the responsibility of advising and consenting to most gubernatorial appointments to state offices, boards, and commissions.

The General Assembly should not be immune from budget reductions, and this alternative budget makes reductions from the legislature's budget as an example of fiscal prudence.

Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	

Designated Purposes

All Costs Associated with the National Conference of State Legislatures	323.2	341.6	341.6	290.4	290.4	290.4	Fairness
Allowances for Services of Officers of Senate: Minority Leader	83.5	83.5	83.5	71.0	71.0	71.0	Fairness
Allowances for Services of Officers of Senate: President	0.0	83.5	83.5	71.0	71.0	71.0	Fairness
Construct/Reconstruct Senate Offices (to Senate Operations Commission)	87.5	113.7	113.7	96.6	96.6	96.6	Fairness
Expenses in Connection with Redistricting as Required by the Illinois Constitution for the Speaker -- Reappropriation	66.2	19.4	19.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	Fairness
For House Standing Committees	2,306.3	2,382.2	2,382.2	2,024.9	2,024.9	2,024.9	Fairness
For Standing Committees for Expert Witnesses, Technical Service and Other Research Assistance	792.8	2,100.8	2,100.8	1,785.7	1,785.7	1,785.7	Fairness
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of Legislative Leadership and Legislative Staff Assistants: Minority Leader	5,210.3	5,295.1	5,295.1	4,500.8	4,500.8	4,500.8	Fairness
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of Legislative Leadership and Legislative Staff Assistants: President	3,863.2	5,295.1	5,295.1	4,500.8	4,500.8	4,500.8	Fairness
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of Legislative Leadership and Staff Assistants: Minority Leader	4,872.4	4,903.6	4,903.6	4,168.1	4,168.1	4,168.1	Fairness
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of Legislative Leadership and Staff Assistants: Speaker	4,605.8	5,109.6	5,109.6	4,343.2	4,343.2	4,343.2	Fairness
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses, Including Purchase on Contract Printing, Binding, Paper, and Office Supplies	90.5	95.0	95.0	80.8	80.8	80.8	Fairness

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Ordinary and Incidental Expenses of Committees, General Staff and Operations, Transcribing and Printing of Senate Debates	2,686.2	4,036.0	4,036.0	3,430.6	3,430.6	3,430.6	Fairness
Ordinary and Incidental Expenses of General Staff, Operations and Standing Committees	4,726.4	5,346.1	5,346.1	4,544.2	4,544.2	4,544.2	Fairness
Ordinary and Incidental Expenses of Senate, Including Purchase on Contract Printing, Binding, and Office Supplies	190.4	214.2	214.2	182.1	182.1	182.1	Fairness
President of the Senate	4,812.7	4,900.8	4,900.8	4,165.7	4,165.7	4,165.7	Fairness
Redistricting for Senate Minority Leader	0.0	250.0	250.0	212.5	212.5	212.5	Priorities
Redistricting for Senate President	0.0	250.0	250.0	212.5	212.5	212.5	Priorities
Redistricting for House Minority Leader	0.0	250.0	250.0	212.5	212.5	212.5	Priorities
Redistricting for House Speaker	0.0	250.0	250.0	212.5	212.5	212.5	Priorities
Speaker of the House of Representatives	7,995.3	8,190.3	8,190.3	6,961.8	6,961.8	6,961.8	Fairness
Travel, Including Expenses to Springfield For Official Business When General Assembly is Not in Session	6.8	57.7	57.7	49.0	49.0	49.0	Fairness
Travel, Including Expenses to Springfield For Official Business When General Assembly is Not in Session	28.8	30.4	30.4	25.8	25.8	25.8	Fairness
Total Designated Purposes	42,748.3	49,598.6	49,598.6	42,158.8	42,158.8	42,158.8	
Total General Funds	42,748.3	49,598.6	49,598.6	42,158.8	42,158.8	42,158.8	

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, a bipartisan, joint legislative commission, provides the Illinois General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes, and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the state.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	6,259.0	6,589.5	6,589.5	5,601.1	5,601.1	5,601.1	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	97.3	117.6	117.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	24.0	26.3	26.3	24.0	24.0	24.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Assumption of Duties from the Pension Law Commission	183.0	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	Priorities
Compensation Review Board Expenses	0.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	183.0	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	
Total General Funds	6,563.3	6,933.0	6,933.0	5,924.6	5,924.6	5,924.6	

Joint Committee On Administrative Rules

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, a bipartisan legislative oversight committee, is authorized to conduct systematic reviews of administrative rules promulgated by state agencies. The committee conducts several integrated review programs, including a review program for proposed emergency and peremptory rulemaking, a review of new public acts and a complaint review program.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,103.1	907.0	907.0	771.0	771.0	771.0	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	46.6	60.8	60.8	51.7	51.7	51.7	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	46.3	73.0	73.0	46.3	46.3	46.3	Priorities
Total General Funds	1,196.0	1,040.8	1,040.8	868.9	868.9	868.9	

Legislative Audit Commission

The Legislative Audit Commission is responsible for the oversight of the State Audit Program, review of the stewardship of public funds, and the monitoring action to correct weaknesses disclosed by the audits of state agencies.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	244.5	207.1	207.1	176.0	176.0	176.0	Accountability
Total Contractual Services	3.1	16.6	16.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	Accountability
Total Other Operations and Refunds	5.9	9.8	9.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	Accountability
Total General Funds	253.5	233.5	233.5	196.0	196.0	196.0	

Legislative Ethics Commission

The Legislative Ethics Commission promulgates rules governing the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers and governing the investigations of the Legislative Inspector General.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	

Designated Purposes

Ordinary and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly's Office of the Inspector General	100.1	312.5	268.7	312.5	312.5	312.5	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	100.1	312.5	268.7	312.5	312.5	312.5	
Total General Funds	100.1	312.5	268.7	312.5	312.5	312.5	

Legislative Information System

The Legislative Information System is the legislative support service agency responsible for providing the computer services and technical guidance required by the General Assembly and its committees, commissions and agencies.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	3,255.1	2,656.4	2,656.4	2,257.9	2,257.9	2,257.9	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	457.6	456.3	456.3	387.9	387.9	387.9	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,236.0	1,312.0	1,312.0	1,236.0	1,236.0	1,236.0	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
General Assembly Electronic Data Processing Equipment, and Any Other Operational Purposes of the General Assembly	668.1	742.0	742.0	742.0	742.0	742.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	668.1	742.0	742.0	742.0	742.0	742.0	
Total General Funds	5,616.8	5,166.7	5,166.7	4,623.8	4,623.8	4,623.8	

Legislative Printing Unit

The Legislative Printing Unit provides printing services to members of the General Assembly, legislative committees and commissions, and other legislative agencies in accordance with the policies established by the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services, and with reasonable rules promulgated by the Legislative Printing Unit.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,739.5	1,473.8	1,473.8	1,252.7	1,252.7	1,252.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	210.9	170.2	170.2	144.7	144.7	144.7	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	474.6	516.0	516.0	474.6	474.6	474.6	Priorities
Total General Funds	2,425.0	2,160.0	2,160.0	1,872.0	1,872.0	1,872.0	

Legislative Reference Bureau

The Legislative Reference Bureau carries out a wide range of functions relating to the legal and technical operation of the General Assembly. The bureau drafts and prepares legislation, which includes bills, amendments, resolutions and conference committee reports.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	2,302.3	1,958.0	1,958.0	1,664.3	1,664.3	1,664.3	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	118.6	137.7	137.7	117.0	117.0	117.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	387.0	393.7	393.7	387.0	387.0	387.0	Priorities
Total General Funds	2,807.9	2,489.4	2,489.4	2,168.3	2,168.3	2,168.3	

Legislative Research Unit

The Legislative Research Unit is the chief general research agency for the Illinois General Assembly. The unit's statutory duty is to collect information concerning the government and general welfare of the state, examine the effects of constitutional provisions and previously enacted statutes, consider important issues of public policy and questions of state wide interest, and perform research and provide information as may be requested by members of the General Assembly.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,562.9	1,346.7	1,346.7	1,144.7	1,144.7	1,144.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	604.5	655.4	655.4	557.1	557.1	557.1	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	91.2	194.2	194.2	91.2	91.2	91.2	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Expenses of the Legislative Staff Intern Program, Including Stipends, Tuition and Administration for 20 Persons	562.8	581.4	581.4	290.7	290.7	290.7	Priorities
For Model Illinois Government Activities	6.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Priorities
New Members Conference	29.7	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	Priorities
Zeke Giorgi Memorial Intern Program	0.0	113.3	113.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	599.4	734.7	734.7	330.7	330.7	330.7	
Total General Funds	2,858.0	2,931.0	2,931.0	2,123.7	2,123.7	2,123.7	

Office Of The Architect Of The Capitol

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol provides facilities and meeting space needs for the Illinois General Assembly and its supporting commissions and bureaus. The office's goal is to provide a more functional facility, with flexible and efficient space utilization, resulting in effective processes and procedures.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	256.5	392.6	392.6	256.5	256.5	256.5	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	879.0	1,046.5	1,046.5	879.0	879.0	879.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	25.8	50.4	50.4	25.8	25.8	25.8	Priorities
Total General Funds	1,161.3	1,489.5	1,489.5	1,161.3	1,161.3	1,161.3	

State Board Of Elections

The State Board of Elections (the Board) administers elections and election laws in Illinois. The Board disseminates information to and consults with election authorities concerning the conduct of elections and voter registration in accordance with the laws of Illinois and the United States.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	3,940.5	4,492.0	4,870.1	3,593.6	3,593.6	3,593.6	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	641.4	1,115.6	1,110.5	892.5	892.5	892.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	398.4	612.0	594.6	489.6	489.6	489.6	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Census 2010 Redistricting Program - For Completion of Phase II of the Census 2010 Redistricting Program Pursuant to Public Act 94-141	252.1	100.0	140.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
For FY2009 Costs Related to Development and Implementation of Statewide Electronic Voter Canvassing Operations & Reporting System Project	0.0	150.0	429.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
For HAVA Maintenance of Effort Contribution - State	550.0	550.0	550.0	550.0	550.0	550.0	Last In First Out
Implementation and Operations of Voting System Testing and Integrity Center	0.0	350.0	1,194.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Replacement of IDIS Campaign Disclosure Reporting Application	0.0	366.7	451.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Additional Maintenance of Effort for One-Time Federal Funding Made Available in Fiscal Year 2010.	0.0	220.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
For Additional State Match Requirement and Interest on Previously Received Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Funding (per EAC special audit report E-HP-IL-07-06), and Fund Estimated State Match on Additional Federal HAVA funds to be Received During FY2009	671.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Reimburse Federal Government for Disallowed HAVA Program Expenditure per Federal Election Assistance Commission Special Audit (report E-HP-IL-07-06)	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Total Designated Purposes	1,477.0	1,737.4	2,765.6	650.0	550.0	550.0	

Grants

Awards to County Clerks, Recorders and Chief Election Clerks as Compensation for Additional Duties per Public Act 90-713	805.7	806.0	806.0	806.0	806.0	806.0	Priorities
For FY2009 Reimbursement and Assistance to Local Election Jurisdictions for Ongoing Support Costs, and SBE Maintenance of Local Election Jurisdiction Interfaces for the Illinois Voter Registration System Database	2,240.2	1,587.3	2,928.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Reimburse Counties for Election Judges and Other Officials - Early Voting Assistance	2,471.6	650.0	2,875.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Reimburse Counties for Increased Compensation to Judges and Other Officials	4,198.2	1,350.0	5,850.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Expense of Election Authority for Voter Registration Tapes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Last In First Out
Total Grants	9,715.7	4,393.3	12,459.7	806.0	806.0	806.0	
Total General Funds	16,173.0	12,350.3	21,800.5	6,431.7	6,331.7	6,331.7	

Office Of The State Comptroller

The comptroller acts as the chief fiscal officer for the State of Illinois. The Illinois Office of the Comptroller (IOC) manages the state's central financial accounts by recording and processing fund and accounting transactions, and pre-auditing grants, contracts and requests for payment. IOC orders payments from state treasury-held funds through the issuance of warrants and electronic fund transfers, and provides leadership on fiscal issues affecting the State of Illinois and its citizens.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	100,411.0	91,990.7	93,653.7	73,592.6	73,592.6	73,592.6	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	5,632.5	0.0	8,300.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	858.3	450.0	3,215.5	360.0	360.0	360.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

Contingencies in Event Amounts Appropriated for State Officer or General Assembly Expenses are Insufficient	0.0	0.0	1,598.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Court Reporters - IOC admin	750.0	0.0	750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Expenses of Local Government Officials Training	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Merit Commission Expenses	90.9	0.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses for the Office of Inspector General	162.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Pension Bill	20.2	0.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
IOC Operations Lump Sum	4,694.3	14,350.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	5,717.4	14,350.3	2,626.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	112,619.2	106,791.0	107,796.0	73,952.6	73,952.6	73,952.6	

Office Of The State Treasurer

The treasurer is the state's chief investment officer, acting as both custodian and investor of state funds. The treasurer receives all taxes and fees collected by state government, and deposits them with financial institutions across the state. The treasurer also serves as part of the state's financial management team, verifying the sufficiency of funds prior to countersigning all state warrants.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	5,824.0	5,623.4	5,665.1	4,498.7	4,498.7	4,498.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	755.0	851.2	913.5	681.0	681.0	681.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	12,296.4	10,190.2	12,909.5	8,152.2	8,152.2	8,152.2	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
Operational expenses for the Office of the Inspector General	259.1	252.9	300.0	202.3	202.3	202.3	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	259.1	252.9	300.0	202.3	202.3	202.3	
Total General Funds	19,134.5	16,917.7	19,788.1	13,534.2	13,534.2	13,534.2	

Office Of The Auditor General

The Illinois Constitution and State Auditing Act charge the auditor general with the responsibility of auditing and reviewing the receipt, obligation and use of public funds.

Budget savings comes primarily from labor and benefit costs.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	7,199.3	5,383.2	5,383.2	4,306.6	4,306.6	4,306.6	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	734.5	995.8	902.0	796.6	796.6	796.6	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	357.5	428.0	428.0	342.4	342.4	342.4	Priorities
Total General Funds	8,291.3	6,807.0	6,713.2	5,445.6	5,445.6	5,445.6	

Procurement Policy Board

The PPB's mandate is the facilitation of procurement policy for the State of Illinois.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Designated Purposes							
Ordinary and Contingent Expenses	296.2	289.1	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.0	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	296.2	289.1	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.0	
Total General Funds	296.2	289.1	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.0	

Property Tax Appeal Board (Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund)

The Property Tax Appeal Board (PTAB) bears and adjudicates property tax assessment disputes statewide.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,931.4	0.0	1,993.6	1,931.4	1,931.4	1,931.4	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	45.0	0.0	47.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	143.8	0.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
For Costs Associated with the Appeal Process and the Reestablishment of a Cook County Office	56.8	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	56.8	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	2,177.0	0.0	2,381.6	2,117.4	2,117.4	2,117.4	

Governor's Office Of Management And Budget

The Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) prepares the governor's annual state budget and advises the governor on the availability of revenues and the allocation of resources to agency programs.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	2,323.0	1,859.7	2,026.7	1,673.7	1,673.7	1,673.7	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	144.9	141.3	165.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	179.9	207.2	245.4	186.5	186.5	186.5	Priorities
Total General Funds	2,647.8	2,208.2	2,437.1	1,987.4	1,987.4	1,987.4	

Capital Development Board

As the construction management agency for state government, the Capital Development Board (CDB) oversees the construction of state facilities, such as prisons, universities, mental health hospitals and state parks.

The Capital Development Board does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Department Of Central Management Services

The Department of Central Management Services (CMS) functions include purchasing, real estate, information technology, telecommunications, internal audit and legal services for the state's executive agencies, personnel and benefits for employees and retirees, and the employee and vendor diversity programs.

Budget savings comes primarily from labor and benefit costs.

Continuing tuition programs, like the Upward Mobility Program, ask taxpayers to pay tuition for public employees to earn degrees that will help them "to advance to more challenging, higher paying positions." Public employees should pay for their continuing education, especially if it leads to pay increases.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	36,684.0	32,858.0	31,677.5	29,572.2	29,572.2	29,572.2	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	14,852.8	29,815.6	21,737.8	26,834.0	26,834.0	26,834.0	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1,056.3	1,141.1	1,141.1	1,027.0	1,027.0	1,027.0	Priorities

Designated Purposes

For Awards to Employees and Expenses of the Employees' Suggestion Award Board	0.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	Accountability
For Education Technology (Illinois Century Network)	12,758.0	7,038.4	8,220.8	2,055.2	2,055.2	2,055.2	Accountability
For Expenses of the Upward Mobility Program	4,420.7	4,500.0	4,750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
For Nurses' Tuition	67.7	75.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
For the Governor's/Vito Marzullo's Internship Program	670.0	467.4	674.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
For Veterans' Job Assistance Program	264.1	273.7	282.2	282.2	282.2	282.2	Priorities
For Wage Claims	808.6	1,309.5	1,309.5	1,309.5	1,309.5	1,309.5	Priorities
For Costs Associated With the Shared Services Initiative and Other Operational Expenses	0.0	1,000.0	2,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	18,989.6	14,672.2	17,324.8	4,655.1	4,655.1	4,655.1	

Grants

For Auto Liability, Adjusting and Administration of Claims, Loss Control and Prevention Services and Auto Liability Claims	1,497.3	1,600.2	1,600.2	1,600.2	1,600.2	1,600.2	Priorities
For Payment of Claims Under the Representation and Indemnification in the Civil Lawsuits Act	1,347.4	1,347.4	1,347.4	1,347.4	1,347.4	1,347.4	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Grants	2,844.7	2,947.6	2,947.6	2,947.6	2,947.6	2,947.6	
Total General Funds	74,427.4	81,434.5	74,828.8	65,035.9	65,035.9	65,035.9	

Department Of Revenue

The Department of Revenue (DOR) serves as the tax collection agency for state and local governments. The department regulates riverboat gaming and the state's horse racing industry, administers the state's lottery, and regulates the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages. The department oversees local property tax assessments, administers grant program payments for local officials, and functions as the fiscal agent for the Illinois Housing Development Authority.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	91,467.3	71,807.6	81,916.6	64,626.8	64,626.8	64,626.8	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	7,278.3	7,149.2	7,165.6	6,434.3	6,434.3	6,434.3	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	27,193.9	23,623.0	31,378.2	21,260.7	21,260.7	21,260.7	Priorities

Designated Purposes

For Costs Associated with the Shared Services Initiative and Other Operational Expenses	4,918.5	2,554.6	3,386.5	2,554.6	2,554.6	2,554.6	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	4,918.5	2,554.6	3,386.5	2,554.6	2,554.6	2,554.6	

Grants

Additional Compensation for County Treasurers per Public Act 84-1432	663.0	428.0	265.2	265.2	265.2	265.2	Priorities
Additional Compensation for Local Assessors per Sections 2.3 and 2.6 of the Revenue Act of 1939 as Amended	415.8	225.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	Priorities
Additional Compensation for Local Assessors, per Section 2.7 of the Revenue Act	642.0	426.0	264.0	264.0	264.0	264.0	Priorities
Annual Stipend for Sheriffs as Provided in Subsection (d) of Section 4-6003 and Section 4-8002 of the Counties Code	663.0	428.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	Priorities
Annual Stipend to County Auditors	0.0	71.0	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	Priorities
Annual Stipend to County Coroners Pursuant to 55 ILCS 5/4-6002, Including Prior Year Costs	656.5	428.0	265.2	265.2	265.2	265.2	Priorities
Grants for Public Defenders' Salaries	56,993.0	5,700.0	2,680.0	2,680.0	2,680.0	2,680.0	Priorities

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
State's Share of County Supervisors of Assessments' Salaries	2,608.9	1,823.6	1,190.0	1,190.0	1,190.0	1,190.0	Priorities
State's Share of State Attorneys' and Assistant State's Attorneys' Salaries, Including Prior Year Costs	12,903.2	14,067.0	5,576.0	5,576.0	5,576.0	5,576.0	Priorities
Total Grants	75,545.4	23,597.5	10,689.6	10,689.6	10,689.6	10,689.6	
Total General Funds	206,403.4	128,731.9	134,536.5	105,566.0	105,566.0	105,566.0	

Illinois Racing Board

The Illinois Racing Board was created in 1933 and its legal mandate is defined in the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975. The mission of the Illinois Racing Board is to regulate horse racing through the enforcement of the Act and its rules and regulations and to ensure the honesty and integrity of Illinois racing and wagering.

The Illinois Racing Board does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Gaming Board

The Gaming Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Gaming Board administers a regulatory and tax collection system for casino gambling in Illinois. The Gaming Board also has comprehensive law enforcement responsibilities associated with casino gambling in Illinois.

The Illinois Gaming Board does not rely on general funds.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Civil Service Commission

The Civil Service Commission (CSC) hears and determines employee appeals of discharges, suspensions, transfers, allocations, layoffs and demotions under the Personnel Code and Rules.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	340.7	262.3	274.9	236.1	236.1	236.1	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	65.8	67.2	75.3	60.5	60.5	60.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	27.2	27.1	38.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	Priorities
Total General Funds	433.7	356.6	388.7	320.9	320.9	320.9	

Illinois Labor Relations Board

The Illinois Labor Relations Board is the State agency which administers the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, the primary law governing relations between unions and public employers.

The Illinois Labor Relations Board should be funded by those who utilize its services (i.e., public employee unions).

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,539.3	1,204.6	1,520.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	109.0	150.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	118.9	105.9	133.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness

Designated Purposes

Costs Associated with Implementation of Public Act 96-0042	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Designated Purposes	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	1,767.2	1,760.5	1,783.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Illinois Educations Labor Relations Board

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	1,015.7	818.8	986.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Contractual Services	58.9	136.6	151.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total Other Operations and Refunds	23.8	52.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fairness
Total General Funds	1,098.4	1,007.6	1,205.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Retirement Systems

The Illinois pension system consists of five separate retirement systems: the Teachers Retirement System (TRS), State Employees' Retirement System (SERS), State Universities' Retirement System (SURS), Judges' Retirement System (JRS) and the General Assembly Retirement System (GARS).

The alternative budget recommends consolidation of the public retirement systems, which is another recommendation of the Taxpayer Action Board: "The TAB encourages the State to consolidate these entities into a single program, with unified administration, investment management and actuarial services."⁴⁴

Taxpayers directly fund generous pensions for state retirees; program enrollees should cover the plan's administrative costs.

State Employees Retirement System

The State Employees Retirement System (SERS) provides retirement annuities, survivors' annuities, and other benefits for state employees.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	71.5	76.7	65.3	65.2	65.2	65.2	Priorities
Total Contractual Services	25.0	25.0	25.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	Priorities
Total Other Operations and Refunds	1.0	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	Priorities
Total General Funds	97.5	104.8	92.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	

Judges' Retirement System

The Judges' Retirement System administers a program of retirement annuities and other benefits for judges and associate judges of any court and the director of the Office of the Illinois Courts.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	59,983.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total General Funds	59,983.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

General Assembly Retirement System

The General Assembly Retirement System provides retirement annuities, survivors' annuities, and other benefits for members of the General Assembly, certain elected state officials and their beneficiaries.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	8,847.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total General Funds	8,847.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

State Universities Retirement System

The State Universities Retirement System (SURS) administers a program of retirement annuities and other benefits, including death, disability and survivor benefits for employees of the state universities, community colleges and higher education agencies.

	Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	
Total Personal Services and Fringe Benefits	150,072.0	8,542.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Designated Purposes							
College Insurance Program	3,916.3	4,059.5	4,237.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	3,916.3	4,059.5	4,237.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	
Grants							
Retirement	81,238.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	81,238.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total General Funds	235,226.9	12,602.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	4,237.3	

Teachers' Retirement System

The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) is a public pension plan for Illinois public school teachers and administrators.

Governor Quinn			Budget Solutions 2011			Reason
2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Proposed	2011 Alternative	2012 Alternative	2013 Alternative	

Designated Purposes

Teachers' Retirement System of Illinois - Health Insurance	75,474.0	79,007.0	82,100.0	79,007.0	82,957.4	87,105.2	Accountability
Total Designated Purposes	75,474.0	79,007.0	82,100.0	79,007.0	82,957.4	87,105.2	

Grants

State's Additional Contribution to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago, per Section 17-127 of the Pension Code.	9,800.0	5,029.0	10,449.0	10,449.0	10,449.0	10,449.0	Priorities
Teachers' Retirement - Chicago Public Schools	65,044.7	32,522.4	65,044.7	65,044.7	65,044.7	65,044.7	Priorities
Teachers' Retirement System of Illinois	1,449,889.0	834,861.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Teachers' Retirement System of Illinois - Guarantee Minimum Supplement	1,702.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Priorities
Total Grants	1,526,436.4	872,413.1	75,493.7	75,493.7	75,493.7	75,493.7	
Total General Funds	1,601,910.4	951,420.1	157,593.7	154,500.7	158,451.1	162,598.9	

A Note on State Government Labor Costs

Imagine this: You're a small business owner. You're facing bankruptcy. Bill collectors are at the door, and your outflow is surpassing intake. Would now be a good time to hire a new employee?

It is if you're Governor Pat Quinn. His Fiscal Year 2011 budget proposes increasing the number of state government employees by nearly 400 positions over Fiscal Year 2010. Were Governor Quinn's recommendations to be implemented, Illinois would have 2,665 more employees in Fiscal Year 2011 than in Fiscal Year 2009.

Graphic 8. Illinois State Government Employee Headcount Totals

Purpose	Employee Total			
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 GOMB Managed	FY 2010 Agency Estimated	FY 2011 Agency Recommended
Human Services	20,110	20,289	20,908	21,182
Public Safety	15,141	15,302	15,535	15,072
Economic Development And Infrastructure	7,864	8,419	8,528	8,827
Government Services	4,010	4,013	4,106	4,329
Environment And Business Regulation	3,699	3,673	3,934	3,973
Healthcare And Family Services	2,404	2,327	2,487	2,510
Total	53,227	54,023	55,497	55,892

- Fiscal Year 2009 full-time equivalent employees: 53,227 (actual)
- Fiscal Year 2010 full-time equivalent employees: 55,497 (estimated)
- Fiscal Year 2011 full-time equivalent employees: 55,892 (Quinn's recommendation)

State employee rosters should not be expanding during a multi-year budget crisis.

In most instances, this alternative budget provides for departmental management discretion to find labor costs savings. Wages and benefits are a significant cost base for state government and must play a large role in the savings-identification process.

Consider the following:

- In 2008, 3,293 Illinois state employees made more than \$100,000 in wages. The jobs held by these employees included: administrative assistants, correctional officers, physicians, auditors, highway maintainers, social workers, registered nurses, troopers, research analysts, and plumbers.⁴⁵
- Data from the Department of Labor's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages⁴⁶ shows that the gap between state government average annual pay and private average annual pay grew from 12 percent in 2007 to 15 percent in 2008:
 - In 2008, private sector workers in Illinois earned an average annual wage of \$48,981. Illinois state workers earned an average annual wage of \$56,682, 15.7 percent more than average private sector workers.
 - In 2007, private sector workers in Illinois earned an average annual wage of \$48,006. Illinois state workers earned an average annual wage of \$53,925, 12.3 percent more than average private sector workers.
 - Between 2006 and 2008, state government average annual pay is up a total of 9.2 percent, while private average annual pay is up 6.7 percent.
- According to September 2009 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Employer Costs for Employee Compensation survey, the average per-hour employer cost for state and local government workers was \$39.83 (\$26.24 for wages/salaries and \$13.60 for benefits). For private industry workers, the per-hour employer cost was \$27.49 (\$19.45 for wages/salaries and \$8.05 for benefits).⁴⁷
- Public employees are eligible for unsustainable defined-benefit pension plans with generous compounded annual cost of living increases. As of August 2009, 536 Illinois public employee retirees earned an annual pension of more than \$100,000.⁴⁸
- According to the Civic Committee, "State retirees currently receive more generous pension benefits than those available to most Illinois taxpayers. Generally speaking, the State's five pension plans permit employees to receive

normal (unreduced) retirement at or before the age of 60 with 8-10 years of service (depending on the plan). Pensions are based on average total salary in the highest consecutive 4 years within the last 10 years of employment. Retirees receive annual increases to their pensions intended to offset increases in the cost of living (COLA). These increases are 3 percent per year, compounded.⁴⁹

- State retirees with 20 or more years of service pay no health insurance premiums.⁵⁰
- According to data from The Pew Center on the States, fewer state employees in Illinois choose to leave their jobs than in any other state. The voluntary turnover rate (as a percentage of the total workforce) for classified state employees was just 1.9 percent, lower than any other state recorded in Pew's study.⁵¹

Public employee compensation should not eclipse compensation offered by the private sector for similar positions. Well-paid government employees shouldn't be immune from a "belt tightening" during an economic downturn, and retiree benefits must be updated for market realities. Just in the area of public employee health care costs alone, the Taxpayer Action Board estimated that a combination of health care premium and plan design changes could generate savings in excess of 15 percent of total health care expenditures or \$300 million per year.⁵²

Appendix A. State Spending Examples Found via IllinoisOpenGov.org

In 2009, the Illinois Policy Institute launched IllinoisOpenGov.org, which gives Illinoisans a clear look into how state government spends their hard-earned tax dollars, down to the agency, person and penny. The site contains information on state employee payroll, checks to businesses and people, and state retiree pensions. The following spending examples come directly from IllinoisOpenGov.org and highlight spending choices that should receive extra scrutiny before being repeated in the future.

Statewide: \$574,759 on Registration Fees and Other Conference Expenses

In 2007, 2008, and 2009, various state agencies spent a total of \$574,759.74 on registration fees and other conference expenses. In 2008, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity spent \$93,402.96. In 2009, the Department of Transportation spent a total of \$268,996.55.

Department of Employment Security: \$2,220 on Bathroom Air Fresheners

In 2009, the Department of Employment Security spent \$2,220 on bathroom air freshener service from Fikes Fresh Brands.

Department of Commerce: \$2,520 on Hot Sauce

In 2008, the Department of Commerce spent \$2,520 on 84 cases of hot sauce, as well as an extra \$302 in freight charges for the hot sauce. A DCEO spokeswoman claimed the hot sauce was an “inexpensive marketing tool,” but when the state is facing a huge budget deficit, hot sauce cases and other promotional items are nonessential government spending.

Department of Transportation: \$5,398.92 on XM Satellite Radio

In 2009, the Department of Transportation spent \$5,398.92 on subscriptions to XM Satellite Radio. XM Radio is a service that provides commercial-free music and radio broadcasts.

Department of Employment Security: \$3,332.32 on Glue Sticks

In 2008 and 2009, the Department of Employment Security spent \$3,332.32 on glue sticks. After spending \$1,835.15 in 2008, the Department purchased \$1,497.17 worth of glue sticks in 2009 from the Office Depot. Office Depot sells the Elmer's .77 OZ All Purpose Glue Stick for \$11.99 for a pack of 12. For the \$1,835.15 that the state spent in 2008, they could have purchased 153 packs at \$11.99 each, for a grand total of 1,836 glue sticks.

Department of Employment Security: \$29,479.24 on Paper Towels

In 2008 and 2009, the Department of Employment Security spent \$29,479.24 on paper towels. After spending \$9,849.21 in 2008, the department more than doubled its spending on paper towels to \$19,630.03 in 2009.

Department of Commerce: \$364,835.16 on Membership and Association Dues

In 2008 and 2009, the Department of Commerce spent \$364,835.16 on membership dues. The most expensive fee was \$95,500 to the Council of Great Lakes, which works to “encourage and facilitate environmentally responsible economic growth.”

Department of Commerce: \$10,000 on “Dark Knight” Batman Movie Gala

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity spent \$10,000 on a “fee for agency participation in Dark Knight Gala” in Chicago in 2008. The Dark Knight Gala was an event honoring Christopher Nolan, the director of the most recent Batman films, and included a screening of The Dark Knight and a dinner reception. For the general public, tickets to the gala started at \$150.

Department of Commerce: \$1,320,000 for Unions

The Illinois State AFL-CIO received \$1,320,000 from the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity as part of two grants in 2008 and 2009. The grants are part of a partnership between the DCEO and the Illinois AFL-CIO to help workers transition to new positions and learn new skills after layoffs.

Department of Commerce: \$3,770 on Golf Carts

In 2008, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity spent \$3,770 on golf cart rentals and permits. The rental fees for the golf carts accounted for \$1,390, and \$2,380 went to permits for the golf carts. The vendor for these expenses is listed as the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Department of Commerce: \$28,728 on Giveaways & Prizes

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity spent a total of \$28,728.54 on giveaways and prizes in 2006 (\$2,037), 2008 (\$16,685.62), and 2009 (\$10,005.92).

Statewide: \$4.7 Million on Advertising

The State of Illinois spent more than \$4.7 million on advertising in 2008 and 2009. This amount is in addition to the \$6.6 million IllinoisOpenGov.org previously reported the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity paid to J Walter Thompson over that time period for “Professional Advertising/Media Services.”

Statewide: \$8,144 on Calendars

In 2008, the State of Illinois spent more than \$8,144 on various types of desk and wall calendars. The total spent on calendars in 2009 came to \$2,236. The Department of Employment Security accounted for \$6,058 of spending in 2008 and for 100 percent of the glue stick spending in 2009.

Appendix B. Looking Ahead and Implementing Proactive Reforms

Fiscal Year 2011 is the year we need to right the ship and steer toward sound fiscal management. If this is going to work, the state will need to be vigilant in seeking out new paths for reforming government operations. Here are 15 policy steps to put Illinois's future budgets on firmer footing.

Adopting the cost-cutting suggestions of Governor Quinn's Taxpayer Action Board. As part of his March 2009 budget address, Governor Pat Quinn called for the creation of a Taxpayer Action Board to review state operations and identify efficiency savings. The board focused on the areas of government operations, public safety, education, pensions, Medicaid, human services, and public employee and retiree health care. They found that "substantial efficiencies can be gained by introducing new approaches, best practices, and sometimes simple modifications – with minimal if any change to the services enjoyed by constituents." Cumulatively, the Board's suggestions offered state government "an idea pool of several billion dollars in potential annual savings that could be implemented within the next five years – or in many cases, much sooner." To date, no comprehensive action has been taken on the Taxpayer Action Board's recommendations.

Passing the Illinois Efficient Government Act. A Council for Efficient Government would help "right-size" Illinois state government by fostering competition, efficiency, and innovation in service delivery to taxpayers. Essentially, a Council on Efficient Government would collect best business practices in competitive contracting and standardize how the state conducts itself in privatization and procurement initiatives. Florida's Council on Efficient Government was developed in 2004 during former Governor Jeb Bush's tenure. His administration realized more than \$550 million in cost savings across more than 130 privatization and competition initiatives.

Developing a comprehensive inventory of state assets that can be sold or leased. Tough times call for creative thinking. Illinois state government owns a variety of assets that have the potential to be sold or leased. For example, Illinois state government could sell an estimated 2 million square feet in excess real estate space, which could yield \$20 million to \$60 million. The tollway could be leased to a private operator for an upfront payment and/or annual revenue streams. By facilitating sound bidding and properly monitoring contracts, Illinois can reap significant benefits from selling and leasing assets.

Renegotiating public employee contracts. Just because an individual works for the government doesn't mean that they should be immune from belt-tightening during economic downturns. Compensation packages for public employees are generous and can exceed what's offered for similar positions outside of government. Illinois should ensure public employee pay and benefits do not eclipse those offered for similar positions in the private sector.

Advancing Medicaid delivery reform. During the last 10 years, liabilities have grown at a rate of 6.9 percent a year (in part due to eligibility increases). Illinois needs to get a better handle on its Medicaid liabilities. This can be done by implementing a mandatory managed care system, rebalancing long-term care away from institutions toward lower-cost community care, and requesting a waiver from federal mandates in order to give Illinois a greater degree of flexibility in designing our system. By implementing reforms, we can begin to "bend the cost curve" and save \$5.1 billion over the next five years. Additionally, once "maintenance of effort" requirements from the federal stimulus end, eligibility should be reduced so the program can re-focus on better care for the poorest of the poor.

Reviewing local revenue sharing. Illinois hands over 10 percent of state income tax receipts to localities via the Local Government Distributive Fund, costing \$1.2 billion in 2008. Reducing or eliminating such transfers could help make more of the existing income tax revenue available for state use.

Appointing and empowering a Sunshine Commission. In late 2007, the Illinois Auditor General issued a report indicating that Illinois "does not have a comprehensive, consistent inventory of programs" it funds on a daily basis. A Sunshine Commission would carefully review state programs and then remove wasteful, fraudulent, ineffective or inefficient spending. While Governor Pat Quinn has officially created a Sunshine Commission, he has yet to name anyone to serve. Without leaders in place, the Commission isn't able to begin its work. House Bill 4836, which would create a Sunshine Commission via legislation, passed the Illinois House unanimously in March 2010.

Passing Regulatory Reform. At a time when too many Illinoisans are out of work, we should not allow onerous regulations to stand in the way of entrepreneurs who want to work and who have customers ready and willing to pay for their services. Regulatory hurdles can create a hostile environment for businesses looking to start or expand in Illinois. Reform legislation would call for a comprehensive review of job-killing regulations and require an up-or-down vote on eliminating these provisions.

Improving Budget Transparency. The public often has weeks to review the governor's budget proposal, but this document is often a far cry from the legislative text that actually comprises the budget. Taxpayers should have seven days to review the budget online before it is voted upon in the House and Senate, thereby providing additional time for the media and public to review and provide input.

Advancing Legislative Openness. Right now good reforms are often sent to committee to die. Any piece of legislation that is co-sponsored by one-third of all members of the full chamber should be automatically scheduled for a floor vote in accordance with the calendar.

Avoiding new spending boondoggles. When you're trying to get out of a hole, at the very least you should stop digging. In 2009, Illinois designated \$400 million in the capital bill to connect Chicago to St. Louis via high-speed rail. It also applied for over \$4 billion in federal funding related to construction costs. The state has no real plan to pay for future operating and maintenance expenses, which will be in the tens of millions of dollars. This irresponsible approach to budgeting is what grows Illinois's structural deficit, and it needs to stop.

Reforming Illinois's public pension system. Illinois has an unfunded pension liability of \$83 billion – which is the equivalent of three years' worth of General Fund revenue. The state's existing pension plan is no longer sustainable, and it requires adjustments for calculating benefits earned for future service. Governor Pat Quinn proposed modest reforms, such as adjusting the benefit formula and the retirement age. For long-term reform, Illinois could follow the lead of states like Michigan in implementing a new form of pension plan, one that is based on defined contributions and not defined benefits.

Do away with barriers to business. Illinois has laws on the books that prevent entrepreneurs from breaking into certain industries where innovative new approaches can add value to the market. For example, household goods movers must prove to the Illinois Commerce Commission that "a public need for the service exists" prior to receiving a business license. Witnesses must testify to the commission under oath that they would use the new company's services for a move. All the paperwork and demonstrations cost an aspiring mover \$1,350. Agencies should compile lists of regulations that stand in the way of would-be entrepreneurs, and these barriers to growth and prosperity should be removed.

Protecting taxpayers with a supermajority requirement vote for higher taxes and fees. Too often, budget problems are addressed by trying to dig deeper into taxpayers' pockets. A 3/5 supermajority vote on any legislation that would raise taxes or fees on Illinois families or businesses would put a stop to out-of-control spending, encourage prudent examination of spending plans before raising taxes, and, most importantly, bring back fiscal discipline to Illinois.

Implementing spending prioritization. Every day, Illinois families have to balance their spending decisions within their budget, and so should the state government. With spending prioritization, when a new spending program is added, lawmakers must offset the expense by eliminating an existing program that is outdated or ineffective.

Promoting choice in education. Education alternatives that allow students to go to better schools – while at the same time requiring less financial support from state and local governments – should be pursued. Vouchers and tuition tax credits should be looked at with a fresh perspective.

Putting an expenditure limit in place. Illinois can help prevent future deficits and ensure that the government does not grow beyond taxpayers' ability to pay for it by passing an expenditure limit tied to population growth and inflation. Had such a measure been put into place at any time in the previous decade, Illinois's budget would have grown at a more affordable rate.

Stop thinking that government is always the solution. An economic turnaround is not going to come from government; it will come from the small business owners, entrepreneurs, and "can do-ers" in the private sector that stand as the bedrock of America's

prosperity. Government should be asking itself what it could do to lower barriers to businesses and therefore job creation – not what it can do to squeeze more money out of taxpayers.

The Taxpayer Action Board got it right when they said that Illinois’s budget problems “now are of such a magnitude that only large-scale, fundamental rethinking of state government will solve them.”

Business as usual isn’t going to cut it anymore. Illinois deserves leaders who will make the necessary decisions to put Illinois on a brighter path.

Appendix C. Transfers from General Revenue Fund to Selected Special State Funds, FY 2008

Illinois has over 300 special state funds that are separate from the General Revenue Fund, yet many receive “transfers in” from the General Revenue Fund. Greater transparency on the revenue sources and spending allocations of these funds will help taxpayers better determine their continuing value. During tight budgetary times, closing these funds or at least reducing the “transfers in” from general funds offers significant savings.

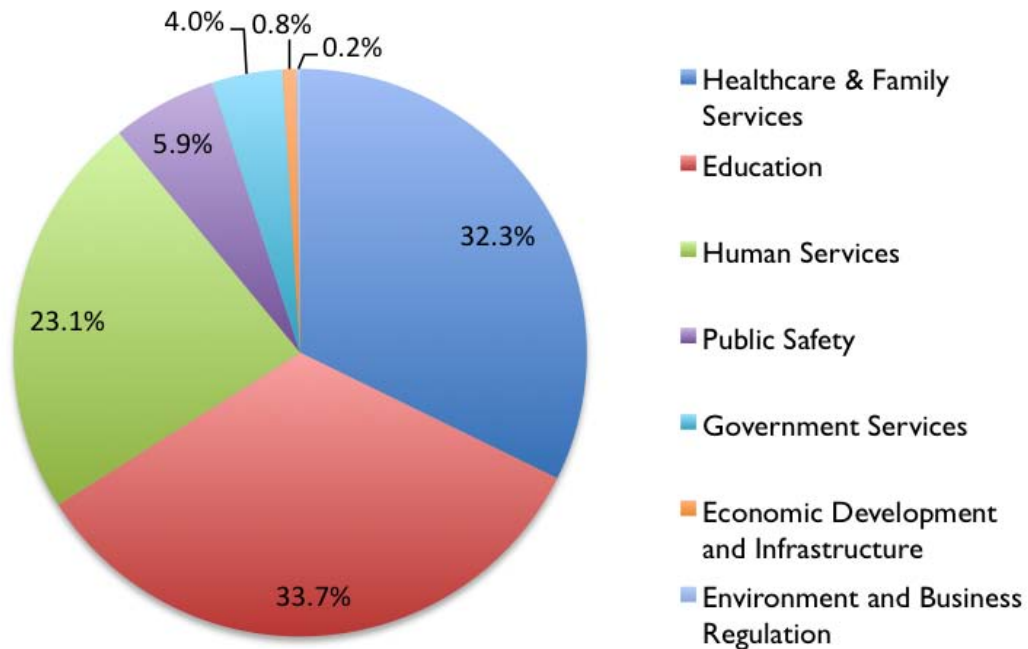
Transfers from General Revenue Fund to Selected Special State Funds, FY 2008

Special State Fund	Transfer
Local Government Distributive Fund	\$1,208,043,884
Public Transportation Fund	\$321,322,648
Downstate Public Transportation Fund	\$86,197,524
School Infrastructure Fund	\$64,577,194
Tourism Promotion Fund	\$46,241,179
Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Fund	\$37,922,811
Live and Learn Fund	\$20,904,000
Partners for Conservation Fund	\$14,000,000
Presidential Library and Museum Operating Fund	\$8,250,000
Metro-East Public Transportation Fund	\$8,129,318
Comprehensive Regional Planning Fund	\$5,000,000
Digital Divide Elimination Fund	\$5,000,000
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Fund	\$5,000,000
Digital Divide Elimination Infrastructure Fund	\$4,000,000
Predatory Lending Database Program Fund	\$3,500,000
African-American HIV/AIDS Response Fund	\$3,000,000
Build Illinois Fund	\$1,665,662
Fair and Exposition Fund	\$1,661,493
Corporate Headquarters Relocation Assistance Fund	\$1,500,000
Violence Prevention Fund	\$1,400,000
I-Fly Fund	\$1,320,000
Youth Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Prevention Fund	\$1,062,900
Charitable Trust Stabilization Fund	\$1,000,000
Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	\$675,800
Municipal Economic Development Fund	\$187,118
Total	\$1,851,561,530

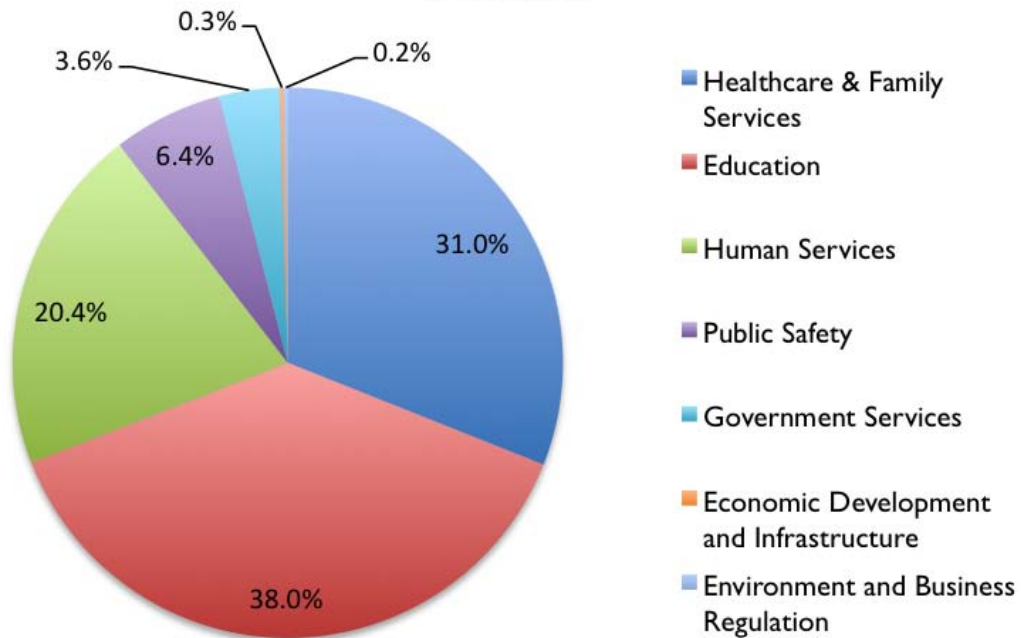
Source: Illinois Comptroller, Detailed Annual Expenditures Report, 2008⁵³

**Appendix D. Fiscal Year 2011 Operating Appropriations by Major Purpose:
Quinn Budget and Budget Solutions 2011**

Quinn Budget: General Funds

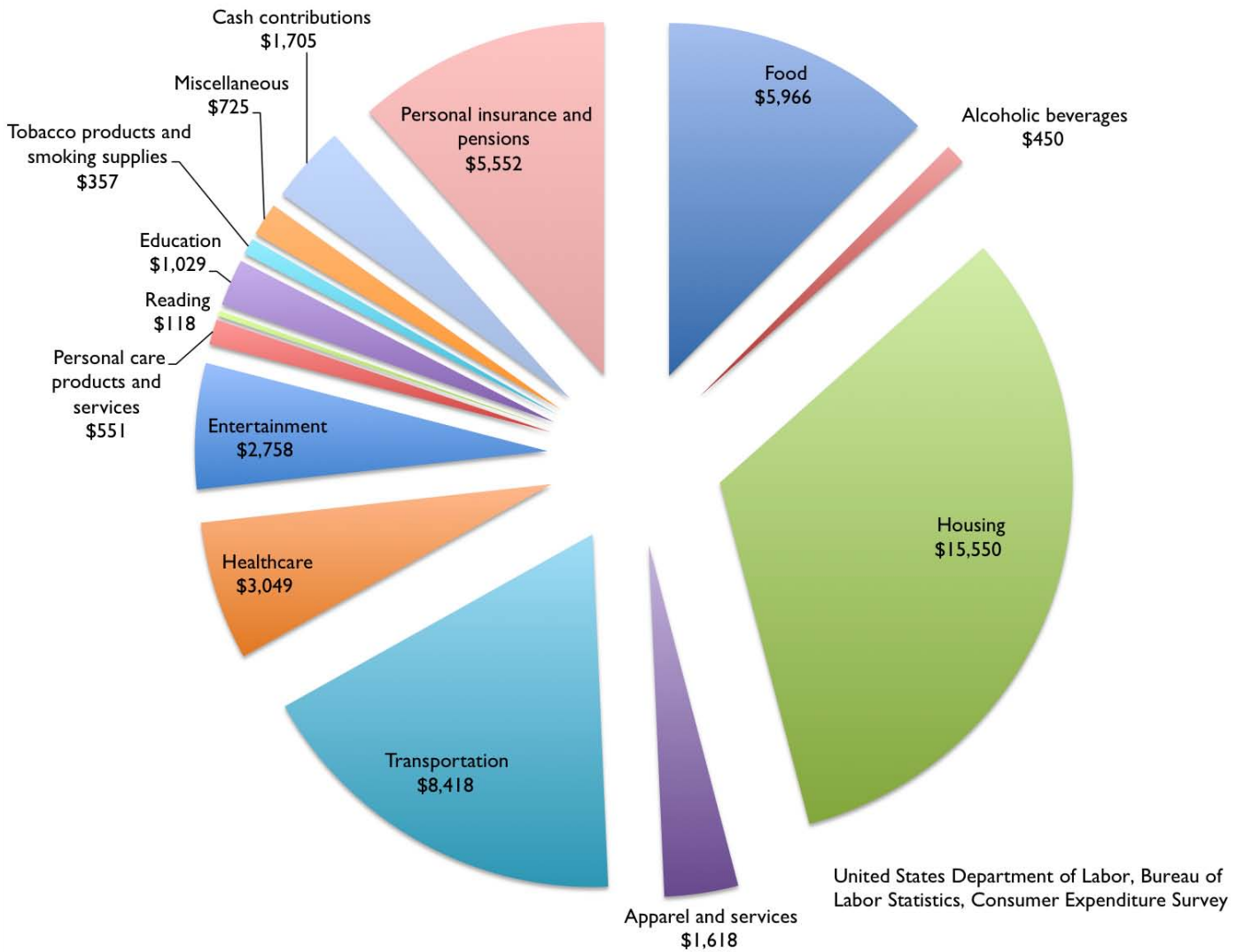


Budget Solutions 2011: General Funds



Appendix E. Average Midwest Household Spending by Category, 2008

Average Midwest Household Spending by Category, 2008



Endnotes

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- 3 U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages,” <http://www.bls.gov/cem/>.
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- 5 Illinois Taxpayer Action Board, “Report of the Taxpayer Action Board,” June 2009, <http://www.illinois.gov/PressReleases/Documents/TAB%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>.
- 6 Kail Padgitt, “Updated State and Local Option Sales Tax,” Tax Foundation, October 16, 2009, <http://tinyurl.com/ILsalestax>.
- 7 Gerald Prante, “New Census Data on Property Taxes on Homeowners,” Tax Foundation, September 22, 2009, <http://tinyurl.com/ILpropertytax>.
- 8 Arthur B. Laffer, Stephen Moore & Jonathan Williams, “Rich State, Poor State: 2009 ALEC-Laffer State Economic Competitiveness Index: Illinois,” American Legislative Exchange Council, 2009. <http://www.alec.org/am/pdf/tax/09RSPS/states/09illinois.pdf>
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