

*ILLINOIS ECONOMIC  
and  
FISCAL COMMISSION*

FY 2003 BUDGET SUMMARY



*OCTOBER 2002  
703 STRATTON BUILDING  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706*

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***ILLINOIS ECONOMIC  
and  
FISCAL COMMISSION***

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# FY 2003 BUDGET SUMMARY

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## INTRODUCTION

Public Act 92-0067 mandates that the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission prepare and publish a BUDGET SUMMARY REPORT detailing Illinois' most recently enacted budget. The report is to be made available to all citizens of the State of Illinois who request a copy. The summary report is to include information pertaining to the major categories of appropriations, issues the General Assembly faced in allocating appropriations, comparisons of appropriations from previous State fiscal years and other information related to the current State of Illinois Budget.

*The Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission would like to thank the Bureau of the Budget and the four Legislative Appropriations Staff's for supplying the information making this report possible.*

## THE BUDGET PROCESS

The Illinois Constitution requires the Governor to prepare and submit a state budget to the General Assembly that includes recommended spending levels for state agencies, estimated funds available from tax collections and other sources, and state debt and liabilities. The Bureau of the Budget, by statute a part of the Governor's office, is responsible for estimating revenues and developing budget recommendations that reflect the Governor's programmatic and spending priorities. The Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, by statute, is responsible for estimating revenues for the legislative branch of government. Typically, the Commission has been recognized for being more conservative in terms of revenue estimates.

State agencies begin the budget process for the next fiscal year almost as soon as appropriations for the current fiscal year, which begins July 1, are enacted. Budget analysts and agency staff identify and estimate the cost of potential spending pressures for the next fiscal year, including maintaining or annualizing current program levels, expanding services for existing programs and initiating new programs. Revenue estimates for the current fiscal year and preliminary estimates for the coming fiscal year are made by both the Bureau of the Budget and the Economic and Fiscal Commission.

During November and December, a detailed financial and programmatic review of agency budgets is conducted. Funding requests typically exceed available resources. The Bureau works closely with agencies and the Governor's senior staff to try and reduce programs and to redesign others to make them more efficient. Once budget options are developed, they are presented to the Governor for his final decisions. Narrative statements explaining the budget and complete budget request forms are printed in the budget book.

Concurrent with the operations and grants budgeting process, agencies develop a capital budget. The Capital Development Board conducts a technical review and prepares cost estimates for state facility projects for which it will be responsible. Other types of capital projects such as highway construction, mass transit and airport facilities, alternative energy or school facilities are reviewed by other State agencies. Once reviewed, projects are ranked by category considering need, availability of resources and the Governor's priorities regarding repair and maintenance projects versus new construction.

The Governor presents his recommended budget to a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly. By law, the Governor must present his budget to the General Assembly no later than the third Wednesday in February of each year. In addition to the Governor's official presentation, briefings are held to acquaint legislators, their staffs, the media, and others with the budget recommendations.

Legislative review of the Governor's budget recommendations begins almost immediately with hearings before House and Senate appropriation committees. Appropriation committees may adopt amendments to change the funding level recommended by the Governor. Once adopted by the first committee, the appropriation bill moves to the full House or Senate for debate, amendment and a vote. Following passage in the first chamber, the appropriation bill moves to the second chamber, where a similar process takes place. Changes made in either chamber

must ultimately be accepted by both the House and the Senate for the bill to pass and be presented to the Governor.

By statute, any proposed amendments to the budget and any substantive legislation with fiscal or revenue impacts must be accompanied by a Fiscal Note to describe such impacts. Final approval of the budget usually does not occur until the end of the legislative session. Appropriation bills require an immediate effective date in order to be available for expenditure at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1. The Illinois Constitution requires a simple majority vote of the General Assembly for a bill passed on or before May 31 to take effect immediately. On or after June 1, a three-fifths vote of the General Assembly is required in order for a bill to take effect immediately.

Once the General Assembly passes the budget, the Governor must sign the appropriation bills before funds can be spent. If the Governor does not want to approve a specific appropriation, he may either line item veto (eliminate) it or reduce it. The rest of the appropriation bill is unaffected by these vetoes and becomes effective. Line items that have been vetoed or reduced must be reconsidered by the General Assembly during the fall session. The General Assembly may return an item to the enacted level by majority vote in both houses in the case of a reduction veto and by a three-fifths vote in the case of a line item veto.

If additional resources beyond those initially approved in the budget become necessary, a supplemental appropriation bill may be passed any time the General Assembly is in session.

## **BASIS OF BUDGETING**

Over time, the Illinois budget has been viewed as balanced in several ways, both at the time it is presented by the Governor and at the time it is passed by the General Assembly. Illinois' daily activities and annual budget historically have been operated and presented on a cash basis. Expenditures are made from the available cash balances on hand, and the budget balances estimated expenditures with estimated resources. The state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, however, conforms with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed in pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Effective fiscal year 1999, Public Act 90-479 amended the Civil Administrative Code to provide guidance to the Governor, as he proposes the budget, and to the General Assembly, as it makes appropriations, regarding the balanced budget requirements in the state constitution. This act incorporates aspects of a modified accrual basis into the budget process for certain designated funds, including the general funds.

State law and the constitution require the Governor to prepare and submit to the General Assembly an Executive Budget for the next fiscal year, which sets forth the Governor's recommended appropriations, estimated revenues from taxes and other sources, estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the plan for expenditures during the fiscal year for every department of the state. Constitutionally, the Governor must balance the budget by proposing expenditure recommendations that do not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year. The budget includes most state

funds but excludes locally held funds and those state funds that are not subject to appropriation pursuant to state law. It is submitted by line item with accompanying program information, including personnel and capital detail, and performance and activity measures.

The General Assembly makes appropriations for all expenditures of public funds. Constitutionally, the General Assembly must balance the budget by appropriating amounts not to exceed funds they estimate to be available during the year. The Governor has the power to approve, reduce or veto each appropriation passed by the General Assembly, and the General Assembly may override these vetoes. Transfers in and out of funds pursuant to law or discretionary acts of the Governor are not part of the appropriation process.

The state general funds include the Common School Fund, the General Revenue-Common School Special Account Fund, the Education Assistance Fund and the General Revenue Fund. All state revenues, not otherwise restricted by law, including the majority of the state's major revenue sources, the income and sales taxes, are deposited into these funds to specifically fund education programs and to generally fund the rest of state government.

**92ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY: FY 2003 BUDGET & RELATED BILLS**

<b>BILL #</b>	<b>SPONSOR</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PUBLIC ACT #</b>
<b><i>FY 2003 BUDGET:</i></b>			
SB 2393	Rauschenberger/ Madigan, M.J.- Daniels	FY 2003 Budget bill	92-0538
<b><i>FY 2003 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION BILLS:</i></b>			
HB 4580	Madigan, M.J. / Rauschenberger	Budget Implementation (Human Services) bill	92-0597
HB 5686	Madigan, M.J. / Rauschenberger	Budget Implementation (State Finance) bill: Interfund transfers; Keeps state sales tax on photo processing	92-0600
<b><i>BONDING BILLS:</i></b>			
HB 4581	Madigan, M.J. / Rauschenberger	Authorizes General Obligation Bond increase	92-0598
HB 2828	Madigan, M.J. / Rauschenberger	Authorization: Tobacco Funds Securitization of \$750 million	92-0596
<b><i>FY 2003 CAPITAL PLAN:</i></b>			
HB 6061	Madigan, M.J. / Philip	FY 2003 Capital Plan	92-0717
<b><i>DECOUPLING:</i></b>			
SB 1543	Peterson / Hartke	Decouples the State of Illinois from the Federal Economic Stimulus Plan (corporate depreciation)	92-0603
<b><i>GAMING:</i></b>			
HB 2381	Currie / Walsh, T.	Gaming Legislation (Increases admissions fee from \$2 to \$3 on riverboats; Increases tax bracket structure on riverboats)	92-0595
<b><i>CIGARETTE TAX:</i></b>			
HB 539	Madigan, M.J. / Rauschenberger	Cigarette Tax Increase (Increases the State sales tax on cigarettes by \$0.40; Includes the reallocation of the Real Estate Transfer Tax; \$15 million to School Infrastructure and remainder to Long Term Care Provider Fund)	92-0536
<b><i>EARLY RETIREMENT:</i></b>			
HB 2671	Madigan, M.J. / Bomke	Early Retirement Incentive Package	92-0566
HB 5168	Daniels / Walsh, T.	Cook County Early Retirement Incentive Package	92-0599



## **BUDGET SUMMARY**

The fiscal year 2003 State of Illinois budget, signed into law June 11, 2002, totals \$52.564 billion. This enacted appropriation total represents a decrease of \$111.8 million, or 0.2% from the fiscal year 2002 budget. The final fiscal year 2003 budget includes general funds appropriations totaling \$22.299 billion, which also decreases \$1.111 billion, or 4.7% from the fiscal year 2002 budget level of \$23.409 billion. The projected end-of-year general funds balance for fiscal year 2003 is estimated to be \$275 million, which is an increase of \$19 million over the ending balance for fiscal year 2002. Illinois' Budget Stabilization Fund, also known as the Rainy Day Fund, will be maintained at the statutorily required amount of \$226 million, bringing the total ending cash balance at the close of the fiscal year to \$501 million. In addition, the fiscal 2003 budget includes a \$400 million reduction in lapse period spending.

### ***Fiscal Year 2002 Budget Shortfall***

To better examine and understand the fiscal year 2003 budget, it is important to look at the factors and situations that contributed to its development, mainly fiscal year 2002 revenue performance. At the time the fiscal year 2002 budget was developed, economists were estimating that the nation's economy would continue to grow at modest levels. At the time, most forecasts called for the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) to grow by 3 percent and personal income to grow by 4.9 percent during the fiscal year 2002 budget year.

As a result, at the time of the introduction of the fiscal year 2002 recommended budget (February 2001), the Bureau of the Budget projected \$900 million in revenue growth as opposed to the Economic and Fiscal Commission's (IEFC) estimate of \$820 million. As the legislative session progressed, the revenue forecasts seemed unattainable and the talk of recession seemed to escalate among economists, Wall Street and many media outlets. Still though, many were questioning at the time whether the U.S. Economy was in a recession, would slip into a recession, or simply would narrowly skirt a recession.

Therefore, as the spring legislative session drew to an end (May 2001), economists and forecasters still foresaw little or no changes to earlier projections. As a result, budget negotiations continued using similar data. At the time of budget negotiations, the Economic and Fiscal Commission was forecasting modest growth of 3.0% (\$720 million) in revenues as opposed to the Bureau of the Budget's slightly higher projection of 3.7% (\$894 million) in revenue growth, a difference of \$174 million. At the time, both estimates seemed fairly conservative and in line with what most forecasting agencies were projecting. Seemingly, after the previous years (1998-2001) of revenue growth averaging 6.4%, or \$1.313 billion, a conservative projection of approximately 3% to 3.7% growth, which took into account a slowdown in the economy, was not without basis. During the budget negotiations, the Governor's Office and the four respective legislative leaders and their negotiating teams based the FY 2002 budget on revenue assumptions totaling 3.7%, or \$894 million in revenue growth.

However, as the year progressed and the new fiscal year began, the economic and revenue picture continued to diminish. The fall off in revenues continued through the summer months of 2001 (FY 2002). Then, on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001, the terrorists attacks on New York and

Washington D.C. served to further cripple an economy that was already in a fragile state. For fiscal year 2002, first quarter revenues translated into a loss of \$296 million from the same quarter the year before.

As revenues showed significant declines in the first two months of the fiscal year from the prior fiscal year, the Governor's Office issued an Administrative Order in September which implemented cost control measures to soften the impact of such shortfalls. The Order limited and restricted hiring, equipment and data processing purchases, and intra-agency fund transfers. The Governor's Office also imposed an across-the-board two-percent reserve on General Revenue Fund appropriations on agencies under its control and asked Illinois' other state agencies to do likewise. The Constitutional Offices and other state agencies followed suit.

At the national level, the Federal Reserve and Congress had been taking steps for many months to try and avert a recession, or at least minimize the effects of the downturn in the economy. Congress had passed a tax relief package and the Federal Reserve continued to implement monetary policy designed to stimulate the economy. Auto sales had fallen off which led the major auto companies to introduce 0% financing packages. Businesses had to draw down inventories and start cutting payrolls.

For state revenues, the status of the economy was causing major concerns. The revenue estimates the budget had been based upon seemed to be unattainable, thus leaving forecasters with no other option but to revise their earlier projections. In October 2001, both the Economic and Fiscal Commission and the Bureau of the Budget revised their budgetary assumptions. The Bureau revised back from \$894 million in revenue growth to \$544 million, a drop of \$350 million. The IEFC revised its estimate back from \$720 million to \$420 million, a decline of \$300 million.

However, this phenomenon was not occurring in Illinois alone. During fiscal year 2002, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), 46 out of 50 states reported unanticipated revenue shortfalls during the second quarter of fiscal year 2002. Revenue shortfalls coupled with the escalating costs associated with Medicaid, pharmaceutical assistance and state employees' health insurance exacerbated problems worse. During the fall veto session of calendar year 2001, the Governor's Office sought approval from the legislature to change state appropriations laws giving the Governor's Office more authority in exerting spending controls on state agencies to deal with the revenue shortfall. However, the legislature did not act on legislation giving the Governor's Office authority to cut up to 5% of a state agency's budget. Current law enables the Governor's Office to impose a 2% reserve on state agency budgets under its control. The legislation also sought to enable the Governor's Office to cut state agency budgets not directly under its control. Consequently, as a result of being denied this authority, the Governor's Office implemented spending controls in areas already allowed by state law.

After implementing such measures, the second quarter of fiscal year 2002 seemed somewhat positive showing month-over-month revenue growth. Each month in the second quarter

experienced revenue growth, yet revenues year-to-date still suffered overall declines. By the time the first six months of fiscal year 2002 were over, the state had still seen revenues -\$85 million less than the same two quarters the year before. By most accounts, and with the data available, this was the first time the state had experienced such a situation in so many years. To deal with the shortfall, the state tapped its Budget Stabilization Fund, also known as the “Rainy Day Fund”, for its total value of \$226 million to alleviate cash flow problems. The trend of states tapping reserve accounts became common across the country.

Even as the \$500 million revenue shortfall had been dealt with through the first half of the fiscal year, possibilities for attaining the revised revenue projections seemed to be fading as well. In November 2001, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the official designators of U.S. business cycle expansions and contractions, determined that the U.S. economy had slipped into a recession in March of 2001. Most of the projections were predicated on a slow economy during the first half of the fiscal year with a turn around in the second half. As the year progressed, forecasters such as the Bureau of the Budget and the Economic and Fiscal Commission were forced to revisit and revise earlier projections. In January 2002, after a weak 2001 holiday season and the start of the third quarter for fiscal year 2002, the Bureau of the Budget revised its earlier projections. The Bureau decreased its revenue forecast by yet another \$300 million, leaving revenue growth for fiscal year 2002 at only \$244 million. Around the same time, the Economic and Fiscal Commission also revised its forecast back \$330 million, projecting revenue growth for fiscal year 2002 to be \$90 million. The economy just simply would not rebound significantly, thus translating into negative effects on state revenues.

The economy and fiscal year continued to disappoint, and yet again, revenue projections had to be revisited. In May 2002, the Bureau of the Budget and the Economic and Fiscal Commission revised their latest forecasts. The Bureau revised its forecast back \$650 million, actually equaling \$406 million in negative revenue growth for fiscal year 2002. The Commission also revised its projections back \$546 million, projecting the state to end the fiscal year \$456 million in the red.

Finally, June 30<sup>th</sup> arrived signaling the end to fiscal year 2002 in which Illinois was eager to close the books. By the time the state closed its books on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2002 (the end of FY 2002), state revenues for the fiscal year actually declined \$727 million below fiscal year 2001. That shortfall, coupled with what the fiscal year 2002 budget had actually been based upon (\$894 million in revenue growth), actually left Illinois with a \$1.621 billion revenue shortfall. It was the first time since 1955 in which the State of Illinois suffered negative revenues from the previous year. Even then, the decline in revenues was less than \$1 million. It is worth noting that virtually every state suffered similar situations relating to revenue shortfalls, leaving Illinois no stranger to the national trend of revised estimates and negative gains. These and many other circumstances significantly shaped and contributed to the final fiscal year 2003 budget.

### *Fiscal Year 2003 Budget (Negotiations & Enactment)*

According to Illinois law, no later than the third Wednesday in February of each year, the Governor is responsible for presenting a recommended budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly. On February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2002, Governor George Ryan presented his State of the State Budget Address before a joint session of the Illinois Legislature.

The recommended fiscal year 2003 budget reduced most state agency budgets five percent below the fiscal year 2002 enacted appropriation level. The Governor's proposed budget included spending control measures such as the closure of various state facilities, reduced state employment based on a recommended early retirement incentive program (ERI), privatization of food and commissary services at state correctional facilities, reduced payments to Medicaid Providers, and recommended a state tax amnesty program projected to generate \$35 million.

The Governor's proposed budget for fiscal year 2003 assumed revenue growth of approximately \$480 million, bringing total general funds revenues to \$24.83 billion. The growth assumptions proposed in the fiscal year 2003 budget for general funds revenues were approximately \$700 million less than the fiscal year 2002 amount. However, as the year progressed from the time the recommended budget was proposed, revenues and the economy continued to disappoint creating even more cause for concern. By the time the third quarter of fiscal year 2002 ended down \$413 million, the revenue shortfall had grown to \$1.3 billion from what the original fiscal year 2002 budget had been based upon. The increasing revenue deficit required the Governor and the four legislative leaders to come up with answers to the problem in addition to finding new solutions for the fiscal year 2003 budget. After continued meetings, the Governor and the legislative leaders were at an impasse as to how to address the situation. As a result of the deadlock, the Governor took action and called another joint session of the General Assembly in order to propose a new budget on Memorial Day (May 27, 2002).

The new budget included reinstating \$323 million to the February proposed budget, cutting an additional \$511 million of spending, and assuming revenue growth totaling \$590 million. The proposal included raising the cigarette tax by 50 cents a pack generating an additional \$285 million in revenue, increasing the tax on riverboat gaming profits generating an additional \$185 million in revenue, and increasing the real estate transfer tax by \$120 million from \$0.50 per \$500 to \$1.50 per \$500. The new proposal also included decoupling from the federal tax code with respect to accelerated depreciation allowances for business depreciation allowing the state to keep an estimated \$240 million that would have been lost as a result of the federal economic stimulus package Congress passed earlier in the year. Additionally, the proposal included the reallocation of \$26 million of state sales tax from local governments to the state general funds, the reallocation of \$15 million of real estate transfer taxes to the general funds, and the transfer of a surplus of \$150 million in special state funds to the general funds.

As the General Assembly addressed the measure, \$220 million in revenues was eliminated from the Governor's proposal and at the same time \$278 million was reinstated creating, once again, a budget shortfall of nearly \$500 million. The Governor line item and reduction vetoed

\$557 million and the General Assembly upheld \$504 million of the Governor's vetoed items, reinstating only \$53 million in cuts. The enacted final fiscal year 2003 budget and related legislation includes some of the following measures:

- An increase in the cigarette tax of 40 cents from 58 cents to 98 cents per pack, estimated to generate approximately \$235 million.
- An increase in the tax bracket structure on adjusted gross receipts on riverboats and an increase in the admissions fee of \$1, from \$2 to \$3, estimated to generate approximately \$135 million.
- Reallocation of \$26 million of state sales tax from local governments to the general funds.
- Reallocation of \$15 million of real estate transfer taxes to the general funds.
- Decoupling from federal tax law in relation to the accelerated business depreciation provisions estimated to save the state \$240 million.
- Interfund transfers of special state funds to the general funds totaling \$165 million.
- Authorizes the Governor to issue \$750 million of tobacco securitization general obligation bonds to provide funding to the Budget Stabilization Fund and the General Revenue Fund in which the bonds would be repaid from future tobacco settlement payments.
- Downsizes the state's total work force through an Early Retirement Incentive Program (ERI), facility closures and selected layoffs possibly eliminating an estimated 7,300 employees from the state payroll.
- The final budget package also included authorizing the state to sell \$1.0 billion in Revenue Anticipation Certificates with \$700 million of the proceeds used to relieve general cash flow pressures created by the fiscal year 2002 shortfall and also to provide payment for medical assistance under the Illinois Public Aid Code. The remaining proceeds, \$300 million, are to be split evenly between the Income Tax Refund Fund and the Long Term Care Provider Fund. *(The State has done similar cash flow short-term borrowing in the past from 1983 to 1996, ranging from \$100 million to \$900 million.)*

The fiscal year 2003 budget year promises to be an interesting one. After all, it was fiscal year 2002 revenue performance that shaped and dictated the final provisions agreed to and enacted in the fiscal year 2003 budget. In years past, the State of Illinois and its lawmakers have enjoyed sustained revenue growth making negotiating budgets much easier. For the fiscal year 2004 budget to be developed and agreed to, it undoubtedly will be fiscal year 2003 revenue performance that will play a significant role in shaping the State's fiscal year 2004 budget.

## **FY 2003 EDUCATION FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS**

- The fiscal year 2003 general funds education budget decreases \$213.2 million, or 2.6% from the FY 2002 appropriated level.
- Elementary & Secondary Education funding decreases \$76.6 million, or 1.2% from the FY 2002 level.
- The General State Aid Foundation Level, which is a combination of state funding & local sources, remains at the current funding level of \$4,560 per pupil. The foundation level has increased \$335 per pupil over the last three years.
- Funding for reimbursement programs for school districts to pay the cost of mandated state programs such as special education, transportation and school lunches are decreased \$42.4 million in the FY 2003 budget and will be pro-rated at 90 percent. Within the past three years, funding for mandated categoricals has increased \$251.3 million.
- The FY 2003 budget includes no additional funding for the Early Childhood Education Block Grant but will maintain its FY 2002 funding level of \$184.2 million.
- Included within the FY 2003 budget is \$5.2 million for the development of a “universal” access program to quality preschool programs for three and four year old children in Illinois.
- Funding of \$115.6 million (GRF) is included in the FY 2003 budget for the Teacher Retirement System pension and health care benefits. In addition, \$20.8 million (GRF) is appropriated for the State Universities Retirement System benefits.
- New federal funds supplement the FY 2003 budget for elementary and secondary education. A total of \$222.2 million in new federal funds will help school districts meet federal and state accountability standards and provide for the implementation of annual testing in Illinois’ public school system.
- As a result of budget cuts, overall higher education funding decreases \$136.6 million, or 5.1% from the FY 2002 budgeted level. A few areas experiencing cuts in the FY 2003 budget include: Monetary Award Program decreased \$38.0 million; Adult Education reduced \$4.5 million; Higher Education Cooperation Act Grants cut \$8.6 million; and university operations decreased \$74.1 million.
- The FY 2003 capital budget provides \$930 million to the School Construction Program for a total funding level for the program of \$3.25 billion.
- The FY 2003 budget includes \$50 million for the second year of a \$250 million construction program dedicated to Illinois’ community colleges.

## **FY 2003 PUBLIC SAFETY & HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS**

- Homeland security programs implemented in FY 2002 continue in FY 2003 including \$42 million in federal funding for services and programs throughout the state.
- The FY 2003 Illinois State Police budget totals \$370.5 million and includes funding for one cadet class graduating 50 officers. Additionally, also included within the

appropriation is \$23.9 million for the Statewide Voice Communications System (STARCOM).

- The Illinois State Police budget provides full year funding for 80 additional forensic scientist personnel hired in FY 2002.
- The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) FY 2003 budget includes an appropriation of \$143.5 million, which is earmarked for the purposes of providing funding for federally declared disaster areas in Illinois. Also included within the IEMA budget are federal funds providing for the creation of an Urban Search and Rescue Team helping prepare state and local governments in responding to acts of terrorism involving chemical and biological weapons or explosive devices.
- The Department of Corrections FY 2003 budget totals \$1.2 billion in general funds and fully funds 2,677 new beds that opened in FY 2002. Among the 2,677 new beds are 2,257 at the Lawrence Correctional Center in Lawrence County and 420 at the Illinois Youth Center in Kewanee. The Corrections budget also includes funding for a 1,800 bed reception and classification facility in Joliet that is scheduled to open in FY 2003.

#### **FY 2003 HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS**

- The Department of Human Services (DHS) FY 2003 budget totals \$4.9 billion of which \$3.9 billion in general funds is dedicated to funding health and social service programs enabling families to move from welfare to work.
- The FY 2003 Human Services budget includes a \$4.2 million increase in the “Great Start” program which is an initiative designed to increase child care workers salaries limiting the amount of employee turnover and assisting them in professional development.
- The Department of Human Services expects its Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program caseload to fall to an estimated 48,000 cases, a drop of 13,000 cases from the FY 2002 budget.
- The FY 2003 budget includes the downsizing of the Zeller Mental Health Center in Peoria, the Singer Mental Health and Developmental Center in Rockford, Alton Mental Health Center and the Elgin Mental Health Center. The residents of these facilities will be shifted to other appropriate facilities.
- The Department of Human Services FY 2003 budget provides for the addition of 310 new Community Integrated Arrangements (CILA’s).
- The Department of Public Health’s FY 2003 budget includes \$313.1 million for the purposes of overseeing and promoting health care throughout the state. The appropriation provides for screenings for cancer and osteoporosis for more than 22,000 women.
- The FY 2003 Department of Public Aid budget totals \$8.6 billion allowing the department to provide health care to uninsured children and expand that health care coverage to the families of those children. The Department’s GRF budget represents a \$151.2 million, or 2.9% decrease from the FY 2002 appropriation level. Through FY 2002, the KidCare program has served approximately 180,300 children and pregnant

women throughout the State of Illinois. It is estimated the in FY 2003, those enrollments will increase to approximately 208,325 individuals.

- During FY 2003, the Department of Public Aid will negotiate with the federal government for a waiver of federal rules allowing Illinois to use unexpended federal S-CHIP funds to cover the parents of children enrolled in the KidCare program. If agreed upon, the program will be identified as FamilyCare, potentially serving as many as 200,000 Illinois residents.
- Started in June 2002, the Department of Public Aid and Department of Revenue began administering the SeniorCare program, which is a new pharmaceutical program providing comprehensive prescription drug benefits to low-income seniors at no additional cost. The program will cover most prescription drugs for senior's age 65 or older and whose annual incomes are at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. SeniorCare currently covers approximately 400,000 Illinois seniors.
- As the rising cost of the Medicaid program far outpaces any rise in state revenues, as is the case among 23 other states, the Department of Public Aid was and is forced to implement cost control measures to deal with such increases. As a way of implementing cost control measures and reasonable provider payment cycles in the FY 2003 budget, most provider rates are reduced by approximately 6 percent.
- The FY 2003 Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) GRF budget total is reduced \$87.4 million, or 9.4% from the FY 2002 appropriation level. The DCFS budget includes a \$16.9 million, or 6.6% appropriation increase, which will fund 3,670 new adoptions and subsidized guardianships.
- The FY 2003 DCFS budget includes an appropriation of \$12.1 million for the federally funded Independent Living Initiative.
- The DCFS budget includes an appropriation of \$3.4 million for community-based Child Advocacy Centers. This level of funding represents a \$100.0 thousand, or 3.0% increase in funding over the FY 2002 appropriation.
- The FY 2003 Department of Aging budget includes an appropriation of \$223.8 million for the Community Care program. The appropriation allows the Department to serve approximately 40,674 individuals each month.
- The Department of Aging budget allocates \$7.4 million to the Elder Abuse and Neglect Program. The appropriation will serve to fund an estimated 6% increase in reports of neglect, abuse and financial exploitation of older citizens.

#### **FY 2003 ENVIRONMENTAL, NATURAL RESOURCES & BUSINESS REGULATIONS FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS**

- The FY 2003 budget includes a \$4 million, or 13.2% reduction in general funds for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, total funding for the agency is increased \$148.1 million, or 12.3% in the FY 2003 budget.
- The FY 2003 budget includes an increase of \$22 million appropriated to the Underground Storage Tank Fund for the purposes of repaying eligible owners and operators of leaking underground storage tanks. Also included within the FY 03 EPA



budget is a 20% matching appropriation of \$12 million allowing the agency to capture \$60 million in matching federal funds. In addition, the budget includes \$80 million from loan repayments and \$50 million for the leveraged portion of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Program which provides financial support to local governments for the purposes of installing, upgrading and repairing sewer and wastewater treatment facilities.

- The FY 2003 budget includes \$7 million to provide the 20% match payment required to capture \$35 million in federal funds, \$6 million from loan repayments and \$25 million for the leveraged portion of the Drinking Water Revolving Loan program. The funding provides financial support to local governments and privately owned community water suppliers for drinking water infrastructure projects pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- The EPA budget includes \$12 million for the brownfields redevelopment programs created by Illinois FIRST. The appropriation is dispersed as follows: \$2 million is appropriated to the Brownfields Redevelopment Loan program and \$10 million for the abandoned landfill remediation program. The funding allows for the clean up of designated brownfield sites throughout Illinois.
- The Department of Natural Resources FY 2003 general funds budget is reduced \$22.3 million, or 14.1% from the FY 2002 appropriation \$157.5 million. Total funding for the Department decreases \$10.2 million, or 1.3% from the FY 2002 level. The FY 03 budget appropriates \$36.0 million for the fourth and final year of the \$196 million Illinois Open Land Trust program.
- Included within the Department of Natural Resources FY 2003 budget is an appropriation of approximately \$7.7 million in new funds for the Conservation 2000 program, which is designed to preserve and enhance wildlife habitats while at the same time providing new opportunities for outdoor recreation.
- The Department of Natural Resources FY 2003 budget includes \$8.5 million for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). The program is a multi-year, \$500 million federal/state program designed to reduce soil erosion, improve habitats and restore wetlands along the Illinois River.
- The FY 2003 Illinois Commerce Commission budget increases \$3.3 million, or 7.0% over the FY 2002 appropriation of \$47.8 million. The Commission is appropriated \$5.0 million in FY 2003 for grants and awards for the construction of high-speed data transmission facilities. The Commission's budget also includes an appropriation of \$507.5 thousand for enforcement of the JULIE (Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators) program.
- The Office of Banks and Real Estate FY 2003 budget increases \$1.2 million, or 3.7% from the FY 2002 appropriation mainly due to an increase of \$550.0 thousand from the Bank and Trust Company Fund to provide spending authority in the event of a trust company failure. The budget also includes \$955.7 thousand to fund the Mortgage Awareness Program. The program is designed to educate the public about predatory lending practices.

## FY 2003 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

- The FY 2003 budget includes a \$12 million increase for the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs “Prime Sites” program. In four years the program has aided in over 75 developments and created or retained more than 38,000 jobs.
- The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs FY 2003 budget includes \$6.0 million in additional Coal Development funds for the Coal Demonstration Program. The program provides financial support in order to help develop and demonstrate state-of-the-art coal utilization techniques for electric utility and industrial uses.
- The FY 2003 Historic Preservation Agency budget includes \$1.5 million for the operational expenses of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. The library, which is funded through state, federal, local and private sources, is scheduled for completion in November 2002. The museum will serve as a research center studying the life of President Lincoln and the American Civil War.
- The FY 2003 Department of Agriculture budget includes \$1.5 million for the AgriFIRST program, which is designed to expand agribusiness capacity by assisting potential business interests and promoting rural economic development.
- The FY 2003 Department of Transportation budget includes \$2.3 billion for the state’s road program. The funding will serve to repair approximately 1,000 miles of road and 150-200 bridges throughout Illinois.
- The FY 2003 Department of Transportation budget includes \$175.5 million for aviation purposes of which \$35.1 million is from bond funds and \$140.4 million is from federal and local funds.
- The Department of Transportation FY 2003 budget includes an appropriation of \$10.6 million for Illinois’ support of Amtrak. The funding level aids the Chicago-Milwaukee line and three downstate trains.
- The FY 2003 budget for the Department of Transportation includes \$20.0 million in Illinois FIRST funds and \$7.0 million in federal funds to continue work on high-speed rail in the Chicago-St. Louis corridor and for improved rail passenger service on the other three corridors in Illinois. The budget also includes \$6.7 million for the states rail freight program.
- Illinois FIRST (**F**und for **I**nfrastructure, **R**oads, **S**chools and **T**ransit) is a \$12.0 billion, five-year capital program started in FY 2000. The Program is designed to spend \$4.1 billion on mass transit, \$4.1 billion on other transportation needs (i.e. roads, bridges, etc.), \$2.2 billion on school construction and \$1.6 billion on environmental and other local projects. The program is funded by \$4.3 billion in new State bond debt; \$1.1 billion in school district matching funds; \$2.0 billion in pay-as-you-go funding; \$1.6 billion in new debt issued by the Regional Transportation Authority (RTA); and \$3.0 billion in leveraged federal construction matching funds. In FY 2003, Illinois FIRST funds will be used to fund such items as the \$2.3 billion road program through the Department of Transportation which is designed to repair roads and bridges in Illinois, \$96 million for mass transit projects, \$358.2 million in operating assistance for mass

transit systems and \$40.4 million for a fare reimbursement program which benefits students, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

- In its fourth year of implementation, the VentureTECH program is a \$2 billion initiative designed to build a high-tech infrastructure in Illinois capitalizing on one of the nation's largest and fastest growing technological economies. The FY 2003 VentureTECH appropriation of \$168.0 million includes funding for various projects such as:
  - \$10.0 million for the third year of a \$30.0 million commitment for funding a new biomedical research facility at Northwestern University.
  - \$3.0 million for a nanotechnology center at Northwestern University.
  - \$57.6 million for the completion of the Chemical Sciences building at the University of Illinois in Chicago.

**FY 2003 BUDGET: *FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS***

The fiscal year 2003 budget totals \$52.6 billion. The following table categorizes appropriations according to the relevant fund group.

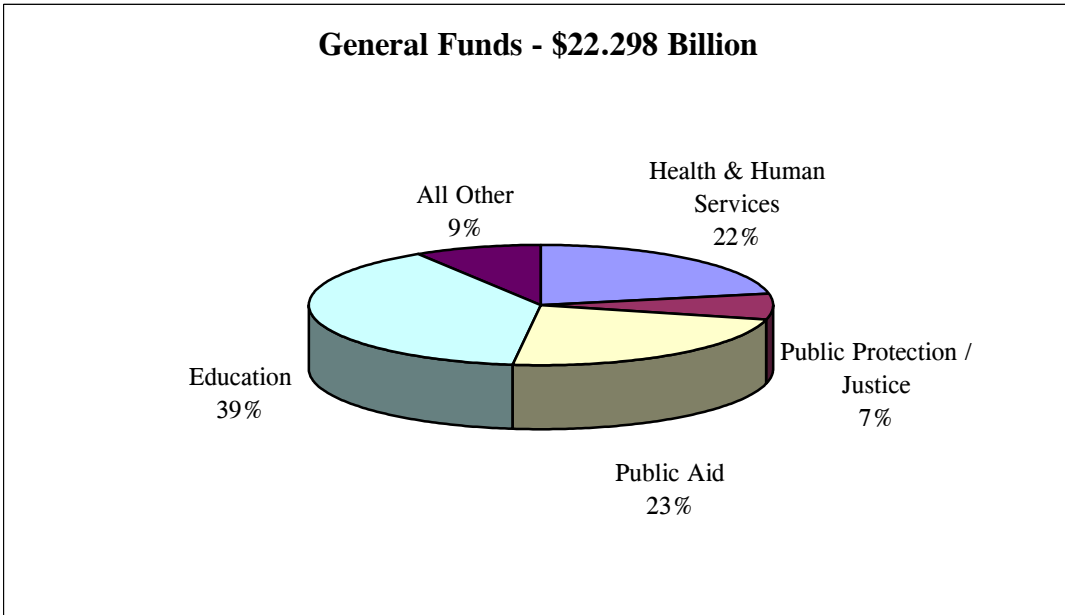
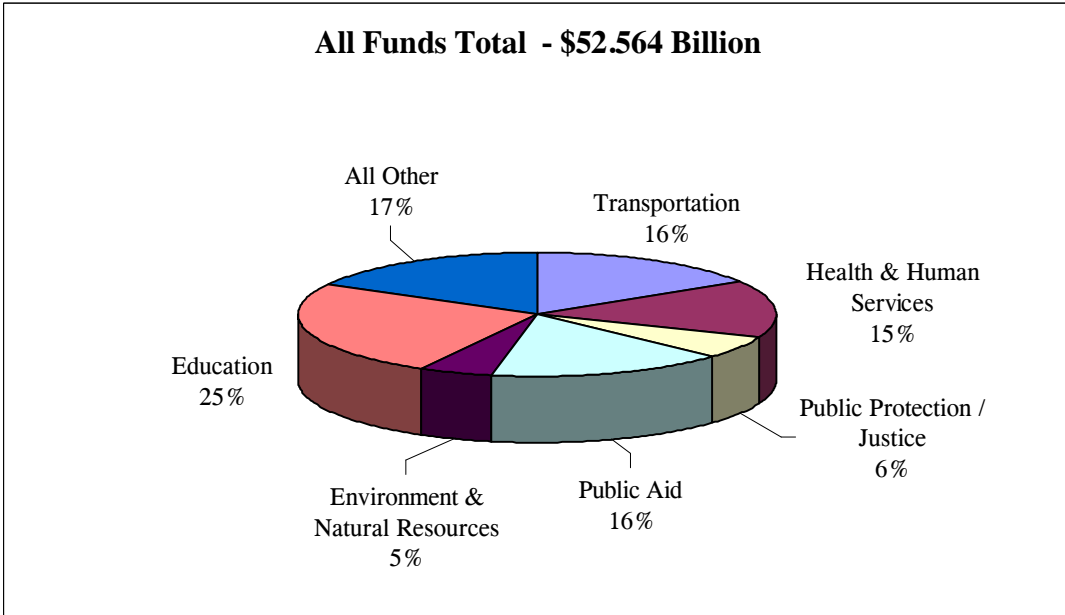
<b>Appropriations By Fund Group</b>		
<b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>		
	<u>Appropriation Level</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
General Funds	22,298	42.4%
Special State Funds	11,108	21.1%
Highway Funds	6,313	12.0%
Federal Trust Funds	5,820	11.1%
General Obligation Bond Funds	5,070	9.6%
All Other Funds	1,955	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,564</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET PLAN**

*(\$ in millions)*

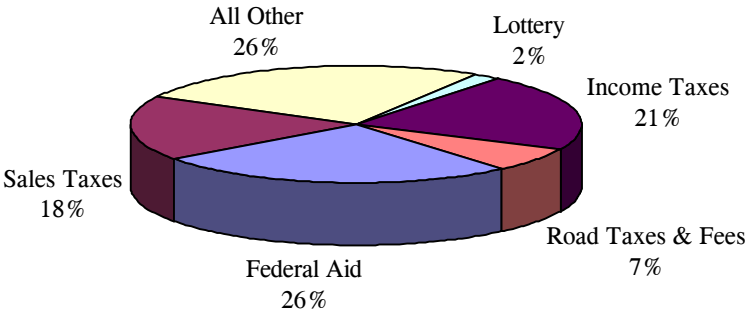
	<b>FY 02</b>	<b>FY 03</b>	<b>\$ Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Beginning Balance	\$1,126	\$256	(\$870)	-77.3%
Revenues	\$23,379	\$24,385	\$1,006	4.3%
Expenditures	\$24,249	\$24,366	\$117	0.5%
Ending Balance	\$256	\$275	\$19	7.4%
Budget Stabilization Fund	\$226	\$226	\$0	0.0%
Available Cash	\$24,249	\$24,366	\$117	0.5%
Prior Year Lapse Period Spending	\$826	\$1,400	\$574	69.5%
Transfers Out	\$2,160	\$2,146	(\$14)	-0.6%
Current Year Lapse Period Spending	\$1,400	\$1,000	(\$400)	-28.6%
Budget Reserves	\$388	\$50	(\$338)	-87.1%
Permanent Lapse	\$343	\$413	\$70	20.4%
Refunded Warrants	\$15	\$15		0.0%
Appropriations after Supplementals	\$23,409	\$22,298	(\$1,111)	-4.7%

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE**  
*Percent of Total*

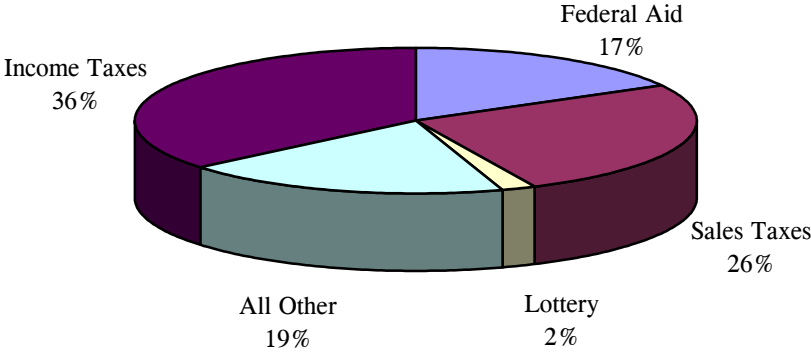


**FISCAL YEAR 2003 REVENUES BY SOURCE**  
*Percent of Total*

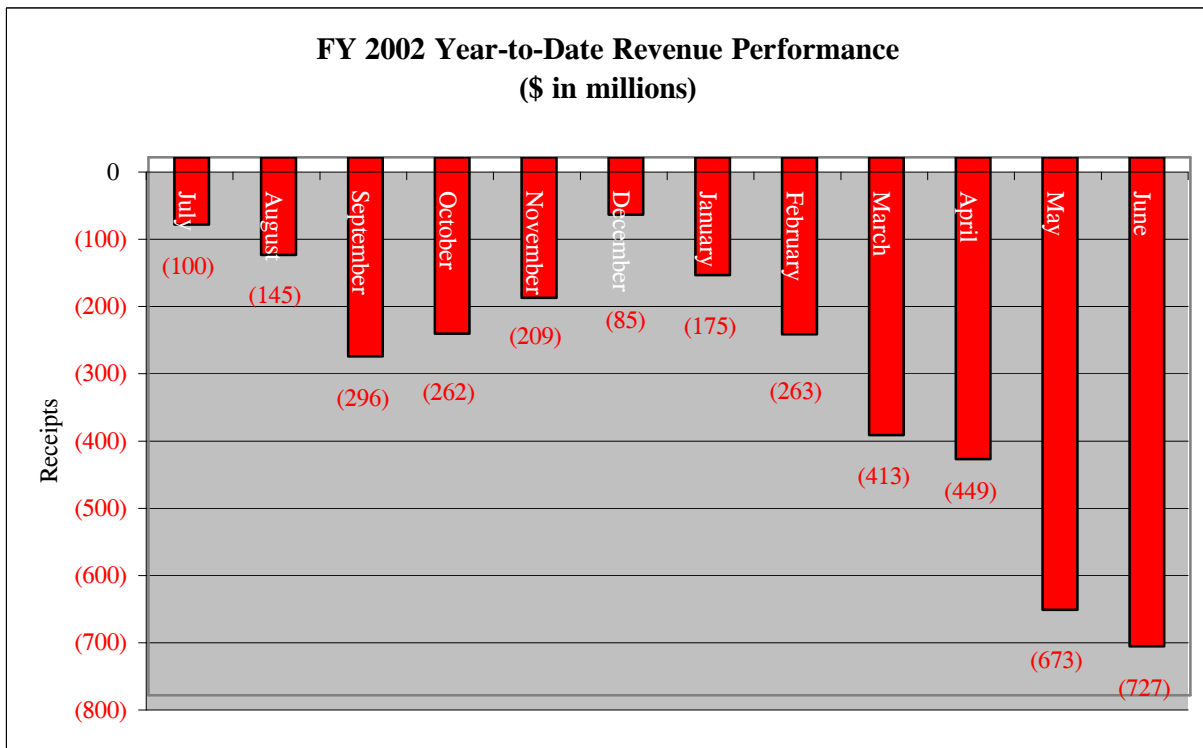
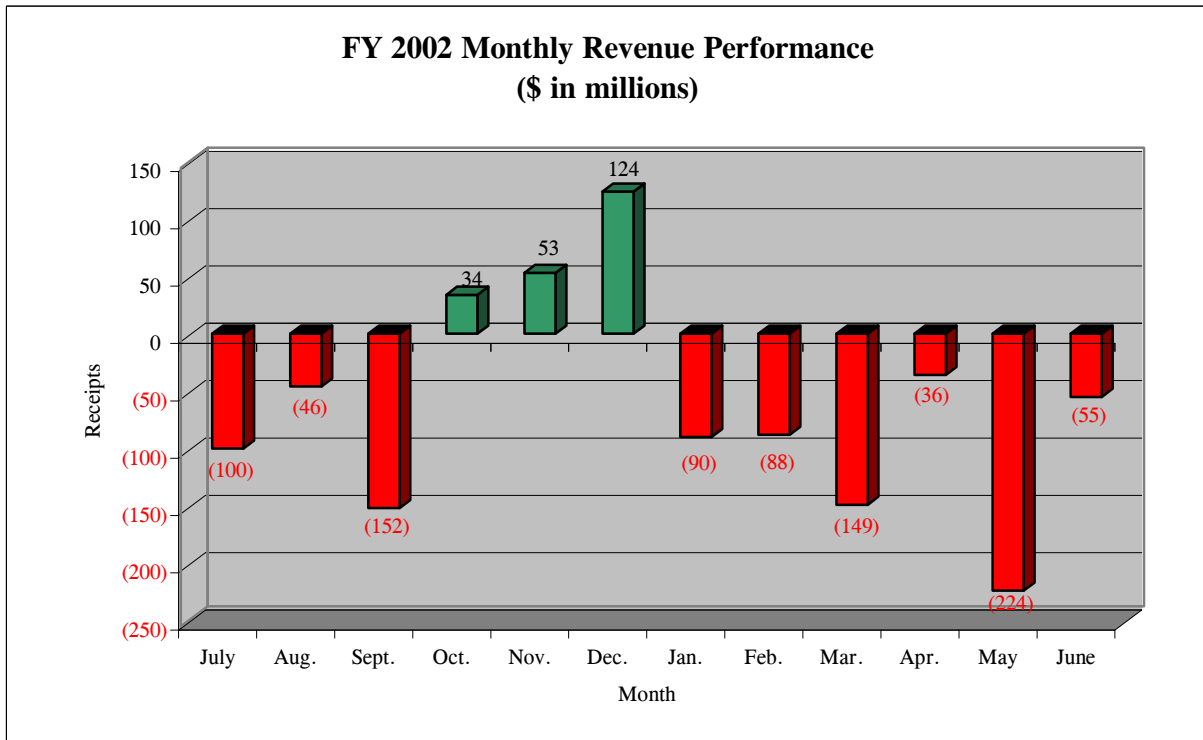
**All Appropriated Funds - \$40.400 Billion**



**General Funds - \$24.385 Billion**



## FY 2002 REVENUE INFORMATION



**FISCAL YEAR 2003 REVENUE INFORMATION:**  
**(IEFC / BUREAU OF THE BUDGET FY 2003 REVENUE PROJECTIONS)**

The following table provides a detailed comparison between the Bureau of the Budget and the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission estimates of FY 2003 general funds revenues. As shown, the Commission's estimate is \$207 million less than the Bureau's forecast.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>			
<u>Revenue Sources</u>	<u>BoB Jul-02</u> <u>FY 2003</u>	<u>IEFC Jul-02</u> <u>FY 2003</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<b>State Taxes</b>			
Personal Income Tax	\$8,522	\$8,405	(\$117)
Corporate Income Tax	\$1,137	\$1,126	(\$11)
Sales Taxes	\$6,430	\$6,365	(\$65)
Public Utility (regular)	\$1,185	\$1,165	(\$20)
Cigarette Tax	\$400	\$400	\$0
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$125	\$125	\$0
Vehicle Use Tax	\$38	\$39	\$1
Inheritance Tax (gross)	\$290	\$270	(\$20)
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$290	\$280	(\$10)
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$165	\$169	\$4
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$175	\$160	(\$15)
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$395	\$395	\$0
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$322</u>	<u>\$320</u>	<u>(\$2)</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$19,474</b>	<b>\$19,219</b>	<b>(\$255)</b>
<b>Transfers</b>			
Lottery	\$575	\$585	\$10
Gaming Fund Transfer	\$600	\$625	\$25
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$650</u>	<u>\$650</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<b>Total State Sources</b>	<b>\$21,299</b>	<b>\$21,079</b>	<b>(\$220)</b>
<b>Federal Sources</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$4,075</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Federal &amp; State Sources</b>	<b>\$25,374</b>	<b>\$25,154</b>	<b>(\$220)</b>
<b>Non-general Funds Distribution:</b>			
<b>Refund Fund</b>			
Personal Income Tax	(\$682)	(\$672)	\$10
Corporate Income Tax	(\$307)	(\$304)	\$3
<b>Subtotal General Funds</b>	<b>\$24,385</b>	<b>\$24,178</b>	<b>(\$207)</b>
<b>Change from Prior Year</b>	<b>\$1,007</b>	<b>\$800</b>	
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	
Short-Term Borrowing	\$700	\$700	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$226	\$226	\$0
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>\$25,311</b>	<b>\$25,104</b>	<b>(\$207)</b>
Change from Prior Year	\$1,707	\$1,500	
Percent Change	7.2%	6.4%	



## BOND AUTHORIZATIONS

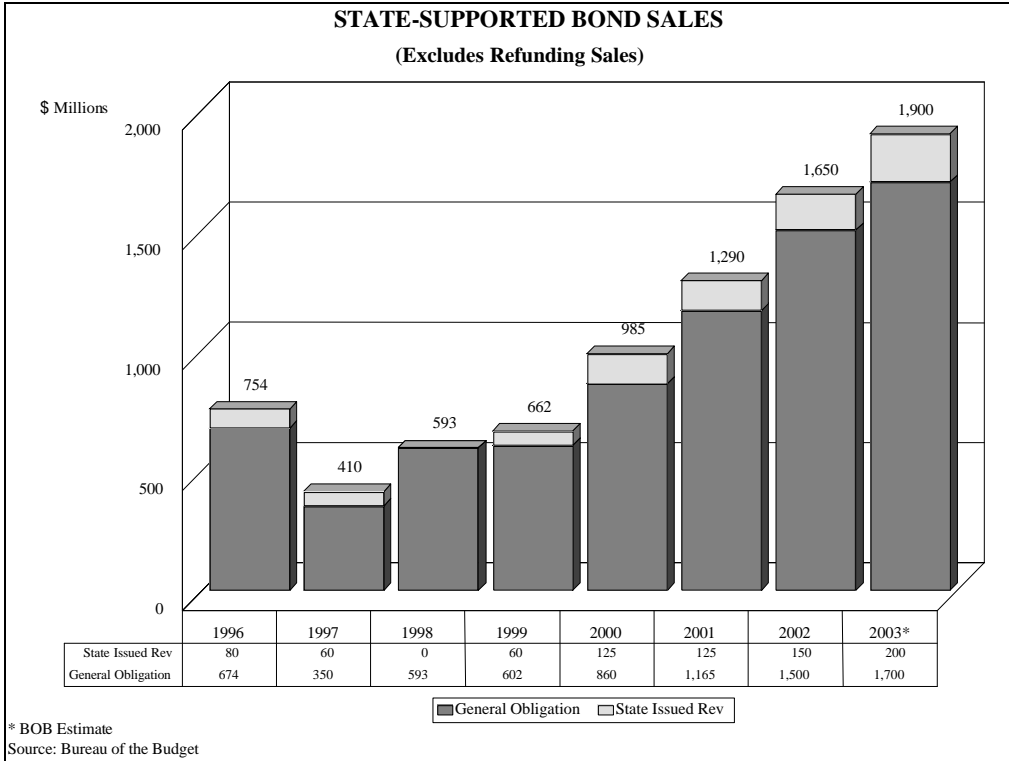
- In June of 2001, General Obligation bond authorization was increased by \$1.067 billion and in June of 2002 again by \$1.643 billion. Of this amount, \$930.0 million brought the school construction program to a total of \$3.03 billion. This increase will help fulfill all but 25 school district requests from FY 2002.
- *The legislature authorized \$750.0 million of Tobacco Securitization bonds under the General Obligation Bond Act to be sold in FY 2003. If the bonds were to be sold, 50% would be deposited into the Budget Stabilization Fund, and 50% of the proceeds would be deposited into the General Revenue Fund to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State.*
- In June 2002, Public Act 92-0598 increased the debt authorization of the Build Illinois program by \$264.8 million, to \$3.806 billion. The Build Illinois program had \$1.419 billion of available bond authorization at the start of FY 2003.

### ILLINOIS' BOND RATING

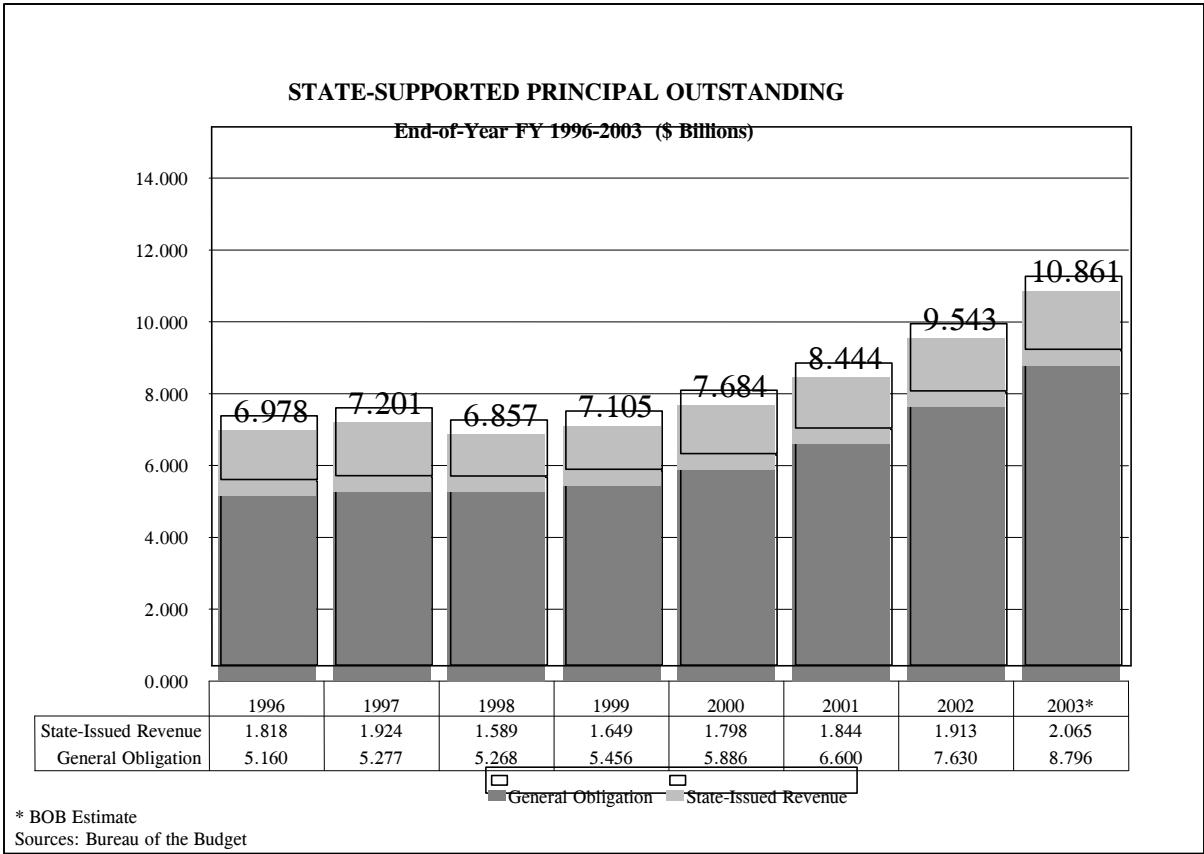
RATING AGENCIES	JULY 1997	JUNE 1998	JUNE 2000	MAXIMUM RATING POSSIBLE
Fitch, Inc.	AA	AA	AA+	AAA
Standard & Poor's	AA	AA	AA	AAA
Moody's Investor Service	Aa3	Aa2	Aa2	Aaa (quality) or Aa1 (credit)

## BOND SALES

- In FY 2002, the State sold \$1.500 billion in general obligation bonds and \$150.0 million in State-issued revenue bonds. The Bureau of the Budget estimate for FY 2003 indicates the sale of \$1.7 billion in general obligation bonds and \$200.0 million in Build Illinois bonds.
- The State issued \$1.0 Billion in Revenue Anticipation Certificates in July of 2002 with \$700 million of the proceeds to relieve general cash flow pressures and to provide for the payment of appropriated amounts for medical assistance under the Illinois Public Aid Code. The remainder of the proceeds was split between the Income Tax Refund Fund and the Long Term Care Provider Fund. The State has done similar cash flow short-term borrowing in the past from 1983 to 1996, ranging from \$100 million to \$900 million.
- In October of 2002, the State issued \$62.1 million in tax-exempt, zero-coupon College Savings Bonds. Up to \$2.2 billion in G.O. bonds may be sold as College Savings Bonds. The State has sold 11 issues from FY 1988 through FY 2001 equaling \$2.050 billion with a total maturity value of approximately \$4.0 billion.



## OUTSTANDING DEBT

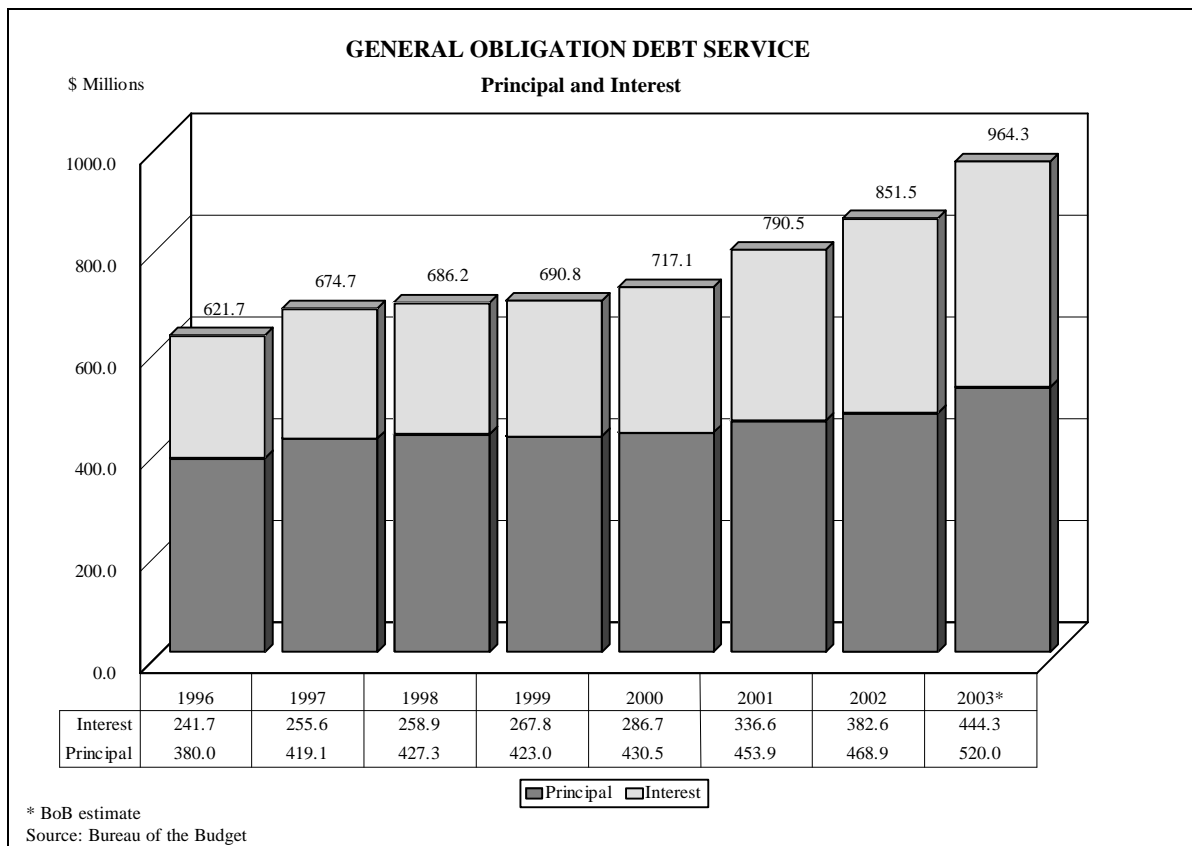


Total outstanding State-supported principal expected for FY 2003 is \$10.861 billion, a 13.8% increase over the FY 2002 level.

- From FY 2000 to the FY 2003 estimate of \$8.796 billion, general obligation outstanding principal will have increased an average of \$969.0 million per year, primarily due to Illinois FIRST programs.
- State-issued outstanding principal is estimated to be \$2.065 billion in FY 2003.

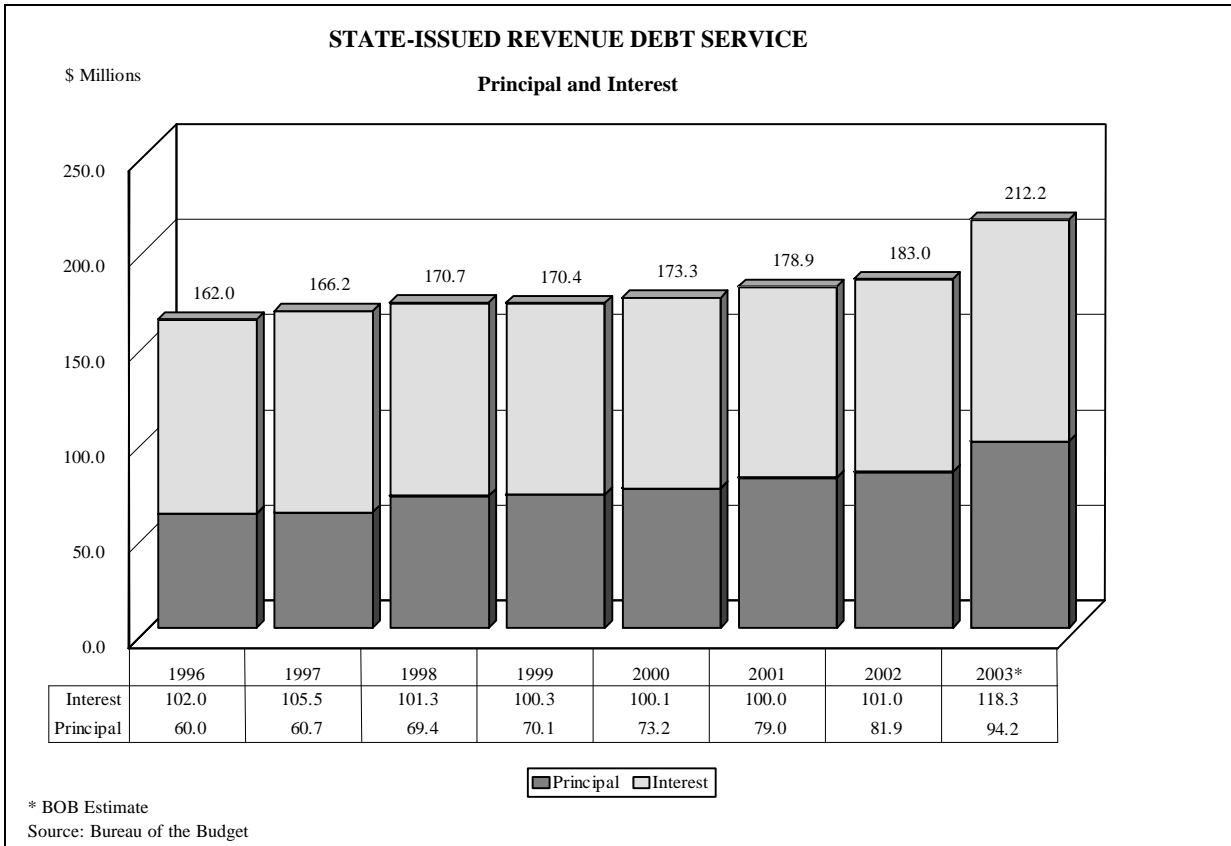
**DEBT SERVICE**

- G.O. debt service is paid with transfers from the Road Fund (for Transportation A/highways), the School Infrastructure Fund, and the General Revenue Fund. In FY 2002, the Road Fund supported \$195.7 million (23.0%) of G.O. debt service, while the School Infrastructure Fund supported \$73.2 million (8.6%). It is estimated that the Road Fund transfers will pay \$212.9 million (22.1%) and the School Infrastructure Fund will support \$125.8 million (13.0%) of the debt service payment for FY 2003.



- FY 2002 principal of \$468.9 million added to the \$382.6 million in interest equaled a total debt service of \$851.5 million. The Bureau of the Budget estimates general obligation debt service to cost \$964.3 million in FY 2003, an increase of \$112.8 million, or 13.2%, over FY 2002. Illinois FIRST related debt has added \$288 million

annually to general obligation debt service payments when all additional authorized debt has been issued.



- Build Illinois bonds comprise the majority of debt service costs for the State-issued revenue bonds. Total debt service amounts for the Build Illinois program totaled \$169.1 million in FY 2002, consisting of \$76.0 million in principal and \$93.1 million in interest. The Bureau of the Budget estimates the FY 2003 level of principal and interest payment to be \$200.4 million, an increase of 18.5%.
- Civic Centers bonds were refunded in FY 2001 to lower debt service costs through the year 2016. Debt service payments will be approximately \$13.8 to \$13.9 million annually through FY 2016 due to the refunding and then increase to \$14.4 million through FY 2020. There are no Civic Center bond sales anticipated for FY 2002.

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

*(\$ in thousands)*

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b><i>TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,980,213.0</i></b>

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Capital Development Fund**

*Statewide:*

Conservation 2000 program 2,750.0

*Illinois State Fairgrounds, DuQuoin:*

Replace Judges Stand and improve track area 265.0

Upgrade electrical systems, Phase III 1,250.0

Upgrade HVAC system 1,665.0

Upgrade telecommunications system 400.0

*Illinois State Fairgrounds, Springfield:*

Renovate Emerson Building - Phase II 1,030.0

**CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**Build Illinois Bond Fund**

*VentureTECH:*

Northwestern Biomedical Research Facility 10,000.0

Northwestern Nanofabrication & Molecular Center 3,000.0

**DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

**Capital Development Fund**

*Capitol Complex, Springfield:*

Land and building acquisition 55,000.0

*Dixon State Garage, Lee County:*

Upgrade lighting and replace roof 260.0

*Effingham State Garage, Effingham County:*

Replace roofing system 190.0

*James R. Thompson Center, Chicago:*

Rehabilitate exterior columns 1,000.0

*Springfield Computer Facility, Sangamon County:*

Upgrade computer room and building electrical system 1,210.0

*Suburban North Regional Office Building, Des Plaines:*

Replace roofing system 1,100.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**  
*(\$ in thousands)*

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Telecommunications Center, Springfield:</i>	
Replace roofing system	300.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Argonne:</i>	
True GRID - I Wire	500.0
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Various capital improvement projects	9,800.0
Various capital improvement projects	22,400.0
<b>Coal Development Fund</b>	
<i>Coal Program:</i>	
Statewide - various coal development projects	6,000.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Various capital improvement projects	13,575.0
Prime Sites	12,000.0
<i>Argonne:</i>	
Install rare isotope accelerator	13,000.0
Nanotechnology Research Institute	17,000.0
<i>Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center:</i>	
Cohn-Biomedical Research Building	15,000.0
<i>Illinois Institute of Technology:</i>	
Biomedical Research Center	5,000.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Centralia Correctional Center:</i>	
Upgrade electrical	1,600.0
<i>Danville Correctional Center:</i>	
Upgrade power plant	2,200.0
<i>Dixon Correctional Center:</i>	
Replace windows	1,850.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**  
(\$ in thousands)

AGENCY AND PROJECT	AMOUNT
<i>East Moline Correctional Center:</i>	
Replace windows	1,800.0
<i>Graham Correctional Center, Montgomery County:</i>	
Upgrade building automation system	900.0
<i>Hardin County Work Camp:</i>	
Replace roofs	210.0
<i>Illinois Youth Center, Joliet:</i>	
Repair roofs	1,030.0
Replace windows	1,730.0
<i>Kankakee Minimum Security Unit:</i>	
Improve fencing	865.0
<i>Menard Correctional Center, Chester:</i>	
Construct administration building	12,300.0
<i>Pontiac Correctional Center, Livingston County:</i>	
Repair roofs	440.0
<i>Tamms Super Maximum Facility, Alexander County:</i>	
Construct bar screen	590.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Stateville Correctional Center, Joliet:</i>	
Upgrade storm and wastewater system, Phase II	700.0
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</b>	
<b>Anti-Pollution Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Wastewater treatment program	12,000.0
Drinking water program	7,000.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Brownfields Program	2,000.0
Deposit into Hazardous Waste Fund	10,000.0
Public Drinking Water Infrastructure	2,000.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN***(\$ in thousands)*

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Capital renewal (repair and maintenance)	20,000.0
Chicago State University	322.1
Eastern Illinois University	515.5
Governors State University	189.7
Illinois State University	1,021.3
Northeastern Illinois University	383.7
Northern Illinois University	1,159.0
Western Illinois University	792.2
Southern Illinois University - Carbondale	1,625.0
Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville	763.1
University of Illinois - Chicago	2,777.3
University of Illinois - Springfield	229.1
University of Illinois - Urbana/Champaign	4,150.3
Illinois Community College Board	6,071.7
Various capital improvements	3,600.0
<i>Chicago State University:</i>	
Equipment for Convocation Center	2,400.0
Construct conference center	5,000.0
Construct daycare facility	5,000.0
Repair roofs	4,400.0
Construct student financial building	5,000.0
<i>City Colleges of Chicago:</i>	
Various capital improvements	2,000.0
<i>Eastern Illinois University:</i>	
Fine Arts Center renovation and expansion and equipment	6,000.0
<i>Illinois Math and Science Academy:</i>	
Mezzanine renovation and expansion and equipment	5,943.8
<i>Lake Land College:</i>	
Student Services Building addition	6,721.6
<i>Lewis and Clark Community College:</i>	
Various capital improvements	5,000.0



**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN***(\$ in thousands)*

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<i>Northeastern Illinois University:</i>	
Remodel buildings A, B and E and purchase equipment	2,992.0
<i>Northern Illinois University:</i>	
College of Business (Barsema Hall) equipment	3,944.0
<i>Southern Illinois University:</i>	
Altgeld Hall and Old Baptist Foundation equipment	800.0
Morris Library renovation and addition	25,690.0
<i>University Center of Lake County:</i>	
Buildings and equipment	8,000.0
<i>University of Illinois, Chicago:</i>	
College of Medicine Building	25,000.0
Plan, construct and equip Chemical Sciences Building	57,600.0
<i>University of Illinois, Springfield:</i>	
Classroom office building	15,000.0
<i>University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign:</i>	
Expand microelectronics laboratory	18,000.0
<i>Western Illinois University, Macomb:</i>	
Plan Convocation Center	4,000.0
<i>William Rainey Harper College:</i>	
Various capital improvements	4,250.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Capital renewal (repair and maintenance)	10,000.0
Chicago State University	161.0
Eastern Illinois University	257.8
Governors State University	94.9
Illinois State University	510.7
Northeastern Illinois University	191.8
Northern Illinois University	579.5
Western Illinois University	396.1
Southern Illinois University - Carbondale	812.5
Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville	381.5
University of Illinois - Chicago	1,388.6
University of Illinois - Springfield	114.6
University of Illinois - Urbana/Champaign	2,075.1
Illinois Community College Board	3,035.9

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Illinois Community College Board - enhanced construction program	50,000.0
<b>HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Lincoln's New Salem Historic Site, Menard County:</i>	
Provide electrical service at campgrounds	120.0
<i>Old State Capitol, Springfield:</i>	
Repair elevators	405.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Alton Mental Health Center:</i>	
Replace roof of Willow Building	415.0
<i>Fox Developmental Center, Dwight:</i>	
Replace/repair interior doors and flooring and walls	1,105.0
<i>Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville:</i>	
Renovate high school building, Phase II	1,580.0
Renovate Health Center	770.0
Replace roof and upgrade mechanical system of Burns Gym	2,405.0
Install visual alert system	800.0
<i>Illinois School For The Visually Impaired, Jacksonville:</i>	
Renovate girls' dormitory	735.0
<i>Kiley Developmental Center, Waukegan:</i>	
Convert facility to natural gas, Phase II	1,135.0
Repair/replace roofing systems	660.0
<i>Ludeman Mental Health Center, Cook County:</i>	
Repair/replace furnaces and ductwork	500.0
Replace roofs of Buildings B, D and NH3	25.0
<i>Mabley Developmental Center, Dixon:</i>	
Replace mechanical system and upgrade fire alarm system	960.0
<i>Madden Mental Health Center, Hines:</i>	
Repair/replace roofs of 14 buildings	2,515.0
<i>Murray Developmental Center, Centralia:</i>	
Renovate boiler house, Phase II	2,450.0
Replace emergency management system, Phase II	585.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>T</b>	
Repair/replace roofing systems	1,905.0
<i>Shapiro Developmental Center, Kankakee:</i>	
Repair/replace roofing systems	115.0
Complete sewer rehabilitation, South Campus	2,150.0
Plan renovation of dietary	500.0
Repair fire damper deficiencies	1,515.0
<i>Singer Mental Health Center, Rockford:</i>	
Renovate dietary and stores, Locust Hall	1,900.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Jacksonville Developmental Center, Morgan County:</i>	
Upgrade mechanical power plant, Phase II	1,000.0
<b>ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY</b>	
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
Homeland security matching grants/healthcare facilities	20,000.0
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Supreme Court Building, Springfield:</i>	
Partially replace roofing system	170.0
<b>MEDICAL DISTRICT COMMISSION</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Medical Center District, Chicago:</i>	
Upgrade utility/infrastructure	1,000.0
Land acquisition & site development	4,000.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Cairo Armory, Alexander County:</i>	
Replace roof; renovate interior and exterior	1,356.0
<i>Elgin Armory, Kane County:</i>	
Upgrade interior and exterior	897.0
<i>Litchfield Armory, Montgomery County:</i>	
Remodel kitchen	517.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<i>Mattoon Armory, Coles County:</i>	
Replace low roof; renovate interior and exterior	992.0
<i>Monmouth Armory, Warren County:</i>	
Replace roof; renovate interior and exterior	859.0
<i>Salem Armory, Marion County:</i>	
Renovate kitchen	486.0
<i>Sycamore Armory, DeKalb County:</i>	
Renovate electrical system; renovate interior; install air conditioning	1,707.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Northwest Armory, Chicago:</i>	
Rehabilitate mechanical system, Phase II	1,000.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Conservation 2000 Program	5,250.0
Grants for Museums Improvement Program	18,000.0
Open Land Trust Program	36,000.0
Corps of Engineers - Match for environment & habitat restoration	2,000.0
Illinois River Basin Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	4,800.0
Rehabilitate dams and bridges	1,000.0
<i>Eagle Creek State Park, Shelby County:</i>	
Construct lake access boat dock facility at resort	2,000.0
<i>Fox Ridge State Park, Coles County:</i>	
Replace spillway, Phase I	160.0
<i>Goose Lake Prairie Natural Area, Grundy County:</i>	
Replace floating boardwalk	485.0
<i>Hennepin Canal Parkway State Park, Bureau:</i>	
Rehabilitate/repair railroad bridges	900.0
<i>I &amp; M Canal at Channahon, Will County:</i>	
Improve DuPage River Spillway, Phase I	110.0
<i>Jubilee College State Park, Peoria County:</i>	
Repair/replace roofing systems	45.0
<i>Kankakee River Conservation Area, Kankakee County:</i>	
Plan, develop and begin construction of lodge	3,500.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b><i>Kaskaskia River Fish and Wildlife Area, Randolph County:</i></b>	
Repair/replace roofing systems	25.0
<b><i>Kickapoo State Park, Vermilion County:</i></b>	
Replace stairway to Long Pond	230.0
<b><i>Pyramid State Park, Perry County:</i></b>	
Repair/replace roofing systems	55.0
<b><i>Red Hills State Park, Lawrence County:</i></b>	
Miscellaneous permanent improvements	850.0
<b><i>Region V Office (Benton), Franklin County:</i></b>	
Replace roofs	55.0
<b><i>Sam Parr State Park, Jasper County:</i></b>	
Renovate recreational facilities	1,915.0
<b><i>Siloam Springs State Park, Adams County:</i></b>	
Rehabilitate office/service area	1,200.0
<b><i>Snakeden Hollow Fish and Wildlife Area, Knox County:</i></b>	
Rehabilitate spillway, Phase II	100.0
<b><i>Spring Lake Conservation Area, Tazewell County:</i></b>	
Stabilize levee and shoreline	500.0
<b><i>Starved Rock State Park and Lodge, LaSalle County:</i></b>	
Repair/replace roofing systems	60.0
<b><i>Weldon Springs State Park, DeWitt County:</i></b>	
Upgrade residential utilities	40.0
<b><i>White Pines Forest State Park, Ogle County:</i></b>	
Plan and begin sewer system replacement	100.0
<b>Division of Water Resources</b>	
<b><i>Flood Control - Federal Ongoing:</i></b>	
East St. Louis & vicinity flood control	500.0
<b><i>Flood Control - State Ongoing:</i></b>	
Panther Creek Levee	300.0
Hickory/Spring Creek	4,000.0
Des Plaines River	600.0
Local projects	100.0
Flood Hazard Mitigation	1,000.0
<b><i>State Facilities Rehabilitation:</i></b>	
Fox River - Batavia Dam	2,500.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

*(\$ in thousands)*

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>State Recreation Facilities:</b>	
Fox Chain of Lakes	2,000.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<b>Goose Lake Prairie Natural Area, Grundy County:</b>	
Rehabilitate exterior of visitors' center	700.0
<b>Lake Michigan:</b>	
Shoreline Project	7,000.0
<b>Statewide:</b>	
Grants for Museums Improvement Program	18,000.0
Well capping program	2,000.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<b>Willard Ice Building, Springfield:</b>	
Upgrade building management controls	3,545.0
Complete parking deck and repair stairway	285.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<b>Willard Ice Building, Springfield:</b>	
Plan curtain wall rehabilitation	100.0
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<b>5301 W. Lexington Avenue, Chicago:</b>	
Renovate Driver Facility West	855.0
<b>Capitol Building, Springfield:</b>	
Complete upgrade of HVAC system	4,440.0
<b>Capitol Complex, Springfield:</b>	
Remodeling office space and other support areas	1,000.0
<b>SPACE NEEDS COMMISSION</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<b>Capitol Complex, Springfield:</b>	
Remodeling office space and other support areas	1,250.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION</b>	
<b>School Construction Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Grants for facility construction	500,000.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Pesotum District 10, Champaign County:</i>	
Replace sewer lines and septic system	125.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Statewide:</i>	
Upgrade/rehabilitate firing ranges; targets and buildings	400.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Transportation Series A Fund</b>	
<i>Highways:</i>	500,000.0
<b>Transportation Series B Fund</b>	
<i>Mass Transit:</i>	
RTA Grants	91,000.0
Downstate Grants	5,000.0
<i>Aeronautics:</i>	
Statewide Grants	35,072.6
<i>Rail:</i>	
Statewide Grants	20,000.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
<i>Anna Veterans Home, Union County:</i>	
Construct garage	325.0
<i>Manteno Veterans Home, Kankakee County:</i>	
Replace condensing units	375.0
Construct parking lot	635.0
Construct additional storage space and renovate offices	1,365.0
<i>Quincy Veterans Home, Adams County:</i>	
Construct bus/ambulance garage	900.0

**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

(\$ in thousands)

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
<i>Manteno Veterans Home, Kankakee County:</i>	
Install humidifiers and dehumidifiers, Phase II	1,000.0
<b>LOCAL PROJECTS</b>	
<b>Capital Development Fund</b>	
City of Sparta	1,000.0
Cypress Elementary	1,000.0
Route 158 Corridor Protection	2,300.0
Village of Stickney	2,000.0
Teutopolis High School	150.0
Village of Herscher	1,000.0
City of Markham	1,250.0
Patoka School Dist	200.0
<b>Build Illinois Bond Fund</b>	
Children's Memorial Hospital	4,700.0
Museum of Contemporary Art	2,250.0
Roseland YMCA	450.0
Jewish Federation	1,400.0
Blackburn College	2,000.0
St. Anthony's	2,000.0
West Central Illinois Telecommunications	2,000.0
Richland Memorial Hospital	300.0
Roseland Hospital	400.0
Roosevelt University	2,000.0
Eisenhower Center	475.0
St. Anthony's Hospital	500.0
United Samaritans Hospital	500.0
Joliet Area Community Hospice	700.0
Cornerstone Services	1,000.0
University of Chicago Diabetes Care Center	5,000.0
Chicago Botanical Gardens	500.0
Lincoln College	2,000.0
Lake Forest College	8,000.0



**FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PLAN**

*(\$ in thousands)*

<b>AGENCY AND PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Children's Home and Aid Society	1,000.0
Greater Chicago Food Depository	3,000.0
Eastern IL Food Bank	650.0
University of Chicago Advanced Research Building	5,000.0
Haymarket Center	500.0
Blessing Hospital	100.0
West Central IL Area Agency on Aging	650.0

**APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY**

*(\$ in thousands)*

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES</b>	\$98,270.5	\$90,809.4	-\$7,461.1	-7.6%
<i>General Revenue</i>	\$80,529.3	\$72,579.4	-\$7,949.9	-9.9%
<i>Other State Funds</i>	\$17,741.2	\$18,230.0	\$488.8	2.8%
<b>General Assembly</b>	\$51,838.8	\$44,915.2	-\$6,923.6	-13.4%
General Revenue	\$51,702.6	\$44,415.2	-\$7,287.4	-14.1%
Other State Funds	\$136.2	\$500.0	\$363.8	267.1%
<b>Auditor General</b>	\$18,339.5	\$19,441.1	\$1,101.6	6.0%
General Revenue	\$5,540.9	\$5,968.8	\$427.9	7.7%
Other State Funds	\$12,798.6	\$13,472.3	\$673.7	5.3%
<b>Economic &amp; Fiscal Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$874.0	\$830.8	-\$43.2	-4.9%
<b>Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,260.3	\$1,198.0	-\$62.3	-4.9%
<b>Legislative Information System</b>	\$9,283.7	\$8,183.7	-\$1,100.0	-11.8%
General Revenue	\$7,683.7	\$6,583.7	-\$1,100.0	-14.3%
Other State Funds	\$1,600.0	\$1,600.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Legislative Audit Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$227.0	\$215.8	-\$11.2	-4.9%
<b>Legislative Printing Unit</b>				
General Revenue	\$2,313.0	\$2,198.8	-\$114.2	-4.9%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Legislative Research Unit</b>				
General Revenue	\$2,058.3	\$2,001.2	-\$57.1	-2.8%
<b>Legislative Reference Bureau</b>				
General Revenue	\$2,659.0	\$2,527.6	-\$131.4	-4.9%
<b>General Assembly Retirement System</b>				
General Revenue	\$4,678.0	\$5,163.0	\$485.0	10.4%
Other State Funds	\$4,168.0	\$4,698.0	\$530.0	12.7%
Other State Funds	\$510.0	\$465.0	-\$45.0	-8.8%
<b>Space Needs Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$3,273.9	\$2,741.7	-\$532.2	-16.3%
Other State Funds	\$577.5	\$549.0	-\$28.5	-4.9%
Other State Funds	\$2,696.4	\$2,192.7	-\$503.7	-18.7%
<b>Joint Committee on Administrative Rules</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,096.1	\$1,042.0	-\$54.1	-4.9%
<b>Pension Laws Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$368.9	\$350.5	-\$18.4	-5.0%
<b>JUDICIAL AGENCIES</b>				
<i>General Revenue</i>	<i>\$367,637.3</i>	<i>\$363,500.1</i>	<i>-\$4,137.2</i>	<i>-1.1%</i>
<i>Other State Funds</i>	<i>\$346,511.4</i>	<i>\$340,734.9</i>	<i>-\$5,776.5</i>	<i>-1.7%</i>
<i>Federal Funds</i>	<i>\$18,001.0</i>	<i>\$19,365.2</i>	<i>\$1,364.2</i>	<i>7.6%</i>
<i>Federal Funds</i>	<i>\$3,125.0</i>	<i>\$3,400.0</i>	<i>\$275.0</i>	<i>8.8%</i>
<b>Courts</b>				
General Revenue	\$307,788.7	\$298,276.7	-\$9,512.0	-3.1%
Other State Funds	\$298,681.8	\$288,105.6	-\$10,576.2	-3.5%
Other State Funds	\$9,106.9	\$10,171.1	\$1,064.2	11.7%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Judges' Retirement System</b>	\$27,532.0	\$31,373.0	\$3,841.0	14.0%
General Revenue	\$25,232.0	\$29,148.0	\$3,916.0	15.5%
Other State Funds	\$2,300.0	\$2,225.0	-\$75.0	-3.3%
 <b>Judicial Inquiry Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$652.1	\$619.9	-\$32.2	-4.9%
 <b>State Appellate Defender</b>	\$20,145.1	\$21,823.9	\$1,678.8	8.3%
General Revenue	\$17,248.3	\$18,396.2	\$1,147.9	6.7%
Other State Funds	\$2,571.8	\$2,827.7	\$255.9	10.0%
Federal Funds	\$325.0	\$600.0	\$275.0	84.6%
 <b>State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor</b>	\$11,519.5	\$11,406.5	-\$113.0	-1.0%
General Revenue	\$4,697.2	\$4,465.1	-\$232.1	-4.9%
Other State Funds	\$4,022.3	\$4,141.4	\$119.1	3.0%
Federal Funds	\$2,800.0	\$2,800.0	\$0.0	0.0%
 <b><i>ELECTED OFFICIALS</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,890,853.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,550,902.1</i></b>	<b><i>-\$339,951.7</i></b>	<b><i>-18.0%</i></b>
<i>General Revenue</i>	<i>\$329,233.1</i>	<i>\$260,354.7</i>	<i>-\$68,878.4</i>	<i>-20.9%</i>
<i>Other State Funds</i>	<i>\$1,548,467.1</i>	<i>\$1,277,106.6</i>	<i>-\$271,360.5</i>	<i>-17.5%</i>
<i>Federal Funds</i>	<i>\$13,153.7</i>	<i>\$13,440.8</i>	<i>\$287.1</i>	<i>2.2%</i>
 <b>Office of the Governor</b>	\$11,109.1	\$10,474.8	-\$634.3	-5.7%
General Revenue	\$11,009.1	\$10,374.8	-\$634.3	-5.8%
Other State Funds	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	0.0%
 <b>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>	\$3,297.6	\$3,140.7	-\$156.9	-4.8%
General Revenue	\$3,137.6	\$2,980.7	-\$156.9	-5.0%
Other State Funds	\$160.0	\$160.0	\$0.0	0.0%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Office of the Attorney</b>				
<b>General</b>	\$66,828.6	\$66,366.1	-\$462.5	-0.7%
General Revenue	\$42,826.0	\$40,710.0	-\$2,116.0	-4.9%
Other State Funds	\$19,602.6	\$21,956.1	\$2,353.5	12.0%
Federal Funds	\$4,400.0	\$3,700.0	-\$700.0	-15.9%
<b>Secretary of State</b>	\$372,500.4	\$357,993.7	-\$14,506.7	-3.9%
General Revenue	\$192,851.5	\$133,229.4	-\$59,622.1	-30.9%
Other State Funds	\$171,176.1	\$215,309.8	\$44,133.7	25.8%
Federal Funds	\$8,472.8	\$9,454.5	\$981.7	11.6%
<b>Office of the Comptroller</b>	\$57,719.6	\$56,747.1	-\$972.5	-1.7%
General Revenue	\$55,776.0	\$54,397.1	-\$1,378.9	-2.5%
Other State Funds	\$1,662.7	\$2,063.7	\$401.0	24.1%
Federal Funds	\$280.9	\$286.3	\$5.4	1.9%
<b>Office of the State Treasurer</b>	\$1,379,398.6	\$1,056,179.7	-\$323,218.9	-23.4%
General Revenue	\$23,632.9	\$18,662.7	-\$4,970.2	-21.0%
Other State Funds	\$1,355,765.7	\$1,037,517.0	-\$318,248.7	-23.5%
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>\$33,059,415.8</b>	<b>\$33,525,427.7</b>	<b>\$466,011.9</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>General Revenue</b>	<b>\$13,462,610.5</b>	<b>\$12,738,243.0</b>	<b>-\$724,367.5</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>
<b>Other State Funds</b>	<b>\$16,576,106.9</b>	<b>\$17,624,450.7</b>	<b>\$1,048,343.8</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$3,020,698.4</b>	<b>\$3,162,734.0</b>	<b>\$142,035.6</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Aging, Department of</b>	\$305,073.2	\$321,806.3	\$16,733.1	5.5%
General Revenue	\$243,212.4	\$254,299.5	\$11,087.1	4.6%
Other State Funds	\$1,050.0	\$50.0	-\$1,000.0	-95.2%
Federal Funds	\$60,810.8	\$67,456.8	\$6,646.0	10.9%
<b>Agriculture, Dept. of</b>	\$143,755.3	\$118,325.9	-\$25,429.4	-17.7%
General Revenue	\$79,246.0	\$51,797.6	-\$27,448.4	-34.6%
Other State Funds	\$54,879.7	\$56,212.2	\$1,332.5	2.4%
Federal Funds	\$9,629.6	\$10,316.1	\$686.5	7.1%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Central Management Services</b>				
	\$2,653,795.4	\$2,892,241.5	\$238,446.1	9.0%
General Revenue	\$759,824.9	\$840,557.7	\$80,732.8	10.6%
Other State Funds	\$1,893,970.5	\$2,051,683.8	\$157,713.3	8.3%
<b>Children &amp; Family Services, Department of</b>				
	\$1,433,446.9	\$1,376,516.8	-\$56,930.1	-4.0%
General Revenue	\$925,465.6	\$838,048.6	-\$87,417.0	-9.4%
Other State Funds	\$487,298.7	\$517,785.6	\$30,486.9	6.3%
Federal Funds	\$20,682.6	\$20,682.6	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Commerce &amp; Community Affairs, Department of</b>				
	\$2,147,392.5	\$2,007,960.2	-\$139,432.3	-6.5%
General Revenue	\$112,768.7	\$86,466.8	-\$26,301.9	-23.3%
Other State Funds	\$1,570,493.1	\$1,425,690.6	-\$144,802.5	-9.2%
Federal Funds	\$464,130.7	\$495,802.8	\$31,672.1	6.8%
<b>Corrections, Department of</b>				
	\$1,448,703.5	\$1,355,091.0	-\$93,612.5	-6.5%
General Revenue	\$1,303,219.8	\$1,206,591.3	-\$96,628.5	-7.4%
Other State Funds	\$145,483.7	\$148,499.7	\$3,016.0	2.1%
<b>Employment Security, Dept. of</b>				
	\$592,071.8	\$599,857.4	\$7,785.6	1.3%
General Revenue	\$8,926.4	\$8,920.6	-\$5.8	-0.1%
Other State Funds	\$2,017.6	\$2,017.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$581,127.8	\$588,919.2	\$7,791.4	1.3%
<b>Financial Institutions, Dept. of</b>				
Other State Funds	\$10,198.1	\$10,405.9	\$207.8	2.0%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Human Rights, Dept. of</b>	\$9,808.4	\$9,328.6	-\$479.8	-4.9%
General Revenue	\$7,454.3	\$6,863.7	-\$590.6	-7.9%
Federal Funds	\$2,354.1	\$2,464.9	\$110.8	4.7%
<b>Human Services, Dept. of</b>	\$5,020,037.2	\$4,898,859.2	-\$121,178.0	-2.4%
General Revenue	\$3,802,542.0	\$3,574,036.4	-\$228,505.6	-6.0%
Other State Funds	\$380,040.8	\$424,673.0	\$44,632.2	11.7%
Federal Funds	\$837,454.4	\$900,149.8	\$62,695.4	7.5%
<b>Insurance, Dept. of</b>	\$33,637.6	\$36,046.0	\$2,408.4	7.2%
General Revenue	\$492.6	\$278.0	-\$214.6	-43.6%
Other State Funds	\$32,445.0	\$35,068.0	\$2,623.0	8.1%
Federal Funds	\$700.0	\$700.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Labor, Dept. of</b>	\$7,354.4	\$6,856.4	-\$498.0	-6.8%
General Revenue	\$7,200.2	\$6,697.7	-\$502.5	-7.0%
Other State Funds	\$154.2	\$158.7	\$4.5	2.9%
<b>Lottery, Dept of</b>				
Other State Funds	\$357,342.2	\$360,743.9	\$3,401.7	1.0%
<b>Military Affairs, Dept. of</b>	\$31,911.2	\$32,159.2	\$248.0	0.8%
General Revenue	\$14,775.7	\$14,290.0	-\$485.7	-3.3%
Other State Funds	\$2,009.0	\$1,868.4	-\$140.6	-7.0%
Federal Funds	\$15,126.5	\$16,000.8	\$874.3	5.8%
<b>Natural Resources, Dept.</b>	\$763,710.2	\$753,523.4	-\$10,186.8	-1.3%
General Revenue	\$157,507.8	\$135,235.2	-\$22,272.6	-14.1%
Other State Funds	\$579,124.4	\$592,483.8	\$13,359.4	2.3%
Federal Funds	\$27,078.0	\$25,804.4	-\$1,273.6	-4.7%
<b>Nuclear Safety, Dept. of</b>	\$31,187.7	\$33,123.6	\$1,935.9	6.2%
General Revenue	\$786.0	\$296.8	-\$489.2	-62.2%
Other State Funds	\$30,001.7	\$32,426.8	\$2,425.1	8.1%
Federal Funds	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$0.0	0.0%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Professional Regulation, Dept. of</b>	\$30,468.8	\$27,811.3	-\$2,657.5	-8.7%
General Revenue	\$1,712.5	\$457.6	-\$1,254.9	-73.3%
Other State Funds	\$28,756.3	\$27,353.7	-\$1,402.6	-4.9%
<b>Public Aid, Dept. of</b>	\$8,047,287.9	\$8,614,812.9	\$567,525.0	7.1%
General Revenue	\$5,264,676.3	\$5,113,490.9	-\$151,185.4	-2.9%
Other State Funds	\$2,412,611.6	\$3,131,322.0	\$718,710.4	29.8%
Federal Funds	\$370,000.0	\$370,000.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Public Health, Dept. of</b>	\$331,114.4	\$313,091.1	-\$18,023.3	-5.4%
General Revenue	\$132,937.1	\$122,771.0	-\$10,166.1	-7.6%
Other State Funds	\$111,493.2	\$62,868.0	-\$48,625.2	-43.6%
Federal Funds	\$86,684.1	\$127,452.1	\$40,768.0	47.0%
<b>Revenue, Dept. of</b>	\$1,009,464.4	\$893,474.9	-\$115,989.5	-11.5%
General Revenue	\$250,374.4	\$152,154.0	-\$98,220.4	-39.2%
Other State Funds	\$759,090.0	\$741,320.9	-\$17,769.1	-2.3%
<b>State Police, Illinois</b>	\$385,751.6	\$370,488.9	-\$15,262.7	-4.0%
General Revenue	\$249,056.7	\$194,419.0	-\$54,637.7	-21.9%
Other State Funds	\$118,488.1	\$163,569.9	\$45,081.8	38.0%
Federal Funds	\$18,206.8	\$12,500.0	-\$5,706.8	-31.3%
<b>Transportation, Dept. of</b>	\$8,184,681.8	\$8,413,980.1	\$229,298.3	2.8%
General Revenue	\$99,186.1	\$89,736.1	-\$9,450.0	-9.5%
Other State Funds	\$7,559,870.5	\$7,800,886.6	\$241,016.1	3.2%
Federal Funds	\$525,625.2	\$523,357.4	-\$2,267.8	-0.4%
<b>Veterans' Affairs, Dept. of</b>	\$81,221.5	\$78,923.2	-\$2,298.3	-2.8%
General Revenue	\$41,245.1	\$40,834.5	-\$410.6	-1.0%
Other State Funds	\$39,288.6	\$37,361.6	-\$1,927.0	-4.9%
Federal Funds	\$687.8	\$727.1	\$39.3	5.7%



## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>	<b>\$6,022,643.3</b>	<b>\$5,640,540.4</b>	<b>-\$382,102.9</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>
General Revenue	\$296,160.4	\$205,568.0	-\$90,592.4	-30.6%
Other State Funds	\$5,410,175.5	\$5,082,760.2	-\$327,415.3	-6.1%
Federal Funds	\$316,307.4	\$352,212.2	\$35,904.8	11.4%
<b>Illinois Arts Council</b>	\$20,626.5	\$19,632.3	-\$994.2	-4.8%
General Revenue	\$19,976.5	\$18,957.3	-\$1,019.2	-5.1%
Other State Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$650.0	\$675.0	\$25.0	3.8%
<b>Office of Banks and Real Estate</b>				
Other State Funds	\$33,218.5	\$34,435.1	\$1,216.6	3.7%
<b>Bureau of the Budget</b>	\$541,266.7	\$267,077.6	-\$274,189.1	-50.7%
General Revenue	\$3,323.0	\$3,652.6	\$329.6	9.9%
Other State Funds	\$537,943.7	\$263,425.0	-\$274,518.7	-51.0%
<b>Capital Development Board</b>	\$3,415,869.3	\$3,146,404.5	-\$269,464.8	-7.9%
General Revenue	\$40,385.0	\$26,287.0	-\$14,098.0	-34.9%
Other State Funds	\$3,375,484.3	\$3,120,117.5	-\$255,366.8	-7.6%
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$452.4	\$435.2	-\$17.2	-3.8%
<b>Illinois Commerce Commission</b>	\$47,815.7	\$51,162.2	\$3,346.5	7.0%
General Revenue	\$1,667.2	\$1,374.7	-\$292.5	-17.5%
Other State Funds	\$46,148.5	\$49,787.5	\$3,639.0	7.9%
<b>Illinois Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$32,000.0	\$0.0	-\$32,000.0	-100.0%

**APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY**  
*(\$ in thousands)*

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Court of Claims</b>	\$55,154.2	\$50,378.6	-\$4,775.6	-8.7%
General Revenue	\$47,239.3	\$44,771.7	-\$2,467.6	-5.2%
Other State Funds	\$6,642.9	\$5,138.1	-\$1,504.8	-22.7%
Federal Funds	\$1,272.0	\$468.9	-\$803.1	-63.1%
<b>Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council</b>				
Other State Funds	\$5,983.8	\$5,991.6	\$7.8	0.1%
<b>East St. Louis Advisory Authority</b>				
General Revenue	\$313.9	\$298.4	-\$15.5	-4.9%
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>	\$1,207,175.3	\$1,355,262.3	\$148,087.0	12.3%
General Revenue	\$30,220.1	\$26,240.8	-\$3,979.3	-13.2%
Other State Funds	\$1,127,986.8	\$1,274,209.0	\$146,222.2	13.0%
Federal Funds	\$48,968.4	\$54,812.5	\$5,844.1	11.9%
<b>Environmental Protection Trust Fund Commission</b>				
Other State Funds	\$2,995.0	\$2,995.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Guardianship and Advocacy Commission</b>	\$9,166.7	\$8,724.3	-\$442.4	-4.8%
General Revenue	\$8,956.7	\$8,514.3	-\$442.4	-4.9%
Other State Funds	\$210.0	\$210.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Historic Preservation Agency</b>	\$23,993.1	\$23,689.7	-\$303.4	-1.3%
General Revenue	\$17,874.9	\$15,691.5	-\$2,183.4	-12.2%
Other State Funds	\$6,118.2	\$7,998.2	\$1,880.0	30.7%

**APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY**  
*(\$ in thousands)*

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Human Rights Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,630.5	\$1,452.6	-\$177.9	-10.9%
<b>Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority</b>				
General Revenue	\$134,942.6	\$136,133.3	\$1,190.7	0.9%
Other State Funds	\$6,302.6	\$5,969.0	-\$333.6	-5.3%
Federal Funds	\$28,901.1	\$29,925.4	\$1,024.3	3.5%
	\$99,738.9	\$100,238.9	\$500.0	0.5%
<b>Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$726.6	\$688.4	-\$38.2	-5.3%
<b>Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,814.9	\$1,725.2	-\$89.7	-4.9%
<b>Illinois Emergency Management Agency</b>				
General Revenue	\$185,262.2	\$235,177.2	\$49,915.0	26.9%
Other State Funds	\$22,965.9	\$12,546.0	-\$10,419.9	-45.4%
Federal Funds	\$925.0	\$30,925.0	\$30,000.0	3243.2%
	\$161,371.3	\$191,706.2	\$30,334.9	18.8%
<b>Illinois Farm Development Authority</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,250.0	\$250.0	-\$1,000.0	-80.0%
<b>Illinois Labor Relations Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$2,358.8	\$2,242.3	-\$116.5	-4.9%

## APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>Illinois Medical District Commission</b>				
	\$6,183.9	\$6,221.9	\$38.0	0.6%
General Revenue	\$1,182.2	\$1,118.8	-\$63.4	-5.4%
Other State Funds	\$5,001.7	\$5,103.1	\$101.4	2.0%
<b>Illinois Council on Developmental Disabilities</b>				
Federal Funds	\$4,120.8	\$4,124.8	\$4.0	0.1%
<b>Illinois Rural Bond Bank Authority</b>				
General Revenue	\$283.5	\$275.0	-\$8.5	-3.0%
<b>Illinois Sports Facilities Authority</b>				
Other State Funds	\$32,179.0	\$33,425.0	\$1,246.0	3.9%
<b>Illinois Violence Prevention Authority</b>				
	\$19,504.8	\$5,459.3	-\$14,045.5	-72.0%
General Revenue	\$17,523.4	\$3,400.7	-\$14,122.7	-80.6%
Other State Funds	\$1,981.4	\$2,058.6	\$77.2	3.9%
<b>Industrial Commission</b>				
General Revenue	\$11,494.1	\$10,733.6	-\$760.5	-6.6%
<b>Law Enforcement Training Standards Board</b>				
Other State Funds	\$13,761.3	\$14,866.1	\$1,104.8	8.0%
<b>Liquor Control Commission</b>				
	\$6,696.1	\$6,720.2	\$24.1	0.4%
General Revenue	\$350.0	\$331.7	-\$18.3	-5.2%
Other State Funds	\$6,346.1	\$6,388.5	\$42.4	0.7%

**APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY***(\$ in thousands)*

<b>Agency</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.</b>	<b>FY 2003 Final</b>	<b>\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03</b>	<b>% Change FY 02 - FY 03</b>
<b>Metropolitan Pier &amp; Exposition Authority</b>				
Other State Funds	\$120,426.0	\$130,597.0	\$10,171.0	8.4%
<b>Pollution Control Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$2,641.7	\$2,685.2	\$43.5	1.6%
Other State Funds	\$938.5	\$892.1	-\$46.4	-4.9%
	\$1,703.2	\$1,793.1	\$89.9	5.3%
<b>Prairie State 2000 Authority</b>				
General Revenue	\$6,918.5	\$2,525.7	-\$4,392.8	-63.5%
<b>Prisoner Review Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,623.3	\$1,486.8	-\$136.5	-8.4%
<b>Property Tax Appeal Board</b>				
General Revenue	\$3,022.4	\$2,873.1	-\$149.3	-4.9%
<b>Illinois Racing Board</b>				
Other State Funds	\$28,301.4	\$28,721.0	\$419.6	1.5%
<b>Sex Offender Management Board</b>				
Other State Funds	\$30.0	\$250.0	\$220.0	733.3%
<b>Southwestern Illinois Development Authority</b>				
General Revenue	\$1,696.2	\$0.0	-\$1,696.2	-100.0%
<b>State Board of Elections</b>				
General Revenue	\$7,640.2	\$7,303.2	-\$337.0	-4.4%

**APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY**

(\$ in thousands)

Agency	FY 2002 Actual w/ Supp.	FY 2003 Final	\$ Change FY 02 - FY 03	% Change FY 02 - FY 03
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>	\$10,418.7	\$17,320.0	\$6,901.3	66.2%
General Revenue	\$128.7	\$125.0	-\$3.7	-2.9%
Other State Funds	\$10,290.0	\$17,195.0	\$6,905.0	67.1%
 <b>Office of the State Fire Marshal</b>	\$20,803.7	\$19,977.5	-\$826.2	-4.0%
General Revenue	\$3,020.0	\$2,586.2	-\$433.8	-14.4%
Other State Funds	\$17,597.7	\$17,205.3	-\$392.4	-2.2%
Federal Funds	\$186.0	\$186.0	\$0.0	0.0%
 <b>State Police Merit Board</b>	\$881.0	\$819.2	-\$61.8	-7.0%
 <b>ELEMENTARY &amp; SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>	\$7,998,913.7	\$8,241,050.5	\$242,136.8	3.0%
General Revenue	\$6,226,605.1	\$6,149,934.8	-\$76,670.3	-1.2%
Other State Funds	\$149,328.0	\$139,031.5	-\$10,296.5	-6.9%
Federal Funds	\$1,622,980.6	\$1,952,084.2	\$329,103.6	20.3%
 <b>HIGHER EDUCATION</b>	\$3,238,133.7	\$3,151,795.4	-\$86,338.3	-2.7%
General Revenue	\$2,667,675.6	\$2,531,118.5	-\$136,557.1	-5.1%
Other State Funds	\$232,622.2	\$284,184.3	\$51,562.1	22.2%
Federal Funds	\$337,835.8	\$336,492.6	-\$1,343.2	-0.4%
 <b>TOTAL STATE BUDGET</b>	\$52,675,868.3	\$52,564,025.6	-\$111,842.7	-0.2%
General Revenue	\$23,409,325.4	\$22,298,533.2	-\$1,110,792.2	-4.7%
Other State Funds	\$23,952,441.9	\$24,445,128.5	\$492,687.1	2.1%
Federal Funds	\$5,314,100.9	\$5,820,363.9	\$506,263.0	9.5%

<b>STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES</b>
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	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
<i><u>Officers' &amp; Members of the Illinois General Assembly:</u></i>				
Salaries, 118 Members - House of Representatives	\$6,799,042	\$7,057,462	\$258,420	3.8%
Salaries, 59 Members - Senate	\$3,399,521	\$3,528,731	\$129,210	3.8%
<i>Additional Amounts, as prescribed by law for Party Leaders in both Chambers as follows:</i>				
Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and Minority Leaders of both Chambers	\$93,552	\$97,108	\$3,556	3.8%
Majority Leader of the House	\$19,731	\$20,481	\$750	3.8%
Assistant Majority and Minority Leaders in the Senate (11)	\$192,929	\$200,266	\$7,337	3.8%
Assistant Majority and Minority Leaders in the House (12)	\$184,152	\$191,160	\$7,008	3.8%
Majority and Minority Caucus Chairmen in the Senate	\$35,078	\$36,412	\$1,334	3.8%
Majority and Minority Conference Chairmen in the House	\$30,692	\$31,860	\$1,168	3.8%
Deputy Majority (2) and Deputy Minority (2) Leaders in the House	\$67,240	\$69,796	\$2,556	3.8%
Chairmen and Minority Spokesman of Standing Committees in the Senate except the Rules Committee, the Committee on Committees and the Committee on the Assignment of Bills	\$280,672	\$291,360	\$10,688	3.8%
Chairman and Minority Spokesmen of Standing and Selected Committees in the House	\$877,100	\$910,500	\$33,400	3.8%
<i><u>Office of the Auditor General:</u></i>				
Auditor General -	\$112,533	\$116,809	\$4,276	3.8%
Deputy Auditors General (2) -	\$209,238	\$217,189	\$7,951	3.8%

## STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES

<u>Department/Agency:</u>	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
<b>Department of Aging:</b>				
Director -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
<b>Department of Agriculture:</b>				
Director -	\$113,114	\$117,412	\$4,298	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$96,069	\$99,720	\$3,651	3.8%
<b>Department of Central Management Services</b>				
Director -	\$120,861	\$125,454	\$4,593	3.8%
Assistant Directors (2) -	\$205,568	\$213,380	\$7,812	3.8%
<b>Department of Children &amp; Family Services</b>				
Director -	\$127,576	\$132,424	\$4,848	3.8%
<b>Department of Commerce &amp; Community Affairs</b>				
Director -	\$120,861	\$125,454	\$4,593	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$102,784	\$106,690	\$3,906	3.8%
<b>Department of Corrections</b>				
Director -	\$127,576	\$132,424	\$4,848	3.8%
Assistant Directors (2) -	\$216,930	\$225,173	\$8,243	3.8%
<b>Department of Financial Institutions</b>				
Director -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$83,673	\$86,853	\$3,180	3.8%
<b>Department of Human Rights</b>				
Director -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
<b>Department of Human Services</b>				
Secretary -	\$127,576	\$132,424	\$4,848	3.8%
Assistant Secretary (2) -	\$216,930	\$225,173	\$8,243	3.8%



## STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES

	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
<b>Department of Insurance</b>				
Director -	\$113,114	\$117,412	\$4,298	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$96,069	\$99,720	\$3,651	3.8%
<b>Department of Labor</b>				
Director -	\$105,366	\$109,370	\$4,004	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$96,069	\$99,720	\$3,651	3.8%
Chief Factory Inspector -	\$44,321	\$46,005	\$1,684	3.8%
Supt. of Safety Inspection & Education -	\$48,752	\$50,605	\$1,853	3.8%
<b>Department of Military Affairs</b>				
Adjutant General -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
Chief Assistants to the Adjutant General -	\$167,346	\$173,705	\$6,359	3.8%
<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>				
Director -	\$113,114	\$117,412	\$4,298	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$96,069	\$99,720	\$3,651	3.8%
Mine Officers (6) -	\$79,764	\$82,795	\$3,031	3.8%
Miners' Examining Officers (4) -	\$43,852	\$45,518	\$1,666	3.8%
<b>Department of Nuclear Safety</b>				
Director -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
<b>Department of Professional Regulation</b>				
Director -	\$105,366	\$109,370	\$4,004	3.8%
<b>Department of Public Aid</b>				
Director -	\$120,861	\$125,454	\$4,593	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$102,784	\$106,690	\$3,906	3.8%
<b>Department of Public Health</b>				
Director -	\$127,576	\$132,424	\$4,848	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$108,465	\$112,587	\$4,122	3.8%
<b>Department of Revenue</b>				
Director -	\$120,861	\$125,454	\$4,593	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$102,784	\$106,690	\$3,906	3.8%

<b>STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES</b>				
	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
<b>Illinois State Police</b>				
Director -	\$112,597	\$116,876	\$4,279	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$96,069	\$99,720	\$3,651	3.8%
<b>Department of Transportation</b>				
Secretary -	\$127,576	\$132,424	\$4,848	3.8%
Assistant Secretary -	\$108,465	\$112,587	\$4,122	3.8%
<b>Department of Veterans' Affairs</b>				
Director -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
Assistant Director -	\$83,673	\$86,853	\$3,180	3.8%
<u><i>Other Agencies:</i></u>				
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>				
Chairperson -	\$25,825	\$26,806	\$981	3.8%
Members (2)	\$72,615	\$75,374	\$2,759	3.8%
<b>Illinois Commerce Commission</b>				
Chairperson -	\$113,836	\$118,162	\$4,326	3.8%
Members (4) -	\$389,936	\$404,754	\$14,818	3.8%
<b>Court of Claims</b>				
Chief Judge -	\$55,135	\$57,230	\$2,095	3.8%
Judges (6) -	\$305,358	\$316,962	\$11,604	3.8%
<b>State Board of Elections</b>				
Chairperson -	\$49,641	\$51,527	\$1,886	3.8%
Vice Chairperson -	\$40,776	\$42,325	\$1,549	3.8%
Members (6)	\$191,472	\$198,748	\$7,276	3.8%
<b>Human Rights Commission</b>				
Chairperson -	\$44,321	\$46,005	\$1,684	3.8%
Members (12) -	\$478,656	\$496,845	\$18,189	3.8%
<b>Illinois Emergency Management Agency</b>				
Director -	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%

<b>STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES</b>
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	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
<b>Illinois Environmental Protection Agency</b>				
Director -	\$113,114	\$117,412	\$4,298	3.8%
<b>Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board</b>				
Chairperson -	\$88,641	\$92,009	\$3,368	3.8%
Members (4) -	\$475,577	\$493,649	\$18,072	3.8%
<b>Illinois Labor Relations Boards</b>				
Chairperson -	\$88,641	\$92,009	\$3,368	3.8%
State Labor Relations Board Members (4) -	\$319,116	\$331,242	\$12,126	3.8%
Local Labor Relations Board Members (2) -	\$159,558	\$165,621	\$6,063	3.8%
<b>Industrial Commission</b>				
Chairperson -	\$106,370	\$110,412	\$4,042	3.8%
Members (6) -	\$610,740	\$633,948	\$23,208	3.8%
<b>Liquor Control Commission</b>				
Chairperson -	\$33,056	\$34,312	\$1,256	3.8%
Members (6) -	\$156,590	\$162,540	\$5,950	3.8%
Secretary -	\$31,912	\$33,125	\$1,213	3.8%
License Appeal Commission (2 - per diem) -	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$0	0.0%
<b>Pollution Control Board</b>				
Chairperson -	\$102,809	\$106,716	\$3,907	3.8%
Members (6) -	\$596,484	\$619,150	\$22,666	3.8%
<b>Prisoner Review Board</b>				
Chairperson -	\$81,432	\$84,526	\$3,094	3.8%
Members (14) -	\$1,009,968	\$1,048,347	\$38,379	3.8%
<b>Property Tax Appeal Board</b>				
Chairperson -	\$54,957	\$57,045	\$2,088	3.8%
Members (4) -	\$173,842	\$180,448	\$6,606	3.8%
<b>State Police Merit Board</b>				
Members (5 - per diem) -	\$99,400	\$103,177	\$3,777	3.8%

<b>STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES</b>
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	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
<b>Secretary of State Merit Commission</b>				
Chairperson -	\$14,617	\$15,172	\$555	3.8%
Members (4) -	\$43,427	\$45,077	\$1,650	3.8%
<b>Office of Small Business Utility Advocate</b>				
Small Business Utility Advocate -	\$99,414	\$103,192	\$3,778	3.8%
<b>State Sanitary District Observer -</b>	\$26,591	\$27,601	\$1,010	3.8%
<b><u>Appointed State Officers (Funds other than General Revenue):</u></b>				
<b>State Fire Marshal (Fire Prevention Fund) -</b>	\$98,135	\$101,864	\$3,729	3.8%
<b>Racing Board (Agricultural Premium Funds)</b>				
Members (11 - per diem) -	\$115,801	\$120,201	\$4,400	3.8%
<b>Department of Lottery (State Lottery Fund)</b>				
Director -	\$105,366	\$109,370	\$4,004	3.8%
<b>Office of Banks &amp; Real Estate (Bank &amp; Trust Company Fund)</b>				
Commissioner -	\$115,601	\$119,994	\$4,393	3.8%
First Deputy Commissioner -	\$106,460	\$110,505	\$4,045	3.8%
Deputy Commissioner (2) -	\$186,616	\$193,707	\$7,091	3.8%
<b>Department of Employment Security (Title III Social Security &amp; Employment Service Fund)</b>				
Director-	\$120,861	\$125,454	\$4,593	3.8%
Board of Review Members (5) -	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	0.0%
<b><u>Executive Branch:</u></b>				
<b>Governor -</b>	\$150,691	\$156,417	\$5,726	3.8%
<b>Lieutenant Governor -</b>	\$115,235	\$119,614	\$4,379	3.8%

<b>STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES</b>				
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	FY 2002	FY 2003	\$ Change FY 02-03	% Change FY 02-03
Secretary of State -	\$132,963	\$138,016	\$5,053	3.8%
Attorney General -	\$132,963	\$138,016	\$5,053	3.8%
Treasurer -	\$115,235	\$119,614	\$4,379	3.8%
Comptroller -	\$115,235	\$119,614	\$4,379	3.8%
<b><i>TOTAL OF ALL STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES:</i></b>	<b><i>\$24,915,645</i></b>	<b><i>\$25,859,528</i></b>	<b><i>\$943,883</i></b>	<b><i>3.8%</i></b>

## GLOSSARY

**Activity Measure** -information or data used to count the delivery of state services; for instance, the number of people served and the number of cases closed.

**All Funds** -every fund appropriated to or spent by an agency.

**Annualize** -to provide full year funding in the next fiscal year when a program is started or a person is hired part way through the current fiscal year.

**Appropriation** -spending authority from a specific fund given by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor for a specific amount, purpose and time period.

**Assessments** -a levy imposed for a specific purpose, typically the medical assessment program under which the Department of Public Aid levies a fee on long-term care and other providers to help fund Medicaid liability.

**Attrition** -a natural reduction in caseload or staff; for example, from retirement or resignation.

**Available Fund Balance** -the total amount of money in a fund at a particular point in time, typically at the beginning of a month or the year.

**Basis of Accounting** -the method of accounting used to track and report state revenues and expenditures; for example, cash, budgetary or accrual.

**Bond Fund** -a fund that receives proceeds from the sale of bonds to be used for capital projects.

**Bond Rating** -an assessment of the credit risk with respect to a specific bond issue.

**Bond Retirement and Interest Fund** -a fund used to repay principal and interest on bonds or other debt obligations, typically spent pursuant to a continuing and irrevocable appropriation.

**Budgetary Balance** -available cash balance on June 30, minus lapse period spending for the fiscal year just ended.

**Build Illinois** -a state economic development and public infrastructure program begun in 1986 and primarily funded by dedicated state sales tax revenue bonds.

**Capital** -buildings, structures, equipment and land. Acquisition, development, construction and improvement of capital are typically funded through bond funds.

**Case Management** -monitoring and oversight of the delivery of services, which may include coordination of all services to a client.

**Caseload** -the number of clients being served at a point in time, sometimes used in the context of clients per staff.

**Cash Flow** -the amount of cash available for use during a period of time, calculated by subtracting spending from the sum of the receipts and the beginning balance.

**Census** -population measure, typically of clients in a facility or program.

**Certificate of Participation** -similar to bonds or other debt instruments, a security issued by the state or a third party that gives the holder a share of the stream of annual appropriated lease payments made by the state.

**Client** -a person or family receiving services, typically from a human service agency.

**Commodities** -line item for consumable items used in connection with current agency operations; for instance, household, medical or office supplies; food for those in institutions; coal, bottled and natural gas; and equipment costing less than \$100.

**Common School Fund** -one of four funds that comprise the state general funds. It is used to fund Elementary and Secondary Education. If revenues to the fund from the lottery, bingo, public utility, cigarette and sales taxes and from investment income, among others, are insufficient to make monthly general state aid payments, the Common School Fund receives automatic transfers from the General Revenue Fund.

**Consent Decree** -an agreement between both parties in a lawsuit that binds them and determines their rights and obligations. While made under sanction of the court, it does not bind the court, and it is not a judicial sentence.

**Continuing Appropriation** -statutory authority for the Comptroller and Treasurer to spend funds in the event the legislature fails to appropriate or appropriates an insufficient amount for a specified purpose. Examples of continuing appropriations are for debt service on state bonds or payments to the state retirement systems.

**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.

**Debt Service** -payment of principal, interest and other obligations associated with the retirement of debt.

**Dedicated Funds** -revenues assessed and collected for a specific state program.

**Divisions** -organizational units within agencies designated as such for programmatic or administrative convenience.

**Education Assistance Fund** -one of four funds that comprise the state general funds. It is used to fund Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education. It receives 7.3 percent of the state income tax net of refunds, as well as wagering taxes paid to the state by riverboat casinos.

**Electronic Data Processing** -line item for lease or purchase of computer or other data processing equipment and related services including supplies, services and personnel.

**Employee Retirement Contributions Paid by State (Pension Pick-Up)** -line item for payment of an employee's required contribution to the State Employees' Retirement System, which an agency has chosen or contracted to make on behalf of the employee.

**Entitlement** -program benefits that must be provided in a timely fashion to those who meet eligibility criteria and that may not be taken away without due process.

**Equipment** -line item for non-consumable items of tangible personal property used in connection with current agency operations; for instance office furniture, vehicles or machinery, and scientific or other major instruments and apparatus.

**Executive Branch** -distinguished from the legislative and judicial branches of state government, it is charged with the detail of carrying out and effectuating the law through the

day-to-day operations and activities of state government. The Governor, as chief executive officer of the state, is responsible for the operation and administration of state agencies.

**Executive Order** -a decree or mandate issued by the Governor for the purpose of interpreting or implementing a provision of the law. Executive orders often are used to reorganize and assign functions among executive agencies, create advisory and special commissions and boards or direct state agencies regarding policy.

**Expenditure** -state spending. Agencies submit vouchers to the Comptroller's Office, which prepares a state check (warrant) and maintains accounting records. Warrants are presented to the Treasurer, who maintains and invests state funds.

**Federal Aid** -funding provided by the federal government.

**Fiscal Year** -Illinois state government's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30. This is the period during which obligations are incurred, encumbrances are made and appropriations are expended. The federal government's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30.

**Full Faith and Credit** -a pledge or promise to repay general obligation debt; typically includes all of an issuer's taxing powers.

**Full- Time Equivalent** -a calculated measure of full-time employment for comparison purposes, in which each full-time employee works 37.5 hours per week for 52 weeks per year.

**Fund** -an account established to hold money for specific programs, activities or objectives.

**General Funds** -(usually lower-case) 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.

**General Obligation Bonds** -bonds issued for capital purposes as direct legal obligations secured by general tax revenues and guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the state.

**General Revenue -Common School Special Account Fund** -one of four funds that comprise the state general funds. It is used for accounting purposes to receive 25 percent of state sales tax and subsequently transfer these moneys to the Common School Fund.

**General Revenue Fund** -the largest of four funds that comprise the state general funds. It receives the majority of undedicated tax revenues, mostly income and sales taxes, for use generally to operate and administer state programs.

**General State Aid** -an unrestricted formula-driven grant that comprises the largest portion of state assistance to local school districts. The amount of funds a district receives depends on its financial need measured by three factors: its average daily attendance, its equalized assessed valuation of property and its local tax measured by its statutory tax rate.

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

**Group Insurance** -line item for life and health insurance program for all state employees, retirees and their dependents.

**Headcount** -a statement of the number of employees for some period of time, typically either the actual number of staff working or a calculated full-time equivalent.



**Highway Fund** -a fund that receives special dedicated revenues related to transportation; for example, the motor fuel tax or federal highway trust funds, to be used to support the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities and activities.

**Hiring Lag** -the- savings in personal services and benefits associated with the time period between an employee leaving the job and a replacement being hired.

**Illinois FIRST** -a \$12 billion, multi-year public works initiative begun in 1999 and funded by a combination of local, state and federal resources.

**Income Tax Surcharge** -a temporary increase of 0.5 percent in the state personal income tax and 0.8 percent in the corporate income tax established in July 1989 to fund education, local governments and property tax relief. Subsequently, in July 1991, one-half of the surcharge was made permanent and dedicated to education. The remaining one-half was made permanent in July 1993.

**Infant Mortality** -measure of infant deaths during the first year of life per 1000 live births.

**Judicial Branch** -distinguished from the legislative and executive branches of state government, it is charged with interpreting and applying laws.

**Lapse** -the portion of an appropriation that is not spent during the authorized period, typically the fiscal year, including the lapse period.

**Lapse Period** -the two-month period following the fiscal year (July 1 to August 31) when agencies can liquidate liabilities incurred before the end of that fiscal year (June 30). Public Act 89-511, effective in fiscal year 1997, reduced the lapse period from three months to two months.

**Lapse Period Spending** -spending that occurs during the lapse period from the previous year's appropriation.

**Legislative Branch** -distinguished from the judicial and executive branches of state government, it is charged with making and enacting the law, including appropriations.

**Legislative Transfer** -reallocation of appropriation amounts among line items by the General Assembly during the fiscal year. Distinguished from a two- percent transfer, which may be accomplished by the executive branch without participation of the legislative branch.

**Line Item** -specific purpose of an appropriation; for instance, personal services, retirement, printing or travel.

**Liquidate** -to settle or pay a debt or to convert assets into cash.

**Local Government Distributive Fund** -receives 1/10 of the income tax proceeds to the general funds, via a transfer, for distribution to units of local government based on population. Funds may be used for any purpose.

**Lump Sum** -appropriation line for a general program purpose without specific line items identified.

**Managed Care** -the process of coordinating and controlling all services provided to a client to assure efficient and effective results.

**Mandate** -a law or regulation that generally should be followed, whether or not funding is provided. The State Mandates Act permits certain regulations and laws to be ignored if funding is not provided.

**Match** -contribution to program required to receive a program grant, may be either money, "hard match", or services, "soft match".

**Medicaid** -public assistance financed jointly by the state and federal governments to provide medical care for individuals who meet certain eligibility criteria.

**Moral Obligation** -a duty that is not binding or enforceable by law, typically debt service on bonds issued by others that the state agrees to consider funding if the issuer is unable to pay. There is no legal guarantee the state will make such payments.

**Other Funds** -all state and federal funds except the four general funds.

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

**Per Diem** -by the day. An amount of so much for each day.

**Performance Measure** -information or data used to determine the quality and outcomes of state services; for instance, the number of people who receive jobs following job counseling and employment services or the number of people who remain off drugs following treatment services.

**Personal Services** -line item for salary payments to employees. Phase-In -staged expenditure pattern, such as initiating a program, hiring employees or opening an institution over time (see Annualize).

**Pilot Program** -tentative model for future full scale development, typically a program operated in a limited area or targeted to a limited population to analyze its effectiveness before expanding its scope.

**Position Title** -name and description of a job.

**Printing** -line item for contractual services, materials and supplies used to produce and print information; for example, letterhead stationery, annual reports and forms.

**Program Area** -major organizational categories of state government, including education, human services, public safety, environment and business regulations, economic development and infrastructure and government services.

**Reappropriation** -an unspent appropriation that continues into the next fiscal year, typically for a capital or other multi-year project or liability.

**Recommended** -Governor's budget requests presented to the General Assembly for its approval.

**Refunding Bonds** -bonds issued to refinance other outstanding bonds, which generally were originally issued at higher interest rates.

**Refunds** -line item for return of funds to the rightful owner, typically return of overpaid taxes or fees.

**Repair and Maintenance** -line item for upkeep, restoration and improvement of equipment and facilities in connection with current agency operations.

**Reserve** -portion of appropriation intentionally set aside and not spent, either to increase lapse or as a contingency for increased liabilities in other line items.

**Resources** -all assets available for use by agencies, whether appropriated or not.

**Retirement** -line item for employer's share of contributions to the state retirement system.

**Revenues** -receipts from taxes, fees, assessments, grants and other payments used to fund programs.

**Revolving Fund** -receives intergovernmental payments charged for providing central operational services, such as computer, purchasing, state garage and telecommunications.

**Road Fund** -receives motor fuel tax and other transportation-related revenues for use to operate the Department of Transportation, Illinois State Police and the Secretary of State's Office and to build and maintain roads, bridges and other transportation facilities.

**Social Security** -line item for employer's share of contributions to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) tax.

**Special State Funds** -all state funds except the general funds, bond-financed funds, debt service funds and state trust funds.

**State Agency** -government organization created by statute to administer and implement particular legislation.

**Statute** -a law enacted by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor.

**Substitute Care** -a program to place children away from their families in foster homes or residential facilities.

**Supplemental Appropriation** -additional spending authority given by the General Assembly during the fiscal year, following passage of the initial budget.

**Transfer** -reallocation of resources, typically movement of money from one fund to another or shift of appropriation authority among line items by the legislative or the executive branch.

**Trust Fund** -receives revenues assessed and collected for a specific state program.

**Two Percent Transfer** -reallocation of appropriation amounts by the Governor during the fiscal year. Limited to two percent of an agency's appropriation by fund for specific operations lines. Distinguished from a legislative transfer, which requires approval by the legislative branch.

**Voids** -checks (warrants) that are not cashed.

**Voucher** -document requesting payment submitted to the Comptroller, who then writes and issues a warrant.

**Warrant** - check issued by the Comptroller to a third party who cashes it with the Treasurer.

**Zero Coupon Bonds** -bonds without interest coupons for semi-annual payment. Interest accrues over the life of the bond and is paid on maturity along with the principal.

## DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

There are approximately 600 funds in the Illinois accounting system. These funds are separated into two categories --Appropriated and Non-Appropriated Funds.

The Appropriated Funds category is further broken into eight fund groups: General, Highway, Special State, Bond Financed, Debt Service, Federal Trust, Revolving and State Trust Funds. The Non- Appropriated Funds category is composed primarily of Federal and State Trust Funds, and includes a few Special State Funds.

*General Funds* receive the major portion of tax revenues and pay for the regular operating and administrative expenses of most state agencies. Components of the general funds are the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Common School Fund and the General Revenue-Common School Special Account Fund.

*Highway Funds* receive and distribute special assessments related to transportation, such as the motor fuel tax, and support the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities and activities of the state.

*University Funds* receive revenues such as fees, tuition and excess income from auxiliary enterprises at state universities and colleges, including related foundations and associations. Prior to fiscal year 1998, the General Assembly appropriated these funds for the support, operation and improvement of state-supported institutions of higher education. Starting in fiscal year 1998, the university funds became locally held funds and, together with other funds administered by the universities, are not subject to appropriation.

*Special State Funds* are designated in Section 5 of the Finance Act as special funds in the State Treasury and not elsewhere classified. They represent a segregation of accounts restricted to the revenues and expenditures of a specific source.

*Bond Financed Funds* receive and administer the proceeds of various state bond issues.

*Debt Service Funds* account for the resources obtained and accumulated to pay interest and principal on debt obligations.

*Federal Trust Funds* are established pursuant to grants and contracts between state agencies and the federal government. The funds are administered for specific purposes established by the terms of the grants and contracts.

*Revolving Funds* finance the operations of state agencies that render services to other state agencies on a cost reimbursement basis. Appropriation of these funds is dependent upon intra-governmental service requirements and appropriations of other state agencies.

*State Trust Funds* are established by statute or under statutory authority for specific purposes.

*Other Trust Funds* receive and account for resources for subsequent disbursement to a designated recipient. Escrow funds are an example of an Other Trust Fund.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, a bipartisan, joint legislative commission, provides the General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the State. The Commission's specific responsibilities include:

- 1) Preparation of annual revenue estimates with periodic updates;
- 2) Analysis of the fiscal impact of revenue bills;
- 3) Preparation of "State Debt Impact Notes" on legislation which would appropriate bond funds or increase bond authorization;
- 4) Periodic assessment of capital facility plans; and
- 5) Annual estimates of the liabilities of the State's group health insurance program and approval of contract renewals promulgated by the Department of Central Management Services.

The Commission also has a mandate to report to the General Assembly ". . . on economic trends in relation to long-range planning and budgeting; and to study and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate on local and regional economic and fiscal policies and on federal fiscal policy as it may affect Illinois. . . ." This results in several reports on various economic issues throughout the year.

The Commission publishes two primary reports. The "Revenue Estimate and Economic Outlook" describes and projects economic conditions and their impact on State revenues. "The Illinois Bond Watcher" examines the State's debt position as well as other issues directly related to conditions in the financial markets. The Commission also periodically publishes special topic reports that have or could have an impact on the economic well being of Illinois.

These reports are available from:

Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission  
703 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, Illinois 62706  
(217) 782-5320  
(217) 782-3513 (FAX)

Reports can also be accessed from our Webpage:

[http://www.legis.state.il.us/commission/ecfisc/ecfisc\\_home.html](http://www.legis.state.il.us/commission/ecfisc/ecfisc_home.html)