STATE OF ILLINOIS

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

~ For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000 ~

"LINCOLN"
By Henry Hering, 1935 - Indianapolis, Indiana
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Comptroller Daniel W. Hynes

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

~ 2000 ~

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000

Comptroller Daniel W. Hynes

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois
By the State of Illinois
1/01-550 Job No. 35170
Cost per Copy $41.52

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

The Introductory Section includes the table of contents, the Comptroller's letter of transmittal, the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999 and the State of Illinois' organizational chart.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
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DANIEL W. HYNES
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DANIEL W. HYNES

January 31, 2001

A Message for Illinois Citizens, Governor George Ryan, and Members of the Illinois General Assembly:

I am proud to present to you the State of Illinois Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000. This year's expanded CAFR provides the readers with the financial position of the State at June 30, 2000, and results of operations during the fiscal year in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed in pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Also included is the Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) report, part of the Comptroller's Public Accountability Project, on the outcomes of 40 of the State's largest agencies, including higher education.

For the second year in a row, Illinois' financial position using GAAP has deteriorated. Although the drop in the GAAP balance was only $12 million to $315 million, it still represents the second year in a row that Illinois' financial condition has worsened following 5 straight years of deficit reduction. The increase in the GAAP deficit is attributable to a number of factors including an increase in Section 25 accrued liabilities and an increase in reimbursable grant programs but was offset by an increase in assets and revenues due to continued economic expansion experienced in FY 2000. The trend of increasing Section 25 liabilities is a concern in that FY 2000 marked the third year in a row that Section 25 liabilities grew, exceeding $1 billion for the first time since FY 1995. Without increased revenues and assets driven by economic expansion, Section 25 liabilities could once again pose serious difficulties.

Decision-makers need to begin to put Illinois on more solid financial ground by considering some structural changes that will last beyond the next year's budget. As a long-time advocate for the creation of a Rainy Day Fund, it was gratifying to see that budget tool finally become a fiscal reality in FY 2000. However, it is funded with a one-time infusion from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, to be made in FY 2002, and has no ability to be used during fiscal difficulties. A more reasoned approach to the Rainy Day Fund concept is the establishment of a permanent funding stream and a mechanism to use the fund when needed. Moreover, the State should be prepared to re-evaluate budgetary practices in

CONTINUED...

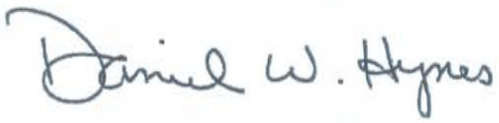
preparation for an expected softening of the economy.

The accompanying report is divided into four sections: introductory; financial; statistical and economic; and service efforts and accomplishments. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data as well as completeness and fairness of the presentation of this report rests with my Office and other State agency management. This report necessarily includes certain amounts which are based on management's best estimates and judgments.

This CAFR includes a copy of the 16th Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting awarded to the State of Illinois by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for last year's CAFR. This certificate is a prestigious national award, which recognizes conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local governmental financial reports.

We welcome any comments and suggestions at our web site at www.ioc.state.il.us. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



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January 31, 2001

To the Citizens of the State of Illinois,
Honorable George Ryan, Governor and
Honorable Members of the General Assembly:

I am pleased to present to you the ***State of Illinois Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)*** for the year ended June 30, 2000. The CAFR is the State's official annual report and provides the readers with the financial position of the State as of June 30, 2000, and results of operations during the fiscal year. The report is intended to provide the State's taxpayers, managers, investors, creditors, lawmakers, and other users with information in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The statements are presented using the "pyramid" approach to governmental financial reporting as prescribed in pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Responsibility for the accuracy of the data as well as the completeness and fairness of presentation of this report rests with my Office and other State agency management. This report necessarily includes certain amounts which are based on management's best estimates and judgments.

The CAFR is presented in the following sections: introductory; financial; statistical and economic; and Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) reporting. The *introductory section* includes the table of contents, the Comptroller's letter of transmittal , SEA Performance Measurement Initiative, and the State's organization chart. The *financial section* includes the Auditor General's report on the financial statements, the general purpose financial statements, required supplementary information and the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules. The *statistical and economic section* includes selected demographic and business data, generally on a multi-year basis. The SEA reporting section includes the State's report for fiscal year 2000.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP applicable to State governments as prescribed by the GASB. This office supports the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, contributed to its formation and participates in the development of pronouncements, providing testimony at public hearings and submitting comments and recommendations as proposed standards are distributed for exposure.

The CAFR includes all funds, account groups, elected offices, departments and agencies of the State, as well as all boards, commissions, authorities and universities for which the State's executive or legislative branches are financially accountable. The financial statements distinguish between primary government organizations and component units. The primary government is the nucleus of the financial reporting entity and is the focal point for the users of the financial statements. The primary government of the State consists of all the organizations that make up its legal entity. All funds, departments, agencies, offices and

other organizations that are not legally separate are, for financial reporting purposes, part of the State or another entity's primary government. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable.

The financial activities of the State are organized on the basis of individual funds and account groups, each of which is a separate accounting entity segregated for the purpose of carrying out specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions and limitations. The reporting entity, fund types and account groups are described in detail in Note 1 to the financial statements. To ensure readability of the financial statements, generally only funds with total assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues or expenditures greater than 2% of the total for that fund type are presented separately in the combining statements, except component units where all units are presented and special revenue funds where .5% of the total are presented.

Combination of funds is necessary due to the existence of more than 700 funds in the State's reporting entity. Funds used by more than one agency are classified with what is determined to be the primary administering agency.

Universities, and their related foundations and alumni associations are reported as "discretely presented component units." The Combined Statements of Changes in Fund Balances and Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes for university funds are presented separately within the general purpose financial statements in conformity with GAAP.

An organizational chart, showing the relationships between the Citizens of the State of Illinois, the three branches of Illinois State government and those of the various agencies, boards, commissions and universities which provide a full range of State government services, is presented on page I-30.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Illinois economy experienced its eighth consecutive year of economic growth during fiscal year 2000. Strong demand for consumer and capital goods has allowed the economy to maintain steady employment growth. Through the adoption of productivity enhancing new technology, economic expansion, the resulting tight labor markets, and moderate inflation have been able to coexist.

Illinois came out of the economic crisis of the 1980's with many innovative aggressive businesses able to compete on an equal footing with competitors throughout the world. Illinois companies have performed well in this highly competitive economic environment. The continued success of the Illinois economy is apparent with a 715,000 or 13.6% increase in jobs since fiscal year 1991 and a 4.3% average unemployment rate for fiscal year 2000, the fourth consecutive year Illinois unemployment has averaged below 5%.

Home to major exporters such as Caterpillar and Motorola, Illinois merchandise exports totaled $30.9 billion during 1999 – sixth highest among the States. Illinois exports were down 8.8% in calendar year 1999 reflecting a strong dollar and low world crop prices. However, Illinois exports were up 51.6% between 1993 and 1999, compared to a 49% increase in the value of total U.S. exports during this period.

Manufacturing exports are led by industrial machinery and computers accounting for 28% of exports in 1999 followed by electric and electronic equipment accounting for 18.5%. The next four largest manufacturing export sectors were chemical products (13.7%), transportation equipment (7.7%), scientific and measuring instruments (5.3%), and food products (4.7%).

Illinois ranked fifth in agricultural export sales in 1999 with total agricultural exports valued at $2.8 billion – down $300 million or 10.2% from the prior year. Specialization in corn and soybean production is reflected in Illinois' rank as the second largest exporter of each crop. Depressed commodity prices are putting financial stress on the Illinois farm sector which has been offset in part by increased government payments.

Illinois' success in the competitive world market has been based on technical expertise, a strong resource base and a skilled labor force as the State has maintained its position as one of the country's wealthiest States. Illinois per capita income during fiscal year 2000 stood at $31,974, 8.5% or $2,500 greater than the national average.

The Illinois economy takes advantage of its many natural strengths. During 1999 the State was the second largest producer of corn and soybeans and the fourth largest producer of hogs. Illinois agri-business has developed to add value to these products. Illinois is the number one ethanol producer among the States. With such major Illinois companies as Archer Daniels Midland and A.E. Staley (both headquartered in Decatur, the soybean capital of the world), Illinois produces a wide variety of specialized products based on corn and soybeans.

Illinois continues to be home to major producers of heavy equipment. Examples include agricultural equipment (such as the Deere plants in the Quad Cities), construction equipment (Caterpillar, which is based in Peoria and is the world's largest earth moving equipment company), and machine tools (a specialty of the Rockford area). From a low of 921,000 jobs during fiscal year 1992, Illinois manufacturing payrolls recovered to 977,000 jobs in fiscal year 1998. In the past two years, manufacturing employment has declined slightly, totaling 954,000 jobs during fiscal year 2000.

Illinois' central location makes it the logical transportation hub for the nation. Illinois is home to O'Hare airport, one of the nation's largest, and an excellent highway and railroad network. The low distribution costs from basing an operation in Illinois allow for the continued generation of new jobs in transportation and merchandising. During fiscal year 2000, 347,000 Illinoisans were employed in the transportation, communications, and public utilities sector, while over 1.3 million were employed in wholesale and retail trade.

The State's role as the central distribution point for agricultural commodities allowed it to develop the world's leading futures market. Illinois continues to be a national leader in financial industries such as banking, derivatives trading, and insurance and is corporate headquarters for many of the country's leading companies. Illinois is also home to an emerging venture capital industry which more than tripled to over $1.5 billion in funds to Illinois start-ups during fiscal year 2000. Finance, insurance, and real estate firms employed an average of 407,000 Illinoisans during the year.

Illinois serves as the logical corporate headquarters for many Midwest based companies. Illinois is home to 37 of the Fortune 500 companies, ranking fourth among the States, trailing only New York, California, and Texas. With its excellent communications and transportation facilities and its strong legal, accounting, financial, and advertising resources, Illinois is also the home to many regional headquarters of major multi-national companies.

Illinois' reputation for research and technical innovation is well founded. Illinois is home to major government research laboratories such as the Argonne National Laboratory and the Fermi National Accelerator Lab, major private research labs such as those operated by BP Amoco and Lucent Technologies, major private universities including Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, and the State's network of nine public universities including the University of Illinois, home of the Beckman Institute. The brainpower generated from these institutions continues to make Illinois a major center for technological advancement and a logical location for the production of advanced products.

Forecast for the Future

The most recent economic forecast for the Illinois economy prepared by the consulting firm of DRI/ McGraw-Hill sees continued moderate Illinois

employment growth despite the constraints of weak export markets, a tight labor market, and a slowdown in the domestic economy over the next four years. The forecasted 1.0% annual average increase in Illinois employment between 1999 and 2001 is expected to continue for the period between 2001 and 2004. The strengths of the Illinois economy are its diversified economy and its role as the regional center for finance, trade, and exports.

The longer-term forecast expects continued growth in the Illinois economy, particularly in the service sectors. Between 2000 and 2017, Illinois is expected to add 708,000 jobs, an 11.8% increase. Service employment is forecast to increase by 680,000 jobs or 36.7%, while continued automation of production processes is expected to cause manufacturing employment to decline by 115,000 jobs, or 12.2%, over the next seventeen years.

The long term forecast is vulnerable to unexpected economic fluctuations. Traditionally, the Illinois economy, with its emphasis on durable manufacturing, has been extremely sensitive to the business cycle. However, the increased emphasis on services and finance in the Illinois economy and better control over inventories by manufacturers could serve to reduce the impact of economic downturns on Illinois.

Long-Term Demographic Trends

The steady increase in the Illinois population is expected to continue into the twenty-first century. The current Illinois Bureau of the Budget estimate (1997), which is based on 1990 Census data, predicts that the Illinois population will increase from 11.4 million in 1990 to 13.3 million in 2020. New forecasts will be prepared as 2000 Census data becomes available.

As the baby boomers reach age 65, a shift in the age distribution of the Illinois population is expected that will have an impact on the types of services demanded from State government. In 1990, 39.8% of the Illinois population was in the 20-44 age group and 18.7% was in the 45-64 age group. In 2020, the portion in the 20-44 bracket is expected to decline to 37.1% with the 45-64 share increasing to 22.0%. As the baby boom reaches age 65 after 2015, the population will age fairly quickly and a significant increase in the proportion of the elderly, in relation to the entire population, is expected.

FISCAL OUTLOOK

Fiscal year 2000 marked the eighth straight improvement in the State's General Fund budgetary balance (measured on a cash basis) as the balance rose from a $503 million *surplus* in fiscal year 1999 to a $777 million *surplus* in 2000--the fourth positive budgetary balance in a row and the highest on record. However, the State's General Fund GAAP balance fell, from a $303 million deficit in 1999 to a $315 million deficit in 2000. This marks the second consecutive drop in the GAAP balance following five years of improvement.

The cash-basis improvements were due in part to the continued strength of the economy, as Illinois' General Fund saw an increase of $1.576 billion or 7.3% in revenue for fiscal year 2000. This is the second largest dollar increase on record. Between them, personal income and sales taxes grew $878 million and accounted for 55.7% of the total revenue increase. Some of the year's annual revenue growth was also due to one-time factors such as the annualization of last year's liquor tax increase and a large one-time corporate income tax payment.

The factors that determine the GAAP balance include accrued liabilities payable from future year's appropriations. One of the largest components of those liabilities is Section 25 deferrals. After falling substantially from 1995 through 1997, Section 25 deferred liabilities increased in each of the last three years, reaching $752 million in 1998, $894 million in 1999, and $1.075 billion in 2000 – the first time since 1995 that these deferrals have exceeded $1 billion. The $181 million growth in 2000 included a $183 million *increase* under the State's Medicaid program and a $2 million *decrease* under the group health insurance program for employees, retirees, and their dependents administered by the Department of Central Management Services.

In evaluating the fiscal health of governments, it is generally held that the ability to maintain working balances in the range of 4%-5% of annual budgetary expenditures indicates a strong fiscal position. As evident in the chart on page I-12, the State's General Fund end-of-month balance in June ($1.517 billion) was, in fact, over the 4% threshold. However, the chart also shows that end-of-month balances for much of the year still fell below the recommended threshold.

The fact that the GAAP deficit worsened in fiscal year 2000 for the second consecutive year demonstrates there is significant room for improvement. But in order to improve its fiscal health, the State faces several challenges. To keep balances at acceptable levels and payment cycles under control, resources must continue to be directed to these purposes. The ability to allocate resources may be constrained on the one hand by limited revenue growth and on the other hand by competing budgetary needs.

Some current economic forecasts are predicting a slowing in economic growth over the next few years and since revenue growth generally mirrors the strength of the economy, the record revenue growth of the past few years may not be repeated. In fact, fiscal year 2001 revenues are currently expected to grow $810 million (compared to $1.576 billion growth for 2000), including slower growth in personal and corporate income and sales taxes.

On the spending side of the budget, fiscal improvements will be competing with the needs of programs such as education and those administered by the Departments of Human Services, Corrections, Children and Family Services, and Public Aid. One area that bears close scrutiny is the growth of medical costs and the deferral of those costs to future years.

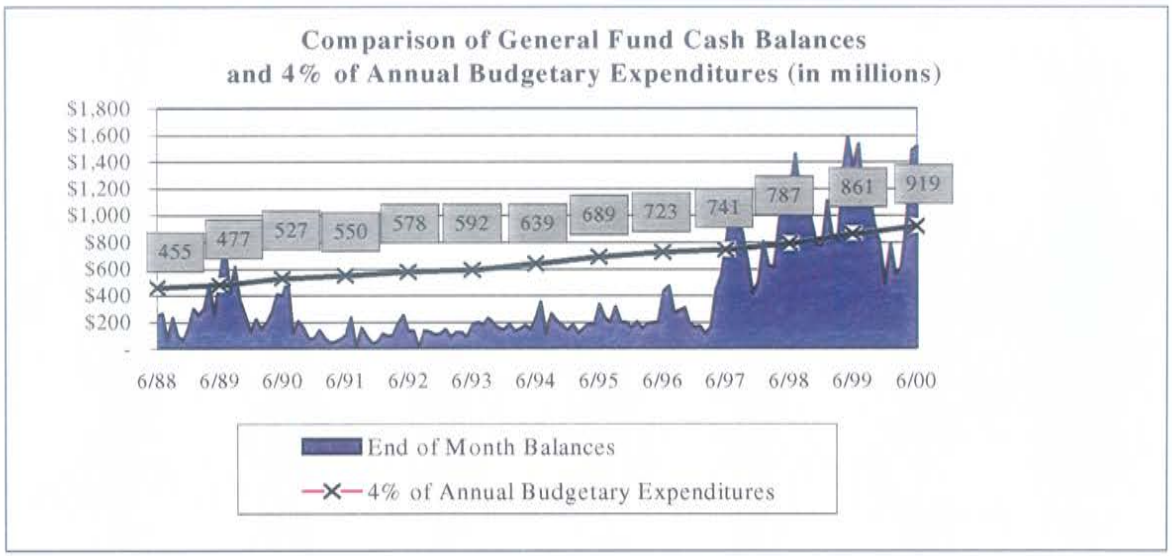
While it appears that Section 25 deferred liabilities are still largely under control, the fact that there have been three consecutive increases suggests that continued efforts will be required to keep deferrals from again becoming a budgetary burden. This is especially applicable to the Medicaid program.

The size, scope and demographics of Medicaid are not static but are driven by several dynamic factors. New and beneficial advancements in medicine are often extremely costly. The aging of the population in general, and in Illinois in particular, means that one of the fastest growing and most expensive to treat segments of the population will exert an even stronger influence on the demand for health care. In addition, some experts are forecasting an increase in the cost of medical care over the next few years.

Historically there appears to be a pronounced relationship between the State's financial position and Section 25 deferred liabilities. Over the last two years the deterioration in the GAAP balance has not been as large as might be indicated by the growth of those liabilities. This is largely due to the economy's ability to exert enough positive influence to counteract the negative impact of the deferrals. If the economy falters, however, the positive influences will lessen while the deferrals remain. Those will have to be addressed in the budgetary process regardless of economic activity.

Future budgets will also have to address other long-term issues, particularly legislated increases in funding for pensions and education. In the past, fiscal problems occurred when revenue growth slowed and spending pressures remained. Attention must continue to focus on lessons learned and on maintaining budget discipline.

The drop in the GAAP balance in spite of sizeable cash-based improvements in 2000 serves as a reminder that past financial performance is no guarantee of future results, and high end-of-year cash balances and even record budgetary balances do not in themselves indicate fiscal health.



MAJOR INITIATIVES

Major initiatives generally reflect the priorities set in the budgetary process. Some initiatives are one-time or short-term in nature while others impact multiple years. Some major short-term initiatives adopted by the General Assembly in fiscal year 2000 include: a three-year Earned Income Tax Credit (EIC), a property tax rebate, and a six-month suspension of the State sales tax on motor fuel.

Initiatives that impact multiple years include a three-year phase-in of both a doubling of the standard income tax exemption and a change in the formula for computing tax liability for multi-State businesses operating in Illinois (effective for tax years 1998 and after), and a school tuition tax credit (K-12) against the individual income tax (effective for tax years 2000 and after). Also included in this multiple-year group is a permanent expansion of the circuit breaker program (effective January 1, 2001), the Illinois FIRST program, gaming reform, and enactment of a budget stabilization fund.

Income Tax Changes

State law raised the standard income tax exemption and changed the formula for computing tax liability for multi-state businesses operating in Illinois. After a three-year phase-in period, these tax changes are expected to impact State revenue by more than $350 million annually.

The standard exemption for individual taxpayers and their dependents increased for the first time since the State income tax was imposed in 1969. Under the legislation, the standard exemption increased to $1,300 for income earned during 1998, $1,650 for 1999 income and $2,000 for 2000 income.

Prior to this change in State law, the Illinois taxable income for multi-state businesses was determined using a three factor formula. After a three-year transition period, multi-state businesses will determine their allocation of income using one factor, the share of corporate sales in Illinois. As proposed, this formula change would reduce the tax liability for companies with a large share of their assets and payroll in Illinois, but increase the tax liability for companies with large sales but few assets or employees in Illinois.

School Tuition Tax Credit

The School Tuition Tax Credit grants a tax credit equal to 25% of the amount paid for school tuition, books, and lab fees for K-12 students in Illinois. In order to claim the tax credit, taxpayers must spend at least $250 on tuition, books, and fees. This credit begins with tax returns filed for calendar year 2000 and is limited to a maximum credit of $500 per family.

Temporary Exemption of Motor Fuel

Meeting in a special session called by the Governor in June 2000, the General Assembly passed a six-month suspension of the 5% State portion of the sales tax on motor fuel. Effective July 2000, this temporary exemption is estimated to have impacted State sales tax revenues by $150 million to $180 million.

Illinois FIRST and Gaming Reform

Two of the major legislative packages passed by the General Assembly during its spring 1999 session were the Governor's Illinois FIRST initiative and changes to the State's gaming laws. Originally proposed at $12.2 billion, Illinois FIRST (Fund for Infrastructure, Roads, Schools and Transit) is the largest public works program in the history of the State. Financing for the original plan included: $4.5 billion in State bonds, $2.0 billion in pay-as-you go funding, $1.6 billion in Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) bonds, $1.1 billion in local school matching funds and $3.0 billion in leveraged federal funds. The final negotiated package included an additional $399 million in bond authorizations. These additions bring the program total to approximately $12.6 billion.

Funding for the State's portion of the plan includes: various tax and fee increases estimated to raise $572 million annually, the transfer of $560 million from the General Revenue Fund ($285 million in June 1999, $15 million in June 2000, and $260 million in July 2000) and monthly transfers of $5.0 million from General Revenue Fund to the School Infrastructure Fund to pay for bonded indebtedness.

At the same time, the State made major statutory changes to the gaming laws. These changes included provisions to allow dockside gambling, the relocation of a riverboat licensee and the dedication of 15% of the adjusted gross receipts from the relocated riverboat to the horse racing industry. These changes are expected to have a positive effect on State revenues in the future.

When viewed as a whole, these packages are expected to reduce General Revenue Fund resources by an estimated $1.116 billion from fiscal year 1999 through 2005. This estimated impact is comprised of $1.067 billion in additional resources and $2.183 billion in additional spending and transfers out.

Tapping Tobacco Settlement Revenues

Illinois' share of the national tobacco settlement is estimated at $9.1 billion through 2025. During the spring 2000 legislative session, the General Assembly authorized $687 million in spending from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund financed by the first few payments from the national settlement. Spending authorizations include:

$30 million for smoking prevention, enforcement, and cessation programs;
$14 million for medical research;
$41 million for technology initiatives regarding medical and biotech research;
$27 million for non-health related capital programs;
$280 million to fund a property tax rebate program;
$35 million to fund the first year of the circuit breaker expansion;
$35 million to pay refunds resulting from the first year of the new EIC; and
$225 million (estimated, the actual amount of the transfer could be less) to be transferred to the new Budget Stabilization Fund.

Rainy Day Fund Legislation

Until recently, Illinois was the only major industrial State without some sort of budget stabilization fund intended to accumulate financial reserves to help weather fiscal emergencies. During its spring 2000 legislative session, the General Assembly enacted rainy day fund legislation. In order to serve its intended purpose, however, such a fund must have sufficient resources available and a method to access those resources. Unfortunately, Illinois' budget stabilization fund has neither. At the same time the fund was established, legislation was enacted providing for a one-time transfer of leftover money from the State's Tobacco Settlement

Recovery Fund after June 30, 2001. That exact amount is yet to be determined, but assuming there are no more appropriations from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund during fiscal year 2001, there may potentially be about $175 million available for transfer.

Receivables Reporting

The Office of the Comptroller continues to establish and enforce measures to help reduce the amount of receivables owed to the State. Effective January 1, 1998, all debts that exceed $1,000 and are more than 90 days past due are required to be reported in the Comptroller's Offset System. Prior to this date, only debts in excess of $1,000 and more than 1 year past due were required to be reported. The new legislation enables the Comptroller's Office to intercept tax refunds and other payments that may otherwise be paid to the State's debtors. Due to stricter monitoring of State agency compliance, the Office of the Comptroller have effected the recovery of millions of dollars in fiscal year 2000.

The Public Accountability Report of Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA)

One of the priorities of this Comptroller is to improve the accountability of State governmental agencies to the public they serve by reporting on the efficiency, effectiveness, and outcomes of government programs. To this end the Comptroller has launched the Public Accountability Project, which, in cooperation with the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning, has instituted a process by which State agencies annually report on their performance in carrying out their statutory missions. The instrument for this process is Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) Reporting as outlined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The Office of the Comptroller is working with the GASB to determine and set standards for this type of financial reporting. Illinois has been designated by the GASB as an official "experimentation site" for SEA reporting.

The Illinois Public Accountability (SEA) Report is contained in the final section of this CAFR.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following balance sheet and operating statements have been condensed from the statements included in the State of Illinois *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* utilizing the "memorandum only" column of the primary government.

State of Illinois
Balance Sheet - Primary Government

	Amounts (in millions)	
	FY2000	FY1999
Assets (and other debits)		
Cash	$ 10,612	$ 9,292
Investments	55,525	50,904
Receivables, net	8,489	7,200
Fixed assets	5,814	5,416
Other assets	1,606	1,576
Other debits	23,242	21,626
Total assets and other debits	$ 105,288	$ 96,014
Liabilities		
Payables	$ 8,476	$ 7,971
Pension liability	12,913	12,116
Bonds outstanding	9,962	9,277
Depository and other	5,872	4,270
Other	2,688	2,462
Total liabilities	39,911	36,096
Equity and Other Credits		
Investment in fixed assets	5,747	5,348
General	(315)	(303)
Special revenue *	3,712	3,402
Debt service	934	828
Capital projects	510	480
Proprietary	305	323
Trust	54,484	49,840
Total fund equity	65,377	59,918
Total liabilities and fund equity	$105,288	$ 96,014

* As restated

State of Illinois
Operating Statement - Primary Government

	Amounts (in millions)	
	FY2000	FY1999
Revenues		
Taxes -		
Income	$ 9,675	$ 9,250
Sales	8,209	7,689
Other taxes	6,150	5,866
Federal government	10,139	9,356
Charges for sales and services	2,964	2,849
Interest income	5,827	5,032
Contributions	2,489	2,949
Licenses and fees	1,527	1,157
Other	2,099	1,492
	49,079	45,640
Expenditures/Expenses		
Health and social services	12,310	10,891
Education	8,668	7,540
General government/administrative	6,989	6,189
Social assistance	2,676	3,233
Transportation	3,290	2,567
Public protection and justice	2,011	1,899
Debt service	977	964
Benefit payments and refunds	3,448	3,125
Prizes and claims	799	813
Other	2,237	1,579
	43,405	38,800
Net other sources (uses) and nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(613)	(1,093)
Excess of revenues over expenditures/expenses and net other uses	$ 5,061	$ 5,747

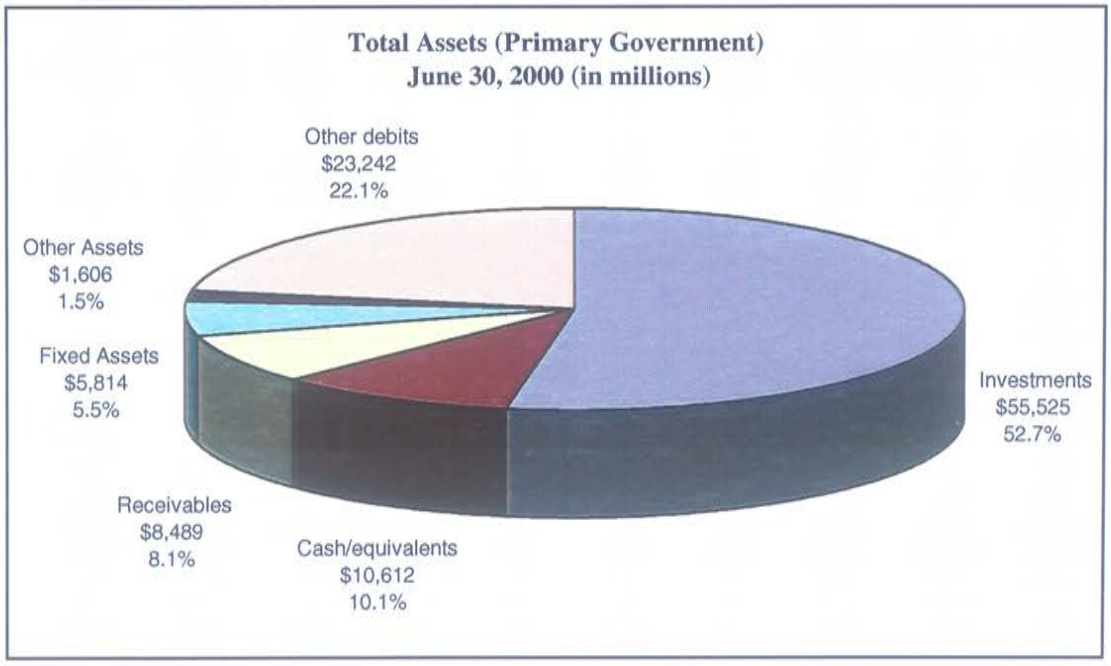
Assets (and "other debits")

Total assets (and other debits) of the State of Illinois at June 30, 2000 were approximately $105.3 billion. This was an increase of $9.3 billion (9.7%) over fiscal year 1999. The largest increase was in the State's investments ($4.6 billion). The Pension Funds accounted for $4.8 billion of the investment increase, while the Investment Trust Funds investment balances decreased $690 million.

Comparison of Total Assets (in millions) *

Account	FY2000	FY2000 %	% Change from FY1999	FY1999
Investments	$ 55,525	52.7%	9.1%	$ 50,904
Cash & cash equivalents	10,612	10.1%	14.2%	9,292
Receivables	8,489	8.1%	17.9%	7,200
Fixed assets	5,814	5.5%	7.3%	5,416
Other assets	1,606	1.5%	1.9%	1,576
Other debits	23,242	22.1%	7.5%	21,626
Total Assets	$ 105,288	100.0%	9.7%	$ 96,014

*The above numbers include primary government funds only.



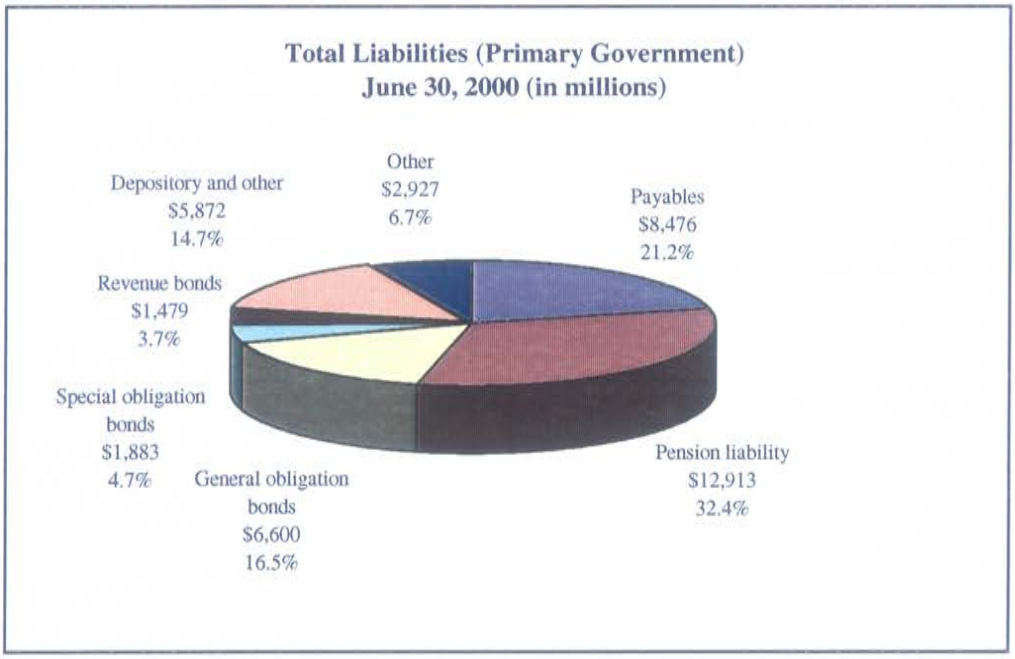
Liabilities

Total liabilities increased to $39.9 billion at June 30, 2000, $3.8 billion (10.6%) more than fiscal year 1999. The largest increases were the State's depository and other liabilities ($1.6 billion). There was also an increase ($797 million) in the pension liability due, in large part, to an increase in the pension obligation of $568 million in the Teachers' Retirement System and $217 million in the State Universities Retirement System.

Comparison of Total Liabilities (in millions) *

Account	FY2000	FY2000 %	% Change from FY1999	FY1999
Payables	$ 8,476	21.2%	21.2%	$ 7,971
Pension liability	12,913	32.4%	32.4%	12,116
General obligation bonds	6,600	16.5%	16.5%	6,126
Special obligation bonds	1,883	4.7%	4.7%	1,828
Revenue bonds	1,479	3.7%	3.7%	1,323
Depository and other	5,872	14.7%	14.7%	4,270
Other	2,688	6.7%	6.7%	2,462
Total Liabilities	$ 39,911	100.0%	10.6%	$ 36,096

*The above numbers include primary government funds only.



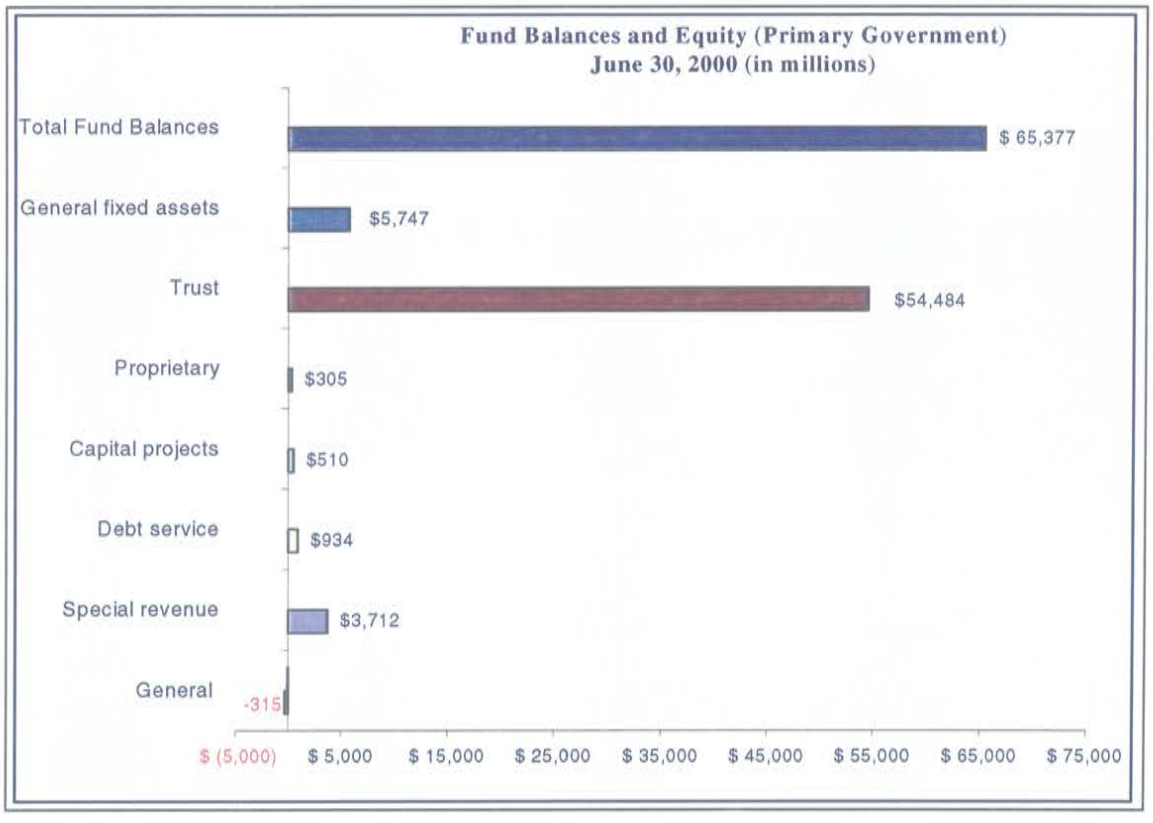
Equity and Other Credits

The fund balances and retained earnings for all primary government funds combined was $65.3 billion at June 30, 2000 representing a 9.1% increase from fiscal year 1999. By far, the majority of the increases were in the trust funds ($4.6 billion). Within those funds, the Pension Funds balances increased $4.5 billion.

Comparison of Total Fund Balances (Deficits) and Retained Earnings (in millions) *

Fund Types/ Account Group	FY2000	FY2000 %	% Change from FY1999	FY1999
General	$ (315)	(0.5%)	4.0%	$ (303)
Special revenue	3,712	5.7%	9.1%	3,402
Debt service	934	1.4%	12.8%	828
Capital projects	510	0.8%	6.3%	480
Proprietary	305	0.5%	(5.6%)	323
Trust	54,484	83.3%	9.3%	49,840
General fixed assets	5,747	8.8%	7.5%	5,348
Total Fund Balances	$ 65,377	100.0%	9.1%	$ 59,918

*The above numbers include primary government funds only.



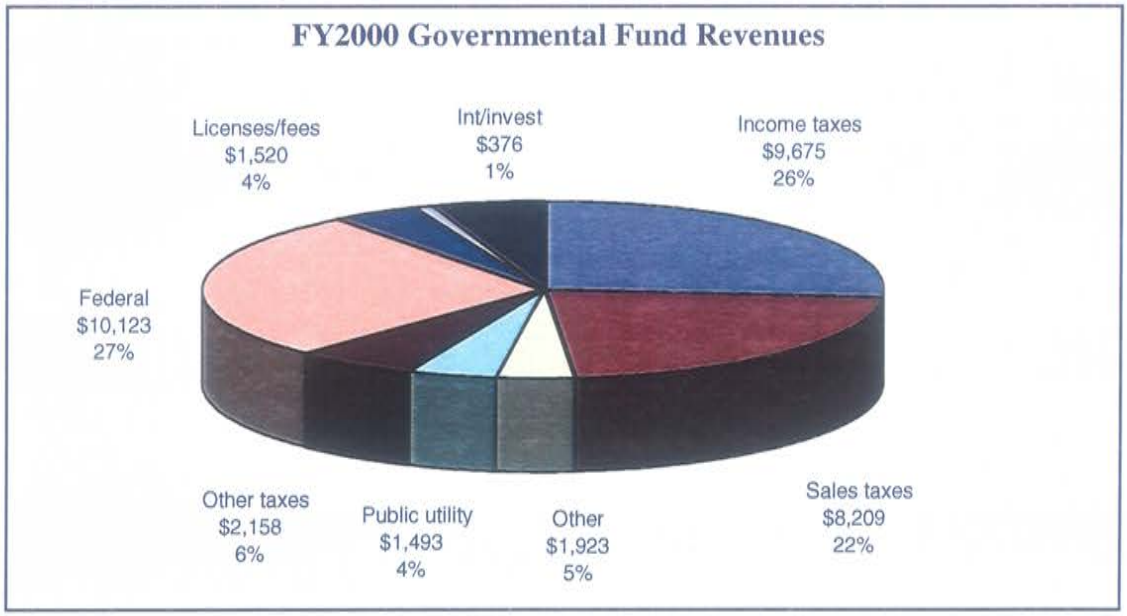
General Governmental

The governmental fund types are those through which most State functions are financed. These fund types (the general, special revenue, capital projects, and debt service funds) are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Throughout the year, the Comptroller's Office publishes a quarterly publication, *Fiscal Focus*, which summarizes the status of general fund revenues and expenditures and analyzes various programs and activities. These reports are available on request.

Revenues

Revenues on the modified accrual basis are recognized when they are both measurable and available to finance current operations. Revenues (amounts expressed in millions) from various sources for fiscal years 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

Revenue Source	Amount FY2000	Amount FY1999	Percentage of Total FY2000	Percentage of Total FY1999	Increase (Decrease) from FY1999	Percentage Incr (Decr) from FY1999
Taxes:						
Income	$ 9,675	$ 9,250	27%	27%	$ 425	5%
Sales	8,209	7,689	22%	23%	520	7%
Motor fuel	1,343	1,306	4%	4%	37	3%
Public utility	1,493	1,438	4%	4%	55	4%
Other	2,158	1,961	6%	6%	197	10%
Federal government	10,123	9,340	27%	28%	783	8%
Licenses & fees	1,520	1,152	4%	3%	368	32%
Interest/investment	376	332	1%	1%	44	13%
Other	1,923	1,331	5%	4%	592	44%
Total	$ 36,820	$ 33,799	100%	100%	$ 3,021	9%



Fiscal year 2000 governmental funds revenues increased by $3,021 million (9%) over 1999 revenues. State-imposed taxes including income, sales, motor fuel, public utility, and miscellaneous other taxes remained the largest overall revenue source for fiscal year 2000 and comprised nearly 62% of total State revenues.

Income Tax

Income tax revenues, increased $425 million (5%) from fiscal year 1999. The increase is generally the result of a healthy economy and resulting growth in personal and corporate income taxes.

Sales Taxes

Sales taxes remained the second largest tax revenue source for fiscal year 2000, increasing $520 million (7%) from fiscal year 1999. The increase is due to general growth in retail sales in an improved economy.

Federal Government Revenues

Federal government revenues for fiscal year 2000 increased $783 million from fiscal year 1999, and continue as the second largest revenue source on a GAAP basis for 2000 (second only to the State-imposed taxes discussed above). Of this increase, federal government revenues at the Department of Human Services increased $465 million reflecting an increase in the federal government reimbursement revenues of the Medicaid Assessment Program and of General Fund medical programs.

Licenses and Fees

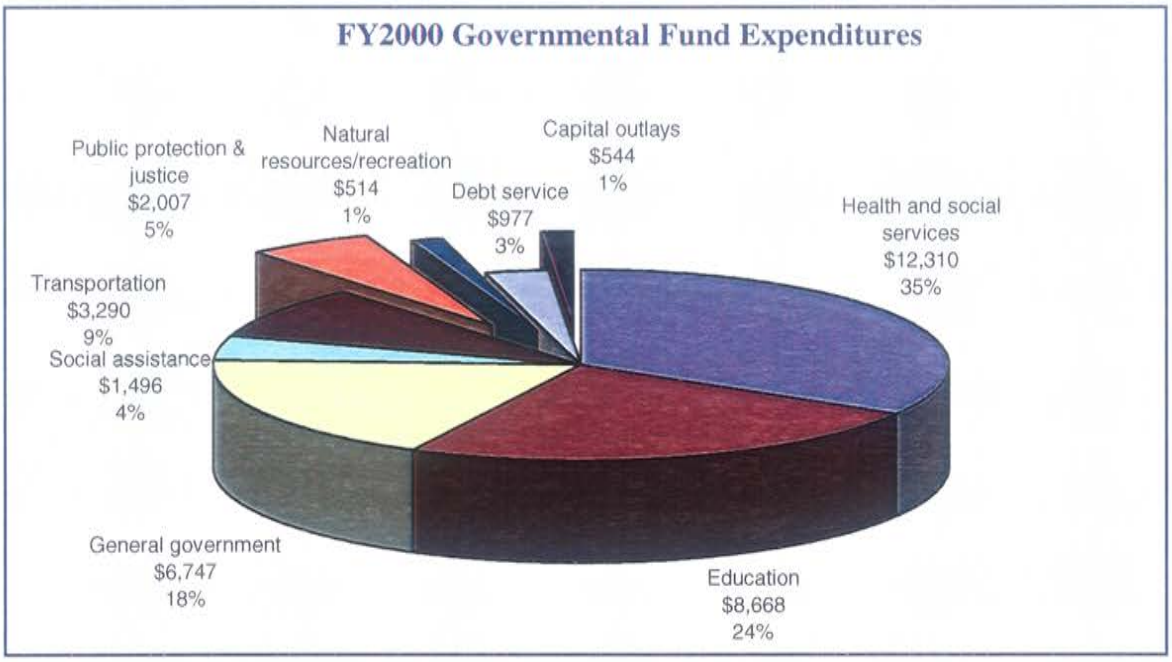
Licenses and fees increased $368 million (32%) from fiscal year 1999. This significant increase is due largely to an increase in vehicle registration fees to fund the Illinois First Program. The fee increases became effective January 1, 2000.

Expenditures

Expenditures for governmental fund types are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting and are generally recognized when the fund liability is incurred regardless of when payment is made. Governmental funds expenditures of $36,553 million in fiscal year 2000 increased $3,870 million (12%) over 1999 and were $287 million less than revenues on a GAAP basis.

Expenditures (amounts expressed in millions) for major governmental fund functions in fiscal year 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

	Amount		Percentage of Total		Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Incr (Decr)
Expenditure Function	**FY2000**	**FY1999**	**FY2000**	**FY1999**	**from FY1999**	**from FY1999**
Health and social services	$ 12,310	$ 10,891	35%	33%	$ 1,419	13%
Education	8,668	7,540	24%	23%	1,128	15%
General government	6,747	5,942	18%	18%	805	14%
Social assistance	1,496	2,086	4%	6%	(590)	(28%)
Transportation	3,290	2,567	9%	8%	723	28%
Public protection and justice	2,007	1,897	5%	6%	110	6%
Natural resources/recreation	514	452	1%	2%	62	14%
Debt service	977	964	3%	3%	13	1%
Capital outlays	544	344	1%	1%	200	58%
Total	$ 36,553	$ 32,683	100%	100%	$ 3,870	12%



Health and Social Services Expenditures

Health and social services expenditures of $12.3 billion were the largest expenditure function for fiscal year 2000, *increasing* by $1.4 billion (13%) over fiscal year 1999. This expenditure function is 34% of total spending on a GAAP basis, increasing slightly from 33% in fiscal year 1999. Significant fluctuations occurred at several agencies. A $594 million increase in General Fund expenditures at the Department of Human Services (DHS) represents an increase in Health and Social Services programs and a decrease in social assistance programs. The Department of Public Aid showed a $347 million increase in General Fund spending. The increase is attributable to a change in the Medicaid accrual allocation for fiscal year 2000. The Medicaid assessment funds' expenditures increased by $369 million.

Education Expenditures

Education expenditures were once again the second largest expenditure function in the governmental funds for fiscal year 2000. Education expenditures increased $1.1 billion (15%) from fiscal year 1999 on a GAAP basis.

Significant education expenditure increases in fiscal year 2000 were at the State Board of Education where General Fund expenditures increased $244 million in the General Revenue Account, $51 million in the Common School Account, $388 million in the Education Assistance Account and $139 million in the federal programs. These increases reflect the State's continuing budgetary emphasis on education.

Social Assistance Expenditures

Social assistance expenditures decreased $590 million (28%) from the last fiscal year. The largest decrease occurred at the Department of Human Services in the General Fund ($594 million) because of the change from the Aid To Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) Program to the Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF) Program. The TANF Program imposes a time limit on assistance that has reduced expenditures.

General Government

General government expenditures increased $805 million (14%) from fiscal year 1999 to 2000. Expenditure increases occurred at the Secretary of State ($67 million) due to reallocation of expenditures from the Road Fund and at the

Department of Central Management Services due to the State Group Insurance Program. In addition, the Department of Revenue's expenditures increased $76 million in the Local Government Tax Fund and $69 million in the Local Government Distributive Fund. This growth was mainly attributable to larger payments to units of local government because of income tax revenue increases.

Internal Control

Each State agency's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control designed to ensure that the assets of the State are protected from loss, theft or misuse, and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The State's internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

On October 31, 1989 the Fiscal Controls and Internal Auditing Act (FCIAA) became law, requiring all State agency chief executive officers to annually certify the adequacy of internal controls in place within their agencies. The first annual certifications by State agency CEOs were due November 15, 1990. Subsequent certifications are due May 1st each year. The FCIAA also requires that certain agencies have a chief internal auditor with a specified minimum level of professional competency.

Budgetary Controls

The Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System **(SAMS)** provides the basis for receipt, expenditure and encumbrance reporting of all State treasury held funds with specific budgetary controls maintained on line-item expenditures for all appropriated funds. Appropriations (budget) and actual expenditure analysis for significant individual funds is provided in the Budgetary Schedules section of this report. A reconciliation between the GAAP and budgetary basis of accounting is presented in Note 2 of the financial statements. The budgetary system (i.e., SAMS) classifies funds into traditional groupings which do not conform with the fund type classifications set forth by the GASB; therefore, a reclassification of budget categories to GAAP financial statement fund types also is presented in Note 2.

The State of Illinois has a two-month "lapse period." During this time, July 1 to August 31, State agencies can expend funds appropriated in the prior fiscal year if encumbered by June 30. For all fund types, goods or services received prior to June 30 are recorded as liabilities and expenditures or expenses, whichever is appropriate. For governmental fund types, lapse period expenditures for goods or services encumbered as of June 30 and received prior to August 31 are reported with other encumbrances as reservations of June 30 fund balances and not as liabilities or expenditures.

Investment Management

The Illinois State Treasurer is responsible for investing all cash resources of the State, with the exception of those held by the retirement systems and certain debt service, enterprise, agency, universities' endowments and other locally-held funds. Of the five retirement systems, three pool their resources for investment and two invest their resources under investment master trustee arrangements with individual investment managers. The universities are granted independent powers to invest their funds which are held outside the State Treasury. Interest income earned on the cash resources received and invested by the State Treasurer is allocated to the various funds (where specified by law) based on the average daily cash balances invested. A comparison

with prior years of the State's investments (including component units) at June 30 is presented below.

State agencies had $4.8 billion more invested at June 30, 2000 than at June 30, 1999. The pension funds accounted for $4.8 billion of the investment increase.

Agreements signed between the State of Illinois and the Financial Management Service (FMS) of the U.S. Treasury since July 1993, set out procedures for drawing federal funds and methods for computing interest liabilities for programs subject to the federal Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA). Illinois submitted the fiscal year 1999 *CMIA Annual Report* in December 1999, and after review by FMS paid the federal government $2.4 million in State interest liabilities by the February 2000, due date.

Comparison of Investment Portfolios at June 30, (In millions)

	2000		1999		1998		1997	
Investment Type	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Corporate Equity Securities	$18,845	29%	$ 16,794	28%	$13,550	24%	$13,513	29%
Mutual Funds	11,698	18%	14,270	23%	15,962	28%	11,963	26%
U.S. Treasury & Agency Obligations	13,592	20%	8,563	14%	10,164	18%	8,151	17%
Corporate Debt Securities	5,542	8%	8,465	14%	5,981	12%	4,538	10%
Tangible Property	2,580	4%	2,502	4%	2,687	5%	2,631	6%
Repurchase Agreements	3,531	5%	4,259	7%	4,025	7%	3,197	7%
Commercial Paper	3,186	5%	3,147	5%	2,252	4%	1,833	4%
Investment Contracts/Security Lending Investment Pools	7,543	11%	2,912	5%	982	2%	844	1%
Totals	$66,517	100%	$ 60,912	100%	$55,603	100%	$46,670	100%

Cash Management

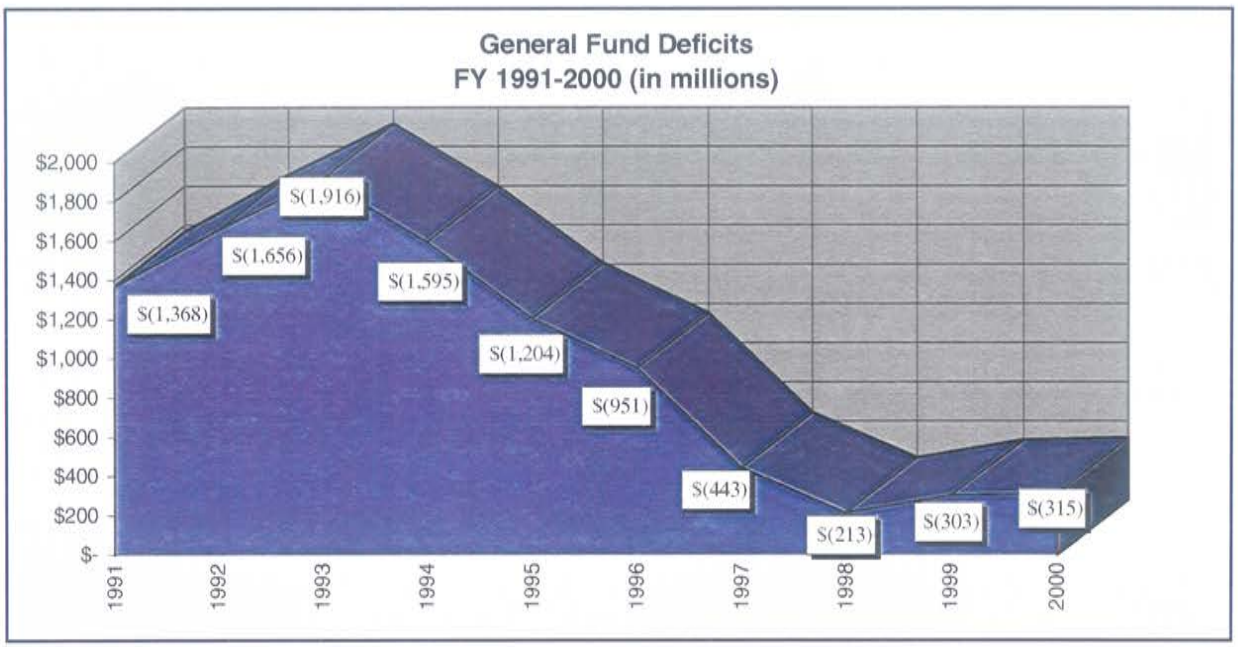
The State of Illinois' daily activities are operated on a "cash basis," where bills are paid with the available balances of cash on hand. As chief fiscal officer of the State of Illinois, the Comptroller maintains the State's central fiscal accounts and is responsible for ordering all payments into and out of the funds held by the State Treasurer. The State's end of year cash balance improved again in fiscal year 2000. The General Fund's available balance at June 30, 2000 was $1.517 billion, $166 million greater than the balance at June 30, 1999. The cash balance generally is affected by the same events previously discussed in the *General Governmental Functions* Section.

The General Fund includes the three school and General Revenue Fund accounts which administer about 40% of the State's annual expenditures. The General Revenue Account is also the State's basic operating fund, funding at least a portion of the operating budget of every major agency. Because of the sheer size of the General Revenue Fund, annual changes in the General Fund end-of-year available cash balance are usually governed by changes in the General Revenue Fund. For fiscal year 2000, however, all of the improvement in the cash balance occurred in the school funds.

General Fund

Many State programs are accounted for in the General Fund. As demonstrated by the tables on page I-24 (in millions), the State's GAAP basis financial position at June 30, 2000 worsened from fiscal year 1999. The *fund* deficit in the State's General Fund fell by $12 million on a GAAP basis (from a deficit $303 million to a deficit $315 million). On the *budgetary basis*, there was a $777 million fund balance at June 30, 2000 compared to a $503 million balance at June 30, 1999, a $274 million improvement.

The *undesignated* fund deficit on a GAAP basis improved by $281 million from a deficit of $775 million to a deficit of $494 million. Expenditures and transfers-out exceeded revenues and transfers-in to the General Fund by $12 million in fiscal year 2000.



Expendable Trust Funds

Total revenues for the State's expendable trust funds increased $31 million (1.9%) from $1.563 billion in fiscal year 1999 to $1.594 billion in fiscal year 2000. Total expenditures increased $49 million (4.0%) from $1.197 billion in 1999 to $1.246 billion in 2000.

By far the largest expendable trust fund is the State Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund (Trust Fund). The unemployment insurance (UI) system is a joint state-federal program designed to provide cash assistance to involuntarily unemployed workers regardless of need. During fiscal year 2000, the UI system provided 5.3 million weeks of benefits to laid off workers at an average weekly stipend for recipients of regular benefits of $243. The State is responsible for determining benefit levels and eligibility criteria, and for setting State UI tax levels sufficient to pay the benefits. The federal government provides all administrative funding and mandates minimal coverage requirements. A separate federal unemployment tax is assessed by the federal government to finance these administrative costs, provide a source of funds for states to borrow against during periods of high unemployment, and to pay the federal share of extended and emergency unemployment benefits.

Current year revenues exceeded expenditures by $128 million. The fund continues to be in a fiscally sound position, as demonstrated by its $2.438 billion fund balance at June 30, 2000. The fiscal health of the fund has been so good that legislation was signed into law in February 1996 that reduced the minimum tax rate to .5% from .6% and the maximum rate to 6.8% from 8.2%.

Investment Trust Funds

The State has two Investment Trust Funds: the Illinois Public Treasurers' External Investment Pool and the Deferred Lottery Prize Winners Trust Fund. The State's investment trust funds account for transactions, assets, liabilities and fund balances reserved for pool participants for depositors that are not part of the State's financial reporting entity. During fiscal year 2000, the Illinois Public Treasurers' External Investment Pool recorded $101 million of participants' deposits, $2.8 million of net investment loss and distributions to pool investors of $168.3 million. The Deferred Lottery Prize Winners Trust Fund

recorded investment income of $127.4 million and participants' withdrawals of $415 million.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are the State's "business-type" activities and include enterprise and internal service funds. Combined operating revenues for the State's enterprise funds increased $32.6 million (1.7%) from $1.883 billion in fiscal year 1999 to $1.916 billion in fiscal year 2000. Combined operating expenses were $1.402 billion, an increase of $51 million (3.7%) from fiscal year 1999. The increase in total enterprise fund expenses was the result of an increase in Local Government Health Insurance Reserve Fund and Teachers Health Insurance Security Fund benefit payments (Department of Central Management Services) of $48 million.

The State's internal service funds, which provide data processing, motor pool vehicles, telephone communications, printing services, self insurance and other services to State agencies, operated at a loss for fiscal year 2000. Combined internal service funds revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2000 were $1.143 billion and $909 million, respectively. This represents an increase of $48 million (4.4%) in revenues and an increase of $42 million (4.9%) in expenses from fiscal year 1999 to 2000. The increases in both revenues and expenditures are attributable to increased revenues and claims in the following funds: the Statistical Services Revolving Fund (charges for sales and services increased $8 million and cost of sales and services increased $12 million); the Health Insurance Reserve Fund (charges for sales and services increased $86 million and benefit payment increased $61 million); and the Communications Revolving Fund (charges for sales and services increased $4 million and total operating expenses increased $16 million).

Component Units

Universities. Illinois operates a comprehensive program of higher education, including nine State universities and support for a statewide network of 49 community colleges, 103 private, not-for-profit institutions, 20 proprietary institutions, and a student financial assistance program. During fiscal year 2000, university expenditures increased $513 million (11%) over 1999.

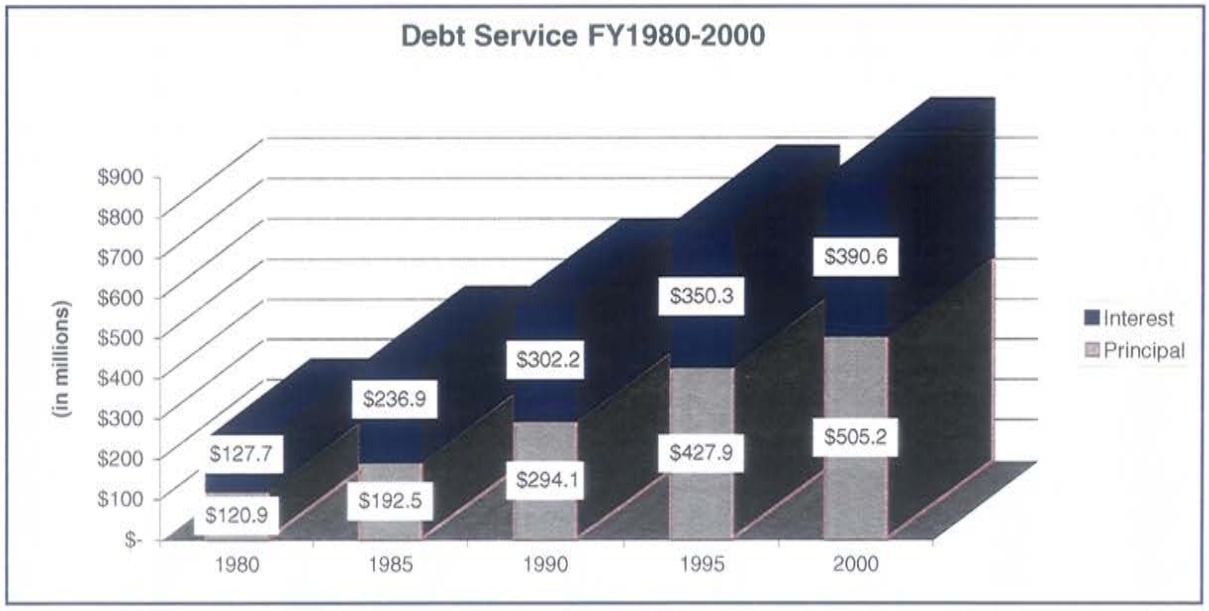
Proprietary. Certain business-type activities that are not a part of the primary government are included as component units. The largest proprietary component units in terms of assets are the Illinois Toll Highway Authority and the Illinois Housing Development Authority. Combined proprietary fund component units' operating revenues and expenses for the current fiscal year were $682 million and $554 million, respectively. This compares to revenues of $482 million and expenses of $352 million for fiscal year 1999.

Debt Administration

During June 1998, the Illinois general obligation bond rating was increased from "Aa3" to "Aa2" by Moody's Investors Service. Also, during June 1998, Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S & P") rating was increased to "AA" from "AA-". In June 2000, Fitch IBCA upgraded the State's General Obligation Rating from "AA" to "AA+" The higher bond ratings were attributed to the State's improved financial condition. Special obligation bond ratings remained the same, ranging from "AAA" by S & P for Build Illinois bonds to "A1" by Moody's for Civic Center bonds. Among the states, Illinois is a moderate debt state with outstanding general and special obligation bonds at June 30, 2000 totaling $8.483 billion. Bonds have been issued primarily to provide funds for acquisition and construction of capital facilities for higher education, public and mental health, correction and conservation purposes, and for maintenance

and construction of highway and waterway facilities. Bonds also have been issued to provide assistance to municipalities for construction of sewage treatment facilities, port districts, aquarium facilities, local schools, mass transportation and aviation purposes, and to fund research and development of coal and alternative energy sources.

General and special obligation bonds aggregating $860 million and $125 million, respectively, were issued during fiscal year 2000 at average interest rates ranging from 5.0% to 7.6%. This is an increase of $87.7 million and $65 million, respectively, from fiscal year 1999. Debt service principal and interest costs of $505.2 million and $390.6 million, respectively were paid in fiscal year 2000. The dramatic increase since fiscal year 1980 is displayed in the following chart:



In addition to general and special obligation bonds, Illinois has $5.475 billion of revenue bonds, $159.1 million of notes payable and $1.845 billion of other long-term obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2000.

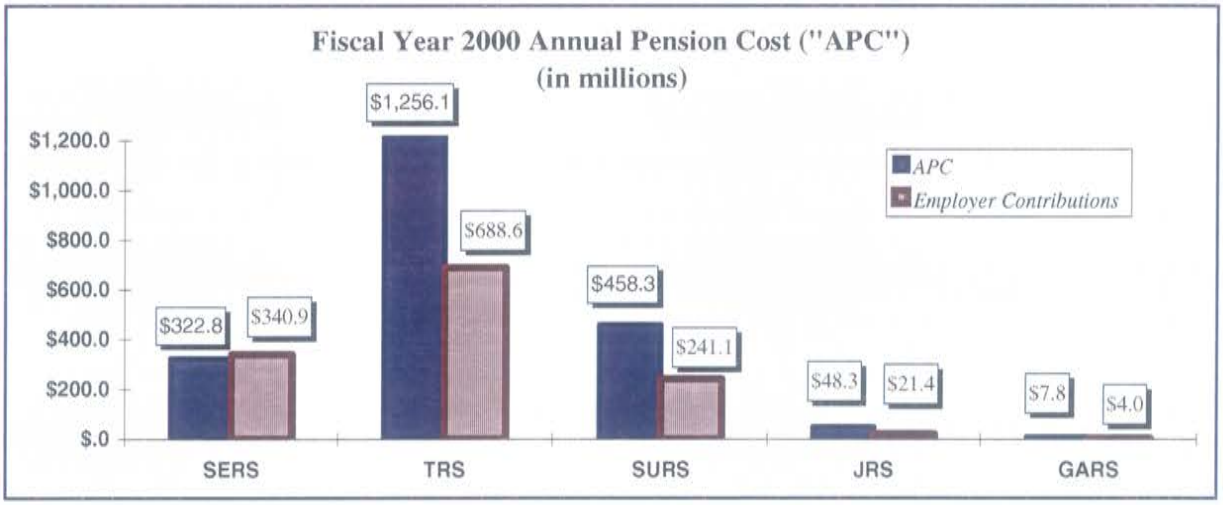
Retirement Systems

Total net assets of the State's five pension trust funds, on a "fair value" basis, aggregated $46 billion at June 30, 2000, an increase of $4.5 billion (11%) from the previous year. During fiscal year 1997, the State adopted GASB Statement 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers.* The statement requires, among other things, that assets be valued at *fair market value.*

The $4.5 billion increase in net assets can be explained by three accounts. Investments (at fair value) grew by $4.7 billion. $3.5 billion of the growth represented net appreciation in fair value and $1 billion represented new purchases of investments. The large investment increase was offset by a $1.4 billion increase in Other Liabilities at Teachers Retirement System (TRS) and Universities Retirement System. Other liabilities generally relate to securities lending transactions.

GASB Statement 27 focuses the reader of the State's CAFR on annual pension cost ("APC") in accordance with certain accounting parameters as compared to the amount contributed. The State retirement systems were underfunded by $797.4 million during fiscal year 2000 and this amount has been added to the Net Pension Obligation (NPO) in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group (See chart below). Of the $797.4 million, $567.5 million occurred at TRS where the APC was calculated to be $1.26 billion and employer contributions were $688.6 million.

During fiscal year 2000, all of the State systems were funded in accordance with the *statutory funding* requirement. The new law enacted in fiscal year 1996 provides for a 50-year funding plan with a 15 year phase-in and a "continuing appropriation." The continuing appropriation provides the Comptroller's Office with the authority to automatically provide funding to the pension systems based on actuarial cost requirements and amortization of the unfunded liability without being subject to the General Assembly's appropriation process. However, the State's 50-year funding plan does *not* meet the more stringent 40-year minimum amortization "parameters" required to be reported in the State's financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement 27.



Risk Management

The State's risk management program encompasses a wide range of State government activities. Generally, the State has elected to retain most exposures to risk, with only limited purchase of commercial insurance. Among the exceptions are coverage for real property at the James R. Thompson Center in Chicago, the State Retirement Systems building, and the Regional State Office complex in Collinsville. Limited commercial coverage for personal property

includes a small portion of the State's fleet of motor vehicles, certain telecommunications equipment, the fixed and rotary wing aircraft fleet, some State watercraft, selected items of electronic data processing equipment, a portion of the State's collection of fine art, as well as a small number of other property and liability exposures.

The State retains workers' compensation and auto liability exposures, including claims management. Other major retained risks include employee fidelity and surety, as well as general liability. The State's risk management program also includes legal representation and indemnification of employees sued for violation of civil and constitutional rights and other tort liabilities while acting in an official capacity.

Independent Audit

The Illinois Auditor General has performed an audit of the accompanying general purpose financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. His unqualified opinion appears at the beginning of the financial section of this report. In addition, the Illinois Auditor General is conducting an Audit pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Federal Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and the related U.S. Office of Management Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. This report is issued separately.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting ("Certificate") to the State of Illinois for its comprehensive annual financial report ("CAFR") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999. This is the sixteenth consecutive year that the State has received this prestigious award in governmental financial reporting. In order to be awarded a Certificate, the State of Illinois published an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate is valid for a period of one year only. As this current comprehensive annual financial report is expected to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, it is being submitted to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report was made possible by the due diligence of my staff, the Auditor General's Office and all State agencies who submitted timely information during this year's GAAP financial statement process. Their hard work and dedication has resulted in an excellent financial report of which we can be proud. I express my gratitude to all of those involved for this tremendous cooperative effort.

SEA Reporting

The Illinois Office of the Comptroller also wishes to express thanks to all the personnel at the reporting state agencies who, in good faith, engaged in a process to identify and report on the outcomes of their efforts in certain programs. The extent to which state government programs can affect certain, broader outcomes related to the quality of life of our citizens – such as the crime rate or income and poverty levels – varies from one program area to another. The review of their Service Effort and Accomplishments you see here is the product of their labor. I would also like to thank the University of Illinois at Springfield and their staff for their contributions.

Sincerely,

Daniel W. Hynes
Comptroller

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of Illinois

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 1999

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.

Anne Spray Kinney
President

Jeffrey L. Esser
Executive Director

Legislative Branch

- Senate
- House of Representatives
- Auditor General William Holland

Legislative Support Agencies

- Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
- Economic and Fiscal Commission
- Commission on Integovernmental Cooperation
- Legislative Audit Commission
- Legislative Information System
- Legislative Printing Unit
- Legislative Reference Bureau
- Legislative Research Bureau
- Legislative Space Needs Commission
- Pension Laws Commission

Pension Systems

- General Assembly Retirement System
- Judges' Retirement System
- State Employees' Retirement System
- State Universities Retirement System
- Teachers' Retirement System

Executive Branch

- Secretary of State Jesse White
- Treasurer Judy Baar Topinka
- Governor George H. Ryan
- Lieutenant Governor Corinne Wood
- Comptroller Daniel W. Hynes
- Attorney General Jim Ryan

Civil Administrative Code Departments

- Aging
- Agriculture
- Central Management Services
- Children and Family Services
- Commerce and Community Affairs
- Corrections
- Employment Security
- Financial Institutions
- Human Rights
- Human Services
- Insurance
- Labor
- Lottery
- Natural Resources
- Nuclear Safety
- Professional Regulation
- Pubic Aid
- Public Health
- Revenue
- State Police
- Transportation
- Veterans' Affairs

Bureau of the Budget

- State Board of Elections
- Department of Military Affairs
- Other Agencies, Boards & Authorities
- Regulatory Boards
- Public Safety Agencies
- Financing Authorities *
- Environmental Agencies
- Miscellaneous Agencies

Education

- State Board of Education
- Student Assistance Commission
- Board of Higher Education
- Community College Board
- Mathematics and Science Academy
- University of Illinois *
- Southern Illinois University *
- Chicago State University *
- Eastern Illinois University *
- Governors State University *
- Northeastern Illinois University *
- Western Illinois University *
- Illinois State University *
- Northern Illinois University *

* Component Unit -not part of Primary Government

Judicial Branch

- Supreme Court

Courts Commission

- Judicial Inquiry Board
- Apellate Court
- Circuit Court
- Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
- Board of Admissions
- State Appellate Defender
- Attorney Registration
- State Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

FINANCIAL SECTION

The Financial Section includes the Auditor General's report, the general purpose financial statements and the combining and individual fund and account group statements and schedules.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
WILLIAM G. HOLLAND
AUDITOR GENERAL

Honorable James "Pate" Philip, President of the Senate
Honorable Michael J. Madigan, Speaker of the House
Members of the General Assembly
Honorable George Ryan, Governor
Honorable Daniel Hynes, Comptroller

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the State of Illinois as of and for the year ended June 30, 2000 as listed in the foregoing Table of Contents for Section II. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the State's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general-purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general-purpose financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall general-purpose financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements listed in the foregoing Table of Contents for Section II present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State of Illinois as of June 30, 2000, and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types and nonexpendable trust funds for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued a report dated January 31, 2001, on our consideration of the State of Illinois' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The required supplementary information as listed in the foregoing Table of Contents for Section II is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General Purpose Financial Statements provide a summary overview of the financial position of all funds and account groups and of the operating results by fund type. They also serve as an introduction of the more detailed statements and schedules that follow.

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State of Illinois

Combined Balance Sheet - All Fund Types, Account Groups and Discretely Presented Component Units

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types				Proprietary Fund Types		Fiduciary Fund Type
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Enterprise	Internal Service	Trust and Agency
ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS							
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 991,345	$ 3,892,151	$ 787,425	$ 608,860	$ 143,049	$ 99,765	$ 4,089,388
Investments	842,053	475	117,027	1	240,319		54,325,283
Receivables, net:							
Taxes	892,423	390,174					317,000
Intergovernmental	1,003,978	506,462		3,386	10,898	860	7,819
Other	39,633	209,003	4,100	6,086	52,352	2,371	1,626,703
Due from other funds	539,747	369,605	1,018	9,059	50,782	159,975	70,617
Due from component units	15,704	2,771				3,183	1,994
Due from primary government							
Inventories	33,719	32,414			5,454	14,720	
Prepaid expenses					269	1,521	
Loans and notes receivable, net	12,171	876,968	25,500		1,274,889		63
Restricted assets ($94,455 cash equivalents)					246,800	108	
Property, plant and equipment, net					4,275	40,718	22,462
Other assets	9,470	15,170					1,247,922
Other debits:							
Amount available in debt service funds for:							
Retirement of general obligation bonds							
Retirement of special obligation bonds							
Retirement of other obligations							
Amount to be provided for:							
Retirement of general obligation bonds							
Retirement of special obligation bonds							
Retirement of other obligations							
Pension liabilities							
Total assets and other debits	$ 4,380,243	$ 6,295,193	$ 935,070	$ 627,392	$ 2,029,087	$ 323,221	$ 61,709,251
LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,808,186	$ 485,487	$ 57	$ 98,691	$ 102,998	$ 163,483	$ 909,428
Intergovernmental payables	1,134,700	1,105,251		13,644	1	125	347,300
Due to other funds	354,305	723,162		1,498	5,526	3,855	112,457
Due to component units	88,692	16,228	884	14		27	30
Due to primary government							
Deferred revenues	309,435	249,215		2,832	9,402		3,205
Liabilities payable from restricted assets		4,125					
Depository and other liabilities		100	339	323	27,761	11,275	5,832,291
Notes payable					100,594		
Net pension obligation							
General obligation bonds payable							
Special obligation bonds payable							
Revenue bonds payable					1,459,017		20,052
Other obligations					160,712	2,375	
Total liabilities	4,695,318	2,583,568	1,280	117,002	1,866,011	181,140	7,224,763
Equity and other credits:							
Contributed capital						19,275	
Investment in fixed assets							
Retained earnings:							
Reserved					133,758		
Unreserved					29,318	122,806	
Fund balances (deficits):							
Reserved for:							
Employees' pension benefits							46,023,081
External investment pool participants							4,320,618
Other	178,949	2,370,422	24,551	1,042,498			2,440,072
Unreserved:							
Designated		8,696	909,239				1,653,725
Undesignated (deficit)	(494,024)	1,332,507		(532,108)			46,992
Total equity (deficit) and other credits	(315,075)	3,711,625	933,790	510,390	163,076	142,081	54,484,488
Total liabilities, equity and other credits	$ 4,380,243	$ 6,295,193	$ 935,070	$ 627,392	$ 2,029,087	$ 323,221	$ 61,709,251

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Account Groups		Total (Memorandum Only)		Total (Memorandum Only)
General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations	Primary Government	Component Units	Reporting Entity
		$ 10,611,983	$ 832,228	$ 11,444,211
		55,525,158	2,688,575	58,213,733
		1,599,597		1,599,597
		1,533,403	12,859	1,546,262
		1,940,248	222,060	2,162,308
		1,200,803	39,437	1,240,240
		23,652		23,652
			103,186	103,186
		86,307	44,267	130,574
		1,790	36,241	38,031
		2,189,591	1,976,961	4,166,552
		246,908	283,465	530,373
$ 5,746,650		5,814,105	8,037,997	13,852,102
		1,272,562	112,450	1,385,012
	$ 469,263	469,263		469,263
	457,135	457,135		457,135
	7,392	7,392		7,392
	6,130,181	6,130,181		6,130,181
	1,426,208	1,426,208		1,426,208
	1,838,088	1,838,088		1,838,088
	12,913,098	12,913,098		12,913,098
$ 5,746,650	$ 23,241,365	$ 105,287,472	$ 14,389,726	$ 119,677,198
		$ 4,568,330	$ 848,000	$ 5,416,330
		2,601,021	1,676	2,602,697
		1,200,803	39,437	1,240,240
		105,875		105,875
			23,079	23,079
		574,089	79,325	653,414
		4,125	29,671	33,796
		5,872,089	218,163	6,090,252
		100,594	58,512	159,106
	$ 12,913,098	12,913,098		12,913,098
	6,599,444	6,599,444		6,599,444
	1,883,343	1,883,343		1,883,343
		1,479,069	3,995,481	5,474,550
	1,845,480	2,008,567	283,376	2,291,943
	23,241,365	39,910,447	5,576,720	45,487,167
		19,275	37,604	56,879
$ 5,746,650		5,746,650	5,194,604	10,941,254
		133,758	310,771	444,529
		152,124	1,372,435	1,524,559
		46,023,081		46,023,081
		4,320,618		4,320,618
		6,056,492	1,842,753	7,899,245
		2,571,660	36,731	2,608,391
		353,367	18,108	371,475
5,746,650		65,377,025	8,813,006	74,190,031
$ 5,746,650	$ 23,241,365	$ 105,287,472	$ 14,389,726	$ 119,677,198

State of Illinois

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - All Governmental Fund Types, Expendable Trust Funds and Discretely Presented Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types				Fiduciary Fund Type
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Expendable Trust
REVENUES					
Income taxes	$ 8,855,410	$ 820,038			
Sales taxes	6,021,670	2,187,527			
Motor fuel taxes		1,342,733			
Public utility taxes	1,079,693	413,196			
Other taxes	1,467,911	689,997			$ 1,156,859
Federal government	5,143,556	4,971,615	$ 75	$ 7,663	16,256
Licenses and fees	72,770	1,446,561	234		7,146
Interest and other investment income	239,800	84,190	51,603	475	271,912
Other	1,030,519	873,657	1,365	17,536	142,334
Total revenues	23,911,329	12,829,514	53,277	25,674	1,594,507
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Health and social services	10,945,917	1,362,443	605	923	347
Education	6,676,480	1,641,214		350,216	
General government	1,734,990	4,941,032	86	71,049	60,848
Social assistance	364,791	1,131,164			1,179,911
Transportation	63,242	3,047,528		179,328	
Public protection and justice	1,626,691	379,868		350	4,279
Natural resources and recreation	171,320	302,559	1,222	39,228	358
Debt service:					
Principal	13,468	5,666	510,378		
Interest	35,259	14,189	398,001	18	
Capital outlays	125,478	125,513	507	292,729	530
Total expenditures	21,757,636	12,951,176	910,799	933,841	1,246,273
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,153,693	(121,662)	(857,522)	(908,167)	348,234
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES					
Proceeds from general/special obligation bond issues				988,143	
Proceeds from certificates of participation				34,155	
Operating transfers-in	1,604,152	2,892,432	963,093	9,854	1,092
Operating transfers from component units		174			
Operating transfers-out	(2,470,392)	(2,434,594)	(97)	(17,923)	(11,887)
Operating transfers to component units	(1,307,919)	(36,761)		(75,436)	
Operating transfers to primary government					
Capital lease financing	7,993	10,194			
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(2,166,166)	431,445	962,996	938,793	(10,795)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(12,473)	309,783	105,474	30,626	337,439
Fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as previously reported	(302,602)	3,570,692	828,316	479,764	3,790,819
Restatement of fund balances		(168,850)			
Fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as restated	(302,602)	3,401,842	828,316	479,764	3,790,819
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (315,075)	$ 3,711,625	$ 933,790	$ 510,390	$ 4,128,258

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Total (Memorandum Only) Primary Government	Component Units	Total (Memorandum Only) Reporting Entity
$ 9,675,448		$ 9,675,448
8,209,197		8,209,197
1,342,733		1,342,733
1,492,889		1,492,889
3,314,767	$ 28,859	3,343,626
10,139,165	12,748	10,151,913
1,526,711	34	1,526,745
647,980	2,835	650,815
2,065,411	7,545	2,072,956
38,414,301	52,021	38,466,322
12,310,235	1,272	12,311,507
8,667,910	10	8,667,920
6,808,005	15,252	6,823,257
2,675,866		2,675,866
3,290,098		3,290,098
2,011,188		2,011,188
514,687	1,969	516,656
529,512	96	529,608
447,467	190	447,657
544,757	33	544,790
37,799,725	18,822	37,818,547
614,576	33,199	647,775
988,143		988,143
34,155		34,155
5,470,623		5,470,623
174		174
(4,934,893)	(8,052)	(4,942,945)
(1,420,116)		(1,420,116)
	(1)	(1)
18,187		18,187
156,273	(8,053)	148,220
770,849	25,146	795,995
8,366,989	205,047	8,572,036
(168,850)		(168,850)
8,198,139	205,047	8,403,186
$ 8,968,988	$ 230,193	$ 9,199,181

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) All Budgeted Fund Groups (See Note 2)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Funds			Highway Funds		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES						
Income taxes	$ 8,600,000	$ 8,894,349	$ 294,349			
Sales taxes	5,770,000	6,026,859	256,859			
Motor fuel taxes				$ 1,270,146	$ 1,291,593	$ 21,447
Public utility taxes	1,000,000	874,068	(125,932)			
Federal government	3,673,000	3,755,824	82,824	695,869	853,656	157,787
Other	1,805,000	2,175,129	370,129	843,656	1,093,511	249,855
Less:						
Refunds	46,065	43,421	(2,644)	19,309	17,711	(1,598)
Total revenues	20,801,935	21,682,808	880,873	2,790,362	3,221,049	430,687
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services	9,459,667	9,386,537	(73,130)			
Education	7,918,304	7,877,459	(40,845)			
General government	1,477,192	1,462,306	(14,886)	234,397	219,165	(15,232)
Transportation	79,219	66,740	(12,479)	2,740,778	2,719,383	(21,395)
Social assistance	230,802	220,329	(10,473)	2,000	1,507	(493)
Public protection and justice	1,662,596	1,624,115	(38,481)	52,733	52,732	(1)
Natural resources and recreation	179,400	177,801	(1,599)			
Debt service:						
Principal						
Interest						
Capital outlays	81,429	59,344	(22,085)	28,226	27,400	(826)
Total expenditures	21,088,609	20,874,631	(213,978)	3,058,134	3,020,187	(37,947)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(286,674)	808,177	1,094,851	(267,772)	200,862	468,634
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Proceeds from general and special obligation bond issues						
Operating transfers-in	3,601,000	3,789,776	188,776	1,344,172	1,345,146	974
Operating transfers-out	(4,323,933)	(4,323,933)	-	(1,478,222)	(1,478,222)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(722,933)	(534,157)	188,776	(134,050)	(133,076)	974
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts						
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(1,009,607)	274,020	1,283,627	(401,822)	67,786	469,608
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as previously reported	502,575	502,575	-	834,852	834,852	-
Reclassifications between budgetary/nonbudgetary funds-net						
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as reclassified	502,575	502,575	-	834,852	834,852	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (507,032)	$ 776,595	$ 1,283,627	$ 433,030	$ 902,638	$ 469,608

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Special State Funds			Bond Financed Funds			Debt Service Funds		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 1,903,153	$ 1,903,153	$ -						
579,449	606,588	27,139						
71,270	64,690	(6,580)						
394,044	401,299	7,255						
1,683,142	1,678,469	(4,673)				$ 340	$ 60	$ (280)
3,851,891	4,543,165	691,274				20,903	21,158	255
1,146,851	1,141,303	(5,548)						
7,336,098	8,056,061	719,963				21,243	21,218	(25)
2,503,663	2,135,493	(368,170)						
476,682	426,052	(50,630)	$ 360,519	$ 359,553	$ (966)			
4,460,097	4,160,675	(299,422)	95,244	87,344	(7,900)			
268,242	244,932	(23,310)	128,486	128,486				
22,709	21,771	(938)						
314,540	240,950	(73,590)	350	350	-			
506,879	433,531	(73,348)	62,029	57,123	(4,906)			
						259,332	258,289	(1,043)
						723,893	716,143	(7,750)
10,000	9,173	(827)	318,556	307,515	(11,041)			
8,562,812	7,672,577	(890,235)	965,184	940,371	(24,813)	983,225	974,432	(8,793)
(1,226,714)	383,484	1,610,198	(965,184)	(940,371)	24,813	(961,982)	(953,214)	8,768
			750,000	988,144	238,144			
1,632,931	1,816,737	183,806				913,978	949,252	35,274
(1,821,842)	(1,821,842)	-						
(188,911)	(5,105)	183,806	750,000	988,144	238,144	913,978	949,252	35,274
(129,485)	(129,485)	-						
(1,545,110)	248,894	1,794,004	(215,184)	47,773	262,957	(48,004)	(3,962)	44,042
1,664,159	1,664,159	-	518,595	518,595	-	461,819	461,819	-
(975)	(975)	-						
1,663,184	1,663,184	-	518,595	518,595	-	461,819	461,819	-
$ 118,074	$ 1,912,078	$ 1,794,004	$ 303,411	$ 566,368	$ 262,957	$ 413,815	$ 457,857	$ 44,042

(continued)

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) All Budgeted Fund Groups (See Note 2)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Federal Trust Funds			Revolving Funds		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES						
Income taxes						
Sales taxes						
Motor fuel taxes						
Public utility taxes						
Federal government	$ 2,706,236	$ 2,443,227	$ (263,009)			
Other	132,275	105,063	(27,212)	$ 280,115	$ 283,975	$ 3,860
Less:						
Refunds	2,840	353	(2,487)	8,104	40	(8,064)
Total revenues	2,835,671	2,547,937	(287,734)	272,011	283,935	11,924
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services	808,646	694,550	(114,096)			
Education	1,410,930	1,081,005	(329,925)			
General government	633,219	300,964	(332,255)	296,939	260,689	(36,250)
Transportation	88,325	88,325		1,000	1,000	-
Social assistance	364,490	214,090	(150,400)			
Public protection and justice	285,378	94,263	(191,115)	50,712	46,711	(4,001)
Natural resources and recreation	65,520	41,084	(24,436)			
Debt service:						
Principal						
Interest						
Capital outlays	11,379	4,815	(6,564)	4,337	2,795	(1,542)
Total expenditures	3,667,887	2,519,096	(1,148,791)	352,988	311,195	(41,793)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(832,216)	28,841	861,057	(80,977)	(27,260)	53,717
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Proceeds from general and special obligation bond issues						
Operating transfers-in	1,059	60,245	59,186	462	1,482	1,020
Operating transfers-out	(1,152)	(1,152)	-	(50)	(50)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(93)	59,093	59,186	412	1,432	1,020
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(3,943)	(3,943)	-			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(836,252)	83,991	920,243	(80,565)	(25,828)	54,737
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as previously reported	(121,354)	(121,354)	-	48,182	48,182	-
Reclassifications between budgetary/nonbudgetary funds-net	1,230	1,230	-			
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as reclassified	(120,124)	(120,124)	-	48,182	48,182	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (956,376)	$ (36,133)	$ 920,243	$ (32,383)	$ 22,354	$ 54,737

State Trust Funds			Total (Memorandum Only)		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
			$ 10,503,153	$ 10,797,502	$ 294,349
$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -	6,737,506	7,021,504	283,998
27,506	27,506	-	1,368,922	1,383,789	14,867
			1,394,044	1,275,367	(118,677)
231,504	103,705	(127,799)	8,990,091	8,834,941	(155,150)
492,688	742,335	249,647	7,426,528	8,964,336	1,537,808
1,300	1,290	(10)	1,224,469	1,204,118	(20,351)
1,138,455	1,260,313	121,858	35,195,775	37,073,321	1,877,546
53,473	40,040	(13,433)	12,825,449	12,256,620	(568,829)
200,738	117,743	(82,995)	10,367,173	9,861,812	(505,361)
190,796	159,658	(31,138)	7,387,884	6,650,801	(737,083)
			3,306,050	3,248,866	(57,184)
192,001	155,225	(36,776)	812,002	612,922	(199,080)
3,575	2,433	(1,142)	2,369,884	2,061,554	(308,330)
4,722	1,761	(2,961)	818,550	711,300	(107,250)
			259,332	258,289	(1,043)
			723,893	716,143	(7,750)
2,760	1,722	(1,038)	456,687	412,764	(43,923)
648,065	478,582	(169,483)	39,326,904	36,791,071	(2,535,833)
490,390	781,731	291,341	(4,131,129)	282,250	4,413,379
			750,000	988,144	238,144
5,000	5,000	-	7,498,602	7,967,638	469,036
(116,836)	(116,836)	-	(7,742,035)	(7,742,035)	-
(111,836)	(111,836)	-	506,567	1,213,747	707,180
(622,762)	(622,762)	-	(756,190)	(756,190)	-
(244,208)	47,133	291,341	(4,380,752)	739,807	5,120,559
151,981	151,981	-	4,060,809	4,060,809	-
4,755	4,755	-	5,010	5,010	-
156,736	156,736	-	4,065,819	4,065,819	-
$ (87,472)	$ 203,869	$ 291,341	$ (314,933)	$ 4,805,626	$ 5,120,559

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings/Fund Balances - All Proprietary Fund Types, Nonexpendable Trust Funds, and Discretely Presented Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Proprietary Fund Type		Fiduciary Fund Type	Total (Memorandum Only Primary Government		Total (Memorandum Only) Reporting Entity
	Enterprise	Internal Service	Non-expendable Trust		Component Units	
OPERATING REVENUES						
Charges for sales and services	$ 1,770,175	$ 1,193,741	$ 38	2,963,954	$ 386,837	$ 3,350,791
Interest and other investment income	119,092	28	172	119,292	119,038	238,330
Other	26,776	5,879	7	32,662	175,723	208,385
Total operating revenues	1,916,043	1,199,648	217	3,115,908	681,598	3,797,506
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of sales and services	151,171	254,501		405,672	101,041	506,713
Benefit payments and refunds	215,949	651,416		867,365	71,367	938,732
Prizes and claims	798,866			798,866		798,866
Interest	81,792	2		81,794	6,205	87,999
General and administrative	121,806	31,812	21	153,639	242,305	395,944
Depreciation	1,589	14,066		15,655	132,154	147,809
Other	30,478	8,118		38,596	1,421	40,017
Total operating expenses	1,401,651	959,915	21	2,361,587	554,493	2,916,080
Operating income	514,392	239,733	196	754,321	127,105	881,426
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Interest and investment income	3,666	2,766	456	6,888	57,456	64,344
Interest expense	(1,203)	(247)		(1,450)	(180,923)	(182,373)
Other revenues	272	347		619	5,846	6,465
Other expenses	(303)	(1,293)		(1,596)		(1,596)
Income before operating transfers	516,824	241,306	652	758,782	9,484	768,266
Operating transfers-in	10,259	2,040	842	13,141	8,052	21,193
Operating transfers from primary government					17,324	17,324
Operating transfers-out	(541,702)	(7,084)	(85)	(548,871)		(548,871)
Operating transfers to component units		(239,306)		(239,306)		(239,306)
Operating transfers to primary government					(170)	(170)
Net income (loss)	(14,619)	(3,044)	1,409	(16,254)	34,690	18,436
Retained earnings/fund balances July 1,1999	177,695	125,850	11,122	314,667	1,648,983	1,963,650
RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30,2000	$ 163,076	$ 122,806	$ 12,531	$ 298,413	$ 1,683,673	$ 1,982,086

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Combined Statement of Cash Flows - All Proprietary Fund Types, Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Discretely Presented Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Proprietary Fund Type		Fiduciary Fund Type	Total (Memorandum Only)		Total (Memorandum Only)
	Enterprise	Internal Service	Nonexpendable Trust	Primary Government	Component Units	Reporting Entity
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash received from sales and services	$ 1,813,248	$ 1,180,639	$ 38	$ 2,993,925	$ 638,391	$ 3,632,316
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(368,334)	(874,874)		(1,243,208)	(124,469)	(1,367,677)
Cash payments to employees for services	(111,531)	(56,599)		(168,130)	(91,041)	(259,171)
Cash payments for lottery prizes	(784,229)			(784,229)		(784,229)
Cash receipts from other operating activities	204,974	74	21	205,069	183,012	388,081
Cash payments for other operating activities	(368,800)	(1,030)	(20)	(369,850)	(455,492)	(825,342)
Net cash provided by operating activities	385,328	248,210	39	633,577	150,401	783,978
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds and other borrowings	199,317			199,317	375,230	574,547
Principal paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings	(39,980)	(94)		(40,074)	(362,425)	(402,499)
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings	(1,241)			(1,241)	(125,380)	(126,621)
Operating transfers-in from other funds	10,279	2,040	442	12,761	8,052	20,813
Operating transfers from primary government					21,404	21,404
Operating transfers-out to other funds	(519,202)	(7,088)	(55)	(526,345)		(526,345)
Operating transfers to component units		(239,306)		(239,306)		(239,306)
Operating transfers to primary government					(156)	(156)
Other noncapital financing activities	(44)			(44)	3,286	3,242
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(350,871)	(244,448)	387	(594,932)	(79,989)	(674,921)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds	16	312		328		328
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,448)	(12,160)		(13,608)	(198,178)	(211,786)
Principal paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(5,764)	(2,837)		(8,601)	(27,835)	(36,436)
Interest paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(7)	(148)		(155)	(48,959)	(49,114)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		40		40	1,404	1,444
Other capital and related financing activities		(4)		(4)	64	60
Net cash (used) in capital and related financing activities	(7,203)	(14,797)		(22,000)	(273,504)	(295,504)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Purchase of investment securities	(363,626)		(70)	(363,696)	(2,027,641)	(2,391,337)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities	207,356			207,356	2,184,959	2,392,315
Interest and dividends on investments	19,724	2,839	597	23,160	72,216	95,376
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(136,546)	2,839	527	(133,180)	229,534	96,354
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(109,292)	(8,196)	953	(116,535)	26,442	(90,093)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	321,124	107,961	9,801	438,886	378,802	817,688
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 211,832	$ 99,765	$ 10,754	$ 322,351	$ 405,244	$ 727,595
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheet:						
Total cash and cash equivalents per the balance sheet	$ 143,049	$ 99,765	$ 10,754	$ 253,568	832,228	$ 1,085,796
Add: restricted cash equivalents	68,783			68,783	25,672	94,455
Less: nonproprietary component units					(452,656)	(452,656)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 211,832	$ 99,765	$ 10,754	$ 322,351	$ 405,244	$ 727,595
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
OPERATING INCOME	$ 514,392	$ 239,733	$ 196	$ 754,321	$ 127,105	$ 881,426
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation	1,589	14,066		15,655	132,154	147,809
Provision for uncollectible accounts	2,492	(130)		2,362	2,559	4,921
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(199,289)	(1,017)	(1)	(200,307)	(144,075)	(344,382)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	(136)	(3,149)		(3,285)	163	(3,122)
(Increase) decrease in due from primary government		120		120		120
(Increase) decrease in due from component units		909		909		909
(Increase) decrease in inventory	85	(2,185)		(2,100)		(2,100)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	26	(415)		(389)	287	(102)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liability	19,488	14,924		34,412	28,091	62,503
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payables	(1)	(122)	1	(122)	(5,170)	(5,292)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(438)	769		331	19	350
Increase (decrease) In due to primary government		6		6	6	12
Increase (decrease) in due to component units		2		2		2
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(1,764)	(15,398)		(17,162)	894	(16,268)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	53,019	97		53,116	15,500	68,616
Other	(4,135)		(157)	(4,292)	(7,132)	(11,424)
Total adjustments	(129,064)	8,477	(157)	(120,744)	23,296	(97,448)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 385,328	$ 248,210	$ 39	$ 633,577	$ 150,401	$ 783,978

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets - Pension and Investment Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	Total (Memorandum Only)
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Employer	$ 1,310,661		$ 1,310,661
Plan Members	1,035,750		1,035,750
Other	42,011		42,011
Total Contributions	2,388,422		2,388,422
Participants' deposits, net		$ 100,971	100,971
Total contributions and participants' deposits, net	2,388,422	100,971	2,489,393
Investment income:			
Interest and other investment income	1,516,147	298,463	1,814,610
Net appreciation (depreciation) of investments	3,510,376	(57,158)	3,453,218
Investment expense	(205,295)	(2,804)	(208,099)
Net investment income	4,821,228	238,501	5,059,729
Total additions	7,209,650	339,472	7,549,122
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefit payments and refunds	2,580,732		2,580,732
Participants' withdrawals, net	48,338	415,012	463,350
Interest expense	1,398		1,398
Distributions to pool investors		168,257	168,257
Depreciation	2,078		2,078
General and administration	27,747		27,747
Other	42		42
Total deductions	2,660,335	583,269	3,243,604
Net additions (deductions)	4,549,315	(243,797)	4,305,518
Fund balances reserved for employees' pension benefits and external investment pool participants, July 1, 1999	41,473,766	4,564,415	46,038,181
FUND BALANCES RESERVED FOR EMPLOYEES' PENSION BENEFITS AND EXTERNAL INVESTMENT POOL PARTICIPANTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 46,023,081	$ 4,320,618	$ 50,343,699

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Combining Statement of Changes in Fund Balances - University Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Component Units					
	Chicago State University	Eastern Illinois University	Governors State University	Northeastern Illinois University	Western Illinois University	Illinois State University
REVENUES AND OTHER ADDITIONS						
Unrestricted current fund revenues	$ 25,292	$ 67,810	$ 29,109	$ 28,591	$ 85,861	$ 142,608
Federal and local grants and contracts-restricted	16,532	6,685	9,016	11,002	12,985	12,479
State grants and contracts-restricted		4,155	2,401	781		8,061
Other state sources		74			1,433	
Private gifts, grants and contracts-restricted	505	4,277	1,063	2,670	4,964	10,499
Investment income	52	4,348	163	76	1,982	2,379
Realized gain on investments-restricted (net)						321
Interest and fees on loans receivable	320	26		108	38	222
Expended for plant facilities:						
Current funds		6,437	2,351	6,095	9,832	20,945
Plant funds	14,580	3,414		845	1,848	1,602
Other			(98)			
Retirement of long-term obligations		1,016		1,048	1,141	4,263
Other	25	5,048	476	1,141	13,167	2,877
Total revenues and other additions	57,306	103,290	44,481	52,357	133,251	206,256
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS						
Educational and general expenditures	86,822	115,366	65,487	86,025	138,675	233,106
Auxiliary enterprises expenditures	3,580	20,408	1,108	2,167	29,446	37,498
Hospital expenditures						
Independent operations expenditures		959				
Foundation expenditures	1,081			305	4,172	
Indirect costs recovered		330		384	831	629
Refunds of grants and adjustments to grants						
Loan cancellation and write-offs	25	100	122	58	46	232
Change in allowance for uncollectible notes	143			53	(9)	(30)
Administrative and collection cost	32	36	152	40	65	22
Expended for plant facilities (including noncapitalized expenditures of $42,548)	6,488	8,387		1,146	6,346	7,356
Retirement of long-term obligations		3,292		573	3,609	5,648
Disposal of plant facilities	1,292	10,306	1,795	3,670	2,867	605
Other	3,568	1,428			12,544	8,125
Total expenditures and other deductions	103,031	160,612	68,664	94,421	198,592	293,191
TRANSFERS-ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)						
Student loan matching grants						(4)
Nonmandatory transfers:						
Operating transfers-in		28		38		
Operating transfers from primary government	54,078	67,351	34,256	54,805	81,668	118,086
Operating transfers-out		(5)			(7)	(51)
Operating transfers to primary government						
Other	(2,095)	(2,671)	(8,692)	(38)	(10,754)	(842)
Total transfers-additions	51,983	64,703	25,564	54,805	70,907	117,189
Net increase (decrease)	6,258	7,381	1,381	12,741	5,566	30,254
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	80,642	180,608	75,959	119,438	234,843	436,228
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 86,900	$ 187,989	$ 77,340	$ 132,179	$ 240,409	$ 466,482

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Component Units (continued)			
Northern Illinois University	Southern Illinois University	University of Illinois	Total
$ 154,205	$ 479,985	$ 1,065,739	$ 2,079,200
16,740	50,542	386,735	522,716
	9,475	77,055	101,928
8,448			9,955
16,251	69,414	209,349	318,992
3,650	8,581	38,816	60,047
976		49,308	50,605
182	404	1,451	2,751
41,999	12,691	105,877	206,227
10,152	4,834	82,926	120,201
		73,451	73,353
44,318	4,811	23,839	80,436
1,618	11,349	331,149	366,850
298,539	652,086	2,445,695	3,993,261
253,130	555,493	2,085,037	3,619,141
53,567	60,679	164,788	373,241
		272,590	272,590
		6,744	7,703
5,246		31,337	42,141
2,114	4,826	92,840	101,954
	433	4,551	4,984
83	82	451	1,199
54	134	6	351
205	184	2,082	2,818
42,141	28,474	108,678	209,016
16,351	8,100	55,507	93,080
4,671	2,430	69,957	97,593
40,809	12,419	290,651	369,544
418,371	673,254	3,185,219	5,195,355
			(4)
	2,676	194	2,936
153,980	94,220	983,654	1,642,098
(86)		(2,787)	(2,936)
		(3)	(3)
(16,701)	(16,542)	(1,420)	(59,755)
137,193	80,354	979,638	1,582,336
17,361	59,186	240,114	380,242
428,729	820,692	4,082,445	6,459,584
$ 446,090	$ 879,878	$ 4,322,559	$ 6,839,826

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of University Current Funds - Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes University Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Unrestricted					
	Chicago State University	Eastern Illinois University	Governors State University	Northeastern Illinois University	Western Illinois University	Illinois State Unversity
REVENUES						
Tuition and fees	$ 18,920	$ 38,743	$ 11,541	$ 22,901	$ 33,570	$ 74,105
Federal and local grants and contracts		192		321		417
State grants and contracts		171		14		172
Private gifts, grants and contracts	537	65		267	75	91
Investment income	13	1,348	266	740	2,213	928
Sales and services	3,242	25,459	972	3,463	45,838	56,197
Other	2,580	1,832	16,330	885	4,165	10,698
Total revenues	25,292	67,810	29,109	28,591	85,861	142,608
EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS						
Educational and general:						
Instruction	35,321	50,153	20,041	28,217	42,309	78,394
Research	459	311	21	23	1,271	2,030
Public service	769	1,764		1,171	2,720	5,710
Academic support	4,499	10,601	2,149	6,632	29,600	12,574
Student services	6,460	12,308	1,042	5,734	13,193	22,349
Institutional support	9,635	13,119	24,539	18,284	16,733	47,939
Operation and maintenance of plant	7,531	10,098	4,391	10,532	12,557	22,320
Scholarships and fellowships	3,143	4,172	497	1,668	3,390	8,467
Total educational and general	67,817	102,526	52,680	72,261	121,773	199,783
Auxiliary enterprises	3,379	20,408	1,108	2,150	29,446	37,498
Hospitals						
Independent operations		189				
Total expenditures	71,196	123,123	53,788	74,411	151,219	237,281
Mandatory transfers:						
Retirement of long-term obligations		2,393		573	3,375	5,466
Student loan matching grant		253	40	38	16	4
Renewal and replacement	1,487			712	2,688	5,865
Other	1,333		143		259	
Total mandatory transfers	2,820	2,646	183	1,323	6,338	11,335
Total expenditures and mandatory transfers	74,016	125,769	53,971	75,734	157,557	248,616
OPERATING TRANSFERS AND ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)						
Operating transfers-in						
Operating transfers from primary government	48,592	61,896	30,826	52,236	75,382	112,025
Operating transfers-out						
Other transfers	(238)	(5,142)		(1,119)	(1,646)	(1,001)
Other additions (deductions)		(23)	(5,961)			1,469
Total operating transfers and additions (deductions)	48,354	56,731	24,865	51,117	73,736	112,493
TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCE	$ (370)	$ (1,228)	$ 3	$ 3,974	$ 2,040	$ 6,485

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Unrestricted (continued)			
Northern Illinois University	Southern Illinois University	University of Illinois	Total
$ 70,882	$ 100,250	$ 328,415	$ 699,327
1,270	3,057	80,847	86,104
1,254	971	3,572	6,154
900	4,384	11,095	17,414
2,231	5,603	(3,031)	10,311
73,806	103,760	613,069	925,806
3,862	261,960	31,772	334,084
154,205	479,985	1,065,739	2,079,200
99,341	189,870	642,818	1,186,464
4,520	11,860	99,056	119,551
5,144	14,262	121,262	152,802
24,937	78,799	142,007	311,798
10,657	36,197	60,895	168,835
55,181	77,259	149,633	412,322
15,881	49,226	140,965	273,501
11,368	8,417	109,247	150,369
227,029	465,890	1,465,883	2,775,642
53,533	60,011	164,785	372,318
		272,590	272,590
		6,744	6,933
280,562	525,901	1,910,002	3,427,483
9,870	7,478	40,499	69,654
22	133	162	668
3,065	613	5,198	19,628
1,042			2,777
13,999	8,224	45,859	92,727
294,561	534,125	1,955,861	3,520,210
		115	115
138,191	61,850	933,344	1,514,342
		(115)	(115)
676	(2,447)	(44,729)	(55,646)
(2,501)			(7,016)
136,366	59,403	888,615	1,451,680
$ (3,990)	$ 5,263	$ (1,507)	$ 10,670

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of University Current Funds - Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes University Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Restricted					
	Chicago State University	Eastern Illinois University	Governors State University	Northeastern Illinois University	Western Illinois University	Illinois State University
REVENUES						
Tuition and fees						
Federal and local grants and contracts	$ 16,415	$ 6,607	$ 8,800	$ 10,640	$ 12,934	$ 11,689
State grants and contracts		3,438	2,401	275		8,061
Private gifts, grants and contracts	316	3,578	1,032	2,307	4,442	9,489
Investment income	7	1,453	86	73	592	855
Sales and services						
Other	136	136	422		1,022	1,397
Total revenues	16,874	15,212	12,741	13,295	18,990	31,491
EXPENDITURES AND MANDATORY TRANSFERS						
Educational and general:						
Instruction	2,399	294	1,814	1,058	1,032	3,028
Research	757	279	11	176	5,404	9,806
Public service	3,421	5,658	1,280	6,112	4,001	3,221
Academic support	1,813	546	50	45	3,886	81
Student services	1,423	57	8,291	115	18	190
Institutional support	520	320	1,179	143	673	6,251
Operation and maintenance of plant	33	1,559		4	756	2,255
Scholarships and fellowships	9,607	4,236	182	6,415	6,356	8,491
Total educational and general	19,973	12,949	12,807	14,068	22,126	33,323
Auxiliary enterprises				17		
Hospitals						
Independent operations		770				
Total expenditures	19,973	13,719	12,807	14,085	22,126	33,323
Mandatory transfers:						
Retirement of long-term obligations						
Student loan matching grant		(214)				
Renewal and replacement						
Other			(143)		(259)	
Total mandatory transfers		(214)	(143)		(259)	
Total expenditures and mandatory transfers	19,973	13,505	12,664	14,085	21,867	33,323
OPERATING TRANSFERS AND ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)						
Operating transfers-in		28		38		
Operating transfers from primary government	3,305	3,684	1,640	913	3,571	3,055
Operating transfers-out		(5)			(7)	(51)
Operating transfers to primary government						
Other transfers	(327)	(354)			124	(1,066)
Excess (deficiency) of restricted receipts over transfers to revenue		485	31	654	323	
Other additions (deductions)		(4,000)	(1,640)			(57)
Total operating transfers and additions (deductions)	2,978	(162)	31	1,605	4,011	1,881
TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCE	$ (121)	$ 1,545	$ 108	$ 815	$ 1,134	$ 49

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Restricted (continued)				
Northern Illinois University	Southern Illinois University	University of Illinois	Total	Total Current Funds
				$ 699,327
$ 15,307	$ 46,866	$ 299,755	$ 429,013	515,117
7,759	7,550	63,350	92,834	98,988
9,290	35,591	201,978	268,023	285,437
178	2,515	14,410	20,169	30,480
34			34	925,840
1,566	1,104	127,387	133,170	467,254
34,134	93,626	706,880	943,243	3,022,443
2,229	8,082	140,942	160,878	1,347,342
6,462	22,714	314,091	359,700	479,251
7,685	32,626	124,120	188,124	340,926
36	664	23,032	30,153	341,951
27	952	2,449	13,522	182,357
1,757	2,296	3,191	16,330	428,652
2,032	86	1,046	7,771	281,272
10,804	22,138	41,620	109,849	260,218
31,032	89,558	650,491	886,327	3,661,969
34	668	3	722	373,040
				272,590
			770	7,703
31,066	90,226	650,494	887,819	4,315,302
		1,945	1,945	71,599
			(214)	454
				19,628
			(402)	2,375
		1,945	1,329	94,056
31,066	90,226	652,439	889,148	4,409,358
	2,676	79	2,821	2,936
7,710	15,800	17,629	57,307	1,571,649
(86)		(2,672)	(2,821)	(2,936)
		(3)	(3)	(3)
(1,859)	(20,956)	(15,832)	(40,270)	(95,916)
26	25,788	(25,821)	1,486	1,486
(7,796)	(357)	(4,549)	(18,399)	(25,415)
(2,005)	22,951	(31,169)	121	1,451,801
$ 1,063	$ 26,351	$ 23,272	$ 54,216	$ 64,886

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2000

1 *SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Illinois have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as prescribed in pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

B. Financial Reporting Entity

The State of Illinois is a "primary government" whose financial statements consist of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The financial statements include all funds, account groups, elected offices, departments and agencies as well as boards, commissions, authorities and universities for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable. Financial accountability exists when the State's governing body appoints a majority of an organization's governing board and (1) the State can impose its will upon the organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefit to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State.

The State's governing body consists of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. The legislative function is controlled by an elected General Assembly composed of a 59-member Senate and a 118-member House of Representatives. The executive branch consists of the Governor (the chief executive of the State), the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer. The judicial branch is composed of a seven-member Supreme Court, five Appellate court districts and twenty-two Circuit Court judicial districts including Cook County.

The financial statements distinguish between the "primary government" and its "component units." The State's participation in a joint venture, related organizations and jointly governed organizations are separately disclosed below. The primary government, which consists of organizations that make up the State's legal entity, is the nucleus of the State's reporting entity and is generally the focal point for users of the financial statements. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. An overview of the State's component units is presented in the financial statements by "discrete" presentation (i.e., columns presented separately from the primary government). Condensed financial statements for the State's discretely presented component units are displayed in Note 18.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Component units are reported in separate columns to emphasize that they are legally separate from the State. Complete financial statements of the individual component units can be obtained from the respective component unit's administrative offices (as listed in parentheses below). The component units presented below have governing bodies appointed by the governing board of the State.

1. *Illinois Distance Learning Foundation ("Foundation").* The Foundation promotes increased use of communication and information technology in rural school districts in the State of Illinois in order to improve curriculum, access to skilled faculty, parental participation and adult education opportunities. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Foundation through appointment of the Foundation's

governing board. (Administrative Offices: 305 Stratton Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706).

2. *Illinois Literacy Foundation ("Foundation").* The Foundation promotes literacy among the residents of the State of Illinois by supporting literacy programs and enhancing Statewide literacy awareness. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Foundation through appointment of the Foundation's governing board. (Administrative Offices: 124 Howlett Building, Springfield, Illinois 62756)

3. *Illinois Grain Insurance Corporation ("Corporation").* The Corporation was created for the purpose of improving the economic stability of agriculture in the State of Illinois by establishing a fund to pay grain producers and other claimants for losses incurred by the failure of a grain dealer or warehouseman. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Corporation through appointment of the Corporation's governing board. (Administrative Offices: State Fairgrounds, Springfield, Illinois 62794).

4. *Illinois Conservation Foundation ("Foundation").* The Foundation was created to promote, support, assist, sustain and encourage the charitable, educational, scientific and recreational programs, projects and policies of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Foundation through appointment of the Foundation's governing board. (Administrative Offices: 524 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701-1787).

5. *East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority ("Authority").* The Authority was created to provide a secure financial basis for and to furnish assistance to the city of East St. Louis. The State substantively approves the Authority's budget. (Administrative Offices: 10 Collinsville Avenue, East St. Louis, Illinois 62201).

6. *East St. Louis Development Authority ("Authority").* The Authority was created to provide funding for industrial, commercial and manufacturing development to the City of East St. Louis. The State substantially approves the Authority's budget. The Authority is currently defunct. The funds used to record the Authority's activities will be dissolved in fiscal year 2001.

7. *Illinois Development Finance Authority ("IDFA").* The IDFA provides funding for industrial, commercial and manufacturing development in areas of Illinois with critical unemployment. The State appropriates funds for certain IDFA programs. (Administrative Offices: 233 South Wacker Drive, Suite 5310, Chicago, Illinois 60606).

8. *Illinois Housing Development Authority ("IHDA").* The IHDA issues notes and bonds to make loans for the acquisition, construction and rehabilitation of housing and to encourage home ownership. The State approves bonds and notes issued by the IHDA and is secondarily liable for its debt if there are not sufficient IHDA monies to pay principal and interest. (Administrative Offices: 401 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60611).

9. *Illinois Medical District Commission ("Commission").* The Commission was created to maintain and expand a designated "medical district." The State substantively approves the Commission's budget. (Administrative Offices: 600 South Hoyne, Chicago, Illinois 60612).

10. *Community Development Finance Corporation ("Corporation").* The Corporation assists various community development corporations to promote economic redevelopment in designated areas within the State of Illinois. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Corporation through appointment of the Corporation's governing board. (Administrative Offices: 300 West Jefferson, Springfield, Illinois 62702).

11. *Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan ("CHIP") Board.* The CHIP provides an alternate market for health insurance for eligible Illinois residents having a pre-existing health condition. The State provides significant operating subsidies to the CHIP. (Administrative Offices: 400 West Monroe Street, Suite 202, Springfield, Illinois 62704).

12. *Illinois Farm Development Authority ("Authority").* The Authority develops various programs designed to maintain and promote the agricultural economy of the State of Illinois. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority through appointment of the Authority's governing board. (Administrative Offices: 427 East Monroe, Suite 201, Springfield, Illinois 62701).

13. *Illinois Health Facilities Authority ("Authority").* The Authority provides assistance and alternative methods of financing private and public institutions, which are consistent with the orderly and economic development of health facilities and services. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority through appointment of the Authority's governing board. (Administrative Offices: 180 North Stetson, Suite 1100, Chicago, Illinois 60601).

14. *Illinois Educational Facilities Authority ("Authority").* The Authority provides tax-exempt financing for the acquisition or construction of educational facilities and education loans for private institutions of higher education, certain related not-for-profit academic institutions, private cultural institutions and education loan corporations within the State of Illinois. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority through appointment of the Authority's governing board. (Administrative Offices: 105 West Orchard Street, Itasca, Illinois 60143).

15. *Illinois Rural Bond Bank ("Bond Bank").* The Bond Bank provides assistance to rural governmental units by providing adequate capital markets and facilities for borrowing money and financing public improvements at low interest rates. The State is secondarily liable for payment of principal and interest on the Bond Bank debt. Excess reserves of the Bond Bank must be returned to the State's General Fund. (Administrative Offices: 427 East Monroe Street, Suite 202, Springfield, Illinois 62701.

16. *Illinois State Toll Highway Authority ("THA").* The THA operates a toll highway system to promote the public welfare and to facilitate vehicular traffic by providing convenient, safe, modern and limited access highways within Illinois. The State approves new toll highways and issuance of bonds. (Administrative Offices: One Authority Drive, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515). The THA reports on a December 31 year-end.

17. *Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority ("Authority").* The Authority promotes economic development within the counties of Rock Island, Henry and Mercer in the State of Illinois. The State approves bonds and notes issued by the authority and is secondarily liable for its debt if there are not sufficient Authority monies to pay principal and interest. (Administrative Offices: 1504 3rd Avenue, Box 3368, Rock Island, Illinois 61204-3368).

18. *Southwestern Illinois Development Authority ("Authority").* The Authority promotes economic development within the counties of St. Clair and Madison in the State of Illinois. The State approves bonds and notes issued by the authority and is secondarily liable for its debt if there are not sufficient Authority monies to pay principal and interest. (Administrative Offices: 1022 Eastport Plaza, Collinsville, Illinois 62234).

19. *Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority ("Authority").* The Authority promotes economic development within the counties of Grundy, LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam, Kendall, Kane, McHenry and Marshall in the State of Illinois. The State approves bonds and notes issued by the authority and is secondarily liable for its debt if there are not sufficient Authority monies to pay principal and interest. (Administrative Offices: 321 West Main Street, Ottawa, Illinois 61350).

20. *Boards of Trustees of Chicago State University ("CSU"), Eastern Illinois University ("EIU"), Governors State University ("GSU"), Northeastern Illinois University ("NEIU"), Western Illinois University ("WIU"), Illinois State University ("ISU") and Northern Illinois University ("NIU") ("boards").* The boards of the respective universities operate, manage, control and maintain the schools. The State provides significant financial support to the boards of the universities. (Administrative Offices:

    - CSU, 9501 South King Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60628
    - EIU, 113 West Old Main, Charleston, Illinois 61920
    - GSU, Route 54 & Stuenkel Road, University Park, Illinois 60466
    - NEIU, 5500 North St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625
    - WIU, 1 University Circle, Macomb, Illinois 61455
    - ISU, Campus Box 1200, Normal, Illinois 61790-1200
    - NIU, 104 Altgeld Hall, DeKalb, Illinois 60115).

21. *Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University ("SIU Board").* The SIU Board operates, manages, controls and maintains Southern Illinois University. The State provides significant financial support to the SIU Board. (Administrative Offices: Colyer Hall, Carbondale, Illinois 62901).

22. *Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois ("U of I Board").* The U of I Board operates, manages, controls and maintains the University of Illinois. The U of I Board consists of appointed trustees who manage the University of Illinois. As existing board members' terms expire they will be appointed by the Governor. The State provides significant financial support to the U of I Board. (Administrative Offices: 346 Administration Building, 506 South Wright Street, Urbana, Illinois 61801).

Joint Venture

The State is a participant with the states of Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin in the Great Lakes Protection Fund ("Fund"), an Illinois not-for-profit corporation. The nation's first multi-state environmental endowment was established in 1989 for furthering Federal and State commitments to programs that restore and maintain the Great Lakes' water quality. This purpose is achieved by providing grant money for projects that promote the objectives of the regional Great Lakes Toxic Substance Control Agreement and the binational Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

A state becomes a member of the Fund by agreeing to contribute an amount set forth in the Articles of Incorporation. In August 1998, Illinois made its final payment of $4.2 million for a total contribution of $15 million. There is still an outstanding amount due of $938 thousand due to the Fund from Illinois for previous interest owed. The required contribution from all member states at incorporation was $81 million. The Fund's net assets on December 31, 1999 were $134 million.

Once a state agrees to make the required contribution, that state's governor becomes a "member" of the Fund. Each member is entitled to elect two individuals to the board of directors. Budgetary and financial decisions rest with the board of directors except where restricted by the

Articles of Incorporation. Two-thirds of the Fund's income is used to finance projects compatible with the organization's objectives as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation. The remaining one-third of income is paid to member states in proportion to the amount and period of time that each state's contribution was invested with the Fund ("state shares"). Illinois received a State share in 1999 of $837 thousand. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, Illinois' state share will be used each year to reduce the amount of interest due until such time as the entire amount is eliminated. Illinois may make a cash payment at any time to expedite the reduction of interest due. The affirmative vote of all of the members is required for all actions of the Fund. Complete financial statements of the Fund can be obtained from the Fund's Administrative Offices at 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1880, Chicago, Illinois, 60601.

Related Organizations

The State's officials are also responsible for appointing the majority of the boards of other organizations, but the State's accountability does not go beyond making the appointments. The State, generally the Governor, in certain instances with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the members of the following boards:

- Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission
- Havana Regional Port District
- Kaskaskia Regional Port District
- Mt. Carmel Regional Port District
- Shawneetown Regional Port District
- Southwest Regional Port District
- Tri-City Regional Port District
- Waukegan Port District
- White County Regional Port District
- Illinois Community College System Foundation

The State maintains accounting records for the Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission. The Illinois Community College Board received final payment for previous nominal support services from the Illinois Community College System Foundation in 2000. These are the only related party activities that the State has with the above organizations.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The State's officials, in conjunction with various other state and local government officials, are members of the boards of other organizations. However, the State has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility except the role of a participant in the various organizations' purpose and, in certain instances, pays annual dues or assessments. The Governor, sometimes with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the number of board members (as indicated in parentheses below) of the following organizations:

- Bi-State Development Agency of the Missouri/Illinois Metropolitan District (5 of 10)
- Education Commission of the States (7 of approximately 350)
- Illinois Valley Regional Port District (2 of 5)
- Illinois-Missouri Bridge Commission
- Interstate Mining Commission (1 of 17)
- Jackson/Union Counties Regional Port District (4 of 23)
- Joliet Regional Port District (3 of 7)
- Lawyers Trust Fund (3 of 9)
- Midwestern Higher Education Commission (5 of 60)
- Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (5 of 34)
- Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (3 of 24)
- Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan & Regional Planning Commission (8 appointed)
- Wabash Valley Interstate Commission (7 of 14)

The State has no significant related-party activities with the above organizations.

C. Fund Accounting

Financial activities of the State are organized on the basis of individual funds and account groups, each of which is a separate accounting entity segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions or limitations. The financial activities of the State accounted for in the accompanying financial statements have been classified into the following fund categories and account groups:

Government Fund Types

General – Transactions related to resources obtained and used for those services traditionally provided by a state government which are not required to be accounted for in other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. These services include, among others, social assistance, education (other than institutions of higher education), and health and social services. Certain resources obtained from federal grants and used to support general governmental activities are accounted for in the General Fund consistent with applicable legal requirements. The State's General Fund contains four primary sub-accounts (General Revenue, Education Assistance, Common School and Medicaid Provider Assessment Program) with numerous secondary sub-accounts.

Special Revenue – Transactions related to resources obtained from specific revenue sources (other than for expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes are accounted for in special revenue funds. Special revenue funds account for, among other things, federal grant programs, taxes levied with statutorily defined distributions and other resources restricted as to purpose.

Debt Service – Transactions related to governmental resources obtained and accumulated to pay interest and principal on general long-term obligations (other than capital leases, compensated absences, workers' compensation and unfunded retirement costs) are generally accounted for in debt service funds.

Capital Projects – Transactions related to resources obtained and used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, including those provided to political subdivisions and other public organizations, which are charged to expenditures (other than those financed by proprietary, fiduciary and university fund types) are accounted for in capital project funds. Such resources are derived principally from proceeds of general and special obligation bond issues.

Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise – Enterprise funds account for operations where the intent of the State is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where periodic measurement of the results of operations is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Internal Service – Internal service funds account for the operations of State agencies which render services and provide goods to other State agencies or governmental units on a cost reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Trust

Expendable – Expendable trust funds account for assets held by the State in a trustee capacity where the principal and income may be expended in the course of the funds' designated operations.

Nonexpendable – Nonexpendable trust funds account for assets held by the State in a trustee capacity where only the income may be expended in the course of the funds' designated operations.

Pension – Pension trust funds account for transactions, assets, liabilities and fund balances reserved for employees' pension benefits of the various State public employee retirement systems.

Investment – Investment trust funds account for transactions, assets, liabilities and fund balances reserved for pool participants.

Agency

Agency funds account for the various taxes, deposits, deductions and property collected by the State, acting in the capacity of an agent, for distribution to other governmental units or designated beneficiaries.

Universities

University funds account for the operations of State universities, including their related foundations and associations (referred to as university related organizations or "UROs"). The UROs are component units of their related universities and the universities are, in turn, component units of the State. The discrete presentation of the universities within the State's financial statements is in accordance with National Association of College and University Business Offices' accounting and reporting principles. The universities are reported in the financial statements based upon their legal ownership as follows:

- Chicago State, Eastern Illinois, Governors State, Northeastern Illinois, Western Illinois, Illinois State and Northern Illinois are managed, operated, controlled and maintained by individual boards of trustees at those universities.

- Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University – Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Edwardsville, and the Medical School at Springfield are operated, managed, controlled and maintained by the SIU Board of Trustees.

- University of Illinois Board of Trustees – The University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, Chicago, Springfield and the Medical Center at Chicago are managed by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees.

Account Groups

General Fixed Assets - General fixed assets acquired or constructed for use by the State in the conduct of its activities, other than those accounted for in proprietary, fiduciary and university fund types are accounted for in the General Fixed Assets Account Group.

General Long-Term Obligations - Unmatured general and special obligation bonds, unfunded retirement costs and other long-term obligations not recorded in proprietary, fiduciary and university fund types are recorded in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group.

D. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Governmental Funds and Expendable Trust Funds. The accounts of the general, special revenue, debt service, capital projects and expendable trust funds are reported using a current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this measurement focus only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet. Fund balance represents a measure of "available spendable resources." Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal year. "Measurable" means when the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay

liabilities of the current period). Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Significant revenue sources which are susceptible to accrual include individual and corporate income taxes, sales taxes, public utility taxes and motor fuel taxes.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. There are, however, essentially two types of these revenues. In one type, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the State; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditure recorded. In the other type, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met.

Modifications to the accrual basis of accounting include:

- Self assessed taxes, principally income, excise and wealth taxes, are recognized as receivables and revenues in the period to which they apply subject to their availability.
- Fines, penalties, licenses and other miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received since they normally are only measurable at that time.
- Interest on long-term obligations reflected in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group is recognized in the debt service funds when it becomes payable.

Proprietary Funds, Nonexpendable Trust, Pension Trust and Investment Trust Funds. The accounts of the enterprise, internal service, nonexpendable trust, pension trust and investment trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components for enterprise and internal service funds. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

As permitted by GASB Statement 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting,* generally, the State has elected to apply only statements and interpretations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins of the Committee on Accounting Procedure issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The following major agencies, departments or component units, however, have elected to apply all statements and interpretations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board:

- Illinois Student Assistance Commission
- Comprehensive Health Insurance Board
- Illinois Farm Development Authority

Agency Funds. The accounts of agency funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting as described above for governmental and expendable trust funds. Agency funds do not measure nor report operations. Instead, changes in assets and liabilities are presented for agency funds.

University Funds. The accounts of the university funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting with the following exceptions:

- Depreciation expense related to plant fund assets generally is not recorded.
- Revenues and expenditures of an academic term encompassing more than one fiscal year are solely reported in the fiscal year in which the program is predominantly conducted.

E. Eliminations

Eliminations have been integrated into the report to eliminate those items that would significantly overstate the financial activities of certain funds and intrafund accounts within the related fund type.

F. Total (Memorandum Only) Columns

Total columns represent an aggregation of the fund type and account group financial statements. They are presented for informational purposes and do not represent consolidated financial information.

G. Budgetary Process

The State Constitution requires the Governor to prepare and submit to the General Assembly an Executive Budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget covers most funds held by the State, but excludes all locally held funds and various treasury held funds which are not subject to appropriation pursuant to State law. The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of specific line-item appropriations (i.e., personal services, contractual services, equipment, etc.), the sum of which must not exceed estimated revenues pursuant to the State Constitution. The Governor has the power to approve, reduce or veto each appropriation passed by the General Assembly. Transfers-in and transfers-out contained in the Executive Budget are not a part of the General Assembly's appropriation process. The actual amounts are determined either by State law or by discretionary action available to the Governor. The Statewide Accounting Management System ("SAMS") controls expenditures by line item as established in approved appropriation bills and ensures that appropriated expenditure amounts are not exceeded.

The level of legal control is at the fund level by agency or department as reported in a publication titled *Illinois Detailed Annual Report of Revenues and Expenditures* (i.e. Office of the Comptroller, Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, etc). A separate document is necessary since the State has approximately 11,175 appropriated line items. Administrative transfers between certain appropriation line items within the same treasury held fund cannot exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency from that fund. Examples of appropriation line items with a 2% transfer limit are Personal Services, Travel, Commodities, Printing and Equipment. Legislative action is required for more substantial transfers. Unexpended appropriations at June 30 are available for subsequent expenditure to the extent that encumbrances have been incurred at June 30, provided they are presented for payment during the succeeding 2-month "lapse period." Certain appropriations referred to as "reappropriations" represent the continuation of a prior year's program that requires additional time for completion.

Budgeted revenues in the accompanying Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) represent original estimates, while budgeted expenditures represent original/continuing appropriations modified by supplemental and amendatory appropriations aggregating $1.3 billion. Budgets are essentially on the cash basis, modified for expenditures during the lapse period (beginning and end of year) as described in the preceding paragraph.

SAMS establishes the following budgetary fund groups to account for the State's budgetary activities:

General – funds established to account for those services traditionally provided by a state government which are not required to be accounted for in other funds;

Highway – funds established to receive and distribute assessments related to transportation, and to support the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities and activities of the State;

Special State – funds designated by statute as special funds in the State Treasury and not elsewhere classified;

Bond Financed – funds established to receive and administer the proceeds of various bond issues of the State;

Debt Service – funds established to finance and account for the payment of principal and interest generally associated with the general and special obligation bond issues of the State;

Federal Trust – funds established pursuant to grants and contracts or under statutory authority between State agencies and the federal government;

Revolving – funds established to finance and account for intra-governmental services; and

State Trust – funds established by statute or under statutory authority for nonfederal programs which are not deemed to be a traditional governmental activity or elsewhere classified.

H. Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to cash with original maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents consist principally of certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and U.S. treasury bills and are stated at cost.

I. Investments

Investments are stated at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. Generally, the State's pension systems' marketable securities are valued at closing prices listed on national securities exchanges and quotes from independent pricing services as of June 30. Real estate and venture capital are valued based upon appraisals and discounted cash flow analysis.

The Illinois Funds operates as a 2a7-like pool and thus reports all investments at amortized cost rather than market value. The Treasurer's investment policies are governed by State statute. In addition, the Treasurer's Office has adopted its own investment practices that supplement the statutory requirement. The Treasurer's Office issues a separate financial report for The Illinois Funds. It may be obtained by contacting them at Jefferson Terrace, 300 West Jefferson Street, Second Level, Springfield, Illinois 62702.

Investment income is recorded as revenue in the General Fund, except for resources of retirement systems and certain other individual funds that are statutorily authorized to be separately invested and specifically credited with the income realized thereon. The State's financial statements contain certain investments that meet the definition of "derivatives." Derivative investments are included in the pension trust funds as disclosed in Note 4.

J. Inventories

Inventories for governmental funds are valued at cost, principally on the first-in, first-out purchases method.

K. Interfund Transactions

The State has the following types of interfund transactions:

Quasi-external transactions – Charges for services rendered by one fund to another are treated as revenues of the recipient fund and expenditures or expenses of the disbursing fund.

Reimbursements – Reimbursement of expenditures made by one fund for another are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as a reduction of expenditures in the reimbursed fund.

Residual Equity Transfers – Nonroutine or nonrecurring transfers between funds are reported as additions to or deductions from fund equity.

Operating Transfers – Legally authorized transfers other than residual equity transfers are reported as operating transfers.

L. Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed assets are recorded at cost or, for donated assets, at fair market value at date of acquisition.

General Fixed Assets – Fixed asset records are used by the State primarily to assure accountability. Historical cost records for certain general fixed assets are incomplete or not available. Accordingly, estimated historical costs have been used. Public domain (infrastructure) general fixed assets such as highways, bridges and lighting systems are not capitalized. Depreciation is not provided on general fixed assets and interest expenditures incurred during the construction period are not capitalized.

Proprietary and Fiduciary Fund Types – It is the State's policy to capitalize interest expense incurred on significant assets during their construction. Generally, property, plant and equipment, excluding land, are depreciated on the straight-line method over the estimated service lives of the respective assets as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	20-50
Buildings/building improvements	20-50
Equipment	3-10

University Funds – Generally, public domain (infrastructure) assets such as streets, sidewalks and lighting systems are not capitalized. Depreciation generally is not provided on property, plant and equipment.

M. Retirement Costs

Substantially all State employees, including members of the General Assembly and Judicial Branch, participate in one of three State public employee retirement systems (see Note 10). The State also maintains and funds public employee retirement systems for employees of the various State supported universities, and for public school teachers in cities other than Chicago. It is the State's policy to fund retirement costs without regard to amounts calculated under the actuarial requirements. Based on actuarial consultations, the State's contributions have been less than the retirement benefits paid during the year for the last nineteen fiscal years. Prior to fiscal year 1982, the State had funded the retirement costs at a level at least as great as the retirement benefits paid during the year.

Effective July 1, 1996, the State adopted the provisions of GASB Statement 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers,* to determine pension costs. Accordingly, calculated pension cost comprises the employer's annual required contributions (i.e., the "ARC"), which equals normal cost plus interest on unfunded prior service costs and amortization of prior service cost over forty years, one year's interest on the net pension obligation and an adjustment to the ARC to offset the effect of actuarial amortization of past under or over contributions.

N. Capital Appreciation ("deep-discount") Bonds

Capital appreciation bonds are those bonds that are issued at stated interest rates significantly below their effective interest rate, resulting in a substantial discount. The implicit interest (i.e., discount) is not paid until the bonds mature. Therefore, the net value of the bonds "accretes" (i. e., the discount is reduced) over the life of the bonds. For general and special obligation bonds, the accreted amounts are included in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group.

O. Compensated Absences

The amounts of vested unpaid vacation and sick leave accumulated by State employees are accrued when incurred in proprietary, pension trust and university fund types and in component

units, which use the accrual basis of accounting. In the governmental funds, only the amounts that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are accrued as current-year expenditures. Legislation that became effective January 1, 1998 capped the paid sick leave for all State Employees' Retirement System members at December 31, 1997. Employees continue to accrue twelve sick days per year, but will not receive monetary compensation for any additional time earned after December 31, 1997. Sick days earned between 1984 and December 31, 1997 (with a 50% cash value) would only be used after all days with no cash value are depleted. Any sick days earned and unused after December 31, 1997 will be converted to service time for purposes of calculating employee pension benefits. The State's liability for unused vested sick leave and vacation time, including salary related costs (e.g., social security and Medicare tax), is recorded in the accompanying financial statements at the employees' current salary level. Unless it is anticipated that compensated absences will be used in excess of a normal year's accumulation, no additional expenditures are accrued. Therefore, the entire unpaid liability for the governmental funds, including governmental component units, is recorded in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group.

P. Workers' Compensation Liability

The fund liabilities of the General Fund and the Road and Mental Health (Special Revenue) Funds include the amount of workers' compensation claims that would normally be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The remaining liability, based on the State's workers' compensation laws, is reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group and University Funds.

Q. Encumbrances

The State employs encumbrance accounting for all governmental fund types. All contracts, purchase orders and other commitments for goods or services that have not been received/ rendered by June 30 are reported as reservations of fund balances, not as expenditures.

R. Reservations/Designations of Fund Equity

Reservations

Governmental and Fiduciary Funds – Fund balances of governmental and fiduciary fund types that are legally restricted to a specific future use or that are not available for appropriation or expenditure are reported as reservations of fund balances.

University Funds – Fund balances of university funds that are legally restricted by outside sources to specific future use are reported as reservations of fund balances.

Proprietary Funds – Reserved retained earnings of the proprietary funds are legally restricted for the payment of capital maintenance and debt service related to revenue bonds and bond anticipation notes and for other purposes.

Designations

Designations of unreserved fund balances in governmental, fiduciary and university funds indicate the State's plan for use of financial resources in future periods.

S. Future Adoption of GASB Statement

Effective for the year ending June 30, 2001, the State will adopt GASB Statement 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for nonexchange transactions involving financial or capital resources such as grants and private donations. The State has not yet determined the impact of the statement adoption on the financial statements.

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2 BUDGETARY BASIS VS. GAAP

The accompanying Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances-Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP), All Budgeted Fund Groups, presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget (more fully described in Note 1-G) with actual data on a budgetary basis.

The University fund type is no longer a budgeted fund type and is therefore not shown in this non-GAAP presentation. The one fund that was budgeted as a university fund type in the prior year is now budgeted as a special state fund.

Table 2-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government				
BUDGETARY FUND GROUPS	**General**	**Highway**	**Special State**	**Bond Financed**	**Debt Service**
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FUND TYPES	**General**		**Special Revenue**	**Capital Projects**	**Debt Service**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources (budgetary basis)	$ 274,020	$ 67,786	$ 248,894	$ 47,773	$ (3,962)
Adjustments:					
To adjust revenues, related receivables and deferred revenue	712,080	(460,672)	(412,954)	1,093	30,079
To adjust expenditures/expenses and related liabilities	(673,312)	553,463	502,198	(21,648)	81,816
To adjust for lapse period expenditures which were not recorded as liabilities	(181,796)	10,167	(86,266)	451	
Excess (deficiency) or revenues over (under) expenditures/expenses and other sources (uses) of financial resources into financial resources (GAAP basis) - budgetary classifications	130,992	170,744	251,872	27,669	107,933
Reclassifications & adjustments:					
To reclassify excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures/ expenses and other sources (uses) of financial resources into financial statements fund types	(148,586)	(170,744)	62,495	1,643	(319)
To record excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures/expenses and other sources (uses) of financial resources for nonbudgeted funds and accounts	5,121		(4,584)	1,314	(2,140)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures/expenses and other sources (uses) of financial resources (GAAP basis)	**$ (12,473)**	**$ -**	**$ 309,783**	**$ 30,626**	**$ 105,474**

Since accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, a reconciliation of resulting basis, perspective, entity and timing differences in the excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures/expenses and other sources (uses) of financial resources for the year ended June 30, 2000 is presented below:

Table 2-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Primary Government (Continued)						Component Units	
Federal Trust	Revolving Internal Service	State Trust	Enterprise	Expendable Trust	Non-expendable Trust	Govern-mental	Proprietary
$ 83,991	$ (25,828)	$ 47,133					
82,929	20,344	(821,925)					
(159,233)	1,687	734,467					
1,029	(1)	5,908					
8,716	(3,798)	(34,417)					
(8,716)	151	34,417	$ (8,265)	$ 214,338	$ 70	$ 23,516	
	603		(6,354)	123,101	1,339	1,630	$ 34,690
$ -	$ (3,044)	$ -	$ (14,619)	$ 337,439	$ 1,409	$ 25,146	$ 34,690

3 RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES

The fund balance of the Road Fund, a primary government special revenue fund, has been restated due to an overstatement of intergovernmental receivables. These receivables relate to the accumulated difference between the amounts annually apportioned by the Federal Highway Administration and the obligation ceilings set by the federal government.

In addition the fund balance of the Fund for Illinois' Future, a primary government special revenue fund, has been restated from amounts previously reported to correct an accounting error in the amount of deferred revenue previously reported.

The July 1, 1999 fund balances have been restated as follows:

Table 3-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government Fund Types Special Revenue
Fund Balance, July 1, 1999, as previously reported	$ 3,570,692
Restatements:	
To adjust for overstatement of intergovernmental receivables	(453,850)
To adjust for correction of deferred revenue	285,000
Fund Balance July 1, 1999, as restated	$ 3,401,842

4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The State Treasurer is the custodian of the State's cash, cash equivalents and investments for most funds maintained in the State Treasury. Funds maintained outside the State Treasury (locally held funds) have independent authority to manage their own cash and investments. As described later, the funds of the State's retirement systems are invested separately.

Investment Policy –

General

Statutes authorize public agencies, including the State of Illinois primary government and its component units, to engage in a wide variety of investment activities. These include bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, treasury bills or other securities guaranteed by the United States; interest-bearing savings accounts, certificates of deposit, or interest-bearing time deposits or any other investments that constitute direct obligations of any bank; short-term obligations of certain qualified United States corporations; short-term discount obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association; shares or other securities legally issued by certain state or federal savings and loan associations; insured dividend-bearing share accounts and certain other accounts of chartered credit unions; certain money market mutual funds; Public Treasurer's Pool; and repurchase agreements that meet certain instrument and transaction requirements. Statutes require that investments purchased must mature or be redeemable prior to the date they will be needed to pay expenditures.

The investments of the State's five retirement systems (classified as pension trust funds) are governed by the State Pension Code. Authorized

investments consist of bonds, equities, real estate, venture capital and other activities that are consistent with the "prudent person" rule. The "prudent person" rule, as adopted by the Illinois General Assembly in 1982, states that fiduciaries must discharge their duties with the care, skill, prudence and diligence which a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use under conditions prevailing at the time.

In addition to statutory requirements, primary government agencies and component units have adopted their own supplemental investment practices which further regulate such activities.

Derivatives

Certain State agencies, principally Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), Illinois State Board of Investments (ISBI) and State Universities Retirement System (SURS), invest in derivative securities. A derivative security is an investment whose return on investment depends upon the underlying value of other assets such as commodity prices, bond and stock prices or a market index. In general, a derivative is used to modify exposure to undesirable risks, to increase portfolio liquidity and flexibility or to enhance investment yields within the level of risk defined in the agency's investment guidelines.

Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to terms. In order to eliminate credit risk, all derivative securities of TRS, ISBI and SURS are done through a clearinghouse which guarantees delivery and accepts the risk of default by either party. Market risk is the possibility that a change in interest or currency rates will cause the value of a financial instrument to decrease or become more costly to settle. The market risk associated with derivatives, the prices of which are constantly fluctuating, is regulated by TRS, ISBI and SURS by imposing strict limits as to the types, amounts and degree of risk that investment managers may undertake. These limits are approved by governing bodies and senior management, and the risk positions of the investment managers are reviewed periodically to monitor compliance with limits.

TRS, ISBI and SURS invest in the following types of derivatives: foreign currency forward contracts, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's), financial futures and financial options.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to hedge against the currency risk in agencies' foreign stock and fixed income security portfolios. Foreign currency forward contracts are an agreement to buy or sell a specific amount of a foreign currency at a specified delivery or maturity date for an agreed upon price. Fluctuations in the market value of foreign currency forward contracts are recognized as incurred rather than at the maturity or the settlement date of the contract. Foreign currency forward contracts represent an off-balance sheet obligation because there are no balance sheet assets or liabilities associated with those contracts.

Financial futures are agreements to buy or sell a specific amount of an asset at a specified delivery or a maturity date for an agreed-upon price. As the market value of the futures contract varies from the original contract price, a gain or loss is recognized and paid to the clearinghouse. Financial futures represent an off-balance sheet obligation because there are no balance sheet assets or liabilities associated with those contracts.

Financial options are agreements that give one party the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specific amount of an asset for a specified price, called the strike price, on or before a specified expiration date. As writers of financial options, TRS and SURS receive a premium at the outset of the agreement and bear the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option. Premiums received are recorded as a liability when the financial option is written. Fluctuations in the fair value of financial options are recognized in the financial statements as incurred rather than at the time the options are exercised or when they

expire. As a purchaser of financial options, SURS pays a premium at the outset of the agreement and the counterparty bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option. Premiums paid are recorded as an asset when the financial option is purchased and gains/losses are recognized when the options are exercised by the agency or they expire.

As of June 30, 2000, TRS's fair value (expressed in thousands) of option contracts written was ($2,441). The fair value of option contracts written represents the amount to be paid to close all positions as of that date.

Table 4-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Type of Derivative Contract	Contractual Principal Outstanding* Teachers' Retirement System	Universities Retirement System	Illinois State Board of Investments
Domestic Interest Rate Products			
Fixed income futures (net)	$ 41,894	$ 207,700	
Fixed income put options (written, purchased)	782,005	1,956,000	
Fixed Income call options (written)	129,505	43,200	
International Interest Rate Products			
International fixed income futures (net)	74,602	531,000	
International fixed income options (net)		209,000	
Domestic Equity Products			
S & P 500 Index and other equity futures purchased	698,449	316,743	
Foreign Currency Products			
Forward foreign currency futures (net)	76,406	(2,849)	$ 342

* The contractual principal amounts listed above represent the fair value of the underlying assets the derivative contracts control. Contractual principal values do not represent actual balance sheet values.

The preceding table represents the derivative positions held by TRS, ISBI and SURS at June 30, 2000 in financial futures and financial options. Additional information concerning the derivative investments of TRS, ISBI and SURS can be obtained from their separately issued annual reports.

Contractual principal amounts are often used to express the volume of these transactions but do not reflect the extent to which positions may offset one another. These amounts do not represent the much smaller amounts potentially subject to risk.

Deposits –

Primary Government

On June 30, 2000, the carrying amount (amounts expressed in thousands) of the State's primary government cash deposits was $3,500,878 and the bank balance was $4,653,052. Of the bank balance, $4,540,201 was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the State or the State's agent in the State's name, $2,291 was covered by collateral held in the pledging bank's trust department or by its agent in the State's name, and $110,560 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Component Units

On June 30, 2000, the carrying amount (amounts expressed in thousands) of the State's component units' cash deposits was $196,116, and the bank balance was $235,956. Of the bank balance, $200,366 was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the State or the State's agent in the State's name, $29,400 was covered by collateral held in the pledging bank's trust department or by its agent in the State's name, and $6,190 was uninsured and uncollateralized. At June 30, 2000, the State Treasurer held $302,608 of the component unit agencies' bank balances. By statute, public monies deposited in financial institutions must either be collateralized; insured by an agency of the federal government; or not exceed 75% of the capital stock and surplus, 75% of the net worth, or 50% of the unimpaired capital and surplus of a financial institution.

Investments –

Investments are categorized below to give an indication of the level of custodial credit risk assumed by the State at June 30, 2000. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the State or its agent in the State's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty trust department or agent in the State's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments (whether or not held in the State's name) and securities held by any other party (State's agent, counterparty's trust department or agent) but not in the State's name. Of the amounts shown below in Category 3, 74% pertain to enterprise fund types and 26% pertain to pension fund types.

Additionally, the State had $2.16 billion in investments with the U.S. Treasury for the payment of unemployment claims which are not subject to categorization.

The master repurchase agreements utilized by the Treasurer require the broker or financial institution to maintain the fair value of collateral securities at 102% of the agreement. The carrying amount (amounts expressed in thousands), including accrued interest, was approximately $979,166 and the fair value of the collateral securities to be resold based on commitments under the repurchase agreements was approximately $1,016,525 as of June 30, 2000.

The carrying amount of investments included in restricted assets at June 30, 2000 was $435,918.

Table 4-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Primary Government

	Category			Carrying	Fair
	1	2	3	Amount	Value
Repurchase agreements	$ 2,926,970	$ 28,606		$ 2,955,576	$ 2,955,576
U.S. Treasury and Agency obligations	10,289,110		$ 179,077	10,468,187	10,469,326
Commercial paper	3,119,903	3,579		3,123,482	3,123,482
Corporate debt securities	5,255,756		22,098	5,277,854	5,277,854
Corporate equity securities	18,635,529		30,266	18,665,795	18,665,795
	$ 40,227,268	**$ 32,185**	**$ 231,441**	40,490,894	40,492,033
Investment contracts/ security lending investments pools				7,419,119	7,419,119
Tangible property				2,515,587	2,515,587
Investments in mutual funds				10,606,186	10,606,186
US Treasury Investments held for unemployment claims				2,161,200	2,161,200
Total Primary Government				**$ 63,192,986**	**$ 63,194,125**

Table 4-3 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Component Units

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Repurchase agreements	$ 478,721	$ 96,908		$ 575,629	$ 575,629
U.S. Treasury and Agency obligations	850,797	83,828	$ 27,862	962,487	961,204
Commercial paper	43,625	5,193	13,553	62,371	62,371
Corporate debt securities	249,468	14,758		264,226	264,226
Corporate equity securities	170,185	6,291	2,427	178,903	178,903
	$ 1,792,796	$206,978	$ 43,842	2,043,616	2,042,333
Investment contracts				124,368	124,368
Tangible property				38,762	64,252
Investments in mutual funds				1,091,591	1,091,591
				$ 3,298,337	$ 3,322,544

Of the amounts shown above in Category 3, the university funds constitute 36%, and governmental fund types constitute 64%.

Securities Lending Transactions –

The investment policies of certain State agencies, principally the retirement systems and certain universities, permit them to enter into securities lending transactions. In these transactions, the agency loans their securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The agencies' securities custodians are agents in lending the securities for collateral of at least 102% of the fair value of the securities. Collateral can consist of cash, cash equivalents, government securities, commercial paper or irrevocable letters of credit. Depending on their nature, securities on loan at year-end are presented as classified or unclassified in the preceding schedule of custodial credit risk. Generally, at year-end, agencies had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts they owed to borrowers exceeded the amounts borrowers owed the agencies and maturities on non-cash collateral received are longer than the lesser of the maturities of the securities lent or the term of the lending transactions. Policies regarding indemnification vary among agencies. Some agencies' contracts with custodians require them to indemnify the agency if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or the borrowers fail to pay the agency for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are out on loan. Other agencies have no provisions for indemnification.

Generally, securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the agency or the borrower, although the average term of the loans is 10 to 29 days. Cash collateral is invested in the lending agent's short-term investment pool, which at year-end has a weighted average maturity of 30 to 51 days. The relationship between the maturities of the investment pool and the agency's loans are affected by the maturities of the securities loans made by other entities that use the agent's pool, which the agency cannot determine. The agencies cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults.

As of June 30, 2000, agencies had outstanding loaned investment securities (amounts expressed in thousands) having a fair value of $4,350,745 against which they had received collateral having a fair value of $4,479,152.

Supplemental Cash Flows Information -

Noncash changes in fair market value of investments in proprietary type funds decreased $115.4 million during the year ended June 30, 2000.

5 TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2000 consisted of the following:

Table 5-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fund Types			Total
	General	Special Revenue	Trust and Agency	(Memorandum Only)
Income taxes	$ 718,204	$ 90,571	$ 2,976	$ 811,751
Sales taxes	672,330	210,784	68,214	951,328
Motor fuel taxes		303,918	1,401	305,319
Public utility taxes	22,915	79,200		102,115
Unemployment compensation taxes			231,330	231,330
Other taxes	183,349	21,518	13,079	217,946
	$ 1,596,798	$ 705,991	$ 317,000	$ 2,619,789
Less: Allowance for uncollectible taxe	704,375	315,817		1,020,192
Taxes Receivable, net	**$ 892,423**	**$390,174**	**$ 317,000**	**$ 1,599,597**

6 DUE FROM/TO OTHER FUNDS AND COMPONENT UNITS

The following balances at June 30, 2000 represent due from/to balances among all funds and component units:

Table 6-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Due From			Due To		
Fund Type/Fund	Other Funds	Component Units	Primary Government	Other Funds	Component Units	Primary Government
Primary Government						
General	$ 539,747	$ 15,704		$ 354,305	$ 88,692	
Special Revenue:						
State Construction Account	88,638					
Local Government Distributive	109,933			625		
Public Transportation	41,435					
Motor Fuel Tax				51,083		
Road	29,171	410		109,792	6,494	
Tourism Promotion	8,385			81	202	
RTA Occupation and Use Tax Replacement	5,082					
Special Purposes Trust	6,501	199		409		
Personal Property Tax Replacement				85,059		
State and Local Sales Tax Reform				40,656		
County and Mass Transit District				22,350		
Build Illinois	9,450					
State Gaming				65,311		
Rate Adjustment				7,311		
Child Support Enforcement	991			9,090		
Special Services	5,980	3		2,040	24	
Vehicle Inspecion	5,886			52	2	
Hazardous Waste				11,136		
Tobacco Settlement				280,000		
Social Secutity and Employment Services	11,961			3,922	158	
Unemployment Compensation	2,132			11,568		
Local Initiative	5,000			5	74	
Other	39,060	2,159		22,672	9,274	
	369,605	2,771		723,162	16,228	
Debt Service:						
Other	1,018				884	
Capital Projects:						
Build Illinois Bond	8,978					
Other	81			1,498	14	
	9,059			1,498	14	
Enterprise:						
State Lottery	50,460			890		
Other	322			4,636		
	50,782			5,526		
Internal Service:						
Communications Revolving	28,796	850		2,000	23	
Statistical Service Revolving	25,951	21		682		
State Garage Revolving	5,024	4		36	4	
Health Insurance Reserve	93,977	2,307		694		
Working Capital Revolving	5,834			349		
Other	393	1		94		
	159,975	3,183		3,855	27	

Note 6 (Continued)

Table 6-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Fund Type/Fund	Due From Other Funds	Due From Component Units	Due From Primary Government	Due To Other Funds	Due To Component Units	Due To Primary Government
Trust and Agency						
Expendable Trust:						
Other	1,990	100		2,269	30	
Nonexpendable Trust:						
Other	400			30		
Pension Trust:						
State Employee's						
Retirement System	17,905			75		
Other	121	1,798		148		
	18,026	1,798		223		
Investment Trust:						
Other				1,030		
Agency:						
Public Assistance Recoveries Trust				29,653		
Group Insurance Premium Fund	4	96		14,241		
RTA Sales Tax Trust	22,350					
Recoveries Trust				23,003		
Child Support and Enforcement	8,461					
Social Services	14,626			29,116		
Other	4,760			12,892		
	50,201	96		108,905		
Total Trust and Agency	70,617	1,994		112,457	30	
Total (Memorandum Only) Primary Government	**1,200,803**	**23,652**		**1,200,803**	**105,875**	
Component Units						
Governmental:						
Other	100		$ 30	1,133		
Proprietary:						
Other	4,956			3,875		$ 42
Universities:						
Southern Illinois University	4,062		15,026	3,853		1,409
University of Illinois	26,278		81,582	26,887		20,477
Other	4,041		6,548	3,689		1,151
	34,381		103,156	34,429		23,037
Total Component Units	**39,437**		**103,186**	**39,437**		**23,079**
Total (Memorandum Only) Reporting Entity	**$ 1,240,240**	**$ 23,652**	**$ 103,186**	**$ 1,240,240**	**$ 105,875**	**$ 23,079**

The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority (THA), a component unit, has no amounts reported as due from or to the primary government or other component units at December 31, 1999.

At June 30, 2000, THA would report due from primary government of $2,689 and due to primary government of $573.

7 LOANS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

Loans and notes receivable at June 30, 2000 consisted of the following:

Table 7-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fund Types					Total (Memorandum Only)	
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Enterprise	Expendable Trust	Primary Government	Component Units
Mortgage loan program	$ 13	$ 86				$ 99	$ 1,811,003
Student loan program	21,513	1,577		$ 1,277,414	$ 63	1,300,567	114,010
Local government infrastructure		833,242				833,242	92,920
Business loan program	29,557	10,897				40,454	190
Port district construction	15,408					15,408	
Other	1,860	33,645	$ 25,500			61,005	1,986
	$ 68,351	$ 879,447	$ 25,500	$ 1,277,414	$ 63	$ 2,250,775	$ 2,020,109
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	56,180	2,479		2,525		61,184	43,148
Loans and notes receivable, net	$ 12,171	$ 876,968	$ 25,500	$ 1,274,889	$ 63	$ 2,189,591	$ 1,976,961

In the accompanying financial statements, the general, special revenue, debt service and expendable trust fund types reflect loans and notes receivable of $914.7 million. Fund balances in the amount of $842.1 million have been reserved to indicate their long-term nature and that they are not available to meet current appropriation or expenditure needs.

A portion of the General fund type business loan programs ($29.4 million) represents various funds' pooled resources that the State has invested in a pilot mortgage program since fiscal year 1983. The only remaining program is categorized as a hotel loan and is discussed below.

Effective January 12, 1987, two of the program's outstanding mortgage loans aggregating $28.9 million were restructured. One of these loans with an original balance of $15.5 million was restructured again effective January 1, 1990. The remaining loan totaling $13.4 million in original value was restructured effective January 1, 1991. Through June 30, 1998, the Treasurer recorded a provision for the write-down of $17.1 million for these two properties based on independent valuations. These two loans have been classified as non-performing assets.

In 1995, the Treasurer authorized the trustee to sell the mortgage loans. However, the Attorney General opined that both his and the Governor's consent were required which was not provided. Affiliates of the owners of the hotel loans filed a lawsuit against the trustee and the Treasurer seeking specific performance of the buy-sell agreement on the agreed-to terms. This lawsuit is still pending and the ultimate outcome of this proceeding is not presently determinable.

On October 31, 1997, the trustee filed suit against the Hotel ventures for making improper deductions in determining payments due, creating a default and making the loan balances due upon demand. At the time of the filing of the suit, the trustee presented letters of credit with a value of $2.7 million, which serve as collateral for the loans of one of the properties, for collection. The ventures obtained a restraining order to prevent collection of the letters of credit.

On December 9, 1997, the Circuit Court dissolved the restraining order of one Hotel venture and denied the venture's motion to stop the trustee from calling the letter of credit. The court stayed the effectiveness of this order pending appeal. The Appellate Court subsequently reversed the Circuit Court's ruling.

The Treasurer and trustee have appealed this ruling which was denied by the Illinois Supreme Court. The matter is now before the trial court. The ultimate outcome of this proceeding is not presently determinable.

The lawsuit against the other venture has been stayed pending the resolution of certain related issues discussed above. Once the Illinois Supreme Court rules on the related issues, a decision will likely be made on whether or not to lift the stay. The outcome of this litigation is not presently determinable.

The write-down of the above Hotel loans is not considered forgiveness of the obligations and collection efforts will continue for the entire loan balance including principal and interest.

On December 2, 1999, the judge in the Circuit Court in Madison county granted the motions of the plaintiffs for a partial summary judgement of the 1995 lawsuit. The court found that the plaintiffs were ready, willing and able to perform the buy-sell agreements at the time originally set for closing in 1995. Since the buy-sell agreements limited the relief available under their terms to specific performance, the Court directed preparation of a final decree allowing plaintiffs' claim for this form of relief and providing the terms for consummating the sale. The Treasurer is considering her options, which include the possibility of appealing this decision.

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2000 consisted of the following:

Table 8-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fund Types					Total (Memorandum Only)	
	General Fixed Assets Account Group	Enterprise	Internal Service	Non-expendable Trust	Pension Trust	Primary Government	Component Units
Land and land improvements	$ 673,618	$ 188	$ 335	$ 104	$ 1,967	$ 676,212	$ 3,038,978
Buildings and building improvements	3,371,725	451	17,288		13,965	3,403,429	3,625,461
Equipment	1,484,796	13,320	134,273		25,190	1,657,579	2,233,008
Construction in progress	216,511					216,511	771,061
	5,746,650	13,959	151,896	104	41,122	5,953,731	9,668,508
Less: Accumulated depreciation		9,684	111,178		18,764	139,626	1,630,511
	$5,746,650	$ 4,275	$ 40,718	$ 104	$ 22,358	$ 5,814,105	$ 8,037,997

Changes in general fixed assets for the year ended June 30, 2000 are presented below:

Table 8-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 1999	Additions	(Deletions)/ Net Transfers	Balance June 30, 2000
Land and land improvements	$ 640,841	$ 29,157	$ 3,620	$ 673,618
Buildings and building improvements	3,245,469	75,784	50,472	3,371,725
Equipment	1,406,020	221,987	(143,211)	1,484,796
Construction in progress	55,646	290,242	(129,377)	216,511
	$ 5,347,976	$617,170	$(218,496)	$ 5,746,650

Construction in progress for general fixed assets and component units as of June 30, 2000 is composed of the following:

Table 8-3 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Project	Project Authorization	Expended through June 30, 2000	Committed as of June 30, 2000	Available Authorization
General Fixed Assets Account Group -				
Lawrenceville Correctional Center	$ 85,200	$ 54,299	$ 28,134	$ 2,767
IYC Kewanee	42,750	26,989	12,495	3,266
DNR Office Building	30,608	13,532	13,666	3,410
Rushville Juvenile Correctional Facility	33,024	468	1,506	31,050
Stateville Correctional Center	104,000	6,884	76,465	20,651
Savanna Maximum Security Prison	125,490	47,483	65,279	12,728
Alton Building Addition, MHC	11,924	178	475	11,271
Lincoln Presidential Library	12,450	5,128	3,882	3,440
Hopkins Park Correctional Facility	80,000	89	4,333	75,578
Other	315,171	61,461	82,965	170,745
Total	$ 840,617	$ 216,511	$ 289,200	$ 334,906
Component Units -				
State Toll Highway Improvements *	$ 726,802	$ 617,275	$ 109,527	
Student Residence Halls - U of I	60,000	3,072	17,941	$ 38,987
South Campus Development - U of I	71,445	11,100	7,618	52,727
Campus Union Upgrade - U of I	14,000	424	11	13,565
College of Medicine Research Facility - U of I	76,924	2,268	10,934	63,722
ACES Library - U of I	21,100	8,450	10,913	1,737
Daniels Hall - U of I	12,100	5,654	5,584	862
DIA Indoor Practice Facility - U of I	12,500	4,765	6,747	988
Engineering Hall Rehabilitation - U of I	14,625	10,463	3,702	460
Fire Substation/Parking Structure - U of I	14,100	1,797	11,069	1,234
Mechanical Engineering Lab Addition - U of I	10,580	837	35	9,708
Construction for Faraday Hall Addition - NIU	20,414	20,404	3	7
Construction & Equipment for Engineering Building - NI	20,986	20,895	88	3
Renovate & Equipment for Altgeld Hall - NIU	19,150	4,184	13,562	1,404
Naperville Education Center - NIU	20,000	14,910		5,090
Convocation Center - NIU	38,410	1,099		37,311
Stevenson Towers Renovation Phase I - NIU	16,055	13,009	64	2,982
Stevenson Towers Renovation Phase II - NIU	10,000	9,488	423	89
Total	$ 1,179,191	750,094	$ 198,221	$ 230,876
Projects less than $10,000		20,967		
Total		$ 771,061		

* Information as of December 31, 1999.

9 NOTES PAYABLE

The State agencies listed below generally issue short-term notes, normally secured by specific revenue sources, to provide temporary financing. Outstanding notes payable at June 30, 2000 were as follows:

Table 9-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Fund Type/Agency	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rates	Annual Maturity To
Primary Government -			
Enterprise:			
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	$ 100,594	3.54 - 9.00%	Various
Component Units -			
Governmental:			
Illinois Medical District Commission	3,173	6.25%	2019
Proprietary:			
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	81	0%	2008
Rural Bond Bank	40,000	4.0% - 5.25%	2001
	40,081		
Universities:			
Northern Illinois University	865	5 - 7%	2003
Western Illinois University	101	2.25 - 16.72%	2005
Governors State University	511	4.96 - 15.75%	2004
Chicago State University	6,287	5.17%	2009
Illinois State University	1,200	6.75%	2002
Southern Illinois University	2,493	3%	2009
University of Illinois	3,801	5.39 - 6.78%	Demand
	15,258		
Total Component Units	58,512		
Total (Memorandum Only) Reporting Entity	$ 159,106		

Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) –

The ISAC is authorized to issue Student Loan Revenue Notes. The notes and related interest are payable solely from the revenues and other resources of the ISAC. On June 30, 2000, the ISAC had $101 million of notes outstanding due 2005, 2029 or upon demand. Assets acquired and revenues generated under the individual notes serve as collateral for their respective note issues.

Illinois Medical District Commission (Commission) –

The Commission's notes payable consist of a 20-year mortgage and a line of credit. The mortgage of $2.9 million is for the Chicago Technology Park Enterprise Center which was completed in fiscal year 1999. The 20-year mortgage has an interest rate of 6.25%, matures in 2019 and is secured by the related building and land.

Southwestern Illinois Development Authority (SWIDA) –

The SWIDA obtained a note payable from the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs in the amount of $100 thousand in fiscal year 1997, the proceeds of which were used for start-up costs. This note is non-interest bearing and matures on July 1, 2008. As of June 30, 2000, there were notes payable outstanding of $81 thousand.

Universities –

Universities have issued notes payable aggregating $15.3 million at June 30, 2000. The notes are generally secured through revenues (i.e., lease payment agreements) derived from the operations of the projects constructed, although portions of the notes outstanding are unsecured.

Illinois Rural Bond Bank-

The Illinois Rural Bond Bank obtained two notes payable in the amount of $40 million in fiscal year 2000, the proceeds of which are to be used for construction projects. The notes and related interest are paid solely from the revenues and other resources of the Illinois Bond Bank.

10 RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Plan Descriptions. The State of Illinois sponsors five public employee retirement systems ("PERS") that are included in the State's financial statements as pension trust funds. The General Assembly Retirement System ("GARS"), Judges' Retirement System ("JRS") and State Employees' Retirement System ("SERS"), are the administrators of single-employer defined benefit pension plans. The GARS, JRS and SERS are governed by articles 2, 18 and 14, respectively, of the Illinois Pension Code (40 ILCS 5/1, et. al.).

The Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan with "special funding situations." It provides coverage to teachers employed by public school districts in Illinois (excluding Chicago) even though most covered employees are not State employees. There are 893 local school districts, 137 special districts and 29 other State agencies that contribute to the TRS plan. At June 30, 2000, the TRS had outstanding receivables of $214 million for payroll deduction agreements with members for optional services, refund repayments and upgrade balances owed to the TRS. The State Universities Retirement System ("SURS") is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan and a defined contribution plan. They also have "special funding situations." The SURS provides coverage to faculty and staff of State universities, community colleges and related agencies, of which, some covered employees are not State employees. There are 12 universities, 39 community colleges and 14 other State agencies that contribute to the SURS plan.

The State of Illinois is legally mandated to make contributions to the TRS and SURS. Because the State contributes most of the TRS and SURS employer contributions, the single employer provisions of GASB Statement 27 have been followed for reporting those systems in the statewide CAFR. The TRS and SURS are governed by articles 16 and 15, respectively, of the Illinois Pension Code.

Effective January 1, 1998, legislation established an alternative defined benefit program known as the Portable Benefit Option Plan within the SURS. This option is offered in addition to the existing traditional benefit option. All members who are eligible for the traditional benefit option are eligible for the portable option. New and existing members are provided a window period in which to make an irrevocable election. The portable option provides an enhanced refund at termination for those who leave SURS with at least five years of service. Offsetting this additional cost is the elimination of the survivor benefit package. This program is designed to be cost-neutral in relation to the traditional option. Approximately 14,600 of the approximately 77,800 members have chosen this option.

Legislation, effective January 1, 1998, also required the SURS to offer a Self-Managed Plan. This is a defined contribution plan and is offered to employees of all SURS employers who elect to participate. All but two SURS employers participate in the Self-Managed Plan. The contribution rate is 8% of their gross earnings. It is a qualified money purchase plan under Section

401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The assets are maintained under a trust administered by the SURS Board of Trustees in accordance with the Illinois Pension Code. 5,405 of the approximately 78,000 members have chosen this option. $73.4 million of the $12.1 billion total assets relate to the Self-Managed Plan. Plan member contributions were $15.5 million and employer contributions were $14.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2000.

Each of the five State-sponsored retirement systems provide retirement, death and disability benefits to members and beneficiaries. Each plan also issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for that plan. Those reports may be obtained by writing or calling the plan as follows:

- General Assembly Retirement System and Judges' Retirement System, 2101 South Veterans Parkway, PO Box 19255, Springfield, Illinois, 62794-9255, (217)782-8500.
- State Employees' Retirement System, 2101 South Veterans Parkway, PO Box 19255, Springfield, Illinois, 62794-9255, (217)785-2340.
- Teachers' Retirement System, 2815 West Washington Street, PO Box 19253, Springfield, Illinois, 62794-9253, (217)753-0311.
- State Universities Retirement System, 1901 Fox Drive, Champaign, Illinois, 61820-7333, (217)378-8800.

Funding Policy and Annual Pension Cost. Member contributions are based on fixed percentages set by statute ranging from 4% to 11.5%. The State's funding requirements have been established by statute (Public Act 88-593) effective July 1, 1995 and provide for a systematic 50-year funding plan with an ultimate goal to achieve "90% funding" of the systems' liabilities. In addition, the funding plan provides for a 15-year phase-in period to allow the State to adapt to the increased financial commitment. Once the 15-year phase-in period is complete, the State's contribution will then remain at a level percentage of payroll for the next 35 years until the 90% funded level is achieved. As illustrated in Table 10-1, the State met its funding requirement established by *statutory law* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000. Actual contributions varied slightly from contributions required by statute mainly because of differences between estimated and actual federal contributions.

The current statutory law includes a "continuing appropriation," which means that the State must automatically provide funding to the pension systems based on actuarial cost requirements and amortization of the unfunded liability without being subject to the General Assembly's appropriation process.

This statutory funding requirement differs significantly from the annual pension cost ("APC") because the statutory plan does not conform with the GASB Statement 27 accounting parameters. The State's APC for the current year and related information for each plan are included in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1 *(dollar amounts in thousands)*

	GARS	JRS	SERS	TRS	SURS
Actuarially required contribution ("ARC")	$ 6,312	$ 40,205	$ 299,082	$ 1,003,612	$ 325,327
Plus: Interest on net pension obligation ("NPO	3,196	17,224	101,054	601,815	305,266
Adjustment to the ARC	(1,700)	(9,163)	(77,290)	(349,326)	(172,251)
Annual pension cost ("APC")	7,808	48,266	322,846	1,256,101	458,342
Employer contributions	3,951	21,412	340,873	688,586	241,111
Increase(decrease) in NPO	3,857	26,854	(18,027)	567,515	217,231
NPO at June 30, 1999***	39,953	215,295	1,188,871	7,080,180	3,591,369
NPO at June 30, 2000	$ 43,810	$ 242,149	$ 1,170,844	$ 7,647,695	$ 3,808,600
Required contribution amounts/rates:					
* Statutory required conribution - State	$ 3,951	$ 21,388	$ 327,429	$ 686,384	$ 241,100
Members	11.5%	11%	4% - 9.5%	9%	8% - 9.5%
Actuarial valuation date	6/30/2000	6/30/2000	6/30/2000	6/30/2000	6/30/2000
Actuarial cost method	Proj. Unit Credi	Proj. Unit Credit	Proj. Unit Credi	Proj. Unit Credit	Proj. Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level % of pay	Level % of pay	Level % of pay	Level % of pay	Level % of pay
Remaining amortization period	40 years. Oper	40 years. Open	40 years. Oper	40 years. Open	40 years. Open
Asset valuation method	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
Actuarial assumptions:					
Investment rate of return	8%	8%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Projected salary increases	6.5%	6%	.5% - 4.7%	6% - 9.3% **	5.5%
Postretirement benefit increases	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Inflation rate	4%	4%	3.5%	4%	5%

* Public Act 88-593 provides for 50-year funding including 15-year phase-in of employer contributions as a percentage of active member payroll increasing until fiscal year 2010, and remaining at that level until fiscal year 2045 when the Systems' funded ratios will be 90%.

** Composite, 7%

*** Prior year balance for SURS revised due to changes in actuarial calculations.

Trend Information. The annual pension cost, the percentage of annual pension cost contributed for the year and the net pension obligation at the end of the year are presented in the following Table 10-2:

Table 10-2 (dollar amounts in thousands)

		GARS	JRS	SERS	TRS	SURS
Annual Pension Cost ("APC")						
	6/30/1998	$ 6,545	$ 35,188	$ 239,048	$ 1,184,289	$ 415,291
	6/30/1999	$ 7,448	$ 45,681	$ 343,772	$ 1,165,453	$ 428,373
	6/30/2000	$ 7,808	$ 48,266	$ 322,846	$ 1,256,101	$ 458,342
% of APC Contributed						
	6/30/1998	47.56%	44.59%	83.98%	40.33%	54.85%
	6/30/1999	49.68%	40.91%	91.78%	51.79%	55.53%
	6/30/2000	50.60%	44.36%	105.58%	54.82%	52.60%
Net Pension Obligation						
	6/30/1998	$ 36,205	$ 188,303	$ 1,160,624	$ 6,518,330	$ 3,400,896
	6/30/1999	$ 39,953	$ 215,295	$ 1,188,871	$ 7,080,180	$ 3,591,369
	6/30/2000	$ 43,810	$ 242,149	$ 1,170,844	$ 7,647,695	$ 3,808,600

The prior year amount for SURS was revised due to a change in actuarial calculations.

Postemployment Benefits. In addition to providing pension benefits, the State Employees

Group Insurance Act requires that the State pay the cost of basic noncontributory health and dental, and life insurance benefits to annuitants who are former State employees. This includes annuitants of all of the State's retirement systems, except the non-state employee members of TRS.

Effective January 1, 1996, legislation transferred the administration of the TRS health insurance program to the Illinois Department of Central Management Services ("CMS"). The legislation also established a funding mechanism consisting of a one-half of one percent contribution from active teachers and matching appropriations from the State to pay the subsidy portion of participating annuitants during fiscal year 1996 and thereafter. Persons enrolling in TRS managed care or residing in areas with no managed care receive a 75% premium subsidy. All others receive a 50% subsidy. At June 30, 2000 there were approximately 32,300 TRS annuitants enrolled in the health plan. Payments into this plan by the annuitants as well as the state subsidy were approximately $59.5 million. The teachers' health insurance program is accounted for in the Teachers' Health Insurance Security Fund, an enterprise fund. TRS is responsible for program enrollment and eligibility determination. CMS is responsible for providing information and consultation to plan participants.

Substantially all of the State's employees may become eligible for postemployment benefits if they eventually become an annuitant. Health and dental benefits include basic benefits for annuitants under the State's self-insurance plan and insurance contracts currently in force. Life insurance benefits are limited to $5,000 per annuitant age 60 and older. For fiscal year 2000 the State did not segregate payments made to annuitants from those made to current employees for health and dental, and life insurance benefits. The total cost of all members, including postemployment health and dental, and life insurance benefits, is recognized as an expenditure in the accompanying financial statements as claims are reported and are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. For fiscal year 2000 the cost of providing postemployment health and dental, and life insurance benefits for the approximately 77,300 annuitants was estimated to be $228.6 million and $10.0 million,

11 GENERAL OBLIGATIONS BONDS

General obligation bonds have been authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for acquisition and construction of capital facilities for higher education, public and mental health, correction and conservation purposes and for maintenance and construction of highway and waterway facilities. Bonds also have been issued to provide assistance to municipalities for construction of sewage treatment facilities, port districts, aquarium facilities, local schools, mass transportation and aviation purposes, and to fund research and development of coal as an energy source. In addition, bonds have been authorized to refund any general obligation bonds outstanding.

The State Constitution provides that the State may issue general obligation bonds for specific purposes in such amounts as provided either by the General Assembly with a three-fifths vote of each house or by a majority of voters in a general election. The enabling acts pursuant to which the bonds are issued provide that all bonds issued thereunder shall be direct obligations of the State of Illinois and pledge the full faith and credit of the State. General obligation bonds are redeemed over a period not to exceed 30 years from available resources in the debt service funds. However, the State of Illinois has generally issued 25 year serial bonds with equal amounts of principal and interest maturing each year, except for capital appreciation and refunding bonds which mature in varying amounts. With the exception of anti-pollution bonds, Illinois offerings generally have a call option of the State. Calls can begin 10 years following the date of issuance, in whole or in part, in such order as the State shall determine and at a redemption price not to exceed 102% of par value.

General obligation bonds outstanding and bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 11-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Purpose	Outstanding Interest Rates	Outstanding Amount	Authorized but Unissued
Capital developmer	3.50% to 7.90%	$ 2,798,768	$ 1,496,830
Transportation	3.50% to 7.90%	$ 1,686,240	$ 2,783,397
Anti-Pollution	3.50% to 12.0%	$ 271,343	$ 71,663
School construction	3.50% to 7.90%	$ 556,292	$ 1,644,456
Coal development	3.50% to 7.90%	$ 51,500	$ 86,214
Refunding	3.50% to 6.50%	$ 1,235,301	$ 566,806
		$ 6,599,444	$ 6,649,366

Changes in general obligation bonds during the year ended June 30, 2000 are summarized in Note 15. Future general obligation debt service requirements at June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 11-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	$ 528,190	$ 246,123	$ 774,313
2002	511,035	230,227	741,262
2003	512,525	213,682	726,207
2004	501,160	197,703	698,863
2005	477,080	183,087	660,167
Thereafter	4,915,029	1,413,164	6,328,193
	$ 7,445,019	**$2,483,986**	**$ 9,929,005**
Less: Unaccreted appreciatio	845,575		
	$6,599,444		

In prior years, the State defeased certain callable maturities of general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance of these defeased bonds is $174.1 million. These bonds, bearing interest at rates ranging from 5.0% to 7.70%, are to be redeemed on various dates through 2002 at redemption prices varying from 100% to 102%.

Subsequent to June 30, 2000, the State issued $701,855,029 in general obligations bonds. The bonds issued August 1, 2000, October 19, 2000, and December 19, 2000 mature annually from 2001 through 2025, 2002 through 2022 and 2001 through 2025, respectively. Interest rates range from 5.00% to 5.625%, 4.49% to 5.64% and 4.50% to 5.75%, respectively.

12 SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Special obligation bonds have been authorized and issued to provide funds for the Build Illinois Program and the State's Metropolitan Civic Center Support Program, and to refund any bonds previously issued under these programs.

The Build Illinois Program was implemented to expand the State's efforts in economic development by providing financing in certain areas. These areas include construction, reconstruction, modernization and extension of the State's infrastructure; development and

improvement of educational, scientific, technical and vocational programs and facilities; expansion of health and human services in the State; protection, preservation, restoration and conservation of the State's environmental and natural resources; and provision of incentives for the location and expansion of businesses in Illinois resulting in increased employment.

The State's Metropolitan Civic Center Support Act (Support Act) was amended on September 3, 1985, to allow the issuance of bonds to refinance the State's Metropolitan Civic Center Support Program and to provide additional capital for new projects to be financed under the Support Act. The refinancing of the State's Metropolitan Civic Center Support Program is discussed further in Note 14. The Support Act was amended further on September 11, 1990, to allow the issuance of bonds for making construction and improvement grants by the Secretary of State, as State Librarian, to public libraries and library systems. Special obligation bonds are payable primarily from dedicated portions of the State's sales tax and the horse racing privilege tax and are redeemed over a period of not more than 30 years. Additionally, these bonds have call provisions providing for early redemption at the option of the State, beginning 10 years following the date of issuance, in whole or in part, in such order as the State shall determine and within any maturity by lot at varying premiums which decrease periodically.

Special obligation bonds outstanding and bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 2000, are as follows:

Table 12-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Purpose	Outstanding Interest Rates	Outstanding Amount	Authorized but Unissued
Build Illinois:			
Public infrastructure	3.9% to 7.5%	$ 595,254	$ 515,584
Business development	5.6% to 7.5%	30,635	43,001
Education	3.9% to 7.5%	239,816	96,198
Environment	3.9% to 7.5%	11,752	85,665
Refunding	3.9% to7.0%	842,074	Unlimited
		1,719,531	740,448
Civic Center:			
Civic centers	5.5% to 7.4%	58,348	136,694
Libraries	5.5% to 6.4%	6,584	3,415
Refunding	3.65% to 7.35%	98,880	Unlimited
		163,812	140,109
		$1,883,343	**$ 880,557**

Changes in special obligation bonds during the year ended June 30, 2000, are summarized in Note 15. Future special obligation debt service requirements at June 30, 2000, are as follows:

Table 12-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	$ 84,145	$ 99,100	$ 183,245
2002	85,400	95,406	180,806
2003	87,250	92,223	179,473
2004	88,900	88,647	177,547
2005	90,935	85,233	176,168
Thereafter	1,530,860	614,394	2,145,254
	$ 1,967,490	**$1,075,003**	**$3,042,493**
Less: Unaccreted appreciatio	84,147		
	$1,883,343		

In prior years, the State defeased certain callable maturities of Build Illinois and Civic Center bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance of the defeased bonds is $302.8 million. These bonds, with interest rates ranging from 5.6% to 7.6%, are to be redeemed on various dates through 2008 at redemption prices varying from 100% to 102%.

The State issued special obligation Build Illinois Bonds, Illinois FIRST Series of May 2000, in the aggregate principal amount of $125 million. The bonds are dated May 15, 2000, mature annually from 2001 through 2020 and bear interest at rates ranging from 5.375% to 6.250%.

13 *REVENUE BONDS*

The State Constitution empowers certain State agencies and authorities to issue bonds that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the State. The bond indentures include a pledge from these agencies and authorities that income derived from acquired or constructed assets be used to retire the debt and service related interest. In addition, certain authorities have issued debt which is classified as "conduit" debt of the State.

Revenue bonds issued by individual agencies are supported by fees, rentals, tolls assessed to users and loan repayments. Issuing agencies of the primary government include the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (Student Loan Revenue Bonds) and the State Universities Retirement System of Illinois (State Universities Retirement System Special Revenue Bonds). Component units issuing agencies include the Illinois Housing Development Authority (Housing Development, Multi-Family Housing, Residential Mortgage, Multi-Family Program, Homeowner Mortgage Revenue and Affordable Housing Program Trust Fund Bonds), Illinois State Toll Highway Authority (Construction Revenue Bonds), Illinois Rural Bond Bank (Bond Bank Revenue Bonds), and universities consisting of Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Northeastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University and University of Illinois (University Revenue Producing Facilities Construction Bonds). Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2000 (except for the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority which is as of December 31, 1999), net of unamortized discounts, are as follows:

Table 13-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Agency	Amount Outstanding	Outstanding Interest Rates	Annual Maturity To
Primary Government -			
Enterprise:			
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	$ 1,459,017	3.25% to 18.000%	2035
Trust:			
State Universities Retirement System	20,052	7.25% to 7.450%	2005
Total (Memorandum Only) Primary Government	**1,479,069**		
Component Unit -			
Proprietary:			
Illinois Housing Development Authority	2,054,270	3.00% to 15.000%	2034
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority	867,979	2.40% to 6.450%	2017
Illinois Rural Bond Bank	95,660	3.00% to 7.300%	2031
	3,017,909		
Universities and Colleges:			
Chicago State University	25,650	3.65% to 5.500%	2023
Eastern Illinois University	46,515	4.05% to 5.625%	2018
Northeastern Illinois University	5,830	4.50% to 6.200%	2017
Western Illinois University	47,297	4.50% to 6.850%	2020
Illinois State University	57,485	4.50% to 7.350%	2016
Northern Illinois University	118,192	4.70% to 10.200%	2029
Southern Illinois University	132,492	4.10% to 6.750%	2029
University of Illinois	544,111	3.00% to 9.700%	2030
	977,572		
Total Component Units	**3,995,481**		
Total (Memorandum Only) Reporting Entity	**$5,474,550**		

Changes in revenue bonds during the year ended June 30, 2000 are summarized in Note 15. Revenue bond debt service requirements, principal and interest as of June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 13-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government					
Year Ending	Enterprise		Trust		Total	
June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2001	$ 49,645	$ 89,080			$ 49,645	$ 89,080
2002	33,935	86,325	$ 5,825		39,760	86,325
2003	46,485	83,822			46,485	83,822
2004	81,925	81,195	10,000		91,925	81,195
2005	103,125	77,606			103,125	77,606
Thereafter	1,150,735	1,286,662	10,000		1,160,735	1,286,662
	1,465,850	**$1,704,690**	25,825	$ -	1,491,675	**$1,704,690**
Less:						
Unaccreted appreciation	-		(5,773)		(5,773)	
	$1,465,850		**$ 20,052**		**$1,485,902**	

Table 13-3 (amounts expressed in thousands

	Component Units					
Year Ending	Proprietary		University and College		Total	
June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2001	$ 81,845	$ 174,901	$ 40,025	$ 37,702	$ 121,870	$ 212,603
2002	89,075	171,847	43,880	36,463	132,955	208,310
2003	92,685	167,177	43,015	35,355	135,700	202,532
2004	98,630	162,204	44,105	34,271	142,735	196,475
2005	104,045	156,740	46,935	33,046	150,980	189,786
Thereafter	2,643,337	1,675,399	1,088,285	369,287	3,731,622	2,044,686
	3,109,617	**$2,508,268**	1,306,245	**$ 546,124**	4,415,862	**$3,054,392**
Less: Unaccreted appreciation	(54,496)		(324,322)		(378,818)	
	$ 3,055,121		**$ 981,923**		**$4,037,044**	

Total principal debt service requirements for the primary government includes bond discounts of $6.8 million for enterprise funds. Component unit bond discounts and refundings include $37.2 million for proprietary funds and $4.3 million for university funds.

Illinois Student Assistance Commission (Commission) -

The Commission issues student loan revenue bonds, the proceeds of which are used to purchase student loans from eligible lenders and to originate Stafford subsidized and nonsubsidized loans to Illinois residents. The bonds mature annually in varying amounts, bearing interest rates ranging from 3.25% to 18%.

Bonds outstanding exclusive of refunding issues may not exceed $2,100 million ($1,459.0 million was outstanding at June 30, 2000, net of $6.8 million of unamortized discounts). All student loans purchased by the Commission and all loans financed from the proceeds of bonds issued, along with all revenues received from or on account of these bonds, are pledged as collateral for the bonds. Any losses are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Commission's Guarantee Loan Program, which can be subrogated to the United States Department of Education.

The bond resolutions provide for early retirement for various bond issues at rates ranging from 100% to 102.5% of par value, with premiums decreasing periodically until unmatured bonds can only be retired at par value. Pursuant to the bond resolutions, reserves for bond retirement and interest payments aggregated $97.7 million at June 30, 2000.

Included in the $1,459.0 million of outstanding revenue bonds are $343.4 million of variable rate demand bonds, (Series B, Series C, Series D, Series 1996A and 1996B, Series 1997A, Series 1997B, Series 1998A and Series 1998B), the proceeds of which were used to purchase and originate student loans. The bonds mature at various dates, bearing interest rates as determined by the remarketing agent that would enable the bonds to be sold at a price equal to their principal amount, but not to exceed 18% per annum for the Series B and Series C bonds, 15% per annum for the Series D, Series 1996B, Series 1997B, and Series 1998B bonds, 12% per annum for the Series 1996A bonds, Series 1997A and Series 1998A bonds.

The bonds, if in a weekly or monthly mode, are subject to purchase on demand of the holder at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest on seven days' notice and delivery to the remarketing agent. The remarketing agent is authorized to sell the repurchased bonds at a price equal to their principal amount by adjusting the interest rate.

Irrevocable letters of credit have been issued by various credit facilities in order to permit the Trustee to draw amounts to pay the tender price of the variable rate demand bonds tendered for payment under early redemption and demand

provisions of the bond issues. Under these letters of credit, the various credit facilities, acting as tender agent, paying agent, and bond registrar for the respective bond issues are entitled to draw the amount needed (a) to pay interest on the bonds on each interest payment date; (b) to pay principal and interest on the bonds called for redemption; (c) to pay principal and interest on the bonds resulting from an acceleration of maturity due to an event of default; and (d) to pay the tender price of bonds tendered or required to be tendered for purchase which is not to be paid from remarketing proceeds or from certain funds held under the indenture. The letters of credit have variable interest rates ranging from the Federal funds rate plus .5% to 20% per annum and expire at various dates from December 1, 1999 through February 25, 2002. If the remarketing agent is unable to resell any bonds that are "put" within 180 days of the "put" date, the Commission is required to repay the amounts drawn on the letters of credit for the redemption of these bonds. Repayment of amounts drawn on the letters of credit will be made by the Commission from the trustee accounts.

The Commission is required to pay to the credit facilities an origination fee based on the line of credit amounts and thereafter, a quarterly commitment fee based on the available amount of the letters of credit. Quarterly commitment fees currently in effect range from .375% to .55% of the available amount of the letters of credit.

Subsequent to June 30, 2000, ISAC issued Series 5 and 6 for $75.0 million; Series 7A, 7B, 7C and 8 for $250.0 million; and Series VV-I, VV-II, VV-III, WW and XX for $150.0 million, with all bonds having variable interest rates, except for Series WW and XX which range from 4.50% to 5.10%.

State Universities Retirement System (System) –

The System issued revenue bonds to finance the design, acquisition, construction and equipping of a new permanent administrative office building. The bonds are capital appreciation bonds with interest rates ranging from 7.25% to 7.45%. These bonds are payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and first lien on the net revenues derived from investments of the System. They are not payable from any employer or employee contributions to the System. The bond resolutions do not provide for early redemption prior to maturity. At June 30, 2000, bonds outstanding were $20.1 million.

Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) –

The IHDA was created in 1967 to increase the production of low and moderate income housing in Illinois by providing mortgage loans. The IHDA is authorized to have bonds and notes outstanding in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $3,600 million exclusive of refunding issues. Bonds issued must mature within 50 years from the date of issue, bearing interest rates as determined by the IHDA. Subsequent to July 1, 1983, the maximum interest rate cannot exceed 11% or 70% of the prime rate, whichever is greater. All revenue bonds, issued to provide mortgage loans, are secured by first mortgage liens on the related developments.

At June 30, 2000 bonds outstanding aggregated $2,071.0 million, before unamortized discounts of $16.8 million. Sinking funds established pursuant to bond resolutions at year end aggregated $149.1 million. The bonds mature annually through 2034, bearing interest rates from 3% to 15%. The bonds provide for early redemption at the option of the IHDA, in whole or in part, in inverse order of maturity at varying premiums which decrease periodically.

The bonds outstanding are general obligations of the IHDA with the exception of $882.3 million of Homeowner Mortgage Revenue Bonds, $99.0 million of Affordable Housing Program Trust Fund Bonds, $8.1 million of Multi-Family Variable Rate Demand Bonds, $23.6 million of Multi-Family Housing Bonds, 1995 Series A, $44.8 million of Multi-Family Program Bonds, Series 7 and 8, $17.0 million of Housing Finance Bonds, Series 1999B and 2000A and $43.7 million of Multi-Family Housing Revenue Bonds, Series 2000A, which are special limited

obligations of the IHDA and are payable from pledged property as defined in their respective bond general resolutions. The IHDA has also pledged its general obligation to the payment of the Affordable Housing Program Trust Fund Bonds to a limited extent and amounts.

A portion of the general obligation bonds of the IHDA, outstanding in the amount of $545.7 million, is a moral obligation of the State. In the event that the IHDA determines that funds will not be sufficient for the payment of principal and interest on these bonds, the Chairman of the IHDA shall certify to the Governor as soon as practicable the amount required by the IHDA to enable it to pay such principal and interest. The Governor shall include the amount so certified in the State budget; however, the General Assembly has no obligation to appropriate funds to IHDA.

Included within the IHDA's outstanding revenue bonds are $8.1 million of Multi-Family Variable Rate Demand Bonds Series 1996A and $57.9 million of Multi-Family Housing Revenue Bonds Series 1997 and Series 2000A which are variable rate demand bonds. Interest rates on these bonds are determined weekly at a rate established by the remarketing agents on each rate determination date. The IHDA has agreements with liquidity providers to purchase any bonds tendered for purchase in accordance with the indentures with respect to which the Trustee does not, on the date any such tendered bonds are required to be purchased, have sufficient funds to make such purchase. Payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds when due are insured by a financial guarantee insurance policy. The IHDA has a general obligation to reimburse the insurer for any such payments made.

The IHDA has also issued special limited obligations with a claim for repayment solely from payments received with respect to the mortgage loans. The bonds are not general obligations of the IHDA or an obligation of the State. These bonds do, however, apply toward the IHDA's authorized debt limit. As of June 30, 2000, these bonds were outstanding in the amount of $220.1 million.

Subsequent to June 30, 2000, the IHDA Homeowner Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2000 B-1 and 2000 B-2 were remarketed in the aggregate principal amounts of $15.9 million bearing interest rates from 4.50% to 5.95%. IHDA also remarketed Series 1999 G-1 and 1999 G-2 for $19.1 million bearing interest rates 4.70% to 6.05%. Additionally, IHDA issued Series 2000 E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4 in the aggregate principal amount of $31.8 million bearing interest rates from 4.35% to 5.95%.

Subsequent to June 30, 2000, IHDA issued Homeowner Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2000 D-1, D-2, D-3 and D-4, in the aggregate principal amount of $48.6 million bearing interest from 4.45% to 6.05%. IHDA also issued Series 2000F for $5 million with interest of 7.71%.

Illinois State Toll Highway Authority (THA) –

The THA issued revenue bonds to finance construction of the State toll highway system and to refund in advance of maturity certain outstanding bonds of the Authority. The bond resolutions, with the exception of Series 1996A and Series 1998A, provide for early redemption at the option of the THA in whole or part. Of the outstanding bonds, this option has not been exercised and remains available for the Series 1993A bonds maturing on January 1, 2005 and the variable rate bonds, Series 1993B and Series 1998B. The Series 1993A bonds noted above are callable on or after January 1, 2003. All of the other outstanding bonds are redeemable at maturity. In accordance with the provisions of the bond resolutions, debt reserves on deposit with and invested by the Bond Trustee at December 31, 1999 (the THA's reporting year) aggregated $66.0 million.

At December 31, 1999, THA had bonds outstanding in the amount of $868.0 million, net of unamortized deferred amount from refunding of $20.4 million. These bonds mature at various dates through 2017 and bear interest rates ranging from 2.4% to 6.45.

Included within the THA's outstanding revenue bonds are variable rate demand bonds in the amount of $178.2 million for the Series 1993B bonds and $123.1 million for the Series 1998B bonds. These bonds mature in 2010 and 2017, respectively and bear interest rates as determined by the remarketing agents on each rate determination date not to exceed 22% and 25%, respectively. These bonds are subject to redemption if tendered by the holder at a price equal to the principal plus accrued interest upon notice and delivery to the remarketing agent. The THA has agreements with liquidity providers to purchase any bonds so tendered for purchase in accordance with the indentures with respect to which the Trustee does not, on the date any such tendered bonds are required to be purchased, have sufficient funds to make such purchase. The THA has obtained a financial guarantee insurance policy to guarantee the payment of principal and interest on the scheduled maturity dates. The THA has an obligation to reimburse the insurer for any such payments made.

To mitigate the effect of interest rate changes, the THA has entered into Interest Rate Swap Agreements for both the Series 1993B bonds and the Series 1998B bonds. These agreements effectively change the THA's interest rates to a synthetic fixed rate of 4.92% and 4.325%, respectively. The THA will be exposed to variable rates if a counter party to the swap agreement defaults or if the swap is terminated. However, the THA does not anticipate nonperformance. The amounts shown in the schedule of revenue bond debt service requirements are based on the fixed rate effects of this interest rate swap.

Illinois Rural Bond Bank (Bank) –

The Bank issues revenue bonds and notes whose proceeds are used for (1) the purchase of securities of local Illinois governmental units to include the establishing or increasing reserves in securing the payment of the bonds and/or interest on the bonds and (2) to pay, fund or refund any bonds issued by the Bank. The Bank is authorized to have bonds and notes outstanding in an aggregate original principal amount not to exceed $200 million.

In the event that the Bank determines that funds will not be sufficient for the payment of the principal and interest on its bonds and notes, the Chairman of the Bank shall certify to the Governor, as soon as possible, the amount required by the Bank to enable it to pay such principal and interest. The Governor shall include the amount so certified in the State budget as soon as practically possible; however, the General Assembly has no obligation to appropriate funds for the Bank.

At June 30, 2000, bonds outstanding aggregated $95.7 million. Sinking funds established pursuant to bond resolutions at year end aggregated $7.1 million. The bonds mature annually through 2031, bearing interest at rates ranging from 3.0% to 7.30%. The bonds provide for early redemption at the option of the Bank in whole or in part. Bonds maturing on various dates between February 1, 2001 through February 1, 2010 are redeemable at 102% of par, with the premium decreasing periodically until February 1, 2009. Thereafter, the bonds are redeemable at par value.

Included within the $95.7 million of outstanding revenue bonds are $21.1 million of bonds which do not require the Governor to include in the State budget the amount necessary for payment of principal and interest. Payment of principal and interest on these bonds is guaranteed by a municipal bond insurance policy.

Universities –

The Boards of Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Northeastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University and the University of Illinois (hereinafter the "Boards"), as empowered by enabling acts, have issued various revenue bonds to support construction of student housing and other revenue producing facilities at State universities. These bonds do not constitute general obligations of either the State of Illinois or the Boards but, together with interest thereon,

are payable solely from and are secured by, subject to the prior pledge and lien of existing refunded bonds, (i) the net revenues of the Boards; (ii) debt service grants; (iii) income received from certain special accounts; (iv) retained tuition fees (subject to prior payment of related operating and maintenance expenses); (v) certain debt service reserves; (vi) certain repair and replacement reserves; and (vii) the principal of the special accounts arising on refundings, all as defined in the various bond resolutions. In accordance with provisions of the bond resolutions, debt service funds and reserves on deposit aggregated $161.1 million at June 30, 2000. The bonds are callable prior to their maturity in accordance with the provisions of the bond resolutions, including premiums of up to 5%.

Subsequent to June 30, 2000, the Board of Trustees of University of Illinois issued the Auxiliary Facilities System Revenue Bonds, Series 2000 in the amount of $11.5 million. The Series 2000 bonds mature annually from 2003 through 2031 at interest rates ranging from 5.5% to 5.8%. Also, Eastern Illinois University issued $10 million Auxiliary Facilities System Revenue Bonds, Series 2000. The Series 2000 bonds mature annually from 2002 through 2026 at interest rates ranging from 5% to 5.5%.

Contingent Liabilities -

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (McCormick Place) –

In July 1998, the State amended the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act (Act) to authorize the issuance of McCormick Place Expansion Project bonds in the aggregate original principal amount of $1,037 million (excluding the amount of any refunding bonds and notes). In July 1999, the act was amended to increase the authorization amount (excluding the amount of any refunding bonds and notes), to $1,307 million. The Act also authorizes the McCormick Place to levy certain taxes (MPEA Taxes) to secure the bonds and for certain other purposes. The MPEA Taxes would include (i) a sales tax within portions of the City of Chicago on food, alcoholic beverages, and soft drinks sold for consumption on the premises and on certain sales for immediate consumption off the premises, (ii) a tax at the rate of 2.5% of the gross rental receipts of hotels located within the City of Chicago, (iii) a 6% tax on gross receipts of the business of renting automobiles in Cook County, Illinois, (iv) a 6% use tax on automobiles rented outside Illinois which are titled or registered with an agency of the State for use in Cook County, Illinois, and (v) a tax on taxis and livery vehicles ranging from $2 per taxi departure to $27 per bus having a capacity of over 24 passengers. In addition, subject to appropriation, amounts of State sales tax ranging from $75 million for fiscal year 2000 and graduating to $145 million for fiscal year 2013 and thereafter (until 2029) would be available for the payment of debt service on the additional bonds to the extent that the MPEA Taxes are not sufficient for such purpose.

The McCormick Place issued revenue bonds Series 1992A, Series 1994B, Series 1998B, Series 1999A and 1999B in the aggregate principal amount of $1,304.1 million to finance the McCormick Place expansion and certain other improvements to its facilities and Navy Pier. The McCormick Place also issued revenue refunding bonds Series 1994A, Series 1996A, Series 1998A, Series 1999C and Series 1999D in the aggregate principal amount of $913.0 million to refund in advance of their maturity $609.4 million of the Series 1992A bonds, $73.8 million of the Series 1994 A&B bonds, $11.5 million of the Series 1996A bonds and $12.0 million of Series 1998A and 1998B bonds.

As of June 30, 2000, the outstanding bonds, which the State is contingently obligated to pay, are $1,618.6 million. These bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 4.5% to 8.5% with the exception of certain bonds. The Series 1994B bonds maturing in 2004 and the Series 1998B bonds maturing in 2009 bear interest at a rate of 50%. These bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of $10.2 million, were sold at a premium with effective yields ranging from 4.7% to 5.7%. The McCormick Place bonds mature annually until 2029.

In addition, as of June 30, 2000, the McCormick Place has $706.6 million of revenue bonds outstanding which have been advance refunded. U. S. Government securities have been deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to satisfy all future debt service requirements of these bonds. As a result, these bonds are considered defeased and the State is no longer contingently liable for them.

Southwestern Illinois Development Authority (SWIDA) –

The SWIDA, whose mission is to promote and enhance economic development in the counties of Madison and St. Clair, Illinois, has issued $117.6 million of revenue bonds. The proceeds of these bonds were loaned to several companies for the acquisition of land and construction of various types of facilities. These companies are primarily liable for repayment of the bonds, which are secured by SWIDA loan agreements with the companies. These bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.4% to 9.25% and mature annually through 2021. The State has accepted a moral obligation to repay the bonds in the event the SWIDA and the companies are unable to meet the bonds' repayment commitments.

During the fiscal year, the SWIDA issued the Alton Center Business Park Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2000, in the aggregate principal amount of $11.5 million to provide financing for the acquisition and development of areas within the city of Alton.

As of June 30, 2000 the outstanding balance of bonds, which the State is morally obligated to repay, is $84.7 million. The outstanding balance of the refunded bonds is $6.9 million.

The SWIDA has also issued $208.2 million of revenue bonds, the proceeds of which were loaned to several companies. Unlike the bonds in the preceding paragraph, the State has not accepted a moral obligation to repay the bonds in the event SWIDA and the companies are unable to meet the bond's repayment commitments. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance is $181.0 million.

Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority (Authority) –

The Authority has issued $27.2 million of revenue bonds, the proceeds of which were loaned to HDC, Inc. and to Thoms-Proestler Company to provide permanent financing for the acquisition and construction of various types of facilities. These companies are primarily liable for repayment of the bonds, which are secured by (i) mortgages and security agreements from HDC, Inc. and Thoms-Proestler Company to the Authority, (ii) a leasehold mortgage and security agreement from HDC, Inc. to the Authority, (iii) an assignment of leases, rents and revenues from HDC, Inc. to the Authority, and (iv) a guaranty by HDC, Inc. to the trustee. The bonds mature semiannually through 2017 and bear interest at rates of 8.7% and 9.75%. The State has accepted a moral obligation to repay the bonds in the event the Authority and the companies are unable to meet the bonds' repayment commitments. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance is $15.2 million.

The Authority has also issued $17.3 million of revenue bonds. These bonds are special, limited obligations of the authority and can only be repaid from payments by the companies. Unlike the bonds of the preceding paragraph, the State has not accepted a moral obligation to repay the bonds in the event the Authority and the companies are unable to meet the bonds' repayment commitments. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance is $15.6 million.

Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority (UIRVDA) –

The UIRVDA, whose mission is to promote and enhance economic development within the counties of Grundy, LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam, Kendall and Marshall, Illinois, has issued $7.0 million of revenue bonds. The proceeds from these bonds were loaned to Waste Recovery – Illinois (the Company) to finance the acquisition, construction, equipment and installation of a tire recycling and tire-derived fuel processing facility and to refund in advance of their maturity certain

bonds. The Series 1994 bonds, outstanding in the amount of $2.9 million, were refunded through the issuance of a like amount of the Solid Waste Refunding Revenue bonds, Series 1998, (Waste Recovery – Illinois Project). The Series 1994 bonds were refunded for the purpose of extending the maturity dates over an additional ten years and to effect a decrease in interest rates of .6%.

The Company is primarily liable for repayment of the bonds, which are secured by an assignment and a pledge of revenues derived from a separate loan agreement between the UIRVDA and the Company. These bonds mature annually through 2014 and bear interest at a rate of 5.9%. The State has accepted a moral obligation to repay the bonds in the event the UIRVDA and the Company are unable to meet the bonds' repayment commitments. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance is $2.7 million.

The UIRVDA has also issued $16.6 million of revenue bonds, the proceeds of which were loaned to Exolon-Esk Company and General Electric Company. These bonds are special, limited obligations of the UIRVDA and can only be repaid from payments by Exolon-Esk Company and General Electric Company. Unlike the bonds in the preceding paragraph, the State has not accepted a moral obligation to repay the bonds in the event the UIRVDA and the companies are unable to meet the bonds' repayment commitments. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance is $16.6 million.

Defeased Revenue Bonds –

In June 2000 Illinois Housing Development Authority issued $43.7 million of revenue bonds with variable interest rates to current refund $43.7 million of revenue bonds with interest rates ranging from 6.9% to 7.8%.

The refunding transaction resulted in the recognition of an accounting loss of approximately $.6 million based upon the required deposit to the irrevocable trust and the write off of related unamortized deferred bond issuance costs. The Authority also reduced its aggregate debt service payments by approximately $17.7 million over the life of the new bonds and obtained an economic gain or present value savings of approximately $8.3. million.

In addition on February 23, 2000, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) issued $34.8 million of new bonds with interest rates ranging from 4.10% to 5.60% to currently refund a like amount of bonds maturing March 1, 2000, with interest rates ranging from 4.57% to 7.2%.

The current refunding resulted in no difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt. However, the current refunding increased the total debt service payments by $7.1 million over the life of the new debt and resulted in an economic present value loss of $6.1 million.

The State Toll Highway Authority, the Illinois Housing Development Authority, the Southwestern Illinois Development Authority and State universities consisting of Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Illinois State University, Southern Illinois University, and the University of Illinois had previously defeased outstanding bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the financial statements. On June 30, 2000, $753.3 million of bonds outstanding are considered defeased. These bonds have interest rates ranging from .05% to 10.8% with principal maturing until 2027.

Conduit Debt (not included in financial statements) –

The State of Illinois, by action of the General Assembly, created various authorities for the express purpose of providing private entities with an available low cost source of capital financing for construction of facilities deemed to be in the public interest. Fees are assessed to recover related processing and application costs incurred. Bonds issued by the authorities represent limited

obligations payable solely from payments made by the borrowing entities. The majority of the bonds are secured by the property financed. Upon repayment of a bond, ownership of acquired property transfers to the entity served by the bond issuance. The State has no obligation for this debt. Accordingly, these bonds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2000, recorded amounts of revenue bonds, net of defeased bonds and notes outstanding as reported by authority officials are as follows:

Table 13-4 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Authority		Amount Outstanding	Annual Maturity To
Illinois Health Facilities Authority		$ 7,412,211	2033
Illinois Development Finance Authority			
Environmental facilities	$ 1,418,209		2032
501 (c) 3 not for profit	2,648,239		2040
Industrial development	1,048,137		2032
Infrastructure	1,011,526		2029
Housing	603,241		2039
Financially distressed city	18,150		2013
Leases and certificates of participation	48,701		2019
		6,796,203	
Illinois Educational Facilities Authority		2,673,789	2039
Illinois Housing Development Authority		220,131	2034
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority		180,970	2038
Illinois Farm Development Authority		88,589	2040
Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority		15,609	2018
Upper River Valley Development Authority		16,600	2023
		$17,404,102	

14 OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Other long-term obligations reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group and disclosed below are as follows:

Table 14-1 (amounts expressed in millions)

Description	Reference	Amount
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (McCormick Place) liability	(A)	$ 301.1
Compensated absences	(B)	517.1
Regional Transportation Authority liability	(C)	733.1
Workers' compensation liability	(D)	53.1
Capital lease obligations	(E)	17.5
Illinos Sports Facilities Authority liability	(F)	26.7
Installment purchase obligations	(G)	21.4
Certificates of participation	(H)	155.3
Department of Nuclear Safety	(I)	16.5
Other obligations	(J)	3.6
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		**$1,845.4**

(A) Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Liability - In July 1984, and November 1985, the State amended the "Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority Act" (Act) to authorize the issuance of

$265 and $47.5 million, respectively, for a total authorization of $312.5 million, in additional bonds. Bond proceeds were used (1) to pay construction costs of completing the McCormick Place expansion, (2) to pay the construction costs of projects authorized by the Illinois General Assembly in the future and (3) to refund any outstanding bonds of the McCormick Place that were issued prior to July 1, 1984. The Act was further amended in July and August 1986 to authorize the issuance of refunding bonds either on a parity with or subordinated to the 1984 and 1985 bonds. In addition, in July 1989 the Act was amended to change the name to Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority and to expand its purposes to provide for the acquisition and improvement of the Navy Pier in Chicago.

The Illinois General Assembly also amended certain tax laws in July 1984 and November 1985 to provide for 1.75% of total State sales tax revenues, 3% of 94% of total hotel room rental receipts, and $1.7 million per year out of 7% of State racing tax revenues to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund, which replaced the Tourism Fund, as collected. The legislation provides for credits to separate accounts within the Build Illinois Fund of which the "McCormick Place Account" is one and has first priority credit of the amounts collected.

As of June 30, 2000, the irrevocable trust has provided for all future debt service payments, on old bonds that are no longer active.

As of June 30, 2000, the balance of the bonds outstanding was $301.1 million and is included as "Other Obligations" in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Future McCormick Place debt service requirements at June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 14-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	$ 13,785	$ 17,807	$ 31,592
2002	14,645	16,985	31,630
2003	15,530	16,067	31,597
2004	16,545	15,080	31,625
2005	17,595	14,015	31,610
Thereafter	223,020	67,910	290,930
	$301,120	$147,864	$448,984

(B) Compensated Absences –

Most employees earn annual leave ranging from 1 to 2 days per month with maximum accumulation ranging from 20 to 50 days. At June 30, 2000, the liability for accrued annual leave was approximately $275.7 million, including salary-related costs of $17.2 million, for the governmental funds.

Until January 1, 1984, sick leave, which generally is earned one day per month with unlimited accumulation, was paid only when an employee was absent due to illness or other acceptable circumstances as outlined by personnel regulations. Effective January 1, 1984, upon death, retirement, resignation or termination from State employment, employees are able to receive payment for one half of accumulated sick leave earned subsequent to January 1, 1984, or full service credit for such accumulated sick leave under the State Employees Article of the State Pension Code.

During fiscal year 1998, Public Act 90-65 was enacted, which eliminated compensation for sick leave accumulated on or after January 1, 1998. However, the unused sick leave may be used to establish retirement system service credit as provided in the Illinois Pension Code.

At June 30, 2000, the liability for sick leave earned subsequent to January 1, 1984 was $241.4 million, including $14.5 million of salary-related costs. Thus, the State's liability for compensated absences reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group amounted to $517.1 million at June 30, 2000. As explained in Note 1-O, this amount does not include compensated absences liabilities for propriety, pension trust and component units.

(C) Regional Transportation Authority ("Authority") Liability -

The Authority was authorized by the Regional Transportation Authority Act to issue bonds in the principal amount of $100 million on or after January 1, 1990 and increasing $100 million per year until January 1, 1994, for a total authorization of $500 million used for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects (SCIP). Effective July 1, 1999, Public Act 91-37 authorized an increased authorization from $500 million to $800 million. Public Act 91-37 also authorized the issue of refunding bonds for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects (SCIP). These projects were used to acquire, repair or replace public transportation facilities in the metropolitan region as approved by the Governor.

On August 24, 1999, the Authority issued $298.7 million in bonds with interest rates ranging from 5% to 6% and maturing annually through 2025 to advance refund $288.2 million of certain callable maturities of 1992 A, 1993 A, 1994 A and 1994 C Series bonds which had interest rates ranging from 5.7% to 7.1%. The net proceeds of $305.6 million, which includes a premium of $6.7 million, were used to purchase U.S. governmental securities which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the General Long-Term Obligation Account Group. On June 1, 2000, the Authority issued $260 million in Series 2000A bonds with interest rates ranging from 5.75% to 6.5% and maturing annually through 2035. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance of the defeased bonds was $288.2 million.

The refunding transaction has saved the Authority aggregate debt service payments of $22.2 million and will result in an economic gain or present value savings of $11.4 million of the life of the refunded bonds.

Currently, the Authority has bonds with principal outstanding of $733.1 million with interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 9% and maturing annually through 2030.

The bonds are general obligations of the Authority to which the full faith and credit of the Authority is pledged. However, for State fiscal years in which the SCIP bonds are outstanding, the State's assistance shall be transferred monthly from the General Revenue Fund to the Public Transportation Fund for payment in an amount equal to the lesser of monthly debt service on the SCIP bonds, or one-twelfth of the amount of the State's assistance as provided in the authorization. The authorization currently provides for $55 million each year. Although the amount of the State's assistance is measured by the debt service on the SCIP bonds, the assistance is not pledged for payment of, or security for, the SCIP bonds. The State's assistance is paid directly to the Authority and may be spent by the Authority at its discretion. As of June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance included in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group is $733.1 million.

Future Regional Transportation Authority debt service requirements at June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 14-3 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	$ 9,340	$ 38,876	$ 48,216
2002	9,870	45,151	55,021
2003	14,060	44,491	58,551
2004	14,970	43,577	58,547
2005	16,005	42,596	58,601
Thereafter	668,900	544,718	1,213,618
	$733,145	$759,409	$1,492,554

(D) Workers' Compensation Liability -

The workers' compensation liability has been determined using claims outstanding and a projection of claims to be submitted, based upon prior years' experience of the State. Claims that will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources have been recorded as a liability in the General Fund, Road Fund and Mental Health Fund (special revenue funds), in

the amounts of $32.0, $15.9 and $19.2 million, respectively. The remaining portion of the liability, $53.1 million as of June 30, 2000, is included in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. Of this liability, $24.5, $10.7 and $17.9 million are expected to be paid from future resources of the General Fund, the Road Fund and the Mental Health Fund, respectively. In addition, a $7.1 million workers' compensation liability has been included in the University fund type included in component units.

(E) Lease Commitments –

The State leases land, office facilities, office and computer equipment and other assets. Although lease terms vary, certain leases are renewable subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. If renewal is reasonably assured, leases requiring appropriation by the General Assembly are considered noncancelable leases for financial reporting purposes. At June 30, 2000 assets capitalized under capitalized leases included in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Table 14-4 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government		
	General Fixed Assets	Proprietary Fund Types	Component Units
Land and land improvements			$ 500
Buildings and building improvemer	$ 9,593	$ 1,808	2,455
Equipment	5,786	104	11,478
	15,379	1,912	14,433
Less: Accumulated depreciation		608	
	$ 15,379	$ 1,304	$ 14,433

Future minimum commitments for noncancelable leases as of June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 14-5 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Primary Government

Year Ending June 30	Operating Leases	Capitalized Leases: General Long-Term Obligations	Capitalized Leases: Proprietary Fund Types	Total
2001	$ 117,884	$ 4,820	$ 225	$ 122,929
2002	93,227	4,149	210	97,586
2003	74,640	3,411	210	78,261
2004	46,503	2,979	210	49,692
2005	30,820	2,969	210	33,999
Thereafter	226,545	4,715		231,260
Total minimum lease payments	**$ 589,619**	23,043	1,065	**$613,727**
Less amounts representing interest		5,511	144	
Present value of net minimum lease payments		**$ 17,532**	**$ 921**	

Table 14-6 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Component Units

Year Ending June 30	Operating Leases	Capitalized Leases: University Funds	Capitalized Leases: Proprietary Fund Types	Total
2001	$ 6,626	$ 2,166		$ 8,792
2002	5,009	1,439		6,448
2003	3,359	1,188		4,547
2004	1,796	503		2,299
2005	401	438		839
Thereafter	91	1,592		1,683
Total minimum lease payments	**$ 17,282**	7,326		**$ 24,608**
Less amounts representing interest		665		
Present value of net minimum lease payments		**$ 6,661**	$ -	

Rental payments (amounts expressed in thousands) operating leases charged to operations during the year ended June 30, 2000 aggregated $312,059 for the primary government and $20,575 for component units.

(F) Illinois Sports Facilities Authority ("Authority") Liability -

The Authority is authorized by the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act to issue bonds in the principal amount of $150 million to be used for providing sports stadiums for professional sports teams. During fiscal year 1999, the Authority issued $103.8 million of revenue bonds with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% to currently refund $111.4 million of 1989 revenue bonds with interest rates ranging from 7.45% of 7.875%.

The bonds are secured by payments from the Illinois Sports Facilities Fund that consist of annual payments of $5 million from the State's Hotel Operator's Occupation Tax, $8 million from the Authority's Hotel Tax and $5 million from the City of Chicago's share of the Local Government Distributive Fund. The State's maximum liability is limited to $13 million annually, but the State anticipates that $8 million, derived from the Authority's Hotel Tax, will reduce this liability to $5 million annually. In fiscal year 2000, receipts from the Authority's Hotel Tax totaled $25.0 million. As of June 30, 2000, the State's share of the outstanding principal balance was $26.7 million.

The State (and non-State) share of future Illinois Sports Facilities Authority debt service requirements at June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 14-7 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	State Share: Principal	State Share: Interest	Non-State Share: Principal	Non-State Share: Interest	Total: Principal	Total: Interest
2001	$ 2,174	$ 1,257	$ 5,651	$ 3,269	$ 7,825	$ 4,526
2002	2,261	1,170	5,879	3,043	8,140	4,213
2003	2,351	1,080	6,114	2,807	8,465	3,887
2004	2,446	986	6,359	2,563	8,805	3,549
2005	2,568	864	6,677	2,245	9,245	3,109
Thereafter	14,899	2,258	38,736	5,872	53,635	8,130
	$ 26,699	**$ 7,615**	**$ 69,416**	**$ 19,799**	**$ 96,115**	**$ 27,414**

(G) Installment Purchase Obligations -

The State has acquired certain land, office facilities, office and computer equipment and other assets through installment purchase arrangements. Future commitments under installment purchase contracts as of June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 14-8 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government					Component Units		
	General Long-Term Obligations		Proprietary Fund Types			University Funds		
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2001	$ 12,712	$ 493	$ 2,554	$ 142	$15,901	$ 340	$ 173	$ 513
2002	5,257	249	1,361	35	6,902	323	155	478
2003	1,945	99	206	10	2,260	322	139	461
2004	1,014	52	46	2	1,114	323	121	444
2005	494	21			515	340	104	444
Thereafter						1,806	229	2,035
Total future commitments	$ 21,422	$ 914	$ 4,167	$ 189	$26,692	$ 3,454	$ 921	$ 4,375

(H) Certificates of Participation -

State-issued Certificates of Participation. The State is authorized to issue certificates of participation ("Certificates") representing the right to receive a proportionate share in lease-purchase or installment purchase payments to be made for the benefit of State agencies for the acquisition or improvement of real or personal property, refinancing of such property, payment of expenses of such property or payment of expenses related to the issuance. During fiscal year 1996, the State, acting by and through the Bureau of the Budget, issued $38.8 million of these certificates to provide for the construction and lease purchase of certain correctional facilities to be operated by the Department of Corrections at various sites within the State. The certificates have interest rates ranging from 4.15% to 6.375% and mature annually through 2017. The outstanding balance of the certificates as of June 30, 2000, included in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group is $36.0 million.

The University of Illinois has also issued certificates of participation representing the right to receive a proportionate share of lease-purchase or installment payments. On August 1, 1990, the University of Illinois issued $3.3 million of the certificates, with an interest rate of 7.25% and that mature in 2000, to finance the construction of a facility to house academic units in Area Studies and International Programs. On April 1, 1995, $29.9 million of the certificates were issued, at interest rates ranging from 4.1% to 5.4% and mature semiannually through 2005, to finance the purchase of a firm supply of natural gas from Mid-Con Gas Services Corporation. On September 15, 1997, $46.0 million of the certificates were issued, at interest rates ranging from 4% to 5.75% and mature annually through 2009, to finance various utility system development projects. On August 15, 1999, the University of Illinois issued $78.5 million of the certificates, which mature annually from 2001 through 2016 and bear interest rates ranging from 4.1% to 5.5%, to provide financing for the acquisition and construction of utility improvements.

Northern Illinois University (NIU) has also issued certificates of participation representing the right to receive a proportionate share of lease-purchase or installment payments. On October 1, 1992, NIU issued $3.4 million of the certificates, with interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 6.8% and that mature annually through 1999, to finance the acquisition of telecommunication equipment. On August 15, 1993, $8.5 million of the certificates were issued, at interest rates ranging from 2.95% to 5.4% and mature annually through

2016, to refund outstanding certificates issued for additional improvements to the Hoffman Estates Education Center. On June 1, 1997, $3.1 million of the certificates were issued, at interest rates ranging from 4% to 4.875% and mature annually through 2004, to finance the acquisition of data processing equipment. At June 30, 2000, NIU had an outstanding balance of previously defeased, advanced refunded, bonds of $6.4 million.

The outstanding balance of the certificates as of June 30, 2000 is $149.2 million and is included as "Other Obligations" in the component units.

Non-State-issued Certificates of Participation. The State also finances the purchase of certain state-owned real and personal property through third party (non-State issued) certificates. These non-State issued certificates are sold by private concerns and are repaid by State agency appropriations pursuant to installment purchase agreements. The outstanding balance of non-State issued certificates included in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group as of June 30, 2000 is $119.4 million. There are no outstanding non-State issued certificates in the component units as of June 30, 2000.

On June 29, 1999, non-state issued certificates in the amount of $19.2 million with interest rates varying from 4.50% to 5.25% were used to refund $20.7 million of certain callable maturities of previous non-state issued certificates with interest rates ranging from 5.7% to 6.95%. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. government securities which were deposited with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded certificates. As a result, the refunded certificates are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. At June 30, 2000, the outstanding balance of the defeased certificates is $20.0 million.

The advance refunding transaction has reduced aggregate debt service payments by $1.4 million, resulting in an economic gain of $1.0 million over the life of the refunded bonds.

Future commitments by the State to make installment payments to pay for the assets acquired and related financing costs for State and non-State issued certificates at June 30, 2000 are as follows:

Table 14-9 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Certificates of Participation — General Long-Term Obligations Account Group					
	State Issued		Non-State Issued		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2001	$ 1,240	$ 2,023	$ 6,150	$ 6,423	$ 7,390	$ 8,446
2002	1,295	1,962	6,525	6,104	7,820	8,066
2003	1,360	1,896	6,865	5,759	8,225	7,655
2004	1,425	1,825	6,280	5,420	7,705	7,245
2005	1,500	1,750	6,605	5,088	8,105	6,838
Thereafter	29,150	12,711	86,910	34,063	116,060	46,774
	$ 35,970	$ 22,167	$119,335	$ 62,857	$ 155,305	$ 85,024

Table 14-10 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ending June 30	Certificates of Participation — Component Units					
	State Issued		Non-State Issued		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2001	$ 7,490	$ 7,569			$ 7,490	$ 7,569
2002	10,470	7,143			10,470	7,143
2003	10,965	6,635			10,965	6,635
2004	11,520	6,069			11,520	6,069
2005	14,550	5,478			14,550	5,478
Thereafter	94,240	27,975			94,240	27,975
	$149,235	$ 60,869	$ -	$ -	$ 149,235	$ 60,869

(I) Department of Nuclear Safety -

Tracts of land near Ottawa, Illinois were donated to the State of Illinois Department of Conservation more than 50 years ago for public purposes. Several years later, the State discovered that other parties had dumped radioactive waste on the land, before it was donated to the State. The State advised the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) of the situation and the land was transferred to the Department of Nuclear Safety for clean-up.

Although the State was not culpable for the creation of the hazard, federal law makes it, as the owner, a potentially responsible party along with the corporations that did the dumping. These corporations are defunct and in recognition of the State's lack of culpability, the USEPA has recommended that the State pay 50% of the estimated $33 million clean-up plan. The State has recorded a liability for the clean-up in the General Long-Term Obligation Account Group in the amount of $16.5 million at June 30, 2000.

(J) Other Obligations -

The State's risk financing of auto liability has been determined using an estimate of claims outstanding. Claims that will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources have been recorded as a liability in the General Fund and Road Fund in the amount of $.5 million and $1.0 million, respectively. The remaining portion of the liability is expected to be paid from future resources of the General Fund and Road Fund in the amount of $.5 million and $2.2 million, respectively.

As discussed in Note 1-B, the State has an outstanding amount due of $938 thousand in interest to the Great Lakes Protection Fund.

(K) Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Authorities -

The General Assembly, through adoption of the "Metropolitan Civic Center Support Act" (Support Act), created the Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Fund (Fund) into which 33.5% of all monies received by the State as horse racing taxes are deposited. At June 30, 2000, the balance of the Fund is $33.0 million. The purpose of the Fund is to secure and retire a proportionate share of locally issued revenue bonds, the proceeds of which were used to construct local civic and exposition centers. The Support Act was amended in September 1985 to provide State financial support by issuing direct, limited obligation revenue bonds for the advanced refunding of any civic center bond issued before July 1, 1985 and for newly certified applicants after July 1, 1985. It was further amended to increase the limitation of the aggregate amount of principal issued and outstanding in State and local bonds subject to State financial support for all Authorities from $75 million to $200 million. In addition, further restrictions exist as to the amount to be committed on behalf of any single taxing authority.

On December 15, 1985, the State defeased previous State supported guarantees by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the State supported guarantees. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the guarantees are not included in the State's financial statements. The bonds used to defease the State supported guarantees are further discussed in Note 12, Special Obligation Bonds.

At June 30, 2000, the unpaid principal on State supported guarantees are as follows:

Table 14-11 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Authority	Amount Defeased	Interest Rates	Annual Maturity To
DeKalb	$ 1,700	10.85%	2003
Joliet	900	9.40%	2003
	$ 2,600		

Beginning July 1, 1985, the following newly certified local governmental units have received grants ranging from $.4 to $20 million through June 30, 2000:

Quad Cities	Ogle County
Rosemont	Collinsville
Centre East	Bureau County
Quincy	Orland Park
Peoria	Knox County
River Forest	Benton
Aurora	Herrin
Pekin	Rockford
LaSalle County	Bowdre Township
Aledo	Mason County

(L) Obligations to Lottery Prize Winners -

The State has obligations to certain lottery prize winners for awards payable in annual installments ranging from nineteen years to the life of the prize winner, with the first payment being made after the claim is presented for payment. In addition, the State has fulfilled its obligations for certain other prize winners through the purchase of annuities under group contracts.

Prior to July 1985, the State purchased annuity contracts in the name of the prize winner through agreements with insurance companies which provide payments corresponding to the Lottery's obligation to the prize winner. The State would be contingently liable for such future payments if the insurance company defaulted on their payment obligation.

As the State has met its primary obligation for these future payments, the liability and corresponding value of the annuity contracts are not included in these financial statements. The present value of future installment payments owed to these prize winners approximates $25.9 million at June 30, 2000.

For certain prize winners, annuities were purchased in the name of the State for which the State has retained the rights of ownership. Effective July 30, 1985, State law provides that the State Treasurer, with the consent of the Director of the Lottery, may contract to invest in securities, which provide payments corresponding to the Lottery's obligation to these winners. The present value of these annuities and the related liabilities owed to prize winners, approximating $63.0 million, have been reported in the financial statements of the State Lottery Fund, a proprietary fund.

In addition to the prize obligations discussed above, the State has provided for other payments corresponding to the Lottery's obligation to prize winners through the purchase of direct obligations of the federal government, primarily in the form of United States Treasury zero coupon bonds. As established by State law, such securities shall be maintained in the Deferred Lottery Prize Winners Trust Fund, a special trust fund separate and apart from all public money or funds of the State. These investments are purchased in amounts to provide for annual annuity payments to the prize winner(s) of each qualifying individual drawing. Since these monies are invested by the State on behalf of external legally separate entities (the prize winners), with specific investments being acquired for these individual entities for which the income from and changes in the value of the investments affect only the prize winners for whom they were acquired, in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, the Deferred Lottery Prize Winners Trust Fund is reported as an investment trust fund. The investments of the fund are reported at fair value, which approximated $1.31 billion at year-end and the fund balance is reported as reserved for external investment pool participants.

15 CHANGES IN LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2000 are summarized as follows:

Table 15-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Proprietary and Other		General Long-Term Obligations Account Group			
	Notes Payable (Note 9)	Revenue Bonds (Note 13)	Net Pension Obligation (Note 10)	General Obligation Bonds (Note 11)	Special Obligation Bonds (Note 12)	Other Long-Term Obligations (Note 14)
Balances at July 1, 1999	$ 110,592	$ 5,109,144	$ 12,115,695	$ 6,126,444	$ 1,827,664	$ 1,555,926
Primary Government:						
Compensated absences earned						284,272
Increase in workers' compensation liability						(1,943)
Debt issues		198,585		860,000 *	125,000 *	593,130 *
Increase in lease and installment purchase obligations						73,859
Compensated absences taken						(281,786)
Amortization of bond discounts and bond issuance costs		444				
Amortization of deferred amounts on bond refundings		249				
Increase in accreted value of capital appreciation bonds		1,545		111,627	10,085	
Principal retirements and terminatio	(200)	(44,767)		(498,627)	(79,406)	(396,341)
Excess of annual pension cost ("APC") over employer contributions from governmental fund types			797,403			
Other						18,363
Total Primary Government	**(200)**	**156,056**	**797,403**	**473,000**	**55,679**	**289,554**
Component Units:						
Debt issues	50,286	610,355				
Amortization of bond discounts and bond issuance costs		(944)				
Amortization of deferred amounts on bond refundings		1,505				
Increase in accreted value of capital appreciation bonds		24,923				
Principal retirements and terminatio	(1,572)	(426,489)				
Total Component Units	**48,714**	**209,350**				
Balances at June 30, 2000	$ 159,106	$ 5,474,550	$ 12,913,098	$ 6,599,444	$ 1,883,343	$ 1,845,480

*The debt issues amount represents the gross issuance amount and not the net proceeds that are reported in the operating statements.

16 FUND EQUITY

A. Fund equity reservations and designations not displayed separately on the combined balance sheet at June 30, 2000 consisted of the following:

Table 16-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fund Types						Total (Memorandum Only)	
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Enterprise	Expendable Trust	Primary Government	Component Units
Fund Equity:								
Retained Earnings:								
Reserved for:								
Revenue bond and note retirement					$ 103,857		$ 103,857	$ 260,936
High risk insurance program and other					29,901		29,901	49,835
Total reserved retained earnings					**$ 133,758**		**$ 133,758**	**$ 310,771**
Fund Balances:								
Reserved for other:								
Intergovernmental receivc	$ 362	$ 593					$ 955	$ 4,500
Other receivables		4,712					4,712	
Loans and notes receivab	11,877	810,701	$ 24,551			$ 63	847,192	137,956
Encumbrances	129,753	1,507,238		$ 1,042,498		18	2,679,507	31,358
Inventories	33,719	32,414					66,133	
Restricted fund balances								678,138
Endowment and similar funds								963,137
Unemployment Compensation Benefits						2,438,121	2,438,121	
Other	3,238	14,764				1,870	19,872	27,664
Total fund balances reserved for other	**$ 178,949**	**$ 2,370,422**	**$ 24,551**	**$ 1,042,498**		**$ 2,440,072**	**$ 6,056,492**	**$ 1,842,753**
Unreserved:								
Designated for:								
Debt Service			$ 909,239				$ 909,239	
Deferred compensation benefits						$ 1,653,725	1,653,725	
Other		$ 8,696					8,696	$ 36,731
Total unreserved, designated fund balances		**$ 8,696**	**$ 909,239**			**$ 1,653,725**	**$ 2,571,660**	**$ 36,731**

As disclosed in Note 1-R, the above fund equity reservations are not available to finance current operations of State government at the balance sheet date or are legally restricted to a specific future use. In governmental funds, the reserves represent portions of asset accounts that are non-current.

B. During the year, contributed capital increased pursuant to the following schedule:

Table 16-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Contributed Capital 7/1/1999	Fixed Assets Additions	Fixed Assets Deletions	Contributed Capital 6/30/2000
Primary Government -				
Internal Service:				
Central Management Services:				
Statistical Services Revolving Fund	$ 8,157			$ 8,157
Department of Corrections:				
Working Capital Revolving Fund	9,253	$ 28		9,281
Other	1,837			1,837
Total Internal Service	**19,247**	**28**		**19,275**
Total (Memorandum Only) Primary Government	**19,247**	**28**		**19,275**
Component Units -				
Development Finance Authority	18,508			18,508
Farm Development Authority	12,232	4,080		16,312
Rural Bond Bank	2,784			2,784
Total Component Units	**33,524**	4,080		**37,604**
Total (Memorandum Only) Reporting Entity	**$ 52,771**	**$ 4,108**	**$ -**	**$ 56,879**

17 FUND DEFICITS

Primary Government:

The State's General Fund, from which a significant portion of day to day operating expenditures are paid, has a GAAP deficit aggregating $315.1 million at June 30, 2000, although the budgetary basis fund balance at that date was $777 million. This deficit results from recognition of fund liabilities significantly in excess of accrued revenues.

The Drivers Education Fund of the State Board of Education (reported as a special revenue fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $10.7 million, resulting from reimbursement to school districts for drivers education program costs incurred in the current year but not paid until the subsequent year.

The Mental Health Fund of the Department of Human Services (reported as a special revenue fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $14.3 million, resulting from workers' compensation claims incurred in the current year, but not paid until the subsequent year.

The Federal Department of Agriculture Fund of the State Board of Education (reported as a special revenue fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $39 thousand, resulting from

program costs incurred in the current year but not paid until the subsequent year.

The Federal Department of Education Fund of the State Board of Education (reported as a special revenue fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $1.9 million, resulting from a liability recorded due to a lawsuit settlement during fiscal year 2000.

The Local Government Health Insurance Reserve Fund (reported as an enterprise fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $14.1 million, resulting from a rate structure which was insufficient to support fund deficits from prior fiscal years and unanticipated growth in health claims and new enrollees. The rate structure was amended for both fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 with the intention of eliminating the fund deficit.

The Prepaid Tuition Fund of the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (reported as an enterprise fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $3.1 million, resulting from program costs incurred since the inception of the program which will be paid in subsequent years.

The Self-Insurer's Security Fund of the Industrial Commission (reported as an expendable trust fund) has a deficit at June 30, 2000, aggregating $1.8 million, resulting from an increase in liabilities for unpaid claims.

The above Governmental Funds' deficits will be eliminated by future revenue increases and/or expenditure reductions in the following year(s).

18 CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Condensed financial statements for the State's discretely presented component units for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 are as follows:

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS: BALANCE SHEETS

Table 18-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental				
	Illinois Distance Learning Foundation	Illinois Literacy Foundation	Illinois Grain Insurance Corporation	Illinois Conservation Foundation	East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority
Assets:					
Due from other funds					
Due from primary government			$ 30		
Other current assets	$ 40	$ 67	4,399	$ 2,569	$ 3,566
Property, plant, and equipment					
Other assets				3	1,454
Total assets	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	$ 2,572	$ 5,020
Liabilities:					
Due to other funds					
Due to primary government					
Other current liabilities				$ 40	
Bonds payable					
Other long-term liabilities					
Total liabilities				40	
Equity:					
Contributed capital					
Investment in fixed assets					
Retained earnings					
Fund balance	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	2,532	$ 5,020
Total equity	40	67	4,429	2,532	5,020
Total liabilities and equity	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	$ 2,572	$ 5,020

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS: STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY

Table 18-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental				
	Illinois Distance Learning Foundation	Illinois Literacy Foundation	Illinois Grain Insurance Corporation	Illinois Conservation Foundation	East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority
Revenues	$ 2	$ 31	$ 542	$ 2,793	$ 260
Expenditures					
Current	10	4		1,969	9
Capital outlays					
Debt service					
Transfers (out)					
Capital lease financing					
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other financing sources/Uses	(8)	27	542	824	251
Fund balance-beginning	48	40	3,887	1,708	4,769
Fund balance-ending	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	$ 2,532	$ 5,020

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
BALANCE SHEETS (continued)

Table 18-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)
Governmental (continued)

East St. Louis Development Authority	Development Finance Authority	Housing Development Authority	Illinois Medical District Commission
			$ 100
$ 2	$ 4,700	$ 77,659	3,529
			21,710
		141,287	7
$ 2	$ 4,700	$ 218,946	$ 25,346
	$ 1	$ 1,082	$ 50
		4,750	3,296
	1	5,832	3,346
			21,710
$ 2	4,699	213,114	290
2	4,699	213,114	22,000
$ 2	$ 4,700	$ 218,946	$ 25,346

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY (continued)

Table 18-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)
Governmental (continued)

East St. Louis Development Authority	Development Finance Authority	Housing Development Authority	Illinois Medical District Commission	Total
		$ 46,742	$ 1,651	$ 52,021
		15,239	1,272	18,503
			33	33
			286	286
		(8,053)		(8,053)
		23,450	60	25,146
$ 2	$ 4,699	189,664	230	205,047
$ 2	$ 4,699	$ 213,114	$ 290	$ 230,193

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)

Table 18-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Proprietary				
	Community Development Finance Corporation	Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	Farm Development Authority	Health Facilities Authority	Educational Facilities Authority
Assets:					
Due from other funds					
Due from primary government					
Other current assets	$ 7	$ 83,230	$ 16,661	$ 8,351	$ 855
Property, plant, and equipment		118	33	31	
Other assets			1,394	3	
Total assets	$ 7	$ 83,348	$ 18,088	$ 8,385	$ 855
Liabilities:					
Due to other funds					
Due to primary government		$ 13	$ 2		
Other current liabilities		33,425	113	$ 99	$ 89
Bonds payable					
Other long-term liabilities					
Total liabilities		33,438	115	99	89
Equity:					
Contributed capital			16,312		
Investment in fixed assets					
Retained earnings	$ 7	49,910	1,661	8,286	766
Fund balance					
Total equity	7	49,910	17,973	8,286	766
Total liabilities and equity	$ 7	$ 83,348	$ 18,088	$ 8,385	$ 855

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY (continued)

Table 18-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Proprietary				
	Community Development Finance Corporation	Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	Farm Development Authority	Health Facilities Authority	Educational Facilities Authority
Operating Revenues		$ 30,664	$ 1,159	$ 1,491	$ 367
Operating Expenses:					
Depreciation		49	14	13	
Other		75,472	1,380	1,608	382
Operating income (loss)		(44,857)	(235)	(130)	(15)
Other non-operating revenue (expense)	$ 1	10,321	169	366	36
Transfers from (to) primary government		17,324			
Transfers in (out)					
Net income for the year	1	(17,212)	(66)	236	21
Equity-beginning	6	67,122	1,727	8,050	745
Contributed capital			16,312		
Equity-ending	$ 7	$ 49,910	$ 17,973	$ 8,286	$ 766

* Information as of December 31, 1999.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
BALANCE SHEETS (continued)

Table 18-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Proprietary (continued)						
Development Finance Authority	Housing Development Authority	Rural Bond Bank	State Toll Highway Authority*	Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority	Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	
$ 3,874	$ 1,082						
27,082	475,561	$ 40,703	$ 367,653	$ 263	$ 3,387	$ 228	
5	534	38	1,899,842		597		
10,551	2,060,576	101,597	90,829		3,030		
$ 41,512	$ 2,537,753	$ 142,338	$ 2,358,324	$ 263	$ 7,014	$ 228	
$ 3,873	$ 2						
		$ 27					
2,232	232,264	2,586	$ 141,060		$ 2,986		
	2,054,270	95,660	867,979				
		40,000		$ 77	81		
6,105	2,286,536	138,273	1,009,039	77	3,067		
18,508		2,784					
16,899	251,217	1,281	1,349,285	186	3,947	$ 228	
35,407	251,217	4,065	1,349,285	186	3,947	228	
$ 41,512	**$ 2,537,753**	**$ 142,338**	**$ 2,358,324**	**$ 263**	**$ 7,014**	**$ 228**	

CONDENSED STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY (continued)

Table 18-2 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Proprietary (continued)						
Development Finance Authority	Housing Development Authority	Rural Bond Bank	State Toll Highway Authority*	Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority	Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Total
$ 2,738	$ 294,546	$ 7,000	$ 342,681	$ 66	$ 670	$ 216	$ 681,598
19	179	8	131,846		26		132,154
3,097	186,199	6,901	146,725	56	391	128	422,339
(378)	108,168	91	64,110	10	253	88	127,105
1,896	(97,463)		(33,092)	11	134		(117,621)
		(14)	(156)				17,154
	8,052						8,052
1,518	18,757	77	30,862	21	387	88	34,690
15,381	232,460	1,204	1,318,423	165	3,560	140	1,648,983
18,508		2,784					37,604
$ 35,407	**$ 251,217**	**$ 4,065**	**$ 1,349,285**	**$ 186**	**$ 3,947**	**$ 228**	**$1,721,277**

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
BALANCE SHEETS (continued)

Table 18-3 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	University				
	Chicago State University	Eastern Illinois University	Governor's State University	Northeastern Illinois University	Western Illinois University
Assets:					
Due from other funds	$ 271				$ 386
Due from primary government	916	$ 453	$ 2,519	$ 79	142
Other current assets	15,718	94,616	14,163	26,837	68,492
Property, plant, and equipment	122,755	189,150	76,134	131,598	253,980
Other assets		662	1,157	345	
Total assets	**$139,660**	**$284,881**	**$ 93,973**	**$ 158,859**	**$ 323,000**
Liabilities:					
Due to other funds	$ 271		$ 705		$ 175
Due to primary government		$ 39	497	$ 171	168
Other current liabilities	25,063	40,483	15,431	18,771	31,582
Bonds payable	25,650	46,515		5,830	47,297
Other long-term liabilities	1,776	9,855		1,908	3,369
Total liabilities	52,760	96,892	16,633	26,680	82,591
Equity:					
Contributed capital					
Investment in fixed assets	90,319	140,306	75,623	127,945	212,406
Retained earnings					
Fund balance	(3,419)	47,683	1,717	4,234	28,003
Total equity	86,900	187,989	77,340	132,179	240,409
Total liabilities and equity	**$139,660**	**$284,881**	**$ 93,973**	**$ 158,859**	**$ 323,000**

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:
BALANCE SHEETS (continued)

Table 18-3 (amounts expressed in thousands)
University (continued)

Illinois State University	Northern Illinois University	Southern Illinois University	University of Illinois	Total
$ 1,079	$ 2,305	$ 4,062	$ 26,278	$ 39,437
1,020	1,419	15,026	81,582	103,186
124,435	129,619	313,403	1,854,888	3,762,683
439,206	512,804	807,817	3,581,645	8,037,997
376	8,929	3,190	21,033	2,446,423
$ 566,116	**$ 655,076**	**$ 1,143,498**	**$ 5,565,426**	**$ 14,389,726**
$ 1,079	$ 1,459	$ 3,853	$ 26,887	$ 39,437
276		1,409	20,477	23,079
40,711	58,682	120,568	421,040	1,195,271
57,485	118,192	130,492	544,111	3,993,481
83	30,653	7,298	230,352	325,452
99,634	208,986	263,620	1,242,867	5,576,720
				37,604
390,281	363,820	694,030	3,078,164	5,194,604
				1,683,673
76,201	82,270	185,848	1,244,395	1,897,125
466,482	446,090	879,878	4,322,559	8,813,006
$ 566,116	**$ 655,076**	**$ 1,143,498**	**$ 5,565,426**	**$ 14,389,726**

19 SEGMENT INFORMATION - ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Selected financial information by enterprise fund segment is as follows:

Table 19-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Primary Government

	Department of Lottery State Lottery (1)	Student Assistance Commission (2)	Other (3)	Total
Operating revenues	$ 1,490,946	$ 119,038	$ 306,059	$ 1,916,043
Depreciation	685	128	776	1,589
Operating income (loss)	532,167	5,036	(22,811)	514,392
Operating transfers-out	(538,617)	(588)	(2,497)	(541,702)
Operating transfers-in			10,259	10,259
Nonoperating revenues	98		3,840	3,938
Nonoperating expenses			(1,506)	(1,506)
Net income (loss)	(6,352)	4,448	(12,715)	(14,619)
Property, Plant and Equipment:				
Additions	583	106	972	1,661
Deletions	637		831	1,468
Net working capital	28,852	(270,523)	29,526	(212,145)
Total assets	136,980	1,770,769	121,338	2,029,087
Bonds and other long-term liabilities payable from:				
Operating revenues		962,177	10,795	972,972
Other revenues	45,847	114,798	67	160,712
Total equity	29,901	94,619	38,556	163,076

The above referenced organizations and activities generate enterprise fund revenues as follows:

(1) Illinois State Lottery revenues and operations.

(2) Administration of State-authorized financial aid programs for post-secondary students in Illinois.

(3) Service and processing fees charged by the following board, departments, and commissions for their operations:

Elected Officials

- State Treasurer's Office

Board

- Board of Admissions to the Bar

Departments

- Central Management Services
- Corrections
- Human Services
- Insurance
- Veterans' Affairs

Commissions

- Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission
- Office of Banks and Real Estate
- Illinois Industrial Commission

20 RISK MANAGEMENT

The State has elected to retain the following liability exposures: workers' compensation, vehicle, employee fidelity and surety, legal representation and employee indemnification, general liability and other tort liability. The State purchases minimal commercial insurance. The insurance in force on State-owned assets is limited except for certain university facilities. Further, the State makes no provision for anticipated losses in the event of involuntary conversions. Liabilities for claims, including claims incurred but not reported, are recorded in the funds or the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group as appropriate. Claims liabilities are carried at present value discounted at 5.61%, which is the average interest rate for fiscal year 2000 general obligation debt issues. The amounts are based on actual claims that are outstanding, historical trend data and known inflation and cost of living factors. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior fiscal year. The amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years. The following is a reconciliation of the State's claims liabilities for its major claims categories for the current fiscal year and prior year (amounts expressed in thousands):

Table 20-1 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Changes in Claims Liability Balances			
Year Ended June 30	Beginning Balance	Claims Incurred	Decreases	Ending Balance
1999	$ 58,895	$ 61,191	$ 59,438	$ 60,648
2000	$ 60,648	$ 66,686	$ 67,197	$ 60,137

The State administers the following public entity risk pools for non-state employers: 1) The Local Government Health Insurance Reserve Fund offers a health insurance program to local governments for its employees and retirees, 2) the Teacher Health Insurance Security Fund offers health insurance to school districts for its teachers and retirees and 3) The Community College Health Insurance Security Fund offers health insurance to community college retirees and their dependent beneficiaries. These funds are presented as enterprise funds in the State's CAFR. Detailed information on these programs can be obtained from the Department of Central Management Services, which administers the plans. The Financial audit report for the Department of Central Management Services includes fund financial statements and the required pool supplementary disclosures for these three plans.

21 CONTINGENCIES

In October 1997, a state Supreme Court decision held that the Illinois Privilege Tax (215 ILCS 5/409), as in effect prior to 1998, was unconstitutional under the Illinois Constitution's Uniformity Clause. On remand, the trial court was to determine whether Plaintiffs should get all protested privilege tax payments now on deposit or, as asserted by the State, any recovery should be offset by an amount representing an increased liability for the Plaintiffs under the Illinois Retaliatory Tax Statute (215 ILCS 5/444 and 5/444.1). The case was remanded to the Trial Court and in June 1999, the Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, that protested privilege taxes on deposit of approximately $109 million should be returned. The case is currently pending on a

Motion for Reconsideration.

The State is treating the full amount of the protest account as a contingent claim of $109 million, unless the State is successful on reconsideration or subsequent appeal.

In 2000 the State was made party to a number of additional suits by companies seeking refunds of privilege tax payments made, but not under protest, prior to 1998. The State has asserted, inter alia, that no such refund right exists and that Plaintiffs' claims are barred by principals of sovereign immunity and administrative law. The State has made its Motion To Dismiss these actions, however no ruling has yet been entered. The Plaintiffs in these cases have claimed refunds of $225 million dollars.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission is required to refund $19.7 million to the U.S. Department of Education by September 30, 2002.

The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority has entered into commitments for road construction of $157 million. The Illinois Housing Development Authority has entered into commitments aggregating $47.8 million for home loans.

In December 1994, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) informed the State that there is a potential disallowance of federal financial participation of $112 million related to the FY93 Nursing Home Assessment. On June 15, 2000, HCFA provided a draft audit report that indicated that the State owes $89.6 million and gave the State until July 15, 2000 to respond. The State's Department of Public Aid responded on July 14, 2000, challenging HCFA's draft report. On December 19, 2000, HCFA issued its final report, which recommended that the State repay $89.6 million within 30 days. The final report further stated that if repayment was not made within 30 days, a formal disallowance would be issued. On January 19, 2001, a formal disallowance was issued. The Department intends to file an appeal of the disallowance before the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Department Grant Appeals Board within the allotted time, on or before February 19, 2001. While the appeal is pending, repayment need not be made, although interest will accrue on any portion that the State may have to repay.

A Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) was executed in November of 1998 between five tobacco companies and 46 states, including the State of Illinois. The MSA called for, among other things, the payment of more than $200 billion allocated to the states in installments payable until the year 2025 with additional payments continuing thereafter in perpetuity. The Illinois share is expected to be $9.1 billion through 2025. The payments are subject to various adjustments such as those for volume shipped, inflation, and the success of litigation by other governmental units and could amount to less than the expected amounts. Various aspects of the MSA have been challenged in court both locally and nationally. In addition, an attorney's lien potentially in the amount of $910 million has been filed against Illinois' proceeds, but the amount of loss to the lien, if any, is uncertain and, in any event, is subject to an offset of $121 million awarded by an arbitrator for legal fees out of separate funds under the MSA. The State has moved to dismiss the fee petition on jurisdictional grounds, but the motion was denied by the trial court. The denial was upheld on appeal, but the Illinois Supreme Court has allowed the State's petition for leave to appeal. The trial court ordered that 10% of all tobacco settlement monies received by the State, less an adjustment based on the payment of the arbitrator's award, be placed in a separate escrow account. At January 30, 2001, the escrow account held $38 million. Because of the novelty of the MSA and of the many related claims and because of the uncertainty inherent in calculation under the MSA, it is not possible to accurately predict the amount of money that will actually be received by the State with reasonable certainty. The State received $350 million in fiscal year 2000 and $90 thousand in fiscal year 2001 through November 30, 2000.

The State receives significant financial assistance from the U.S. Government in the form of grants and entitlements. Entitlement to these resources is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all grants are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors. Any adjudicated disallowance as a result of these audits becomes a liability of the State.

Also, the State, its units and employees are parties to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally recur, in governmental operations. In addition, the State and its units are involved in certain other legal proceedings, which, if decided adversely to the State, may require the State to make material future expenditures for expanded services or capital facilities or may impair future revenue sources. It is neither possible to determine the outcome of these proceedings nor to estimate the possible effects adverse decisions may have on future expenditures or revenue sources.

22 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2000, Public Act 91-927 amended the minimum age of retirement in order to receive a retirement annuity for public employees with more than eight years of creditable service. Entitled "The Rule of 85", a public employee having between eight and twenty-five years of credible service may claim a retirement annuity upon or after attainment of age sixty or any lesser age which, when added to the number of years of the individual's creditable service, equals at least eighty-five. In addition, a lower retirement annuity may be claimed by a public employee upon or after attainment of age fifty-five and having at least twenty-five years of creditable service. The estimated cost of this legislation to the State is not determinable.

On July 15, 2000, the State of Illinois transferred $260 million from the General Fund to the Fund for Illinois' Future in accordance with Public Act 91-38. This transfer combined with previous transfers brings the total amount transferred to the Fund for Illinois' Future from the General Fund to $560 million. The Fund for Illinois' Future makes grants and expenditures for planning, engineering, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement, and extension of public infrastructure in the State of Illinois.

Effective July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois temporarily repealed the 5% state sales tax on gasoline for six months. The cost of the repeal is estimated at between $150 and $180 million.

Between August and December 2000, the State of Illinois issued a total of approximately $279 million in property tax rebates. These property tax rebates were paid from Illinois' share of the Master Settlement Agreement between 46 states, including Illinois and five tobacco companies.

In December 2000, the American Society of Consultant Pharmacists filed a suit seeking to enjoin emergency rules that the Department of Public Aid adopted on December 15, 2000, which decreased Medicaid pharmaceutical cost reimbursements and dispensing fee rates for a 150 day period ending May 13, 2001. The Society alleges that the changes violate the Federal statute on Medicaid reimbursement (42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(30)) and State law. If the reimbursement rate were to change in accordance with the Society's suit, the additional annual cost of the Medicaid program would be approximately $50 million. The Society's motion for a temporary restraining order using the new reimbursement rate has been denied in two different courts. The State's motion to dismiss is pending. Briefing on the Society's complaint for a preliminary injunction is stayed while jurisdictional issues are being considered.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information
Pension Trust Funds – Schedule of Funding Progress
(Unaudited)

The following schedule of funding progress (dollar amounts in thousands) for the State of Illinois' retirement systems is provided for fiscal years ended June 30, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Actuarial Valuation Date	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability ("AAL") Projected Unit Credit	(c) Unfunded AAL ("UAAL") (b-a)	(d) Funded Ratio (a/b)	(e) Covered Payroll	(f) UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (c/e)
General Assembly						
6/30/1998	$ 62,738	$ 150,408	$ 87,671	41.7%	$ 10,005	876.3%
6/30/1999	66,833	160,871	94,038	41.5%	10,467	898.4%
6/30/2000	70,471	169,363	98,892	41.6%	10,763	918.8%
Judges'						
6/30/1998	356,693	747,276	390,583	47.7%	94,626	412.8%
6/30/1999	389,762	805,587	415,825	48.4%	99,200	419.2%
6/30/2000	422,934	871,153	448,219	48.5%	104,000	431.0%
State Employees'						
6/30/1998	7,064,495	9,341,898	2,277,403	75.6%	3,096,087	73.6%
6/30/1999	7,986,433	9,998,205	2,011,772	79.9%	3,212,569	62.6%
6/30/2000	8,910,901	10,912,988	2,002,087	81.7%	3,370,696	59.4%
Teachers'						
6/30/1998	19,965,887	29,908,241	9,942,354	66.8%	5,323,403	186.8%
6/30/1999	22,237,709	33,205,513	10,967,804	67.0%	5,698,117	192.5%
6/30/2000	24,481,413	35,886,404	11,404,991	68.2%	6,062,884	188.1%
State Universities						
6/30/1998	9,792,000	11,416,100	1,624,100	85.8%	2,377,600	68.3%
6/30/1999	10,761,700	12,617,500	1,855,800	85.3%	2,411,100	77.0%
6/30/2000	12,063,950	13,679,039	1,615,089	88.2%	2,424,200	66.6%

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is maintained to account for resources obtained and used for those services traditionally provided by State government which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

State of Illinois

Combining Schedule of Accounts
General Fund
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue	Education Assistance	Common School	Medicaid Provider Assessment Program	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 329,630	$ 416,833	$ 129,820	$ 115,062		$ 991,345
Investments	842,053					842,053
Receivables, net:						
Taxes	759,028	25,841	100,824	6,730		892,423
Intergovernmental	699,588			304,390		1,003,978
Other	39,280		108	245		39,633
Due from other funds	475,938	63,744	65			539,747
Due from component units	5,131	7		10,566		15,704
Inventories	33,719					33,719
Loans and notes receivable	12,171					12,171
Other assets	9,470					9,470
Total assets	$ 3,206,008	$ 506,425	$ 230,817	$ 436,993	$ -	$ 4,380,243
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,385,242	$ 216	$ 82,618	$ 340,110		$ 2,808,186
Intergovernmental payables	878,115	256,514		71		1,134,700
Due to other funds	302,100	215	49,605	2,385		354,305
Due to component units	60,748	8,417		19,527		88,692
Deferred revenues	225,458	7,801	5,989	70,187		309,435
Total liabilities	3,851,663	273,163	138,212	432,280		4,695,318
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances	108,763	15,570	5,420			129,753
Long-term portion of:						
Intergovernmental receivables	362					362
Loans and notes receivable	11,877					11,877
Inventories	33,719					33,719
Other	3,238					3,238
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	(803,614)	217,692	87,185	4,713		(494,024)
Total fund balance (deficit)	(645,655)	233,262	92,605	4,713		(315,075)
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 3,206,008	$ 506,425	$ 230,817	$ 436,993	$ -	$ 4,380,243

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue	Education Assistance	Common School	Medicaid Provider Assessment Program	Eliminations	Total
REVENUES						
Income taxes	$ 8,201,478	$ 653,932				$ 8,855,410
Sales taxes	4,515,563		$ 1,506,107			6,021,670
Public utility taxes	961,349		118,344			1,079,693
Other taxes	1,215,243		148,061	$ 104,607		1,467,911
Federal government	4,288,220			855,336		5,143,556
Licenses and fees	72,209		561			72,770
Interest and other investment income	237,157		941	1,702		239,800
Other	450,452	219		579,848		1,030,519
Total revenues	19,941,671	654,151	1,774,014	1,541,493		23,911,329
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services	9,356,930			1,588,987		10,945,917
Education	2,683,674	903,844	3,088,962			6,676,480
General government	1,734,990					1,734,990
Social assistance	364,791					364,791
Transportation	63,242					63,242
Public protection and justice	1,626,691					1,626,691
Natural resources and recreation	171,320					171,320
Debt service:						
Principal	13,468					13,468
Interest	35,259					35,259
Capital outlays	125,257	221				125,478
Total expenditures	16,175,622	904,065	3,088,962	1,588,987		21,757,636
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,766,049	(249,914)	(1,314,948)	(47,494)		2,153,693
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in	587,074	363,796	1,334,799	114,707	$ (796,224)	1,604,152
Operating transfers-out	(3,200,776)	(3,165)	(120)	(62,555)	796,224	(2,470,392)
Operating transfers to component units	(1,174,310)	(133,609)				(1,307,919)
Capital lease financing	7,993					7,993
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(3,780,019)	227,022	1,334,679	52,152		(2,166,166)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(13,970)	(22,892)	19,731	4,658		(12,473)
Fund balance (deficit), July 1, 1999	(631,685)	256,154	72,874	55		(302,602)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (645,655)	$ 233,262	$ 92,605	$ 4,713	$ -	$ (315,075)

Combining Schedule of Accounts - General Fund
Medicaid Provider Assessment Program
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	University of Illinois Hospital Services	Long-Term Care Provider	Hospital	Other	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,564	$ 97,734	$ 7,281	$ 6,483	$ 115,062
Receivables, net:					
Taxes		5,991		739	6,730
Intergovernmental	14,451	91,513	195,837	2,589	304,390
Other		164	58	23	245
Due from component units	10,566				10,566
Total assets	$ 28,581	$ 195,402	$ 203,176	$ 9,834	$ 436,993
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 181,161	$ 154,399	$ 4,550	$ 340,110
Intergovernmental payables		5		66	71
Due to other funds	$ 2,377	7		1	2,385
Due to component units	19,527				19,527
Deferred revenues	6,677	14,229	48,777	504	70,187
Total liabilities	28,581	195,402	203,176	5,121	432,280
FUND BALANCE					
Unreserved, undesignated				4,713	4,713
Total fund balance				4,713	4,713
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 28,581	$ 195,402	$ 203,176	$ 9,834	$ 436,993

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balance - General Fund
Medicaid Provider Assessment Program

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	University of Illinois Hospital Services	Long-Term Care Provider	Hospital	Other	Total
REVENUES					
Other taxes		$ 88,336	$ 160	$ 16,111	$ 104,607
Federal government	$ 85,416	177,434	574,330	18,156	855,336
Interest and other investment income		1,150	366	186	1,702
Other	55,288		524,560		579,848
Total revenues	140,704	266,920	1,099,416	34,453	1,541,493
EXPENDITURES					
Health and social services	123,027	336,919	1,099,255	29,786	1,588,987
Total expenditures	123,027	336,919	1,099,255	29,786	1,588,987
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	17,677	(69,999)	161	4,667	(47,494)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES					
Operating transfers-in	44,702	70,004		1	114,707
Operating transfers-out	(62,379)	(5)	(161)	(10)	(62,555)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(17,677)	69,999	(161)	(9)	52,152
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources				4,658	4,658
Fund balance, July 1, 1999				55	55
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,713	$ 4,713

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The Special Revenue Funds are maintained to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

SIGNIFICANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

Treasurer

Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund--to account for monies received from the Master Settlement Agreement in State of Illinois vs. Philip Morris and any future payments from tobacco production companies.

Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

Supplemental Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant Fund--to provide assistance to low-income households in paying heating and cooling costs.

Fund for Illinois' Future--to account for grants and expenditures for planning, engineering, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, development, improvement and extension of public infrastructure in the State of Illinois.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant Fund--to provide assitance to low-income households in paying heating and cooling costs.

Job Training Partnership Fund--to aid the disadvantaged and dislocated workers in the development of skills to fulfill the need of local firms at no cost or reduced cost to those firms.

Build Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund--to provide grants, capital or equity loans to small businesses and incubator of programs.

Department of Human Services

Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Block Grant Fund--to record and disburse monies received from the Federal Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Block Grant.

Mental Health Fund--to help finance the advancement of mental health facilities and services in the State of Illinois.

Vocational Rehabilitation Fund--to account for federal monies or grants from private or public sources for vocational rehabilitation.

Special Purposes Trust Fund--to receive and disburse federal grants, gifts or legacies not elsewhere designated by statute to be deposited and disbursed.

U.S.D.A. Women, Infants and Children Fund--to provide for the administration of the federal special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Food Stamp and Commodity Credit Fund--to account for food stamps and commodities received from the federal government.

Department of Revenue

State Gaming Fund--to receive and record fees obtained from owners' license applications for riverboat gambling operations.

State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund--to record proceeds from the 1% use tax on food and drugs and 20% of the proceeds from the 6.25% sales tax.

County and Mass Transit District Fund--to record 4% of the proceeds from a 6.25% Retailers' and Service Occupation tax.

Local Government Tax Fund--to account for 15% share of various sales taxes that will be distributed to cities and counties.

Local Government Distributive Fund--a portion of State income tax collections that are distributed to the various municipalities and counties within the State. On a monthly basis, 1/12 of the income tax receipts are transferred to this fund from the General Fund for such distributions.

Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund--the net revenue received from the personal property replacement income tax. Expenditures consist of allocations to each taxing district within the State and administrative costs.

Build Illinois Fund--to receive a percentage of sales, hotel and privilege taxes to be used for monthly allocation to various state agencies for the purpose of promoting tourism related activities.

Department of Transportation

Road Fund--monies collected for the purpose of administering State highway programs. Funding sources include federal aid, State motor fuel taxes and various license and fee charges. Expenditures are for highway maintenance and construction, traffic control and safety, and administering motor vehicle laws and regulations.

Motor Fuel Tax Fund--various transportation related program expenditures and the administrative cost of supervising the use of funds apportioned to municipalities, counties and road districts. Revenue is derived from State fuel taxes and an allocation (transfer) of State sales tax collections from the General Fund.

Grade Crossing Protection Fund--to pay the State's portion of the cost of installing protection devices at all places where public highways intersect with a railroad.

Federal/Local Airport Fund--to receive and manage federal funds for airport construction.

State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund--to receive and record repayments of loans of State funds made by the Illinois Department of Transportation to any railroad, unit of local government, rail user or owner or lessee of railroad right of way to rehabilitate, improve or construct rail facilities.

Public Transportation Fund--to receive and record monthly transfers from the General Revenue Fund representing statutory shares under various sales tax acts. Monies in the Fund are then distributed to the Regional Transportation Authority pursuant to a statutory formula.

State Construction Account Fund--a portion of motor vehicle registration fees, weight taxes and transfers from the Motor Fuel Tax Fund. The fund is used exclusively for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of the State maintained highway system.

Department of Children and Family Services

DCFS Children's Services Fund--to account for revenues and expenditures related to the federal Title IV-E foster care and adoption service program.

Department of Natural Resources

Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund--to receive deposits from monies collected under the Real Estate Transfer Tax Act to be transferred, appropriated, and used only for the purposes authorized by the Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Act.

Department of Employment Security

Title III Social Security and Employment Services Fund--to account for monies received from the federal government for the specific purpose of administering the Unemployment Compensation Act.

Department of Financial Institutions

State Pensions Fund--receipts from the sale of abandoned property. Expenditures are primarily to the various State retirement systems for the reduction of the accrued actuarial unfunded liability.

Department of Public Aid

Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund--to record child support payments, federal grants, and incentive payments that are related to the Child Support Enforcement Program.

State Board of Education

Drivers Education Fund--to account for monies used to reimburse school districts for each pupil completing a driver education course that meets the minimum requirements of the Driver Education Act.

Special Education Medicaid Matching Fund--to record monies received from the federal government for educationally related services authorized under Section 1903 of the Social Security Act. Monies in the Fund are to be distributed to school districts by the State Board of Education for Medicaid eligible special education children claims.

Federal Department of Agriculture Fund--to account for the federal share of nutrition programs which provide nutritious meals for children and aging adults.

Federal Department of Education Fund--to receive and disburse federal monies to provide financial assistance for educational programs funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

School Technology Revolving Loan Program Fund--to receive and record all monies obtained from transfers from the School Infrastructure Fund, to be expended for the purpose of making school technology hardware improvements affordable.

Capital Development Board

School Infrastructure Fund--to receive and record one-half of monies obtained from a telecommunication tax in accordance with the Telecommunications Excise Tax Act as amended. Monies in the Fund may be expended for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest on bond indebtedness for construction of school improvements, making payments to the School Technology Revolving Loan Fund and grants for school construction projects.

Environmental Protection Agency

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund--to assist units of local government in financing the construction of wastewater treatment facilities by making direct loans at or below market interest rates.

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority

McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund--to receive and record monies obtained from transfers from the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Trust Fund and the sales tax deposits.

State Fire Marshal

Underground Storage Tank Fund--to record underground storage tank registration fees collected by the State Fire Marshall, expended for the purposes of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program.

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet
Special Revenue Funds

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer						
	Tobacco Settlement Recovery	Commerce and Community Affairs	Human Services	Revenue	Transportation	Other Departments	State Board of Education
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 356,160	$ 170,028	$ 47,445	$ 657,728	$ 1,186,009	$ 284,321	$ 34,333
Investments							
Receivables, net:							
Taxes		6,085	617	172,573	192,921		
Intergovernmental		5,940	20,984	96,048	92,372	52,191	131,912
Other	1,942	164	14,642	718	83,444	71,595	154
Due from other funds			7,640	119,383	161,713	13,497	1,965
Due from component units		1,011	199		410	52	
Inventories			2,690		19,075	1,843	1,237
Loans and notes receivable		9,573			27,519		
Other assets		10,856	244		2,354	475	
Total assets	$ 358,102	$ 203,657	$ 94,461	$ 1,046,450	$ 1,765,817	$ 423,974	$ 169,601
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 12,479	$ 50,292	$ 24,687	$ 187,067	$ 92,319	$ 1,181
Intergovernmental payables		2,954	143	747,618	134,711	31,212	106,697
Due to other funds	$ 280,000	871	1,047	214,001	161,640	13,280	1,129
Due to component units		1,079	91		6,533	2,721	185
Deferred revenues			38,847	15,572	91,180	50,540	3,890
Liabilities payable from restricted assets							4,125
Other liabilities							
Total liabilities	280,000	17,383	90,420	1,001,878	581,131	190,072	117,207
FUND BALANCES							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances		3,280	2,224	2	1,339,427	39,545	1,175
Long-term portion of:							
Intergovernmental receivables					593		
Other receivables					1,130		
Loans and notes receivable		7,463			25,290		
Inventories			2,690		19,075	1,843	1,237
Other		10,856			2,354		
Unreserved:							
Designated: other						8,696	
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	78,102	164,675	(873)	44,570	(203,183)	183,818	49,982
Total fund balances	78,102	186,274	4,041	44,572	1,184,686	233,902	52,394
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 358,102	$ 203,657	$ 94,461	$ 1,046,450	$ 1,765,817	$ 423,974	$ 169,601

Other Agencies, Boards and Authorities	Student Assistance Commission Student Loan	Other	Total
$ 272,709	$ 89,776	$ 793,642	$ 3,892,151
		475	475
10,651		7,327	390,174
354	28,709	77,952	506,462
858		35,486	209,003
		65,407	369,605
		1,099	2,771
		7,569	32,414
827,230		12,646	876,968
		1,241	15,170
$ 1,111,802	$ 118,485	$ 1,002,844	$ 6,295,193
$ 4,036	$ 9,227	$ 104,199	$ 485,487
11,654	13,546	56,716	1,105,251
204	620	50,370	723,162
9		5,610	16,228
2,914		46,272	249,215
			4,125
		100	100
18,817	23,393	263,267	2,583,568
50,781		70,804	1,507,238
			593
		3,582	4,712
767,093		10,855	810,701
		7,569	32,414
		1,554	14,764
			8,696
275,111	95,092	645,213	1,332,507
1,092,985	95,092	739,577	3,711,625
$ 1,111,802	$ 118,485	$ 1,002,844	$ 6,295,193

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances
Special Revenue Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer					
	Tobacco Settlement Recovery	Commerce and Community Affairs	Human Services	Revenue	Transportation	Other Departments
REVENUES						
Income taxes				$ 820,038		
Sales taxes				2,169,571		
Motor fuel taxes					$ 1,274,558	
Public utility taxes		$ 76,181		211,663		
Other taxes			$ 2,689	569,613		$ 20,201
Federal government		192,659	1,220,914		975,262	403,332
Licenses and fees				1,265	1,104,861	90
Interest and other investment income	$ 8,588	6,001	149	4,124	40,033	
Other	349,514	12	84,243		69,067	66,024
Total revenues	358,102	274,853	1,307,995	3,776,274	3,463,781	489,647
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services			529,531			413,895
Education		18,415				
General government		370,542		3,823,970	211,084	73,056
Social assistance			774,946			334,337
Transportation		4,093			2,986,233	
Public protection and justice		13,388			52,732	4,928
Natural resources and recreation		23,211				14,628
Debt service:						
Principal					1,456	18
Interest				11,971	339	2
Capital outlays		729	1,229	363	43,882	18,897
Total expenditures		430,378	1,305,706	3,836,304	3,295,726	859,761
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	358,102	(155,525)	2,289	(60,030)	168,055	(370,114)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in		15,000	1	1,057,839	934,574	356,744
Operating transfers from component units						
Operating transfers-out	(280,000)	(5,425)	(2,251)	(985,614)	(930,902)	(16,145)
Operating transfers to component units		(2,560)	(1,657)		(994)	(14,646)
Capital lease financing					1,366	95
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(280,000)	7,015	(3,907)	72,225	4,044	326,048
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	78,102	(148,510)	(1,618)	12,195	172,099	(44,066)
Fund balances, July 1, 1999		49,784	5,659	32,377	1,466,437	277,968
Restatement of fund balances		285,000			(453,850)	
Fund balances, July 1, 1999, as restated		334,784	5,659	32,377	1,012,587	277,968
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 78,102	$ 186,274	$ 4,041	$ 44,572	$ 1,184,686	$ 233,902

State Board of Education	Other Agencies, Boards and Authorities	Student Assistance Commission Student Loan	Other	Total
				$ 820,038
			$ 17,956	2,187,527
	$ 68,116		59	1,342,733
	106,343		19,009	413,196
			97,494	689,997
$ 1,303,280	98,177	$ 126,272	651,719	4,971,615
11,696	303	240	328,106	1,446,561
1,482	10,486	1,378	11,949	84,190
21,845	127,413		155,539	873,657
1,338,303	410,838	127,890	1,281,831	12,829,514
			419,017	1,362,443
1,328,363	139,359	119,492	35,585	1,641,214
	75,868		386,512	4,941,032
			21,881	1,131,164
			57,202	3,047,528
	2,805		306,015	379,868
	43,795		220,925	302,559
34	17		4,141	5,666
2	1		1,874	14,189
578	516	473	58,846	125,513
1,328,977	262,361	119,965	1,511,998	12,951,176
9,326	148,477	7,925	(230,167)	(121,662)
16,110	32,500		479,664	2,892,432
			174	174
(6,687)	(59,810)	(11,250)	(136,510)	(2,434,594)
(2,048)			(14,856)	(36,761)
	14		8,719	10,194
7,375	(27,296)	(11,250)	337,191	431,445
16,701	121,181	(3,325)	107,024	309,783
35,693	971,804	98,417	632,553	3,570,692
				(168,850)
35,693	971,804	98,417	632,553	3,401,842
$ 52,394	$ 1,092,985	$ 95,092	$ 739,577	$ 3,711,625

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
Commerce & Community Affairs
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund	Fund For Illinois' Future	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	Job Training Partnership	Build Illinois Loan Programs	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20,678	$ 130,184	$ 40	$ 29	$ 19,097	$ 170,028
Receivables, net:						
Taxes	6,085					6,085
Intergovernmental			3,168	2,772		5,940
Other		77			87	164
Due from component units		1,011				1,011
Loans and notes receivable					9,573	9,573
Other assets					10,856	10,856
Total assets	$ 26,763	$ 131,272	$ 3,208	$ 2,801	$ 39,613	$ 203,657
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 7,291	$ 168	$ 3,006	$ 1,469	$ 545	$ 12,479
Intergovernmental payables	1	2,745	146	60	2	2,954
Due to other funds	21		18	823	9	871
Due to component units	122	466	38	449	4	1,079
Total liabilities	7,435	3,379	3,208	2,801	560	17,383
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances	203	2,483	249	345		3,280
Loans and notes receivable					7,463	7,463
Other					10,856	10,856
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	19,125	125,410	(249)	(345)	20,734	164,675
Total fund balances (deficits)	19,328	127,893			39,053	186,274
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 26,763	$ 131,272	$ 3,208	$ 2,801	$ 39,613	$ 203,657

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds
Commerce & Community Affairs

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund	Fund For Illinois' Future	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	Job Training Partnership	Build Illinois Loan Programs	Total
REVENUES						
Public utility taxes	$ 76,181					$ 76,181
Federal government			$ 74,436	$ 118,223		192,659
Interest and other investment income					$ 6,001	6,001
Other				12		12
Total revenues	76,181		74,436	118,235	6,001	274,853
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Education		$ 18,415				18,415
General government	73,165	110,804	74,436	112,137		370,542
Transportation		4,093				4,093
Public protection and justice		13,388				13,388
Natural resources and recreation		23,211				23,211
Capital outlays	405	42		279	3	729
Total expenditures	73,570	169,953	74,436	112,416	3	430,378
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,611	(169,953)		5,819	5,998	(155,525)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in		15,000				15,000
Operating transfers-out	(9)	(106)		(5,307)	(3)	(5,425)
Operating transfers to component units		(2,048)		(512)		(2,560)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(9)	12,846		(5,819)	(3)	7,015
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	2,602	(157,107)			5,995	(148,510)
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	16,726				33,058	49,784
Restatement of fund balances		285,000				285,000
Fund balances, July 1, 1999, as restated	16,726	285,000			33,058	334,784
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 19,328	$ 127,893	$ -	$ -	$ 39,053	$ 186,274

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
Human Services
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Substance Abuse Block Grant	Mental Health	Vocational Rehabilitation	Special Purposes Trust	USDA Women, Infants and Children	Food Stamp and Commodity Fund	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,465	$ 2,288	$ 5,832	$ 16,564	$ 7,296		$ 47,445
Receivables, net:							
Taxes		617					617
Intergovernmental		745	19,243	996			20,984
Other		3,475	218	47	10,902		14,642
Due from other funds		1,064		6,501	75		7,640
Due from component units				199			199
Inventories			301		2,173	$ 216	2,690
Other assets						244	244
Total assets	$ 15,465	$ 8,189	$ 25,594	$ 24,307	$ 20,446	$ 460	$ 94,461
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 5,067	$ 21,534	$ 4,451	$ 8,920	$ 10,320		$ 50,292
Intergovernmental payables	5	4	102	24	8		143
Due to other funds	30	193	386	409	29		1,047
Due to component units	59		32				91
Deferred revenues	10,304	726	2,530	14,954	10,089	$ 244	38,847
Total liabilities	15,465	22,457	7,501	24,307	20,446	244	90,420
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	22		182	1,971	49		2,224
Inventories			301		2,173	216	2,690
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	(22)	(14,268)	17,610	(1,971)	(2,222)		(873)
Total fund balances (deficits)		(14,268)	18,093			216	4,041
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 15,465	$ 8,189	$ 25,594	$ 24,307	$ 20,446	$ 460	$ 94,461

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds
Human Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Substance Abuse Block Grant	Mental Health	Vocational Rehabilitation	Special Purposes Trust	USDA Women, Infants and Children	Food Stamp and Commodity Fund	Total
REVENUES							
Other taxes		$ 2,689					$ 2,689
Federal government	$ 61,032	7,572	$ 105,566	$ 124,095	$ 147,543	$ 775,106	1,220,914
Interest and other investment income					149		149
Other		18,108	6,261		59,874		84,243
Total revenues	61,032	28,369	111,827	124,095	207,566	775,106	1,307,995
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Health and social services	60,777	29,299	109,171	123,074	207,210		529,531
Social assistance						774,946	774,946
Capital outlays	161	20	545	173	330		1,229
Total expenditures	60,938	29,319	109,716	123,247	207,540	774,946	1,305,706
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	94	(950)	2,111	848	26	160	2,289
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES							
Operating transfers-in		1					1
Operating transfers-out	(19)	(1,318)	(51)	(837)	(26)		(2,251)
Operating transfers to component units	(75)		(1,571)	(11)			(1,657)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(94)	(1,317)	(1,622)	(848)	(26)		(3,907)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources		(2,267)	489			160	(1,618)
Fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999		(12,001)	17,604			56	5,659
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ -	$ (14,268)	$ 18,093	$ -	$ -	$ 216	$ 4,041

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
Revenue

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Gaming	State and Local Sales Tax Reform	County and Mass Transit District	Local Government Tax	Local Government Distributive	Personal Property Tax Replacement	Build Illinois
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 97,650	$ 40,847	$ 42,832	$ 239,678	$ 18,412	$ 209,304	$ 9,005
Receivables, net:							
Taxes	3,420	11,292	13,718	66,943	1,437	46,733	29,030
Intergovernmental						96,048	
Other	10					613	95
Due from other funds					109,933		9,450
Total assets	$ 101,080	$ 52,139	$ 56,550	$ 306,621	$ 129,782	$ 352,698	$ 47,580
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 243				$ 1,348	$ 4,265	$ 18,831
Intergovernmental payables	18,333	$ 10,164	$ 33,948	$ 302,737	127,712	254,724	
Due to other funds	65,311	40,656	22,350		625	85,059	
Deferred revenues		1,319	252	3,884	97	8,650	1,370
Total liabilities	83,887	52,139	56,550	306,621	129,782	352,698	20,201
FUND BALANCES							
Encumbrances						2	
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	17,193					(2)	27,379
Total fund balances	17,193						27,379
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 101,080	$ 52,139	$ 56,550	$ 306,621	$ 129,782	$ 352,698	$ 47,580

Total
$ 657,728
172,573
96,048
718
119,383
$ 1,046,450
$ 24,687
747,618
214,001
15,572
1,001,878
2
44,570
44,572
$ 1,046,450

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds Revenue

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Gaming	State and Local Sales Tax Reform	County and Mass Transit District	Local Government Tax	Local Government Distributive	Personal Property Tax Replacement	Build Illinois
REVENUES							
Income taxes						$ 820,038	
Sales taxes		$ 208,603	$ 274,595	$ 1,304,145	$ 25,694		$ 356,534
Public utility taxes						211,663	
Other taxes	$ 482,269						87,344
Licenses and fees	1,265						
Interest and other investment income						3,238	886
Total revenues	483,534	208,603	274,595	1,304,145	25,694	1,034,939	444,764
EXPENDITURES							
General government	111,513	40,762	274,595	1,304,145	1,020,935	1,041,585	30,435
Interest						11,971	
Capital outlays	181					182	
Total expenditures	111,694	40,762	274,595	1,304,145	1,020,935	1,053,738	30,435
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	371,840	167,841			(995,241)	(18,799)	414,329
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES							
Operating transfers-in					1,000,281	18,835	38,723
Operating transfers-out	(363,794)	(167,841)			(5,040)	(36)	(448,903)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(363,794)	(167,841)			995,241	18,799	(410,180)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	8,046						4,149
Fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	9,147						23,230
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 17,193	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 27,379

Total
$ 820,038
2,169,571
211,663
569,613
1,265
4,124
3,776,274
3,823,970
11,971
363
3,836,304
(60,030)
1,057,839
(985,614)
72,225
12,195
32,377
$ 44,572

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
Transportation
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Road	Motor Fuel Tax	Grade Crossing Protection	Federal/Local Airport	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment	Public Transportation	State Construction Account
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 747,166	$ 115,919	$ 39,709	$ 3,906	$ 5,997	$ 3,817	$ 269,495
Receivables, net:							
Taxes		192,921					
Intergovernmental	71,874			20,498			
Other	82,169				31		1,244
Due from other funds	29,171		2,250	219		41,435	88,638
Due from component units	410						
Inventories	19,075						
Loans and notes receivable					27,519		
Other assets	2,354						
Total assets	$ 952,219	$ 308,840	$ 41,959	$ 24,623	$ 33,547	$ 45,252	$ 359,377
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 122,388	$ 6,917	$ 1,598	$ 2,384	$ 49		$ 53,731
Intergovernmental payables	10,515	59,835	1,368	17,741		$ 45,252	
Due to other funds	109,792	51,083			765		
Due to component units	6,494			39			
Deferred revenues	50	86,671		4,459			
Total liabilities	249,239	204,506	2,966	24,623	814	45,252	53,731
FUND BALANCES							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	850,934		38,733	20,256	122		429,382
Long-term portion of:							
Intergovernmental receivables	593						
Other receivables	1,130						
Loans and notes receivable					25,290		
Inventories	19,075						
Other	2,354						
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	(171,106)	104,334	260	(20,256)	7,321		(123,736)
Total fund balances	702,980	104,334	38,993		32,733		305,646
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 952,219	$ 308,840	$ 41,959	$ 24,623	$ 33,547	$ 45,252	$ 359,377

Total
$ 1,186,009
192,921
92,372
83,444
161,713
410
19,075
27,519
2,354
$ 1,765,817
$ 187,067
134,711
161,640
6,533
91,180
581,131
1,339,427
593
1,130
25,290
19,075
2,354
(203,183)
1,184,686
$ 1,765,817

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds Transportation

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Road	Motor Fuel Tax	Grade Crossing Protection	Federal/Local Airport	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment	Public Transportation
REVENUES						
Motor fuel taxes		$ 1,274,558				
Federal government	$ 899,930			$ 75,332		
Licenses and fees	648,243	758				
Interest and other investment income	29,233				$ 1,033	
Other	53,592			15,475		
Total revenues	1,630,998	1,275,316		90,807	1,033	
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government	145,850	65,234				
Transportation	1,354,244	589,297	$ 27,392	92,248		$ 200,409
Public protection and justice	52,732					
Debt service:						
Principal	1,123	333				
Interest	309	30				
Capital outlays	41,870	2,012				
Total expenditures	1,596,128	656,906	27,392	92,248		200,409
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	34,870	618,410	(27,392)	(1,441)	1,033	(200,409)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in	384,531	56,310	27,750	1,591	307	200,420
Operating transfers-out	(223,251)	(705,953)	(1,501)	(150)		(11)
Operating transfers to component units	(994)					
Capital lease financing	329	1,037				
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	160,615	(648,606)	26,249	1,441	307	200,409
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	195,485	(30,196)	(1,143)		1,340	
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	961,345	134,530	40,136		31,393	
Restatement/reclassification of fund balances	(453,850)					
Fund balances, July 1, 1999, as restated	507,495	134,530	40,136		31,393	
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 702,980	$ 104,334	$ 38,993	$ -	$ 32,733	$ -

State Construction Account	Total
	$ 1,274,558
	975,262
$ 455,860	1,104,861
9,767	40,033
	69,067
465,627	3,463,781
	211,084
722,643	2,986,233
	52,732
	1,456
	339
	43,882
722,643	3,295,726
(257,016)	168,055
263,665	934,574
(36)	(930,902)
	(994)
	1,366
263,629	4,044
6,613	172,099
299,033	1,466,437
	(453,850)
299,033	1,012,587
$ 305,646	$ 1,184,686

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
Other Code Departments
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Children and Family Services	Natural Resources	Employment Security	Financial Institutions	Public Aid	
	Childrens' Services	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development	Title III Social Security and Employment Service	State Pensions	Child Support Enforcement Trust	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 79,955	$ 47,029	$ 30,392	$ 63,995	$ 62,950	$ 284,321
Receivables, net:						
Intergovernmental	28,471		14,277		9,443	52,191
Other					71,595	71,595
Due from other funds	545		11,961		991	13,497
Due from component units	52					52
Inventories			1,843			1,843
Other assets			475			475
Total assets	$ 109,023	$ 47,029	$ 58,948	$ 63,995	$ 144,979	$ 423,974
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 69,287	$ 27	$ 8,168	$ 647	$ 14,190	$ 92,319
Intergovernmental payables	107	283	267		30,555	31,212
Due to other funds	220	5	3,922	43	9,090	13,280
Due to component units	2,560	3	158			2,721
Deferred revenues	8,861				41,679	50,540
Total liabilities	81,035	318	12,515	690	95,514	190,072
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances	145	37,290	1,216	274	620	39,545
Inventories			1,843			1,843
Unreserved:						
Designated for child support payments					8,696	8,696
Unreserved, undesignated	27,843	9,421	43,374	63,031	40,149	183,818
Total fund balances	27,988	46,711	46,433	63,305	49,465	233,902
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 109,023	$ 47,029	$ 58,948	$ 63,995	$ 144,979	$ 423,974

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds Other Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Children and Family Services	Natural Resources	Employment Security	Financial Institutions	Public Aid	
	Childrens' Services	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development	Title III Social Security and Employment Service	State Pensions	Child Support Enforcement Trust	Total
REVENUES						
Other taxes		$ 20,201				$ 20,201
Federal government	$ 144,336		$ 173,371		$ 85,625	403,332
Licenses and fees					90	90
Other	5,718		412	$ 80,162	(20,268)	66,024
Total revenues	150,054	20,201	173,783	80,162	65,447	489,647
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services	413,895					413,895
General government				71,517	1,539	73,056
Social assistance			173,815		160,522	334,337
Public protection and justice				4,928		4,928
Natural resources and recreation		14,628				14,628
Debt service:						
Principal				18		18
Interest				2		2
Capital outlays	9,590	25	6,392	206	2,684	18,897
Total expenditures	423,485	14,653	180,207	76,671	164,745	859,761
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(273,431)	5,548	(6,424)	3,491	(99,298)	(370,114)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in	269,505	2	13,037		74,200	356,744
Operating transfers-out	(16,135)	(10)				(16,145)
Operating transfers to component units	(1,892)	(4)	(143)	(12,607)		(14,646)
Capital lease financing				95		95
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	251,478	(12)	12,894	(12,512)	74,200	326,048
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(21,953)	5,536	6,470	(9,021)	(25,098)	(44,066)
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	49,941	41,175	39,963	72,326	74,563	277,968
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 27,988	$ 46,711	$ 46,433	$ 63,305	$ 49,465	$ 233,902

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
State Board of Education
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Drivers Education	Special Education Medicaid Matching	Federal Department of Agriculture	Federal Department of Education	School Technology Loan Program Fund	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,001	$ 2	$ 527	$ 365	$ 30,438	$ 34,333
Receivables, net:						
Intergovernmental	183	52,857	18,122	39,977	20,773	131,912
Other					154	154
Due from other funds	1,886		37	42		1,965
Inventories			1,237			1,237
Total assets	$ 5,070	$ 52,859	$ 19,923	$ 40,384	$ 51,365	$ 169,601
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 12		$ 251	$ 918		$ 1,181
Intergovernmental payables	15,750	$ 35,327	18,879	36,741		106,697
Due to other funds	3		832	294		1,129
Due to component units				185		185
Deferred revenues					$ 3,890	3,890
Liabilities payable from restricted assets				4,125		4,125
Total liabilities	15,765	35,327	19,962	42,263	3,890	117,207
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances			61	1,114		1,175
Inventories			1,237			1,237
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	(10,695)	17,532	(1,337)	(2,993)	47,475	49,982
Total fund balances (deficits)	(10,695)	17,532	(39)	(1,879)	47,475	52,394
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 5,070	$ 52,859	$ 19,923	$ 40,384	$ 51,365	$ 169,601

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds
State Board of Education

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Drivers Education	Special Education Medicaid Matching	Federal Department of Agriculture	Federal Department of Education	School Technology Loan Program Fund	Total
REVENUES						
Federal government		$ 225,000	$ 333,222	$ 745,058		$ 1,303,280
Licenses and fees	$ 11,696					11,696
Interest and other investment income					$ 1,482	1,482
Other	5,964			40	15,841	21,845
Total revenues	17,660	225,000	333,222	745,098	17,323	1,338,303
EXPENDITURES						
Education	16,540	224,922	329,825	740,965	16,111	1,328,363
Debt service:						
Principal	6		14	14		34
Interest			1	1		2
Capital outlays	21		242	315		578
Total expenditures	16,567	224,922	330,082	741,295	16,111	1,328,977
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,093	78	3,140	3,803	1,212	9,326
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in					16,110	16,110
Operating transfers-out		(6)	(2,949)	(3,732)		(6,687)
Operating transfers to component units			(98)	(1,950)		(2,048)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources		(6)	(3,047)	(5,682)	16,110	7,375
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	1,093	72	93	(1,879)	17,322	16,701
Fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(11,788)	17,460	(132)		30,153	35,693
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (10,695)	$ 17,532	$ (39)	$ (1,879)	$ 47,475	$ 52,394

Combining Balance Sheet - Special Revenue Funds
Other Agencies, Boards and Authorities
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Capital Development Board	Environmental Protection Agency	Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority	State Fire Marshal	
	School Infrastructure Fund	Water Revolving	McCormick Place Expansion Project	Underground Storage Tank	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40,130	$ 158,184		$ 74,395	$ 272,709
Receivables, net:					
Taxes	2,201			8,450	10,651
Intergovernmental		354			354
Other		831		27	858
Loans and notes receivable		827,230			827,230
Total assets	$ 42,331	$ 986,599	$ -	$ 82,872	$ 1,111,802
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 3,163			$ 873	$ 4,036
Intergovernmental payables	11,530	$ 95		29	11,654
Due to other funds	11	164		29	204
Due to component units		9			9
Deferred revenues	291			2,623	2,914
Total liabilities	14,995	268		3,554	18,817
FUND BALANCES					
Reserved for:					
Encumbrances	26,963	23,794		24	50,781
Long-term portion of:					
Loans and notes receivable		767,093			767,093
Unreserved, undesignated	373	195,444		79,294	275,111
Total fund balances	27,336	986,331		79,318	1,092,985
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 42,331	$ 986,599	$ -	$ 82,872	$ 1,111,802

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Funds Other Agencies, Boards and Authorities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Capital Development Board	Environmental Protection Agency	Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority	State Fire Marshal	
	School Infrastructure Fund	Water Revolving	McCormick Place Expansion Project	Underground Storage Tank	Total
REVENUES					
Motor fuel taxes				$ 68,116	$ 68,116
Public utility taxes	$ 106,343				106,343
Federal government		$ 98,177			98,177
Licenses and fees				303	303
Interest and other investment income		10,486			10,486
Other		35,327	$ 74,763	17,323	127,413
Total revenues	106,343	143,990	74,763	85,742	410,838
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Education	139,359				139,359
General government	404		74,763	701	75,868
Public protection and justice				2,805	2,805
Natural resources and recreation				43,795	43,795
Debt service:					
Principal		10		7	17
Interest				1	1
Capital outlays	28	218		270	516
Total expenditures	139,791	228	74,763	47,579	262,361
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(33,448)	143,762		38,163	148,477
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES					
Operating transfers-in	30,000	2,500			32,500
Operating transfers-out	(45,127)	(529)		(14,154)	(59,810)
Capital lease financing				14	14
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(15,127)	1,971		(14,140)	(27,296)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(48,575)	145,733		24,023	121,181
Fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	75,911	840,598		55,295	971,804
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 27,336	$ 986,331	$ -	$ 79,318	$ 1,092,985

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DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

The Debt Service Funds are maintained to account for resources obtained and accumulated to pay interest and principal on general long-term obligations.

SIGNIFICANT DEBT SERVICE FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

Treasurer

General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund--to account for payments of principal and interest related to general obligation bonds. These bonds provide financing for the protection of the environment within the State; the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, and improvement of highways; the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of capital projects; the construction of facilities leased back to the State; and the development of mass transportation and aviation systems within the State.

Department of Central Management Services

ESCO COP Debt Service Fund--to account for payments of principal and interest related to ESCO Certifices of Participation.

Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

Illinois Civic Center Bond Retirement and Interest Fund--to account for the payment of principal and interest upon bonds issued to finance the construction of local civic centers. Funding consists of transfers from the Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Fund and investment income.

Bureau of the Budget

Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund--to account for the payment of principal and interest upon bonds issued to finance improvements related to existing or planned scientific research, manufacturing or industrial development or expansion in Illinois. Funding consists of transfers from the Build Illinois Fund and investment income.

Combining Balance Sheet
Debt Service Funds

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer	Central Management Services	Commerce and Community Affairs	Bureau of the Budget		
	General Obligation BR&I	ESCO COP Debt Service	Illinois Civic Center BR&I	Build Illinois BR&I	Other	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 440,136	$ 128	$ 13,185	$ 326,710	$ 7,266	$ 787,425
Investments		1,918	7,988	107,121		117,027
Other receivables	2,733		349	1,016	2	4,100
Due from other funds	894				124	1,018
Loans and notes receivable	25,500					25,500
Total assets	$ 469,263	$ 2,046	$ 21,522	$ 434,847	$ 7,392	$ 935,070
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				$ 57		$ 57
Due to component units		$ 884				884
Other liabilities			$ 339			339
Total liabilities		884	339	57		1,280
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for:						
Long-term portion of loans and notes receivable	$ 24,551					24,551
Unreserved, designated for debt service	444,712	1,162	21,183	434,790	$ 7,392	909,239
Total fund balances	469,263	1,162	21,183	434,790	7,392	933,790
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 469,263	$ 2,046	$ 21,522	$ 434,847	$ 7,392	$ 935,070

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances
Debt Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer	Central Management Services	Commerce and Community Affairs	Bureau of the Budget		
	General Obligation BR&I	ESCO COP Debt Service	Illinois Civic Center BR&I	Build Illinois BR&I	Other	Total
REVENUES						
Federal government	$ 75					$ 75
Licenses and fees	234					234
Interest and other investment income	22,062	$ 80	$ 2,677	$ 24,776	$ 2,008	51,603
Other	804				561	1,365
Total revenues	23,175	80	2,677	24,776	2,569	53,277
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services					605	605
General government			8	77	1	86
Natural resources and recreation					1,222	1,222
Debt service:						
Principal	430,464	1,460	4,710	68,534	5,210	510,378
Interest	286,680	913	11,561	90,454	8,393	398,001
Capital outlays					507	507
Total expenditures	717,144	2,373	16,279	159,065	15,938	910,799
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(693,969)	(2,293)	(13,602)	(134,289)	(13,369)	(857,522)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-in	692,108	484	14,429	242,937	13,135	963,093
Operating transfers-out		(87)			(10)	(97)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	692,108	397	14,429	242,937	13,125	962,996
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(1,861)	(1,896)	827	108,648	(244)	105,474
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	471,124	3,058	20,356	326,142	7,636	828,316
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 469,263	$ 1,162	$ 21,183	$ 434,790	$ 7,392	$ 933,790

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CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The Capital Projects Funds are maintained to account for the acquisition and/or construction of major capital facilities.

SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

Coal Development Fund--to account for financial support of coal research, demonstration and commercialization activities.

Build Illinois Bond Fund--to account for the proceeds of bond sales from the Build Illinois Bond Program. The proceeds are used to finance improvements related to scientific research, manufacturing, and industrial development or expansion.

Department of Natural Resources

Conservation 2000 Projects Fund--to account for proceeds from general obligation bonds from the Capital Development Board and other monies as may be provided by law. Monies in the fund are to be used for purposes relating to natural resource protection, recreation, tourism, and compatible agricultural and economic development activities.

Department of Transportation

Transportation Bond Series A Fund--to account for proceeds of bond issues to finance State highway acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension and improvements.

Transportation Bond Series B Fund--to provide funds through the sale of bond issues for mass transportation and aviation purposes including, but not limited to, the acquisition of mass transportation equipment, including rail and bus, and other equipment for counties under the Regional Transportation Authority.

IDOT COP Capital Projects Fund--to account for proceeds from the issuances of certificates of participation for the purchases and renovation of a building for use by the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Capital Development Board

Capital Development Fund--to account for proceeds from bond issues and disbursements for capital development projects within the State.

School Construction Fund--to account for the proceeds from bond issues under school construction building projects.

Capital Development Board Contributory Trust Fund--to account for local, state, and federal funding for the construction and remodeling of buildings, and the purchase of land and equipment in connection with the various contributing educational institutions, State departments and agencies as authorized by law.

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Combining Balance Sheet
Capital Projects Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Commerce and Community Affairs	Natural Resources Conservation 2000 Projects	Transportation	Capital Development Board	Other	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 156,021	$ 12,802	$ 154,170	$ 278,808	$ 7,059	$ 608,860
Investments					1	1
Receivables, net:						
Intergovernmental				3,386		3,386
Other				78	6,008	6,086
Due from other funds	8,978			81		9,059
Total assets	$ 164,999	$ 12,802	$ 154,170	$ 282,353	$ 13,068	$ 627,392
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,188	$ 134	$ 14,897	$ 81,472		$ 98,691
Intergovernmental payables	750		2,188	10,706		13,644
Due to other funds			219	1,279		1,498
Due to component units			14			14
Deferred revenues				2,832		2,832
Other liabilities				323		323
Total liabilities	2,938	134	17,318	96,612		117,002
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for encumbrances	18,765	3,721	326,684	693,328		1,042,498
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	143,296	8,947	(189,832)	(507,587)	$ 13,068	(532,108)
Total fund balances	162,061	12,668	136,852	185,741	13,068	510,390
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 164,999	$ 12,802	$ 154,170	$ 282,353	$ 13,068	$ 627,392

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances
Capital Projects Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Commerce and Community Affairs	Natural Resources Conservation 2000 Projects	Transportation	Capital Development Board	Other	Total
REVENUES						
Federal government				$ 7,663		$ 7,663
Interest and other investment income				1	$ 474	475
Other	$ 830			16,636	70	17,536
Total revenues	830			24,300	544	25,674
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services				923		923
Education	4,782			345,434		350,216
General government	24,054	$ 2,942		44,047	6	71,049
Transportation	5,530		$ 173,255	543		179,328
Public protection and justice				350		350
Natural resources and recreation	12,509	620		25,921	178	39,228
Interest				18		18
Capital outlays	392	2,713		289,545	79	292,729
Total expenditures	47,267	6,275	173,255	706,781	263	933,841
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(46,437)	(6,275)	(173,255)	(682,481)	281	(908,167)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Proceeds from general/special obligation bond issues	136,435		238,482	610,213	3,013	988,143
Proceeds from certificates of participation			34,155			34,155
Operating transfers-in		8,000	594		1,260	9,854
Operating transfers-out	(3,022)	(3)	(1,590)	(10,302)	(3,006)	(17,923)
Operating transfers to component units	(2,284)			(73,152)		(75,436)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	131,129	7,997	271,641	526,759	1,267	938,793
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	84,692	1,722	98,386	(155,722)	1,548	30,626
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	77,369	10,946	38,466	341,463	11,520	479,764
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 162,061	$ 12,668	$ 136,852	$ 185,741	$ 13,068	$ 510,390

Combining Balance Sheet
Capital Projects Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Commerce and Community Affairs	Natural Resources Conservation 2000 Projects	Transportation	Capital Development Board	Other	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 156,021	$ 12,802	$ 154,170	$ 278,808	$ 7,059	$ 608,860
Investments					1	1
Receivables, net:						
Intergovernmental				3,386		3,386
Other				78	6,008	6,086
Due from other funds	8,978			81		9,059
Total assets	$ 164,999	$ 12,802	$ 154,170	$ 282,353	$ 13,068	$ 627,392
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,188	$ 134	$ 14,897	$ 81,472		$ 98,691
Intergovernmental payables	750		2,188	10,706		13,644
Due to other funds			219	1,279		1,498
Due to component units			14			14
Deferred revenues				2,832		2,832
Other liabilities				323		323
Total liabilities	2,938	134	17,318	96,612		117,002
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for encumbrances	18,765	3,721	326,684	693,328		1,042,498
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	143,296	8,947	(189,832)	(507,587)	$ 13,068	(532,108)
Total fund balances	162,061	12,668	136,852	185,741	13,068	510,390
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 164,999	$ 12,802	$ 154,170	$ 282,353	$ 13,068	$ 627,392

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances
Capital Projects Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Commerce and Community Affairs	Natural Resources Conservation 2000 Projects	Transportation	Capital Development Board	Other	Total
REVENUES						
Federal government				$ 7,663		$ 7,663
Interest and other investment income				1	$ 474	475
Other	$ 830			16,636	70	17,536
Total revenues	830			24,300	544	25,674
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services				923		923
Education	4,782			345,434		350,216
General government	24,054	$ 2,942		44,047	6	71,049
Transportation	5,530		$ 173,255	543		179,328
Public protection and justice				350		350
Natural resources and recreation	12,509	620		25,921	178	39,228
Interest				18		18
Capital outlays	392	2,713		289,545	79	292,729
Total expenditures	47,267	6,275	173,255	706,781	263	933,841
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(46,437)	(6,275)	(173,255)	(682,481)	281	(908,167)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Proceeds from general/special obligation bond issues	136,435		238,482	610,213	3,013	988,143
Proceeds from certificates of participation			34,155			34,155
Operating transfers-in		8,000	594		1,260	9,854
Operating transfers-out	(3,022)	(3)	(1,590)	(10,302)	(3,006)	(17,923)
Operating transfers to component units	(2,284)			(73,152)		(75,436)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	131,129	7,997	271,641	526,759	1,267	938,793
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	84,692	1,722	98,386	(155,722)	1,548	30,626
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	77,369	10,946	38,466	341,463	11,520	479,764
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 162,061	$ 12,668	$ 136,852	$ 185,741	$ 13,068	$ 510,390

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Capital Projects Funds
Commerce and Community Affairs

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Coal Development	Build Illinois Bond	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 14,225	$ 141,796	$ 156,021
Due from other funds		8,978	8,978
Total assets	$ 14,225	$ 150,774	$ 164,999
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 2,188	$ 2,188
Intergovernmental payables		750	750
Total liabilities		2,938	2,938
FUND BALANCES			
Reserved for encumbrances		18,765	18,765
Unreserved, undesignated	$ 14,225	129,071	143,296
Total fund balances	14,225	147,836	162,061
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 14,225	$ 150,774	$ 164,999

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Capital Projects Funds
Commerce & Community Affairs

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Coal Development	Build Illinois Bond	Total
REVENUES			
Other	$ 830		$ 830
Total revenues	830		830
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Education		$ 4,782	4,782
General government	4,276	19,778	24,054
Transportation		5,530	5,530
Natural resources and recreation		12,509	12,509
Capital outlays		392	392
Total expenditures	4,276	42,991	47,267
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(3,446)	(42,991)	(46,437)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES			
Proceeds from general/special obligation bond issues	10,095	126,340	136,435
Operating transfers-out		(3,022)	(3,022)
Operating transfers to component units	(2,033)	(251)	(2,284)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	8,062	123,067	131,129
Excess of revenues over expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	4,616	80,076	84,692
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	9,609	67,760	77,369
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 14,225	$ 147,836	$ 162,061

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Capital Projects Funds
Transportation
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Transportation Bond Series A	Transportation Bond Series B	IDOT COP Capital Projects	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 110,325	$ 43,845		$ 154,170
Total assets	$ 110,325	$ 43,845	$ -	$ 154,170
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 13,657	$ 1,240		$ 14,897
Intergovernmental payables		2,188		2,188
Due to other funds		219		219
Due to component units		14		14
Total liabilities	13,657	3,661		17,318
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for encumbrances	163,416	163,268		326,684
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	(66,748)	(123,084)		(189,832)
Total fund balances	96,668	40,184		136,852
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 110,325	$ 43,845	$ -	$ 154,170

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Capital Projects Funds
Transportation

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Transportation Bond Series A	Transportation Bond Series B	IDOT COP Capital Projects	Total
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation	$ 80,660	$ 57,846	$ 34,749	$ 173,255
Total expenditures	80,660	57,846	34,749	173,255
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(80,660)	(57,846)	(34,749)	(173,255)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES				
Proceeds from general/special obligation bond issues	177,328	61,154		238,482
Proceeds from certificates of participation			34,155	34,155
Operating transfers-in			594	594
Operating transfers-out		(1,590)		(1,590)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	177,328	59,564	34,749	271,641
Excess of revenues over expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	96,668	1,718		98,386
Fund balances, July 1, 1999		38,466		38,466
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 96,668	$ 40,184	$ -	$ 136,852

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Capital Projects Funds
Capital Development Board
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Capital Development	School Construction	CDB Contributory Trust	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 167,900	$ 106,016	$ 4,892	$ 278,808
Receivables, net:				
Intergovernmental			3,386	3,386
Other	78			78
Due from other funds	81			81
Total assets	$ 168,059	$ 106,016	$ 8,278	$ 282,353
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 76,026		$ 5,446	$ 81,472
Intergovernmental payables	1,701	$ 9,005		10,706
Due to other funds	1,279			1,279
Deferred revenues			2,832	2,832
Other liabilities	323			323
Total liabilities	79,329	9,005	8,278	96,612
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for encumbrances	369,121	278,593	45,614	693,328
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	(280,391)	(181,582)	(45,614)	(507,587)
Total fund balances	88,730	97,011		185,741
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 168,059	$ 106,016	$ 8,278	$ 282,353

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances - Capital Projects Funds
Capital Development Board

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Capital Development	School Construction	CDB Contributory Trust	Total
REVENUES				
Federal government			$ 7,663	$ 7,663
Interest and other investment income	$ 1			1
Other	84		16,552	16,636
Total revenues	85		24,215	24,300
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Health and social services	923			923
Education	40,180	$ 292,152	13,102	345,434
General government	43,076		971	44,047
Transportation	543			543
Public protection and justice	350			350
Natural resources and recreation	25,921			25,921
Interest	18			18
Capital outlays	282,042		7,503	289,545
Total expenditures	393,053	292,152	21,576	706,781
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(392,968)	(292,152)	2,639	(682,481)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES				
Proceeds from general/special obligation bond issues	291,288	318,925		610,213
Operating transfers-out	(8,000)		(2,302)	(10,302)
Operating transfers to component units	(72,815)		(337)	(73,152)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	210,473	318,925	(2,639)	526,759
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(182,495)	26,773		(155,722)
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	271,225	70,238		341,463
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 88,730	$ 97,011	$ -	$ 185,741

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are maintained to account for the operations where the intent of the State is to provide services to the general public in a manner similar to private business enterprises.

SIGNIFICANT ENTERPRISE FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

Department of Central Management Services

Local Government Health Insurance Reserve Fund--to provide health and dental insurance to participating local government entities. Premiums are collected from units of local government and the insurance plan is administered by private companies.

Teacher Health Insurance Security Fund--to provide health benefits for the Teachers' Retirement System recipient and dependent beneficiaries.

Department of Insurance

Office of the Special Deputy Receiver Fund--to account for expenses in connection with the liquidation, conservation and rehabilitation of insurance companies.

Department of Lottery

State Lottery Fund--to account for all receipts and expenses from the operation of the State Lottery. The net proceeds are transferred to the General Fund.

Student Assistance Commission

Designated Account Purchase Program Fund--to account for bond proceeds used to purchase defaulted loans from lenders. Revenue is generated primarily from investment income and bond proceeds.

Illinois Opportunity Loan Program Fund--to account for a direct loan program that assists full-time Illinois college students.

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet
Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Insurance: Office of the Special Deputy Receiver	Lottery: State Lottery	Student Assistance Commission	Other	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 39,854	$ 339	$ 8,976	$ 61,633	$ 32,247	$ 143,049
Investments, short-term			17,178	156,659	14,758	188,595
Receivables, net:						
Intergovernmental	577			10,321		10,898
Other	2,473	1,710	9,726	31,256	7,187	52,352
Due from other funds			50,460		322	50,782
Inventories			3,635		1,819	5,454
Prepaid expenses			109		160	269
Restricted assets ($68,783 cash equivalents)				68,783		68,783
Total current assets	42,904	2,049	90,084	328,652	56,493	520,182
Investments			45,837		5,887	51,724
Loans and notes receivable				1,263,755	11,134	1,274,889
Restricted assets				178,017		178,017
Property, plant & equipment, net			1,059	345	2,871	4,275
Total assets	$ 42,904	$ 2,049	$ 136,980	$ 1,770,769	$ 76,385	$ 2,029,087
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 42,814	$ 1,649	$ 40,387	$ 15,381	$ 2,767	$ 102,998
Intergovernmental payables					1	1
Due to other funds	17	400	890	750	3,469	5,526
Deferred revenues			2,777		6,625	9,402
Notes payable, current				100,394		100,394
Revenue bonds payable, current				482,650	3,595	486,245
Other liabilities	85		17,178		10,498	27,761
Total current liabilities	42,916	2,049	61,232	599,175	26,955	732,327
Notes payable				200		200
Revenue bonds payable				961,977	10,795	972,772
Other obligations			45,847	114,798	67	160,712
Total liabilities	42,916	2,049	107,079	1,676,150	37,817	1,866,011
FUND EQUITY						
Retained earnings:						
Reserved for:						
Revenue bond and note retirement				97,683	6,174	103,857
Other			29,901			29,901
Unreserved (deficit)	(12)			(3,064)	32,394	29,318
Total fund equity	(12)		29,901	94,619	38,568	163,076
Total liabilities and fund equity	$ 42,904	$ 2,049	$ 136,980	$ 1,770,769	$ 76,385	$ 2,029,087

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings
Enterprise Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Insurance Office of the Special Deputy Receiver	Lottery State Lottery	Student Assistance Commission	Other	Total
OPERATING REVENUES						
Charges for sales and services	$ 181,397	$ 49,381	$ 1,466,457	$ 1,163	$ 71,777	$ 1,770,175
Interest and other investment income				117,875	1,217	119,092
Other	1,686		24,489		601	26,776
Total operating revenues	183,083	49,381	1,490,946	119,038	73,595	1,916,043
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of sales and services		5,117	97,023		49,031	151,171
Benefit payments and refunds	210,917				5,032	215,949
Prizes and claims			798,866			798,866
Interest				81,791	1	81,792
General and administrative	3,108	27,361	62,205	26,735	2,397	121,806
Depreciation			685	128	776	1,589
Other		16,903		5,348	8,227	30,478
Total operating expenses	214,025	49,381	958,779	114,002	65,464	1,401,651
Operating income (loss)	(30,942)		532,167	5,036	8,131	514,392
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Interest and investment income	1,873		98		1,695	3,666
Interest expense					(1,203)	(1,203)
Other revenues					272	272
Other expenses					(303)	(303)
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(29,069)		532,265	5,036	8,592	516,824
Operating transfers-in					10,259	10,259
Operating transfers-out	(17)		(538,617)	(588)	(2,480)	(541,702)
Net income (loss)	(29,086)		(6,352)	4,448	16,371	(14,619)
Retained earnings, July 1,1999	29,074		36,253	90,171	22,197	177,695
RETAINED EARNINGS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ (12)	$ -	$ 29,901	$ 94,619	$ 38,568	$ 163,076

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Enterprise Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Insurance: Office of the Special Deputy Receiver	Lottery: State Lottery	Student Assistance Commission	Other	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash received from sales and services	$ 185,333	$ 49,469	$ 1,462,481	$ 46,178	$ 69,787	$ 1,813,248
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(188,436)	(49,549)	(75,015)	(19,003)	(36,331)	(368,334)
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,254)		(84,053)	(9,104)	(17,120)	(111,531)
Cash payments for lottery prizes			(784,229)			(784,229)
Cash receipts from other operating activities			2,214	200,210	2,550	204,974
Cash payments for other operating activities				(363,885)	(4,915)	(368,800)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(4,357)	(80)	521,398	(145,604)	13,971	385,328
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds and other borrowings				199,277	40	199,317
Principal paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings				(39,980)		(39,980)
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings				(37)	(1,204)	(1,241)
Operating transfers-in from other funds					10,279	10,279
Operating transfers-out to other funds	(11)		(516,118)	(588)	(2,485)	(519,202)
Other noncapital financing activities					(44)	(44)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(11)		(516,118)	158,672	6,586	(350,871)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds					16	16
Acquisition and construction of capital assets			(601)	(106)	(741)	(1,448)
Principal paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts					(5,764)	(5,764)
Interest paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts					(7)	(7)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities			(601)	(106)	(6,496)	(7,203)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Purchases of investment securities				(353,543)	(10,083)	(363,626)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities				195,829	11,527	207,356
Interest and dividends on investments	1,867		98	16,066	1,693	19,724
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	1,867		98	(141,648)	3,137	(136,546)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,501)	(80)	4,777	(128,686)	17,198	(109,292)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	42,355	419	4,199	259,102	15,049	321,124
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 39,854	$ 339	$ 8,976	$ 130,416	$ 32,247	$ 211,832
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheet:						
Total cash and cash equivalents per the balance sheet	$ 39,854	$ 339	$ 8,976	$ 61,633	$ 32,247	$ 143,049
Add: restricted cash equivalents				68,783		68,783
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 39,854	$ 339	$ 8,976	$ 130,416	$ 32,247	$ 211,832
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	$ (30,942)		$ 532,167	$ 5,036	$ 8,131	$ 514,392
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation			685	128	776	1,589
Provision for uncollectible accounts			2,492			2,492
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	1,195	$ 87	(4,184)	(200,342)	3,955	(199,289)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds					(136)	(136)
(Increase) decrease in inventories			242		(157)	85
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses			(14)		40	26
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	26,024	(159)	(10,198)	3,374	447	19,488
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payables					(1)	(1)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(638)				200	(438)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues			208		(1,972)	(1,764)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	4	(8)		50,362	2,661	53,019
Other				(4,162)	27	(4,135)
Total adjustments	26,585	(80)	(10,769)	(150,640)	5,840	(129,064)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ (4,357)	$ (80)	$ 521,398	$ (145,604)	$ 13,971	$ 385,328

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Enterprise Funds
Central Management Services
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government Health Insurance Reserve	Teacher Health Insurance Security	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,825	$ 35,029	$ 39,854
Receivables, net:			
Intergovernmental	577		577
Other	428	2,045	2,473
Total assets	$ 5,830	$ 37,074	$ 42,904
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 19,832	$ 22,982	$ 42,814
Due to other funds	6	11	17
Other liabilities	43	42	85
Total liabilities	19,881	23,035	42,916
FUND EQUITY (DEFICIT)			
Retained earnings, unreserved (deficit)	(14,051)	14,039	(12)
Total fund equity (deficit)	(14,051)	14,039	(12)
Total liabilities and fund equity	$ 5,830	$ 37,074	$ 42,904

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings - Enterprise Funds
Central Management Services
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government Health Insurance Reserve	Teacher Health Insurance Security	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for sales and services	$ 73,056	$ 108,341	$ 181,397
Other	550	1,136	1,686
Total operating revenues	73,606	109,477	183,083
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Benefit payments and refunds	85,086	125,831	210,917
General and administrative	1,384	1,724	3,108
Total operating expenses	86,470	127,555	214,025
Operating (loss)	(12,864)	(18,078)	(30,942)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and investment income	99	1,774	1,873
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(12,765)	(16,304)	(29,069)
Operating transfers-out	(6)	(11)	(17)
Net income (loss)	(12,771)	(16,315)	(29,086)
Retained earnings (deficit), July 1,1999	(1,280)	30,354	29,074
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (14,051)	$ 14,039	$ (12)

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Enterprise Funds
Central Management Services
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government Health Insurance Reserve	Teacher Health Insurance Security	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from sales and services	$ 75,874	$ 109,459	$ 185,333
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(73,523)	(114,913)	(188,436)
Cash payments to employees for services	(591)	(663)	(1,254)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,760	(6,117)	(4,357)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Operating transfers-out to other funds		(11)	(11)
Net cash (used) by noncapital financing activities		(11)	(11)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest and dividends on investments	93	1,774	1,867
Net cash provided used by investing activities	93	1,774	1,867
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,853	(4,354)	(2,501)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	2,972	39,383	42,355
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 4,825	$ 35,029	$ 39,854
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	$ (12,864)	$ (18,078)	$ (30,942)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation			
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	1,213	(18)	1,195
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,416	12,608	26,024
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(3)	(635)	(638)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(2)	6	4
Total adjustments	14,624	11,961	26,585
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 1,760	$ (6,117)	$ (4,357)

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Enterprise Funds
Student Assistance Commission
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Prepaid Tuition Fund	Operating	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 31,242	$ 30,391	$ 61,633
Investments, short-term	81,523	75,136	156,659
Receivables, net:			
Intergovernmental		10,321	10,321
Other	151	31,105	31,256
Restricted assets ($68,783 cash equivalents)		68,783	68,783
Total current assets	112,916	215,736	328,652
Loans and notes receivable		1,263,755	1,263,755
Restricted assets		178,017	178,017
Property, plant & equipment, net	5	340	345
Total assets	$ 112,921	$ 1,657,848	$ 1,770,769
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 137	$ 15,244	$ 15,381
Due to other funds	750		750
Notes payable, current	100	100,294	100,394
Revenue bonds payable, current		482,650	482,650
Total current liabilities	987	598,188	599,175
Notes payable	200		200
Revenue bonds payable		961,977	961,977
Other obligations	114,798		114,798
Total liabilities	115,985	1,560,165	1,676,150
FUND EQUITY (DEFICIT)			
Retained earnings:			
Reserved for revenue bond and note retirement		97,683	97,683
Unreserved (deficit)	(3,064)		(3,064)
Total fund equity (deficit)	(3,064)	97,683	94,619
Total liabilities and fund equity	$ 112,921	$ 1,657,848	$ 1,770,769

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings - Enterprise Funds
Student Assistance Commission

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Prepaid Tuition Fund	Operating	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for sales and services	$ 1,163		$ 1,163
Interest and other investment income	4,096	$ 113,779	117,875
Total operating revenues	5,259	113,779	119,038
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Interest	37	81,754	81,791
General and administrative	2,228	24,507	26,735
Depreciation	1	127	128
Other	5,348		5,348
Total operating expenses	7,614	106,388	114,002
Operating income (loss)	(2,355)	7,391	5,036
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(2,355)	7,391	5,036
Operating transfers-out		(588)	(588)
Net income (loss)	(2,355)	6,803	4,448
Retained earnings (deficit), July 1,1999	(709)	90,880	90,171
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (3,064)	$ 97,683	$ 94,619

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Enterprise Funds
Student Assistance Commission
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Prepaid Tuition Fund	Operating	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from sales and services	$ 46,178		$ 46,178
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,614)	$ (17,389)	(19,003)
Cash payments to employees for services	(609)	(8,495)	(9,104)
Cash receipts from other operating activities		200,210	200,210
Cash payments for other operating activities		(363,885)	(363,885)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	43,955	(189,559)	(145,604)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of revenue bonds and other borrowings		199,277	199,277
Principal paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings	(700)	(39,280)	(39,980)
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings	(37)		(37)
Operating transfers-out to other funds		(588)	(588)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(737)	159,409	158,672
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1)	(105)	(106)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(1)	(105)	(106)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investment securities	(78,000)	(275,543)	(353,543)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities		195,829	195,829
Interest and dividends on investments	665	15,401	16,066
Net cash provided used by investing activities	(77,335)	(64,313)	(141,648)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34,118)	(94,568)	(128,686)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	65,360	193,742	259,102
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 31,242	$ 99,174	$ 130,416
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheet:			
Total cash and cash equivalents per the balance sheet	$ 31,242	$ 30,391	$ 61,633
Add: restricted cash equivalents		68,783	68,783
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 31,242	$ 99,174	$ 130,416
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	$ (2,355)	$ 7,391	$ 5,036
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation	1	127	128
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	91	(200,433)	(200,342)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18	3,356	3,374
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	50,362		50,362
Other	(4,162)		(4,162)
Total adjustments	46,310	(196,950)	(150,640)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 43,955	$ (189,559)	$ (145,604)

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are maintained to account for the operations of State agencies which render services to other State agencies or governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis.

SIGNIFICANT INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

Central Management Services

State Garage Revolving Fund--to account for the operation and maintenance of State garages including the servicing and repair of all automotive equipment owned or controlled by the State. Revenues consist of charges to user agencies.

Statistical Services Revolving Fund--to account for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of electronic data processing and information devices used by State agencies. Revenues consist of charges from the user agencies.

Communications Revolving Fund--to account for the expenses related to telecommunications services for State agencies. Revenues consist of reimbursements from user agencies.

Health Insurance Reserve Fund--to account for the self-insurance medical and dental plan for State employees and qualified dependents. This fund records all contributions, appropriations, interest, dividends, and expenses related to the plan.

Department of Corrections

Working Capital Revolving Fund--to account for the income and expenses associated with the industrial operations at the several State institutions.

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Corrections Working Capital Revolving	Other	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 81,008	$ 15,624	$ 3,133	$ 99,765
Receivables, net:				
Intergovernmental	762	63	35	860
Other	1,879	492		2,371
Due from other funds	153,748	5,834	393	159,975
Due from component units	3,182		1	3,183
Inventories	1,742	12,825	153	14,720
Prepaid expenses	1,505	16		1,521
Total current assets	243,826	34,854	3,715	282,395
Restricted assets	108			108
Property, plant & equipment, net	32,230	8,229	259	40,718
Total assets	$ 276,164	$ 43,083	$ 3,974	$ 323,221
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 160,831	$ 2,462	$ 190	$ 163,483
Intergovernmental payables	125			125
Due to other funds	3,412	349	94	3,855
Due to component units	27			27
Other liabilities	9,280	1,723	272	11,275
Total current liabilities	173,675	4,534	556	178,765
Other obligations	2,315	1	59	2,375
Total liabilities	175,990	4,535	615	181,140
FUND EQUITY				
Contributed capital	9,292	9,281	702	19,275
Retained earnings, unreserved	90,882	29,267	2,657	122,806
Total fund equity	100,174	38,548	3,359	142,081
Total liabilities and fund equity	$ 276,164	$ 43,083	$ 3,974	$ 323,221

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Corrections Working Capital Revolving	Other	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for sales and services	$ 1,138,038	$ 50,361	$ 5,342	$ 1,193,741
Interest and other investment income	28			28
Other	5,386	485	8	5,879
Total operating revenues	1,143,452	50,846	5,350	1,199,648
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of sales and services	212,383	39,680	2,438	254,501
Benefit payments and refunds	651,416			651,416
Interest			2	2
General and administrative	24,116	5,595	2,101	31,812
Depreciation	12,534	1,459	73	14,066
Other	8,118			8,118
Total operating expenses	908,567	46,734	4,614	959,915
Operating income	234,885	4,112	736	239,733
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest and investment income	2,762	4		2,766
Interest expense	(244)	(3)		(247)
Other revenues		270	77	347
Other expenses	(1,088)	(201)	(4)	(1,293)
Income before operating transfers	236,315	4,182	809	241,306
Operating transfers-in	2,040			2,040
Operating transfers-out	(7,011)	(39)	(34)	(7,084)
Operating transfers to component units	(239,306)			(239,306)
Net income (loss)	(7,962)	4,143	775	(3,044)
Retained earnings, July 1,1999,	98,844	25,124	1,882	125,850
RETAINED EARNINGS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 90,882	$ 29,267	$ 2,657	$ 122,806

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Corrections Working Capital Revolving	Other	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received from sales and services	$ 1,123,172	$ 52,217	$ 5,250	$ 1,180,639
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(841,489)	(31,341)	(2,044)	(874,874)
Cash payments to employees for services	(39,412)	(14,851)	(2,336)	(56,599)
Cash receipts from other operating activities	66		8	74
Cash payments for other operating activities		(1,028)	(2)	(1,030)
Net cash provided by operating activities	242,337	4,997	876	248,210
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Principal paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings	(74)		(20)	(94)
Operating transfers-in from other funds	2,040			2,040
Operating transfers-out to other funds	(7,011)	(39)	(38)	(7,088)
Operating transfers to component units	(239,306)			(239,306)
Net cash (used) by noncapital financing activities	(244,351)	(39)	(58)	(244,448)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds	312			312
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(10,832)	(1,275)	(53)	(12,160)
Principal paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(2,780)	(57)		(2,837)
Interest paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(140)	(4)	(4)	(148)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		40		40
Other capital and related financing activities			(4)	(4)
Net cash (used) in capital and related financing activities	(13,440)	(1,296)	(61)	(14,797)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest and dividends on investments	2,762		77	2,839
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,762		77	2,839
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12,692)	3,662	834	(8,196)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	93,700	11,962	2,299	107,961
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 81,008	$ 15,624	$ 3,133	$ 99,765
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
OPERATING INCOME	$ 234,885	$ 4,112	$ 736	$ 239,733
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:				
Depreciation	12,534	1,459	73	14,066
Provision for uncollectible accounts	(127)		(3)	(130)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(857)	(149)	(11)	(1,017)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	(5,003)	1,932	(78)	(3,149)
(Increase) decrease in due from primary government		120		120
(Increase) decrease in due from component units	908		1	909
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(241)	(1,956)	12	(2,185)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(413)	(2)		(415)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,449	(532)	7	14,924
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payables	(122)			(122)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	679	59	31	769
Increase (decrease) In due to primary government	6			6
Increase (decrease) in due to component units	2			2
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	(15,398)			(15,398)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	35	(46)	108	97
Total adjustments	7,452	885	140	8,477
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 242,337	$ 4,997	$ 876	$ 248,210

Combining Balance Sheet - Internal Service Funds
Central Management Services
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Garage Revolving	Statistical Services Revolving	Communications Revolving	Health Insurance Reserve	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,345	$ 17,612	$ 25,784	$ 36,267	$ 81,008
Receivables, net:					
Intergovernmental	133	4	625		762
Other			1,657	222	1,879
Due from other funds	5,024	25,951	28,796	93,977	153,748
Due from component units	4	21	850	2,307	3,182
Inventories	1,502	240			1,742
Prepaid expenses		1,505			1,505
Total current assets	8,008	45,333	57,712	132,773	243,826
Restricted assets	108				108
Property, plant & equipment, net	2,232	17,655	12,343		32,230
Total assets	$ 10,348	$ 62,988	$ 70,055	$ 132,773	$ 276,164
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 5,899	$ 5,089	$ 18,172	$ 131,671	$ 160,831
Intergovernmental payables	7	118			125
Due to other funds	36	682	2,000	694	3,412
Due to component units	4		23		27
Other liabilities	2,290	5,600	982	408	9,280
Total current liabilities	8,236	11,489	21,177	132,773	173,675
Other obligations	1,141	1,108	66		2,315
Total liabilities	9,377	12,597	21,243	132,773	175,990
FUND EQUITY					
Contributed capital	1,078	8,157	57		9,292
Retained earnings, unreserved (deficit)	(107)	42,234	48,755		90,882
Total fund equity	971	50,391	48,812		100,174
Total liabilities and fund equity	$ 10,348	$ 62,988	$ 70,055	$ 132,773	$ 276,164

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings - Internal Service Funds
Central Management Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Garage Revolving	Statistical Services Revolving	Communications Revolving	Health Insurance Reserve	Total
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for sales and services	$ 32,928	$ 92,710	$ 122,686	$ 889,714	$ 1,138,038
Interest and other investment income	28				28
Other	38	192		5,156	5,386
Total operating revenues	32,994	92,902	122,686	894,870	1,143,452
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Cost of sales and services	24,228	76,831	111,324		212,383
Benefit payments and refunds				651,416	651,416
General and administrative	7,582	2,373	7,251	6,910	24,116
Depreciation	665	6,995	4,874		12,534
Other	554		7,564		8,118
Total operating expenses	33,029	86,199	131,013	658,326	908,567
Operating income (loss)	(35)	6,703	(8,327)	236,544	234,885
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest and investment income				2,762	2,762
Interest expense	(104)	(138)	(2)		(244)
Other expenses	(313)	(686)	(89)		(1,088)
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(452)	5,879	(8,418)	239,306	236,315
Operating transfers-in		2,040			2,040
Operating transfers-out	(2)	(7,003)	(6)		(7,011)
Operating transfers to component units				(239,306)	(239,306)
Net income (loss)	(454)	916	(8,424)		(7,962)
Retained earnings, July 1,1999	347	41,318	57,179		98,844
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (107)	$ 42,234	$ 48,755	$ -	$ 90,882

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds
Central Management Services
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Garage Revolving	Statistical Services Revolving	Communications Revolving	Health Insurance Reserve	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received from sales and services	$ 32,712	$ 73,058	$ 119,851	$ 897,551	$ 1,123,172
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(23,555)	(63,847)	(113,950)	(640,137)	(841,489)
Cash payments to employees for services	(8,136)	(20,306)	(8,145)	(2,825)	(39,412)
Cash receipts from other operating activities	66				66
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,087	(11,095)	(2,244)	254,589	242,337
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Principal paid on revenue bonds and other borrowings	(74)				(74)
Operating transfers-in from other funds		2,040			2,040
Operating transfers-out to other funds	(2)	(7,003)	(6)		(7,011)
Operating transfers to component units				(239,306)	(239,306)
Net cash (used) by noncapital financing activities	(76)	(4,963)	(6)	(239,306)	(244,351)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds	312				312
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(643)	(5,153)	(5,036)		(10,832)
Principal paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(417)	(2,289)	(74)		(2,780)
Interest paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts		(138)	(2)		(140)
Net cash (used) in capital and related financing activities	(748)	(7,580)	(5,112)		(13,440)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Interest and dividends on investments				2,762	2,762
Net cash provided by investing activities				2,762	2,762
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	263	(23,638)	(7,362)	18,045	(12,692)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	1,082	41,250	33,146	18,222	93,700
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 1,345	$ 17,612	$ 25,784	$ 36,267	$ 81,008
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	$ (35)	$ 6,703	$ (8,327)	$ 236,544	$ 234,885
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation	665	6,995	4,874		12,534
Provision for uncollectible accounts		(188)	61		(127)
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(39)	(6)	(910)	98	(857)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	(177)	(4,417)	(2,540)	2,131	(5,003)
(Increase) decrease in due from component units		(19)	475	452	908
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(157)	(84)			(241)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		(413)			(413)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	914	(4,225)	3,785	14,975	15,449
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payables		(122)			(122)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(34)	218	165	330	679
Increase (decrease) In due to primary government	6				6
Increase (decrease) in due to component units	3		(1)		2
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues		(15,398)			(15,398)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(59)	(139)	174	59	35
Total adjustments	1,122	(17,798)	6,083	18,045	7,452
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 1,087	$ (11,095)	$ (2,244)	$ 254,589	$ 242,337

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TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

Trust and Agency Funds are maintained to account for assets held by the State acting in the capacity of trustee or agent.

SIGNIFICANT TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

EXPENDABLE TRUST FUNDS:

Department of Central Management Services

Deferred Compensation Plan Fund--to defer gross compensation of any State employee and invest the funds until retirement, death or extreme hardship.

Department of Employment Security

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund--to provide for unemployment insurance benefit claims. Funding is through employer contributions and Federal Unemployment Trust advances.

Industrial Commission

Self-Insurer's Security Fund--to cover claims for compensation made on self-insured employers with respect to employment-related injuries and diseases.

STATE PENSION FUNDS:

See Note 10 on page 50 for description of pension funds.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS:

Treasurer

Public Treasurers' External Investment Pool Fund--to hold and invest public funds deposited by local Treasurers to enhance investment opportunities - in effect a mutual fund.

Department of Lottery

Deferred Lottery Prize Winners Trust Fund--to hold the proceeds of investments that will be paid to Illinois State Lottery prize winners. Investment contracts are executed by the State Treasurer with the State Lottery Director's approval in a manner which ensures the timely payment to prize winners.

AGENCY FUNDS:

Treasurer

Protest Fund--to provide a "holding" fund for taxes paid under protest, pending the outcome of litigation.

Department of Human Services

Public Assistance Recoveries Trust Fund--to account for the deposit of recoveries from federally-aided assistance programs.

DHS Recoveries Trust Fund--to account for the deposit of recoveries under Public Act 91-24.

Department of Insurance

Security Deposit Fund--to hold securities on deposit by domestic and certain foreign domiciled insurance companies in the State for protection of all policyholders, policy obligations and creditors of the companies.

Department of Public Aid

Child Support Enforcement Agency Fund--to account for that portion of the Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund that hold monies recovered under the Child Support Enforcement Program until they can be paid over to the appropriate third parties.

Department of Revenue

Home Rule Municipal Retailers Occupation Tax Fund--to receive and record monies collected from a tax imposed upon all persons, in such municipality, in the business of selling tangible personal property.

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Trust Fund--to receive and record monies obtained under the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act.

RTA Sales Tax Fund--to record and receive deposits of the RTA Sales Tax.

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet
Trust and Agency Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Trust				Agency	
	Expendable	Non-Expendable Other	Pension	Investment		Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,217,478	$ 10,754	$ 601,419	$ 630,469	$ 629,268	$ 4,089,388
Investments	1,666,095	1,181	48,958,633	3,691,630	7,744	54,325,283
Receivables, net:						
Taxes	236,462				80,538	317,000
Intergovernmental	6,293				1,526	7,819
Other	46,866	129	1,157,040	240	422,428	1,626,703
Due from other funds	1,990	400	18,026		50,201	70,617
Due from component units	100		1,798		96	1,994
Loans and notes receivable	63					63
Property, plant & equipment, net		104	22,358			22,462
Other assets					1,247,922	1,247,922
Total assets	$ 4,175,347	$ 12,568	$ 50,759,274	$ 4,322,339	$ 2,439,723	$ 61,709,251
LIABILITIES						
Account payable and accrued liabilities	$ 31,824		$ 857,052	$ 92	$ 20,460	$ 909,428
Intergovernmental payables	4,951	$ 7			342,342	347,300
Due to other funds	2,269	30	223	1,030	108,905	112,457
Due to component units	30					30
Deferred revenues	3,205					3,205
Other liabilities	4,810		3,858,866	599	1,968,016	5,832,291
Revenue bonds payable			20,052			20,052
Total liabilities	47,089	37	4,736,193	1,721	2,439,723	7,224,763
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances	18					18
Unemployment compensation benefits	2,438,121					2,438,121
Employees' pension benefits			46,023,081			46,023,081
External investment pool participants				4,320,618		4,320,618
Loans and Notes Receivable	63					63
Other	1,870					1,870
Unreserved:						
Designated for deferred compensation benefits	1,653,725					1,653,725
Undesignated	34,461	12,531				46,992
Total fund balances	4,128,258	12,531	46,023,081	4,320,618		54,484,488
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 4,175,347	$ 12,568	$ 50,759,274	$ 4,322,339	$ 2,439,723	$ 61,709,251

Combining Balance Sheet
Expendable Trust Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Employment Security	Industrial Commission		
	State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan	Unemployment Compensation Trust	Self-Insurer's Security	Other	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,598	$ 2,191,275	$ 2,326	$ 18,279	$ 2,217,478
Investments	1,652,741			13,354	1,666,095
Receivables, net:					
Taxes		233,462		3,000	236,462
Intergovernmental		6,293			6,293
Other	270	45,619	12	965	46,866
Due from other funds		1,853		137	1,990
Due from component units		100			100
Loans and notes receivable				63	63
Total assets	$ 1,658,609	$ 2,478,602	$ 2,338	$ 35,798	$ 4,175,347
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 608	$ 30,188	$ 98	$ 930	$ 31,824
Intergovernmental payables		4,950	1		4,951
Due to other funds	34	2,138	2	95	2,269
Due to component units				30	30
Deferred revenues		3,205			3,205
Other liabilities			4,016	794	4,810
Total liabilities	642	40,481	4,117	1,849	47,089
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)					
Reserved for:					
Encumbrances				18	18
Unemployment compensation benefits		2,438,121			2,438,121
Loans and notes receivable				63	63
Other				1,870	1,870
Unreserved:					
Designated for deferred compensation benefits	1,653,725				1,653,725
Unreserved, undesignated (deficit)	4,242		(1,779)	31,998	34,461
Total fund balances (deficit)	1,657,967	2,438,121	(1,779)	33,949	4,128,258
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 1,658,609	$ 2,478,602	$ 2,338	$ 35,798	$ 4,175,347

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances
Expendable Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services	Employment Security	Industrial Commission		
	State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan	Unemployment Compensation Trust	Self-Insurer's Security	Other	Total
REVENUES					
Other taxes		$ 1,156,161	$ 651	$ 47	$ 1,156,859
Federal government		16,256			16,256
Licenses and fees	$ 1,471			5,675	7,146
Interest and other investment income	136,323	134,694	163	732	271,912
Other	129,159	54		13,121	142,334
Total revenues	266,953	1,307,165	814	19,575	1,594,507
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Health and social services				347	347
General government	54,602			6,246	60,848
Social assistance		1,179,480	78	353	1,179,911
Public protection and justice			4,245	34	4,279
Natural resources and recreation				358	358
Capital outlays	43			487	530
Total expenditures	54,645	1,179,480	4,323	7,825	1,246,273
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	212,308	127,685	(3,509)	11,750	348,234
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES					
Operating transfers-in				1,092	1,092
Operating transfers-out	(18)	(11,835)		(34)	(11,887)
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(18)	(11,835)		1,058	(10,795)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	212,290	115,850	(3,509)	12,808	337,439
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	1,445,677	2,322,271	1,730	21,141	3,790,819
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 1,657,967	$ 2,438,121	$ (1,779)	$ 33,949	$ 4,128,258

State of Illinois

Combining Statement of Net Assets
Pension Trust Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Assembly Retirement System	Judges' Retirement System	State Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	State Universities Retirement System		Total
					Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,638	$ 7,753	$ 97,638	$ 3,214	$ 491,176		$ 601,419
Investments	68,917	414,758	8,786,654	26,775,854	12,840,662	$ 71,788	48,958,633
Other receivables, net	10	426	10,015	488,215	656,750	1,624	1,157,040
Due from other funds		51	17,905		70		18,026
Due from component units					1,798		1,798
Property, plant & equipment, net	4	7	3,355	3,420	15,572		22,358
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 70,569	$ 422,995	$ 8,915,567	$ 27,270,703	$ 14,006,028	$ 73,412	$ 50,759,274
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 47	$ 53	$ 4,591	$ 836,907	$ 15,454		$ 857,052
Due to other funds	51	8	75	65	24		223
Other liabilities				1,952,318	1,906,548		3,858,866
Revenue bonds payable					20,052		20,052
Total liabilities	98	61	4,666	2,789,290	1,942,078		4,736,193
FUND BALANCES							
Reserved for employees' pension benefits	70,471	422,934	8,910,901	24,481,413	12,063,950	$ 73,412	46,023,081
Total fund balances	70,471	422,934	8,910,901	24,481,413	12,063,950	73,412	46,023,081
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 70,569	$ 422,995	$ 8,915,567	$ 27,270,703	$ 14,006,028	$ 73,412	$ 50,759,274

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Pension Trust Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Assembly Retirement System	Judges' Retirement System	State Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	State Universities Retirement System		Total
					Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	
ADDITIONS							
Contributions:							
Employer	$ 3,951	$ 21,412	$ 340,873	$ 688,586	$ 241,111	$ 14,728	$ 1,310,661
Plan members	1,317	12,005	164,792	619,623	222,459	15,554	1,035,750
Other				42,011			42,011
Total contributions	5,268	33,417	505,665	1,350,220	463,570	30,282	2,388,422
Interest and other investment income	1,860	10,906	225,205	1,052,085	225,721	370	1,516,147
Net appreciation of investments	5,859	34,879	725,684	1,451,074	1,286,242	6,638	3,510,376
Investment expense	(157)	(937)	(19,626)	(166,942)	(17,633)		(205,295)
Total investment income	7,562	44,848	931,263	2,336,217	1,494,330	7,008	4,821,228
Total additions	12,830	78,265	1,436,928	3,686,437	1,957,900	37,290	7,209,650
DEDUCTIONS							
Benefit payments and refunds	8,939	44,717	505,814	1,431,043	588,669	1,550	2,580,732
Participant's withdrawals, net					48,338		48,338
Interest expense					1,398		1,398
Depreciation	3	4	245	465	1,361		2,078
General and administration	250	372	6,369	11,215	9,541		27,747
Other			32	10			42
Total deductions	9,192	45,093	512,460	1,442,733	649,307	1,550	2,660,335
Net additions	3,638	33,172	924,468	2,243,704	1,308,593	35,740	4,549,315
Fund balances reserved for employees' pension benefits, July 1, 1999	66,833	389,762	7,986,433	22,237,709	10,761,726	31,303	41,473,766
Residual equity transfer					(6,369)	6,369	
FUND BALANCES RESERVED FOR EMPLOYEES' PENSION BENEFITS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 70,471	$ 422,934	$ 8,910,901	$ 24,481,413	$ 12,063,950	$ 73,412	$ 46,023,081

Combining Statement of Net Assets
Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer	Lottery	
	Public Treasurers' External Investment Pool	Deferred Prize Winners' Trust	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 628,988	$ 1,481	$ 630,469
Investments	2,380,479	1,311,151	3,691,630
Other receivables, net	240		240
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 3,009,707	$ 1,312,632	$ 4,322,339
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 92		$ 92
Due to other funds	148	$ 882	1,030
Other liabilities		599	599
Total liabilities	240	1,481	1,721
FUND BALANCES			
Reserved for external investment pool participants	3,009,467	1,311,151	4,320,618
Total fund balances	3,009,467	1,311,151	4,320,618
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 3,009,707	$ 1,312,632	$ 4,322,339

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Investment Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer	Lottery	
	Public Treasurers' External Investment Pool	Deferred Prize Winners' Trust	Total
ADDITIONS			
Participant's deposits, net	$ 100,971		$ 100,971
Investment income:			
Interest and other investment income	171,061	$ 127,402	298,463
Net appreciation (depreciation) of investments		(57,158)	(57,158)
Investment expense	(2,804)		(2,804)
Net investment income	168,257	70,244	238,501
Total additions	269,228	70,244	339,472
DEDUCTIONS			
Participants' withdrawals, net		415,012	415,012
Distributions to pool investors	168,257		168,257
Total deductions	168,257	415,012	583,269
Net additions (deductions)	100,971	(344,768)	(243,797)
Fund balances reserved for external investment pool participants, July 1, 1999	2,908,496	1,655,919	4,564,415
FUND BALANCES RESERVED FOR EXTERNAL INVESTMENT POOL PARTICIPANTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 3,009,467	$ 1,311,151	$ 4,320,618

Combining Balance Sheet
Agency Funds

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Treasurer		Insurance	Public Aid			
	Protest	Human Services	Security Deposit	Child Support Enforcement Trust	Revenue	Other	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 199,409	$ 64,990			$ 250,048	$ 114,821	$ 629,268
Investments						7,744	7,744
Receivables, net:							
Taxes	4,442				50,779	25,317	80,538
Intergovernmental						1,526	1,526
Other		115,227		$ 293,564	432	13,205	422,428
Due from other funds				8,461	22,350	19,390	50,201
Due from component units						96	96
Other assets			$ 1,227,916			20,006	1,247,922
Total assets	$ 203,851	$ 180,217	$ 1,227,916	$ 302,025	$ 323,609	$ 202,105	$ 2,439,723
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				$ 2,170	$ 826	$ 17,464	$ 20,460
Intergovernmental payables		$ 46,535			212,330	83,477	342,342
Due to other funds	$ 1,043	52,656			249	54,957	108,905
Other liabilities	202,808	81,026	$ 1,227,916	299,855	110,204	46,207	1,968,016
Total liabilities	$ 203,851	$ 180,217	$ 1,227,916	$ 302,025	$ 323,609	$ 202,105	$ 2,439,723

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Agency Funds
Human Services
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Assistance Recoveries Trust	DHS Recoveries Trust	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 57,959	$ 7,031	$ 64,990
Other assets	76,489	38,738	115,227
Total assets	$ 134,448	$ 45,769	$ 180,217
LIABILITIES			
Intergovernmental payables	$ 24,295	$ 22,240	$ 46,535
Due to other funds	29,653	23,003	52,656
Other liabilities	80,500	526	81,026
Total liabilities	$ 134,448	$ 45,769	$ 180,217

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet - Agency Funds
Revenue
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Home Rule Municipal Retailers Occupation Tax	Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Trust	RTA Sales Tax Trust	Surety Bond	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40,766	$ 45,718	$ 53,360	$ 110,204	$ 250,048
Receivables, net:					
Taxes	18,500	7,745	24,534		50,779
Other	100	184	148		432
Due from other funds			22,350		22,350
Total assets	$ 59,366	$ 53,647	$ 100,392	$ 110,204	$ 323,609
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 802	$ 24			$ 826
Intergovernmental payables	58,562	53,376	$ 100,392		212,330
Due to other funds	2	247			249
Other liabilities				$ 110,204	110,204
Total liabilities	$ 59,366	$ 53,647	$ 100,392	$ 110,204	$ 323,609

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
All Agency Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Assets						
			Receivables				
AGENCY/FUND	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Investments	Taxes	Intergovern-mental	Other	Due from Other Funds	Due From Component Units
Treasurer:							
Protest							
Balance July 1, 1999	$ 205,918		$ 791				
Additions	23,849		4,442				
Deductions	30,358		791				
Balance June 30, 2000	199,409		4,442				
Human Services:							
Public Assistance Recoveries Trust							
Balance July 1, 1999	59,138				$ 41,954		
Additions	22,840				223,312		
Deductions	16,988				150,039		
Balance June 30, 2000	64,990				115,227		
Insurance:							
Security Deposit							
Balance July 1, 1999							
Additions							
Deductions							
Balance June 30, 2000							
Public Aid							
Child Support Enforcement Trust							
Balance July 1, 1999					253,318		
Additions					323,722	$ 8,461	
Deductions					283,476		
Balance June 30, 2000					293,564	8,461	
Revenue:							
Home Rule Municipal Retailer Occupation Tax							
Balance July 1, 1999	35,350		18,749		76		
Additions	389,081		18,500		100		
Deductions	383,665		18,749		76		
Balance June 30, 2000	40,766		18,500		100		
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Trust							
Balance July 1, 1999	45,435		6,985		144		
Additions	89,425		7,745		184		
Deductions	89,142		6,985		144		
Balance June 30, 2000	45,718		7,745		184		
RTA Sales Tax Trust							
Balance July 1, 1999	50,770		25,423		121	21,765	
Additions	608,942		24,534		148	22,350	
Deductions	606,352		25,423		121	21,765	
Balance June 30, 2000	53,360		24,534		148	22,350	
Other:							
Balance July 1, 1999	139,649		24,629	$ 1,579	10,382	4,791	$ 115
Additions	2,339,663	$ 7,744	25,317	1,526	13,198	19,390	96
Deductions	2,254,287		24,629	1,579	10,375	4,791	115
Balance June 30, 2000	225,025	7,744	25,317	1,526	13,205	19,390	96
Total-All Agency Funds:							
Balance July 1, 1999	536,260		76,577	1,579	305,995	26,556	115
Additions	3,473,800	7,744	80,538	1,526	560,664	50,201	96
Deductions	3,380,792		76,577	1,579	444,231	26,556	115
Balance June 30, 2000	$ 629,268	$ 7,744	$ 80,538	$ 1,526	$ 422,428	$ 50,201	$ 96

		Liabilities				
Other Assets	Total Assets	Accounts Payable and Accrues Liabilities	Intergovern-mental Payables	Due To Other Funds	Depository and Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities
	$ 206,709			$ 366	$ 206,343	$ 206,709
	28,291			1,043	28,291	29,334
	31,149			366	31,826	32,192
	203,851			1,043	202,808	203,851
	101,092		$ 44,996	40,244	15,852	101,092
	246,152		134,965	124,022	103,977	362,964
	167,027		133,426	111,610	38,803	283,839
	180,217		46,535	52,656	81,026	180,217
$ 1,218,381	1,218,381				1,218,381	1,218,381
412,634	412,634				412,634	412,634
403,099	403,099				403,099	403,099
1,227,916	1,227,916				1,227,916	1,227,916
	253,318				253,318	253,318
	332,183	$ 2,170			299,855	302,025
	283,476				253,318	253,318
	302,025	2,170			299,855	302,025
	54,175	622	53,551	2		54,175
	407,681	802	58,562	2		59,366
	402,490	622	53,551	2		54,175
	59,366	802	58,562	2		59,366
	52,564	11	52,317	236		52,564
	97,354	24	53,376	247		53,647
	96,271	11	52,317	236		52,564
	53,647	24	53,376	247		53,647
	98,079		98,079			98,079
	655,974		100,392			100,392
	653,661		98,079			98,079
	100,392		100,392			100,392
19,875	201,020	14,741	85,799	41,885	58,595	201,020
5,742	2,412,676	193,770	645,457	417,703	663,117	1,920,047
5,611	2,301,387	191,047	647,779	404,631	565,301	1,808,758
20,006	312,309	17,464	83,477	54,957	156,411	312,309
1,238,256	2,185,338	15,374	334,742	82,733	1,752,489	2,185,338
418,376	4,592,945	196,766	992,752	543,017	1,507,874	3,240,409
408,710	4,338,560	191,680	985,152	516,845	1,292,347	2,986,024
$ 1,247,922	$ 2,439,723	$ 20,460	$ 342,342	$ 108,905	$ 1,968,016	$ 2,439,723

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GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNT GROUP

General Fixed Assets Account Group is maintained to account for fixed assets acquired or constructed for use by the State for general governmental purposes. These include all fixed assets of the primary government except those accounted for in the proprietary and fiduciary funds types.

State of Illinois

Schedule of Changes in General Fixed Assets

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 1999	Additions	(Deletions)/ Net Transfers	Balance June 30, 2000
Land and land improvements	$ 640,841	$ 29,157	$ 3,620	$ 673,618
Buildings and building improvements	3,245,469	75,784	50,472	3,371,725
Equipment	1,406,020	221,987	(143,211)	1,484,796
Construction in progress	55,646	290,242	(129,377)	216,511
Total	$ 5,347,976	$ 617,170	$ (218,496)	$ 5,746,650

State of Illinois

Schedule of Changes in General Fixed Assets By Function

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

Function	Balance July 1, 1999	Additions	(Deletions)/ Net Transfers	Balance June 30, 2000
General Government:				
Legislative	$ 20,701	$ 3,165	$ (3,282)	$ 20,584
Elected officials	392,298	17,168	(1,931)	407,535
Departments and agencies	551,652	11,429	(19,340)	543,741
Total general government	964,651	31,762	(24,553)	971,860
Health and social services	1,007,085	57,402	(20,244)	1,044,243
Public protection and justice	1,784,713	72,571	2,233	1,859,517
Natural resources and recreation	884,216	46,409	(8,094)	922,531
Transportation	461,976	80,554	(18,720)	523,810
Social assistance	80,802	23,029	(18,965)	84,866
Education	108,887	15,201	(776)	123,312
Construction in progress	55,646	290,242	(129,377)	216,511
Total general fixed assets	$ 5,347,976	$ 617,170	$ (218,496)	$ 5,746,650

GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS ACCOUNT GROUP

General Long-Term Obligations Account Group is maintained to account for the State's unmatured general obligation bonds, unfunded retirement costs, and other long-term obligations.

Schedule of Changes in General Long-Term Obligations

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Accrued Retirement Costs	General Obligation Bonds	Special Obligation Bonds	Other Long-Term Obligations	Total
BALANCES JULY 1, 1999	$ 12,115,695	$ 6,126,444	$ 1,827,664	$ 1,555,926	$ 21,625,729
Compensated absences earned				284,272	284,272
Increase in workers' compensation liability				(1,943)	(1,943)
Debt issues		860,000	125,000	593,130	1,578,130
Increase in lease and installment purchase obligations				73,859	73,859
Compensated absences taken				(281,786)	(281,786)
Increase in accreted value of capital appreciation bonds		111,627	10,085		121,712
Principal retirements and terminations		(498,627)	(79,406)	(396,341)	(974,374)
Excess of annual pension cost ("APC") over employer contributions from governmental fund types	797,403				797,403
Other				18,363	18,363
BALANCES JUNE 30, 2000	$ 12,913,098	$ 6,599,444	$ 1,883,343	$ 1,845,480	$ 23,241,365

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COMPONENT UNITS

Component Units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. Component Units also include certain other organizations because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government.

SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT UNITS DESCRIPTIONS

GOVERNMENTAL:

Illinois Distance Learning Foundation--to account for funding of the Illinois Distance Learning Foundation. The purpose of the foundation is to promote communication and information technology rural school districts.

Illinois Literacy Foundation--to account for supplemental funds raised from the private sector to promote the Illinois Literacy Foundation.

Illinois Grain Insurance Corporation--to account for monies held to compensate grain producers for losses from the failure of a grain dealer.

Illinois Conservation Foundation--to provide additional funding for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources' conservation programs that either are not receiving adequate State funding or else cannot be implemented because State funding is not available.

East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority--to provide a secure financial basis for and to furnish assistance to the City of East St. Louis.

East St. Louis Development Authority--to provide funding for development in the City of East St. Louis.

Illinois Development Finance Authority--to provide funding for industrial, commercial, and manufacturing development in areas of Illinois with critical unemployment.

Illinois Housing Development Authority--to make loans and issue notes and bonds for the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of housing and to make loans to encourage home ownership.

Illinois Medical District Commission--to combine the resources of diverse medical institutions to promote low cost medical care in the City of Chicago, accelerate scientific research, improve diagnostic methods, and train health care professionals.

PROPRIETARY:

Community Development Finance Corporation--to promote economic redevelopment within designated areas.

The Comprehensive Health Insurance Board--to provide an alternate market for health insurance for eligible Illinois residents having a preexisting health condition.

Illinois Farm Development Authority--to develop various programs designed to maintain and promote the agricultural economy of the State.

Illinois Health Facilities Authority--to provide alternative methods of financing to not-for-profit and public health care providers.

Illinois Educational Facilities Authority--to provide tax exempt financing for the acquisition or construction of educational facilites.

Illinois Development Finance Authority--to provide funding for industrial, commercial, and manufacturing development in areas of Illinois with critical unemployment.

Illinois Housing Development Authority--to make loans and issue notes and bonds for the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of housing and to make loans to encourage home ownership.

Illinois Rural Bond Bank--to provide assistance to rural government units by providing adequate capital markets and facilities for borrowing money and financing improvements at low interest rates.

Illinois State Toll Highway Authority--to operate a toll highway system to promote the public welfare, and to facilitate vehicular traffic by providing convenient, safe, modern, and limited access highways within Illinois.

Quad Cities Regional Economic Development--to provide funding for development in the Quad cities region.

Southwestern Illinois Development Authority--to promote and enhance economic development in the St. Clair and Madison counties in southwestern Illinois.

Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority--to promote and enhance economic development within the State's Upper Illinois River Valley.

UNIVERSITY:

Board of Trustees of Chicago State University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Chicago State University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.

Board of Trustees of Eastern Illinois University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Eastern Illinois University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.

Board of Trustees of Governors State University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Governors State University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.

Board of Trustees of Northeastern Illinois University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Northeastern Illinois University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.

Board of Trustees of Western Illinois University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Western Illinois University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.

Board of Trustees of Illinois State University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Illinois State University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Regents.

Board of Trustees of Northern Illinois University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Northern Illinois University. The Board was created on January 1, 1996 with the dissolution of the Board of Regents.

Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University--to operate, manage, control, and maintain Southern Illinois University. The Board was created on July 1, 1949. Southern Illinois University consists of campuses at Carbondale and Edwardsville. In addition, the University operates a medical school.

Board of Trustees of University of Illinois--to manage the University of Illinois. The Board is a separately elected body created by law on July 1, 1876. The University of Illinois consists of campuses at Champaign-Urbana, Springfield, and Chicago. In addition, the University operates a medical school.

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Combining Balance Sheet - Component Units
All Fund Types and Account Groups

June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Fund Types	Proprietary Fund Types	University Funds				
			Chicago State University	Eastern Illinois University	Governors State University	Northeastern Illinois University	Western Illinois University
ASSETS							
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 55,747	$ 379,572	$ 7,554	$ 41,416	$ 6,797	$ 19,366	$ 27,789
Investments	33,647	784,888	4,571	35,862	893		30,812
Receivables, net:							
Intergovernmental	6,780				203	2,161	
Other	348	33,624	2,930	10,146	3,208	1,697	5,319
Due from other funds	100	4,956	271				386
Due from primary government	30		916	453	2,519	79	142
Inventories	9		69	1,686	33	149	2,727
Prepaid expenses		4,057		764		1,569	
Loans and notes receivable, short-term	142,741	1,730,857	594	4,742	3,029	1,895	1,845
Restricted assets ($25,672 cash equivalents)		282,215					
Property, plant & equipment, net	21,710	1,901,198	122,755	189,150	76,134	131,598	253,980
Other assets	10	76,748		662	1,157	345	
Total assets	$ 261,122	$ 5,198,115	$ 139,660	$ 284,881	$ 93,973	$ 158,859	$ 323,000
LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS							
Liabilities:							
Account payable and accrued liabilities	$ 4,821	$ 216,026	$ 17,012	$ 28,554	$ 10,747	$ 15,428	$ 28,558
Intergovernmental payables		1,626					
Due to other funds	1,133	3,875	271		705		175
Due to primary government		42		39	497	171	168
Deferred revenues	87	3,050	1,578	10,885	1,209	3,303	1,640
Liabilities payable from restricted assets		26,221			2,964		486
Other liabilities		167,931	186	1,044		40	797
Notes payable	3,173	40,081	6,287		511		101
Revenue bonds payable, net		3,017,909	25,650	46,515		5,830	47,297
Other obligations	5	77	1,776	9,855		1,908	3,369
Total liabilities	9,219	3,476,838	52,760	96,892	16,633	26,680	82,591
Equity and other credits:							
Contributed capital		37,604					
Investment in fixed assets	21,710		90,319	140,306	75,623	127,945	212,406
Retained earnings:							
Reserved for:							
Revenue bond and note retirement		260,936					
Other		49,835					
Unreserved		1,372,435					
Fund balances (deficits):							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	1						1,259
Long-term portion of:							
Intergovernmental receivables	4,500						
Loans and notes receivable	137,956						
Restricted fund balances			3,512	31,021	5,216	874	21,026
Endowments and similar funds			1,360	22,987	687	1,044	12,709
Other	96						
Unreserved:							
Designated, other						357	
Undesignated	87,640	467	(8,291)	(6,325)	(4,186)	1,959	(6,991)
Total equity and other credits	251,903	1,721,277	86,900	187,989	77,340	132,179	240,409
Total liabilities, equity and other credits	$ 261,122	$ 5,198,115	$ 139,660	$ 284,881	$ 93,973	$ 158,859	$ 323,000

University Funds (continued)

Illinois State University	Northern Illinois University	Southern Illinois University	University of Illinois	Total
$ 474	$ 14,246	$ 70,574	$ 208,693	$ 832,228
104,351	93,255	174,614	1,425,682	2,688,575
	1,495	2,220		12,859
6,364	9,292	34,078	115,054	222,060
1,079	2,305	4,062	26,278	39,437
1,020	1,419	15,026	81,582	103,186
2,241	3,712	6,891	26,750	44,267
1,731		7,532	20,588	36,241
9,274	7,619	16,244	58,121	1,976,961
		1,250		283,465
439,206	512,804	807,817	3,581,645	8,037,997
376	8,929	3,190	21,033	112,450
$ 566,116	$ 655,076	$ 1,143,498	$ 5,565,426	$ 14,389,726
$ 36,423	$ 47,665	$ 99,886	$ 342,880	$ 848,000
	50			1,676
1,079	1,459	3,853	26,887	39,437
276		1,409	20,477	23,079
2,721	6,137	17,653	31,062	79,325
				29,671
367	3,965	536	43,297	218,163
1,200	865	2,493	3,801	58,512
57,485	118,192	132,492	544,111	3,995,481
83	30,653	5,298	230,352	283,376
99,634	208,986	263,620	1,242,867	5,576,720
				37,604
390,281	363,820	694,030	3,078,164	5,194,604
				260,936
				49,835
				1,372,435
			30,098	31,358
				4,500
				137,956
12,714	69,539	108,183	426,053	678,138
25,987	21,269	59,866	817,228	963,137
27,568				27,664
8,313		15,108	12,953	36,731
1,619	(8,538)	2,691	(41,937)	18,108
466,482	446,090	879,878	4,322,559	8,813,006
$ 566,116	$ 655,076	$ 1,143,498	$ 5,565,426	$ 14,389,726

Combining Balance Sheet
Component Units - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Illinois Distance Learning Foundation	Illinois Literacy Foundation	Illinois Grain Insurance Corporation	Illinois Conservation Foundation	East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority	East St. Louis Development Authority	Development Finance Authority
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,394	$ 2,440	$ 1,074	$ 2	$ 200
Investments				120	2,492		
Receivables, net:							
Intergovernmental							4,500
Other			5				
Due from other funds							
Due from primary government			30				
Inventories				9			
Loans and notes receivable					1,454		
Property, plant and equipment							
Other assets				3			
Total assets	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	$ 2,572	$ 5,020	$ 2	$ 4,700
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				$ 40			
Due to other funds							$ 1
Deferred revenues							
Notes payable, current							
Other liabilities							
Total liabilities				40			1
EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS							
Investment in fixed assets							
Fund balances:							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances							
Long-term portion of:							
Intergovernmental receivables							4,500
Loans and notes receivable					$ 1,088		
Other							
Unreserved, undesignated	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	2,532	3,932	$ 2	199
Total equity and other credits	40	67	4,429	2,532	5,020	2	4,699
Total liabilities, equity and other credits	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	$ 2,572	$ 5,020	$ 2	$ 4,700

Housing Development Authority	Medical District Commission	Total
$ 47,294	$ 236	$ 55,747
27,862	3,173	33,647
2,280		6,780
223	120	348
	100	100
		30
		9
141,287		142,741
	21,710	21,710
	7	10
$ 218,946	$ 25,346	$ 261,122
$ 4,750	$ 31	$ 4,821
1,082	50	1,133
	87	87
	3,173	3,173
	5	5
5,832	3,346	9,219
	21,710	21,710
1		1
		4,500
136,868		137,956
	96	96
76,245	194	87,640
213,114	22,000	251,903
$ 218,946	$ 25,346	$ 261,122

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Fund Balances
Component Units - Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Illinois Distance Learning Foundation	Illinois Literacy Foundation	Illinois Grain Insurance Corporation	Illinois Conservation Foundation	East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority	East St. Louis Development Authority
REVENUES						
Other taxes						
Federal government				$ 941		
Licenses and fees						
Interest and other investment income	$ 2		$ 224	129	$ 189	
Other		$ 31	318	1,723	71	
Total revenues	2	31	542	2,793	260	
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Health and social services						
Education	10					
General government		4			9	
Natural resources and recreation				1,969		
Debt service:						
Principal						
Interest						
Capital outlays						
Total expenditures	10	4		1,969	9	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(8)	27	542	824	251	
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES						
Operating transfers-out						
Operating transfers to primary government						
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources						
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	(8)	27	542	824	251	
Fund balances, July 1, 1999	48	40	3,887	1,708	4,769	$ 2
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 40	$ 67	$ 4,429	$ 2,532	$ 5,020	$ 2

Development Finance Authority	Housing Development Authority	Medical District Commission	Total
	$ 28,859		$ 28,859
	11,807		12,748
	34		34
	2,281	$ 10	2,835
	3,761	1,641	7,545
	46,742	1,651	52,021
		1,272	1,272
			10
	15,239		15,252
			1,969
		96	96
		190	190
		33	33
	15,239	1,591	18,822
	31,503	60	33,199
	(8,052)		(8,052)
	(1)		(1)
	(8,053)		(8,053)
	23,450	60	25,146
$ 4,699	189,664	230	205,047
$ 4,699	$ 213,114	$ 290	$ 230,193

State of Illinois

Combining Balance Sheet
Component Units - Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Community Development Finance Corporation	Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	Farm Development Authority	Health Facilities Authority	Educational Facilities Authority	Development Finance Authority	Housing Development Authority
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7	$ 23,447	$ 15,027	$ 4,917	$ 288	$ 23,870	$ 16,997
Investments, short-term		58,913	1,092	2,842	522	33	379,041
Other receivables		867	542	568	42	117	19,580
Due from other funds						3,874	1,082
Prepaid expenses		3		24	3	5	
Loans and notes receivable, current						2,684	37,658
Restricted assets ($25,672 cash equivalents)						373	22,285
Total current assets	7	83,230	16,661	8,351	855	30,956	476,643
Investments			1,394			3,603	276,948
Loans and notes receivable						4,240	1,594,103
Restricted assets						2,708	121,183
Property, plant & equipment, net		118	33	31		5	534
Other assets				3			68,342
Total assets	$ 7	$ 83,348	$ 18,088	$ 8,385	$ 855	$ 41,512	$ 2,537,753
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 8,251	$ 113	$ 57	$ 89	$ 662	$ 94,959
Intergovernmental payables						1,570	
Due to other funds						3,873	2
Due to primary government		13	2				
Deferred revenues				42			
Liabilities payable from restricted assets							
Revenue bonds payable, current							99,436
Other liabilities		25,174					137,305
Total current liabilities		33,438	115	99	89	6,105	331,702
Notes payable							
Revenue bonds payable							1,954,834
Other obligations							
Total liabilities		33,438	115	99	89	6,105	2,286,536
FUND EQUITY							
Contributed capital			16,312			18,508	
Retained earnings:							
Reserved for:							
Revenue bond and note retirement							149,100
Other		49,910		(1,150)			
Unreserved	$ 7		1,661	9,436	766	16,899	102,117
Undesignated							
Total fund equity	7	49,910	17,973	8,286	766	35,407	251,217
Total liabilities and fund equity	$ 7	$ 83,348	$ 18,088	$ 8,385	$ 855	$ 41,512	$ 2,537,753

* Information as of December 31, 1999.

Rural Bond Bank	State Toll Highway Authority*	Quad Cities Regional Economic Development	Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Total
$ 1,408	$ 291,405	$ 164	$ 1,814	$ 228	$ 379,572
37,521			191		480,155
1,774	9,631	99	404		33,624
					4,956
	4,022				4,057
			532		40,874
	62,595		446		85,699
40,703	367,653	263	3,387	228	1,028,937
2,000	20,788				304,733
91,640					1,689,983
7,957	64,668				196,516
38	1,899,842		597		1,901,198
	5,373		3,030		76,748
$ 142,338	$ 2,358,324	$ 263	$ 7,014	$ 228	$ 5,198,115
$ 54	$ 111,831		$ 10		$ 216,026
56					1,626
					3,875
27					42
	3,008				3,050
	26,221				26,221
5,120	33,580				138,136
2,476			2,976		167,931
7,733	174,640		2,986		556,907
40,000			81		40,081
90,540	834,399				2,879,773
		$ 77			77
138,273	1,009,039	77	3,067		3,476,838
2,784					37,604
45,797	66,039				260,936
	884		191		49,835
(44,516)	1,282,362	186	3,289	$ 228	1,372,435
			467		467
4,065	1,349,285	186	3,947	228	1,721,277
$ 142,338	$ 2,358,324	$ 263	$ 7,014	$ 228	$ 5,198,115

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings
Component Units - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Community Development Finance Corporation	Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	Farm Development Authority	Health Facilities Authority	Educational Facilities Authority	Development Finance Authority
OPERATING REVENUES						
Charges for sales and services		$ 30,664	$ 550	$ 1,491	$ 367	$ 2,233
Interest and other investment income			609			505
Other						
Total operating revenues		30,664	1,159	1,491	367	2,738
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of sales and services				886		
Benefit payments and refunds		71,367				
Interest						
General and administrative		4,105	98	722	382	3,097
Depreciation		49	14	13		19
Other			1,282			
Total operating expenses		75,521	1,394	1,621	382	3,116
Operating income (loss)		(44,857)	(235)	(130)	(15)	(378)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Interest and investment income	$ 1	4,951	169	366	36	1,910
Interest expense						(14)
Other revenues		5,370				
Income (loss) before operating transfers	1	(34,536)	(66)	236	21	1,518
Operating transfers-in						
Operating transfers from primary government		17,324				
Operating transfers to primary government						
Net income (loss)	1	(17,212)	(66)	236	21	1,518
Retained earnings, July 1,1999	6	67,122	1,727	8,050	745	15,381
RETAINED EARNINGS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 7	$ 49,910	$ 1,661	$ 8,286	$ 766	$ 16,899

* Information as of December 31, 1999.

Housing Development Authority	Rural Bond Bank	State Toll Highway Authority*	Quad Cities Regional Economic Development	Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Total
$ 8,025		$ 342,681		$ 616	$ 210	$ 386,837
111,187	$ 6,677			54	6	119,038
175,334	323		$ 66			175,723
294,546	7,000	342,681	66	670	216	681,598
		100,068			87	101,041
						71,367
	6,205					6,205
186,199	557	46,657	56	391	41	242,305
179	8	131,846		26		132,154
	139					1,421
186,378	6,909	278,571	56	417	128	554,493
108,168	91	64,110	10	253	88	127,105
35,048		14,893	11	71		57,456
(132,511)		(48,393)		(5)		(180,923)
		408		68		5,846
10,705	91	31,018	21	387	88	9,484
8,052						8,052
						17,324
	(14)	(156)				(170)
18,757	77	30,862	21	387	88	34,690
232,460	1,204	1,318,423	165	3,560	140	1,648,983
$ 251,217	$ 1,281	$ 1,349,285	$ 186	$ 3,947	$ 228	$ 1,683,673

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Component Units - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Community Development Finance Corporation	Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	Farm Development Authority	Health Facilities Authority	Educational Facilities Authority	Development Finance Authority
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash received from sales and services		$ 30,721	$ 716	$ 1,462	$ 344	$ 2,185
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(63,025)		(1,144)		
Cash payments to employees for services			(76)	(452)		
Cash receipts from other operating activities			587	1		668
Cash payments for other operating activities			(1,268)	(12)	(363)	(3,305)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		(32,304)	(41)	(145)	(19)	(452)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sales of revenue bonds and other borrowing						
Principal paid on revenue bonds and other borrowing						
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other borrowing						(14)
Operating transfers-in from other funds						
Operating transfers from primary government		17,324	4,080			
Operating transfers to primary government						
Other noncapital financing activities		5,370				
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities		22,694	4,080			(14)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(68)		(16)		(5)
Principal paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts						
Interest paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts						
Proceeds from sale of equipment						22
Other capital and related financing activities						
Net cash provided (used) in capital and related financing activities		(68)		(16)		17
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Purchases of investment securities		(30,323)	(293)		(512)	(2,100)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities		39,750		2,997	637	1,812
Interest and dividends on investments	$ 1	5,199	169	452	6	1,914
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	1	14,626	(124)	3,449	131	1,626
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1	4,948	3,915	3,288	112	1,177
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 1999	6	18,499	11,112	1,629	176	22,693
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 7	$ 23,447	$ 15,027	$ 4,917	$ 288	$ 23,870
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheet:						
Total cash and cash equivalents per the balance sheet	$ 7	$ 23,447	$ 15,027	$ 4,917	$ 288	$ 23,870
Add: restricted cash equivalents						
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 7	$ 23,447	$ 15,027	$ 4,917	$ 288	$ 23,870
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		$ (44,857)	$ (235)	$ (130)	$ (15)	$ (378)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation		49	14	13		19
Provision for uncollectible accounts			159			(56)
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		57	(17)	(29)	(24)	173
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds			2			(22)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses				(12)		(5)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,734	37	19	20	(69)
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payables						(136)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds			(2)			22
Increase (decrease) In due to primary government		6	1			
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues				(7)		
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		8,707				
Other				1		
Total adjustments		12,553	194	(15)	(4)	(74)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ -	$ (32,304)	$ (41)	$ (145)	$ (19)	$ (452)

* Information as of December 31, 1999.

Housing Development Authority	Rural Bond Bank	State Toll Highway Authority*	Quad Cities Regional Economic Development	Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Total
$ 260,677		$ 341,388	$ 83	$ 599	$ 216	$ 638,391
(11,239)		(48,457)	(58)	(418)	(128)	(124,469)
(8,387)		(82,126)				(91,041)
174,667	$ 7,035			54		183,012
(436,381)	(14,097)			(66)		(455,492)
(20,663)	(7,062)	210,805	25	169	88	150,401
349,260	25,970					375,230
(358,530)	(3,895)					(362,425)
(125,340)			(11)	(15)		(125,380)
8,052						8,052
						21,404
		(156)				(156)
(2,084)						3,286
(128,642)	22,075	(156)	(11)	(15)		(79,989)
(95)	(7)	(197,601)		(386)		(198,178)
		(27,835)				(27,835)
		(48,959)				(48,959)
		1,382				1,404
	(4)			68		64
(95)	(11)	(273,013)		(318)		(273,504)
(1,863,363)	(15,080)	(115,970)				(2,027,641)
1,976,770	1,000	161,993				2,184,959
44,687		19,707	10	71		72,216
158,094	(14,080)	65,730	10	71		229,534
8,694	922	3,366	24	(93)	88	26,442
8,303	486	313,265	140	2,353	140	378,802
$ 16,997	$ 1,408	$ 316,631	$ 164	$ 2,260	$ 228	$ 405,244
$ 16,997	$ 1,408	$ 291,405	$ 164	$ 1,814	$ 228	$ 379,572
		25,226		446		25,672
$ 16,997	$ 1,408	$ 316,631	$ 164	$ 2,260	$ 228	$ 405,244
$ 108,168	$ 91	$ 64,110	$ 10	$ 253	$ 88	$ 127,105
179	8	131,846		26		132,154
2,100		356				2,559
(143,191)	(1,435)	386	17	(12)		(144,075)
183						163
	3	282		19		287
11,472	(31)	12,893	(2)	18		28,091
	(5,034)					(5,170)
(1)						19
	(1)					6
		906		(5)		894
6,738	185			(130)		15,500
(6,311)	(848)	26				(7,132)
(128,831)	(7,153)	146,695	15	(84)		23,296
$ (20,663)	$ (7,062)	$ 210,805	$ 25	$ 169	$ 88	$ 150,401

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BUDGETARY SCHEDULES

Budgetary Schedules provide a comparison of the legally adopted budgeted amounts with actual results of operations on a budgetary (Non-GAAP) basis.

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Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) General Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue			Special Account		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Income taxes	$ 7,972,000	$ 8,242,968	$ 270,968			
Sales taxes	4,328,000	4,528,002	200,002	$ 1,442,000	$ 1,498,857	$ 56,857
Public utility taxes	892,000	753,600	(138,400)			
Federal government	3,673,000	3,755,824	82,824			
Other	1,658,000	2,027,400	369,400			
Less:						
Refunds	46,065	43,421	(2,644)			
Total revenues	18,476,935	19,264,373	787,438	1,442,000	1,498,857	56,857
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services	9,459,667	9,386,537	(73,130)			
Education	4,037,972	3,997,847	(40,125)			
General government	1,477,192	1,462,306	(14,886)			
Transportation	79,219	66,740	(12,479)			
Social assistance	230,802	220,329	(10,473)			
Public protection and justice	1,662,596	1,624,115	(38,481)			
Natural resources and recreation	179,400	177,801	(1,599)			
Capital outlays	81,354	59,270	(22,084)			
Total expenditures	17,208,202	16,994,945	(213,257)			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,268,733	2,269,428	1,000,695	1,442,000	1,498,857	56,857
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	517,000	649,887	132,887			
Operating transfers-out	(2,825,258)	(2,825,258)	-	(1,498,405)	(1,498,405)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(2,308,258)	(2,175,371)	132,887	(1,498,405)	(1,498,405)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(1,039,525)	94,057	1,133,582	(56,405)	452	56,857
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	184,365	184,365	-	68,069	68,069	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (855,160)	$ 278,422	$ 1,133,582	$ 11,664	$ 68,521	$ 56,857

Education Assistance			Common School			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 628,000	$ 651,381	$ 23,381				$ 8,600,000	$ 8,894,349	$ 294,349
						5,770,000	6,026,859	256,859
			$ 108,000	$ 120,468	$ 12,468	1,000,000	874,068	(125,932)
						3,673,000	3,755,824	82,824
-	227	227	147,000	147,502	502	1,805,000	2,175,129	370,129
						46,065	43,421	(2,644)
628,000	651,608	23,608	255,000	267,970	12,970	20,801,935	21,682,808	880,873
						9,459,667	9,386,537	(73,130)
791,361	790,649	(712)	3,088,971	3,088,963	(8)	7,918,304	7,877,459	(40,845)
						1,477,192	1,462,306	(14,886)
						79,219	66,740	(12,479)
						230,802	220,329	(10,473)
						1,662,596	1,624,115	(38,481)
						179,400	177,801	(1,599)
75	74	(1)				81,429	59,344	(22,085)
791,436	790,723	(713)	3,088,971	3,088,963	(8)	21,088,609	20,874,631	(213,978)
(163,436)	(139,115)	24,321	(2,833,971)	(2,820,993)	12,978	(286,674)	808,177	1,094,851
250,000	330,006	80,006	2,834,000	2,809,883	(24,117)	3,601,000	3,789,776	188,776
(150)	(150)	-	(120)	(120)	-	(4,323,933)	(4,323,933)	-
249,850	329,856	80,006	2,833,880	2,809,763	(24,117)	(722,933)	(534,157)	188,776
86,414	190,741	104,327	(91)	(11,230)	(11,139)	(1,009,607)	274,020	1,283,627
208,026	208,026	-	42,115	42,115	-	502,575	502,575	-
$ 294,440	$ 398,767	$ 104,327	$ 42,024	$ 30,885	$ (11,139)	$ (507,032)	$ 776,595	$ 1,283,627

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Highway Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Road			Motor Fuel Tax-State		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Motor fuel taxes				$ 1,270,146	$ 1,291,593	$ 21,447
Federal government	$ 695,769	$ 853,656	$ 157,887	100	-	(100)
Other	538,412	669,367	130,955	-	758	758
Less:						
Refunds	1,309	1,301	(8)	18,000	16,410	(1,590)
Total revenues	1,232,872	1,521,722	288,850	1,252,246	1,275,941	23,695
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	157,980	152,815	(5,165)	76,417	66,350	(10,067)
Transportation	1,403,387	1,383,006	(20,381)	9,555	8,717	(838)
Social assistance	2,000	1,507	(493)			
Public protection and justice	52,733	52,732	(1)			
Capital outlays	28,047	27,226	(821)	179	174	(5)
Total expenditures	1,644,147	1,617,286	(26,861)	86,151	75,241	(10,910)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(411,275)	(95,564)	315,711	1,166,095	1,200,700	34,605
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	437,818	397,902	(39,916)	101,557	82,098	(19,459)
Operating transfers-out	(183,563)	(183,563)	-	(1,293,122)	(1,293,122)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	254,255	214,339	(39,916)	(1,191,565)	(1,211,024)	(19,459)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(157,020)	118,775	275,795	(25,470)	(10,324)	15,146
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	414,824	414,824	-	117,310	117,310	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 257,804	$ 533,599	$ 275,795	$ 91,840	$ 106,986	$ 15,146

Grade Crossing Protection			State Construction Account			Motor Fuel Tax-Counties		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 100	$ -	$ (100)	$ 305,144	$ 423,386	$ 118,242			
100	-	(100)	305,144	423,386	118,242			
25,541	25,365	(176)	729,795	729,795	-	$ 200,400	$ 200,400	$ -
25,541	25,365	(176)	729,795	729,795	-	200,400	200,400	-
(25,441)	(25,365)	76	(424,651)	(306,409)	118,242	(200,400)	(200,400)	-
18,000	27,000	9,000	291,697	264,626	(27,071)	173,300	200,789	27,489
(1,501)	(1,501)	-	(36)	(36)	-			
16,499	25,499	9,000	291,661	264,590	(27,071)	173,300	200,789	27,489
(8,942)	134	9,076	(132,990)	(41,819)	91,171	(27,100)	389	27,489
39,576	39,576	-	311,314	311,314	-	(16,865)	(16,865)	-
$ 30,634	$ 39,710	$ 9,076	$ 178,324	$ 269,495	$ 91,171	$ (43,965)	$ (16,476)	$ 27,489

(continued)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Highway Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Motor Fuel Tax-Municipalities			Motor Fuel Tax-Township		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Motor fuel taxes						
Federal government						
Other						
Less:						
Refunds						
Total revenues						
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government						
Transportation	$ 281,100	$ 281,100	$ -	$ 91,000	$ 91,000	$ -
Social assistance						
Public protection and justice						
Capital outlays						
Total expenditures	281,100	281,100	-	91,000	91,000	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(281,100)	(281,100)	-	(91,000)	(91,000)	-
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	243,100	281,598	38,498	78,700	91,133	12,433
Operating transfers-out						
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	243,100	281,598	38,498	78,700	91,133	12,433
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(38,000)	498	38,498	(12,300)	133	12,433
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(23,652)	(23,652)	-	(7,655)	(7,655)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (61,652)	$ (23,154)	$ 38,498	$ (19,955)	$ (7,522)	$ 12,433

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 1,270,146	$ 1,291,593	$ 21,447
695,869	853,656	157,787
843,656	1,093,511	249,855
19,309	17,711	(1,598)
2,790,362	3,221,049	430,687
234,397	219,165	(15,232)
2,740,778	2,719,383	(21,395)
2,000	1,507	(493)
52,733	52,732	(1)
28,226	27,400	(826)
3,058,134	3,020,187	(37,947)
(267,772)	200,862	468,634
1,344,172	1,345,146	974
(1,478,222)	(1,478,222)	-
(134,050)	(133,076)	974
(401,822)	67,786	469,608
834,852	834,852	-
$ 433,030	$ 902,638	$ 469,608

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Elected Officials			Code Departments		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Income taxes				$ 1,903,153	$ 1,903,153	$ -
Sales taxes				563,101	589,327	26,226
Motor fuel taxes						
Public utility taxes				290,188	280,998	(9,190)
Federal government				1,197,287	1,334,339	137,052
Other	$ 81,500	$ 435,299	$ 353,799	3,077,170	3,331,014	253,844
Less:						
Refunds				1,143,441	1,138,550	(4,891)
Total revenues	81,500	435,299	353,799	5,887,458	6,300,281	412,823
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services				2,352,905	2,044,395	(308,510)
Education				17,104	17,089	(15)
General government	86,270	84,781	(1,489)	3,827,669	3,740,137	(87,532)
Transportation				246,811	223,920	(22,891)
Social assistance						
Public protection and justice	4,374	3,891	(483)	84,197	47,523	(36,674)
Natural resources and recreation				51,020	49,207	(1,813)
Capital outlays	100	93	(7)	4,825	4,672	(153)
Total expenditures	90,744	88,765	(1,979)	6,584,531	6,126,943	(457,588)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(9,244)	346,534	355,778	(697,073)	173,338	870,411
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				1,409,035	1,502,896	93,861
Operating transfers-out				(1,744,140)	(1,744,140)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources				(335,105)	(241,244)	93,861
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts				(128,480)	(128,480)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(9,244)	346,534	355,778	(1,160,658)	(196,386)	964,272
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999 as previously reported	71,638	71,638	-	805,727	805,727	-
Reclassifications between budgetary/nonbudgetary funds-net						
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999, as reclassified	71,638	71,638	-	805,727	805,727	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 62,394	$ 418,172	$ 355,778	$ (354,931)	$ 609,341	$ 964,272

Agencies, Boards & Commissions			Other			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
						$ 1,903,153	$ 1,903,153	$ -
			$ 16,348	$ 17,261	$ 913	579,449	606,588	27,139
$ 71,270	$ 64,690	$ (6,580)				71,270	64,690	(6,580)
94,500	108,730	14,230	9,356	11,571	2,215	394,044	401,299	7,255
393,612	270,836	(122,776)	92,243	73,294	(18,949)	1,683,142	1,678,469	(4,673)
134,697	163,390	28,693	558,524	613,462	54,938	3,851,891	4,543,165	691,274
222	44	(178)	3,188	2,709	(479)	1,146,851	1,141,303	(5,548)
693,857	607,602	(86,255)	673,283	712,879	39,596	7,336,098	8,056,061	719,963
			150,758	91,098	(59,660)	2,503,663	2,135,493	(368,170)
418,897	384,933	(33,964)	40,681	24,030	(16,651)	476,682	426,052	(50,630)
86,551	68,002	(18,549)	459,607	267,755	(191,852)	4,460,097	4,160,675	(299,422)
			21,431	21,012	(419)	268,242	244,932	(23,310)
			22,709	21,771	(938)	22,709	21,771	(938)
3,151	2,837	(314)	222,818	186,699	(36,119)	314,540	240,950	(73,590)
267,482	245,527	(21,955)	188,377	138,797	(49,580)	506,879	433,531	(73,348)
310	286	(24)	4,765	4,122	(643)	10,000	9,173	(827)
776,391	701,585	(74,806)	1,111,146	755,284	(355,862)	8,562,812	7,672,577	(890,235)
(82,534)	(93,983)	(11,449)	(437,863)	(42,405)	395,458	(1,226,714)	383,484	1,610,198
56,581	102,761	46,180	167,315	211,080	43,765	1,632,931	1,816,737	183,806
(43,037)	(43,037)	-	(34,665)	(34,665)	-	(1,821,842)	(1,821,842)	-
13,544	59,724	46,180	132,650	176,415	43,765	(188,911)	(5,105)	183,806
			(1,005)	(1,005)	-	(129,485)	(129,485)	-
(68,990)	(34,259)	34,731	(306,218)	133,005	439,223	(1,545,110)	248,894	1,794,004
346,594	346,594	-	440,200	440,200	-	1,664,159	1,664,159	-
			(975)	(975)	-	(975)	(975)	-
346,594	346,594	-	439,225	439,225	-	1,663,184	1,663,184	-
$ 277,604	$ 312,335	$ 34,731	$ 133,007	$ 572,230	$ 439,223	$ 118,074	$ 1,912,078	$ 1,794,004

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Elected Officials

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Comptroller			State Treasurer		
	Tobacco Settlement Recovery			State Pensions		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Other	$ -	$ 355,137	$ 355,137	$ 81,500	$ 80,162	$ (1,338)
Total revenues	-	355,137	355,137	81,500	80,162	(1,338)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government				86,270	84,781	(1,489)
Public protection and justice				4,374	3,891	(483)
Capital outlays				100	93	(7)
Total expenditures				90,744	88,765	(1,979)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	355,137	355,137	(9,244)	(8,603)	641
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999				71,638	71,638	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ -	$ 355,137	$ 355,137	$ 62,394	$ 63,035	$ 641

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
	$ 81,500	$ 435,299	$ 353,799
	81,500	435,299	353,799
	86,270	84,781	(1,489)
	4,374	3,891	(483)
	100	93	(7)
	90,744	88,765	(1,979)
	(9,244)	346,534	355,778
	71,638	71,638	-
	$ 62,394	$ 418,172	$ 355,778

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services			Commerce and Community Affairs		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Income taxes						
Sales taxes						
Public utility taxes				$ 82,125	$ 72,935	$ (9,190)
Federal government	$ 16,837	$ 19,399	$ 2,562			
Other	955,785	1,010,500	54,715	4,344	4,327	(17)
Less:						
Refunds						
Total revenues	972,622	1,029,899	57,277	86,469	77,262	(9,207)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services				250	-	(250)
Education				17,104	17,089	(15)
General government	929,860	928,604	(1,256)	237,982	219,433	(18,549)
Transportation				2,763	2,763	-
Public protection and justice				13,429	13,388	(41)
Natural resources and recreation				23,201	23,201	-
Capital outlays				2,987	2,984	(3)
Total expenditures	929,860	928,604	(1,256)	297,716	278,858	(18,858)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	42,762	101,295	58,533	(211,247)	(201,596)	9,651
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				69,701	82,937	13,236
Operating transfers-out	(18)	(18)	-	(38,149)	(38,149)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(18)	(18)	-	31,552	44,788	13,236
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(128,480)	(128,480)	-			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(85,736)	(27,203)	58,533	(179,695)	(156,808)	22,887
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(18,413)	(18,413)	-	335,842	335,842	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (104,149)	$ (45,616)	$ 58,533	$ 156,147	$ 179,034	$ 22,887

Human Services			Public Aid			Revenue		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
						$ 1,903,153	$ 1,903,153	$ -
						563,101	589,327	26,226
						208,063	208,063	-
$ 61,500	$ 61,188	$ (312)	$ 709,146	$ 778,781	$ 69,635			
27,722	27,268	(454)	698,389	777,640	79,251	502,104	639,060	136,956
100	7	(93)	4,750	17	(4,733)	1,137,832	1,137,794	(38)
89,122	88,449	(673)	1,402,785	1,556,404	153,619	2,038,589	2,201,809	163,220
100,758	89,864	(10,894)	1,816,125	1,535,459	(280,666)			
						2,273,379	2,272,560	(819)
5	3	(2)				96	36	(60)
100,763	89,867	(10,896)	1,816,125	1,535,459	(280,666)	2,273,475	2,272,596	(879)
(11,641)	(1,418)	10,223	(413,340)	20,945	434,285	(234,886)	(70,787)	164,099
-	1	1	44,700	114,707	70,007	1,052,922	1,052,922	-
(1,290)	(1,290)	-	(96,019)	(96,019)	-	(1,068,443)	(1,068,443)	-
(1,290)	(1,289)	1	(51,319)	18,688	70,007	(15,521)	(15,521)	-
(12,931)	(2,707)	10,224	(464,659)	39,633	504,292	(250,407)	(86,308)	164,099
9,835	9,835	-	14,145	14,145	-	464,287	464,287	-
$ (3,096)	$ 7,128	$ 10,224	$ (450,514)	$ 53,778	$ 504,292	$ 213,880	$ 377,979	$ 164,099

(continued)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Transportation			Other Code Departments		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Income taxes						
Sales taxes						
Public utility taxes						
Federal government				$ 409,804	$ 474,971	$ 65,167
Other				888,826	872,219	(16,607)
Less:						
Refunds				759	732	(27)
Total revenues				1,297,871	1,346,458	48,587
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services				435,772	419,072	(16,700)
Education						
General government				386,448	319,540	(66,908)
Transportation	$ 244,048	$ 221,157	$ (22,891)			
Public protection and justice				70,768	34,135	(36,633)
Natural resources and recreation				27,819	26,006	(1,813)
Capital outlays				1,737	1,649	(88)
Total expenditures	244,048	221,157	(22,891)	922,544	800,402	(122,142)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(244,048)	(221,157)	22,891	375,327	546,056	170,729
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	230,422	232,155	1,733	11,290	20,174	8,884
Operating transfers-out	(7,291)	(7,291)	-	(532,930)	(532,930)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	223,131	224,864	1,733	(521,640)	(512,756)	8,884
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts						
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(20,917)	3,707	24,624	(146,313)	33,300	179,613
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	14,965	14,965	-	(14,934)	(14,934)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (5,952)	$ 18,672	$ 24,624	$ (161,247)	$ 18,366	$ 179,613

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 1,903,153	$ 1,903,153	$ -
563,101	589,327	26,226
290,188	280,998	(9,190)
1,197,287	1,334,339	137,052
3,077,170	3,331,014	253,844
1,143,441	1,138,550	(4,891)
5,887,458	6,300,281	412,823
2,352,905	2,044,395	(308,510)
17,104	17,089	(15)
3,827,669	3,740,137	(87,532)
246,811	223,920	(22,891)
84,197	47,523	(36,674)
51,020	49,207	(1,813)
4,825	4,672	(153)
6,584,531	6,126,943	(457,588)
(697,073)	173,338	870,411
1,409,035	1,502,896	93,861
(1,744,140)	(1,744,140)	-
(335,105)	(241,244)	93,861
(128,480)	(128,480)	-
(1,160,658)	(196,386)	964,272
805,727	805,727	-
$ (354,931)	$ 609,341	$ 964,272

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Department of Central Management Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan			Health Insurance Reserve		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government				$ 16,837	$ 19,399	$ 2,562
Other	$ 130,752	$ 130,752	$ -	825,033	879,748	54,715
Total revenues	130,752	130,752	-	841,870	899,147	57,277
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	1,857	1,115	(742)	928,003	927,489	(514)
Total expenditures	1,857	1,115	(742)	928,003	927,489	(514)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	128,895	129,637	742	(86,133)	(28,342)	57,791
OTHER (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-out	(18)	(18)	-			
Total other (uses) of financial resources	(18)	(18)	-			
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(128,480)	(128,480)	-			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	397	1,139	742	(86,133)	(28,342)	57,791
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	3,377	3,377	-	(21,790)	(21,790)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 3,774	$ 4,516	$ 742	$ (107,923)	$ (50,132)	$ 57,791

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
	$ 16,837	$ 19,399	$ 2,562
	955,785	1,010,500	54,715
	972,622	1,029,899	57,277
	929,860	928,604	(1,256)
	929,860	928,604	(1,256)
	42,762	101,295	58,533
	(18)	(18)	-
	(18)	(18)	-
	(128,480)	(128,480)	-
	(85,736)	(27,203)	58,533
	(18,413)	(18,413)	-
	$ (104,149)	$ (45,616)	$ 58,533

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building			Supplemental Low Income Energy		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Public utility taxes				$ 82,125	$ 72,935	$ (9,190)
Other	$ 4,323	$ 4,323	$ -			
Total revenues	4,323	4,323	-	82,125	72,935	(9,190)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services						
Education						
General government				90,000	73,713	(16,287)
Transportation						
Public protection and justice						
Natural resources and recreation						
Capital outlays						
Total expenditures				90,000	73,713	(16,287)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	4,323	4,323	-	(7,875)	(778)	7,097
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	35,057	35,057	-			
Operating transfers-out	(38,129)	(38,129)	-	(9)	(9)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(3,072)	(3,072)	-	(9)	(9)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	1,251	1,251	-	(7,884)	(787)	7,097
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	31,766	31,766	-	9,680	9,680	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 33,017	$ 33,017	$ -	$ 1,796	$ 8,893	$ 7,097

Fund for Illinois' Future			Tourism Promotion			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
						$ 82,125	$ 72,935	$ (9,190)
			$ 21	$ 4	$ (17)	4,344	4,327	(17)
			21	4	(17)	86,469	77,262	(9,207)
$ 250	$ -	$ (250)				250	-	(250)
17,104	17,089	(15)				17,104	17,089	(15)
112,425	112,075	(350)	35,557	33,645	(1,912)	237,982	219,433	(18,549)
2,763	2,763	-				2,763	2,763	-
13,429	13,388	(41)				13,429	13,388	(41)
23,201	23,201	-				23,201	23,201	-
2,886	2,886	-	101	98	(3)	2,987	2,984	(3)
172,058	171,402	(656)	35,658	33,743	(1,915)	297,716	278,858	(18,858)
(172,058)	(171,402)	656	(35,637)	(33,739)	1,898	(211,247)	(201,596)	9,651
-	15,000	15,000	34,644	32,880	(1,764)	69,701	82,937	13,236
			(11)	(11)	-	(38,149)	(38,149)	-
-	15,000	15,000	34,633	32,869	(1,764)	31,552	44,788	13,236
(172,058)	(156,402)	15,656	(1,004)	(870)	134	(179,695)	(156,808)	22,887
285,000	285,000	-	9,396	9,396	-	335,842	335,842	-
$ 112,942	$ 128,598	$ 15,656	$ 8,392	$ 8,526	$ 134	$ 156,147	$ 179,034	$ 22,887

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Department of Human Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Mental Health			Substance Abuse Block Grant		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government				$ 61,500	$ 61,188	$ (312)
Other	$ 27,722	$ 27,268	$ (454)			
Less:						
Refunds	100	7	(93)			
Total revenues	27,622	27,261	(361)	61,500	61,188	(312)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services	31,612	28,798	(2,814)	69,146	61,066	(8,080)
Capital outlays				5	3	(2)
Total expenditures	31,612	28,798	(2,814)	69,151	61,069	(8,082)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,990)	(1,537)	2,453	(7,651)	119	7,770
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	-	1	1			
Operating transfers-out	(1,271)	(1,271)	-	(19)	(19)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(1,271)	(1,270)	1	(19)	(19)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(5,261)	(2,807)	2,454	(7,670)	100	7,770
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(369)	(369)	-	10,204	10,204	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (5,630)	$ (3,176)	$ 2,454	$ 2,534	$ 10,304	$ 7,770

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$	61,500	$ 61,188	$ (312)
	27,722	27,268	(454)
	100	7	(93)
	89,122	88,449	(673)
	100,758	89,864	(10,894)
	5	3	(2)
	100,763	89,867	(10,896)
	(11,641)	(1,418)	10,223
	-	1	1
	(1,290)	(1,290)	-
	(1,290)	(1,289)	1
	(12,931)	(2,707)	10,224
	9,835	9,835	-
$	(3,096)	$ 7,128	$ 10,224

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Department of Public Aid

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	University of Illinois Hospital Services			County Hospital Services		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 101,015	$ 91,332	$ (9,683)	$ 439,610	$ 566,760	$ 127,150
Other	71,849	66,607	(5,242)	445,236	572,033	126,797
Less:						
Refunds				1,000	-	(1,000)
Total revenues	172,864	157,939	(14,925)	883,846	1,138,793	254,947
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services	173,400	130,315	(43,085)	1,230,119	1,112,574	(117,545)
Total expenditures	173,400	130,315	(43,085)	1,230,119	1,112,574	(117,545)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(536)	27,624	28,160	(346,273)	26,219	372,492
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	44,700	44,702	2			
Operating transfers-out	(96,003)	(96,003)	-			
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(51,303)	(51,301)	2			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(51,839)	(23,677)	28,162	(346,273)	26,219	372,492
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	25,799	25,799	-	(18,938)	(18,938)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (26,040)	$ 2,122	$ 28,162	$ (365,211)	$ 7,281	$ 372,492

Care Provider Fund for Persons with Developmental Disabilities			Long Term Care Provider			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 17,307	$ 16,151	$ (1,156)	$ 151,214	$ 104,538	$ (46,676)	$ 709,146	$ 778,781	$ 69,635
17,286	17,265	(21)	164,018	121,735	(42,283)	698,389	777,640	79,251
1,000	9	(991)	2,750	8	(2,742)	4,750	17	(4,733)
33,593	33,407	(186)	312,482	226,265	(86,217)	1,402,785	1,556,404	153,619
36,117	31,130	(4,987)	376,489	261,440	(115,049)	1,816,125	1,535,459	(280,666)
36,117	31,130	(4,987)	376,489	261,440	(115,049)	1,816,125	1,535,459	(280,666)
(2,524)	2,277	4,801	(64,007)	(35,175)	28,832	(413,340)	20,945	434,285
-	1	1	-	70,004	70,004	44,700	114,707	70,007
(10)	(10)	-	(6)	(6)	-	(96,019)	(96,019)	-
(10)	(9)	1	(6)	69,998	70,004	(51,319)	18,688	70,007
(2,534)	2,268	4,802	(64,013)	34,823	98,836	(464,659)	39,633	504,292
2,919	2,919	-	4,365	4,365	-	14,145	14,145	-
$ 385	$ 5,187	$ 4,802	$ (59,648)	$ 39,188	$ 98,836	$ (450,514)	$ 53,778	$ 504,292

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Department of Revenue

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Gaming			State and Local Sales Tax Reform		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Income taxes						
Sales taxes				$ 183,781	$ 208,939	$ 25,158
Public utility taxes						
Other	$ 338,300	$ 475,488	$ 137,188			
Less:						
Refunds	38	-	(38)			
Total revenues	338,262	475,488	137,226	183,781	208,939	25,158
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	95,457	94,962	(495)	39,878	39,878	-
Capital outlays	70	10	(60)			
Total expenditures	95,527	94,972	(555)	39,878	39,878	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	242,735	380,516	137,781	143,903	169,061	25,158
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in						
Operating transfers-out	(330,004)	(330,004)	-	(164,300)	(164,300)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(330,004)	(330,004)	-	(164,300)	(164,300)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(87,269)	50,512	137,781	(20,397)	4,761	25,158
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	31,555	31,555	-	32,578	32,578	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (55,714)	$ 82,067	$ 137,781	$ 12,181	$ 37,339	$ 25,158

Income Tax Refund			McCormick Place Expansion Project			Local Government Distributive		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 1,072,462	$ 1,072,462	$ -						
						$ 24,504	$ 25,572	$ 1,068
			$ 74,995	$ 74,763	$ (232)			
1,137,794	1,137,794	-						
(65,332)	(65,332)	-	74,995	74,763	(232)	24,504	25,572	1,068
			74,996	74,763	(233)	1,014,086	1,014,086	-
			74,996	74,763	(233)	1,014,086	1,014,086	-
(65,332)	(65,332)	-	(1)	-	1	(989,582)	(988,514)	1,068
						994,121	994,121	-
(94,725)	(94,725)	-				(40)	(40)	-
(94,725)	(94,725)	-				994,081	994,081	-
(160,057)	(160,057)	-	(1)	-	1	4,499	5,567	1,068
194,549	194,549	-				12,541	12,541	-
$ 34,492	$ 34,492	$ -	$ (1)	$ -	$ 1	$ 17,040	$ 18,108	$ 1,068

(continued)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Department of Revenue

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Personal Property Tax Replacement			Build Illinois		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Income taxes	$ 830,691	$ 830,691	$ -			
Sales taxes				$ 354,816	$ 354,816	$ -
Public utility taxes	208,063	208,063	-			
Other	3,010	3,010	-	85,799	85,799	-
Less:						
Refunds						
Total revenues	1,041,764	1,041,764	-	440,615	440,615	-
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	1,048,962	1,048,871	(91)			
Capital outlays	26	26	-			
Total expenditures	1,048,988	1,048,897	(91)			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(7,224)	(7,133)	91	440,615	440,615	-
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	20,078	20,078	-	38,723	38,723	-
Operating transfers-out	(36)	(36)	-	(479,338)	(479,338)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	20,042	20,042	-	(440,615)	(440,615)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	12,818	12,909	91	-	-	-
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	193,064	193,064	-			
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 205,882	$ 205,973	$ 91	$ -	$ -	$ -

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 1,903,153	$ 1,903,153	$ -
563,101	589,327	26,226
208,063	208,063	-
502,104	639,060	136,956
1,137,832	1,137,794	(38)
2,038,589	2,201,809	163,220
2,273,379	2,272,560	(819)
96	36	(60)
2,273,475	2,272,596	(879)
(234,886)	(70,787)	164,099
1,052,922	1,052,922	-
(1,068,443)	(1,068,443)	-
(15,521)	(15,521)	-
(250,407)	(86,308)	164,099
464,287	464,287	-
$ 213,880	$ 377,979	$ 164,099

Combining Schedule of Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Department of Transportation

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Transportation			Downstate Public Transportation		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Transportation	$ 209,296	$ 193,751	$ (15,545)	$ 34,752	$ 27,406	$ (7,346)
Total expenditures	209,296	193,751	(15,545)	34,752	27,406	(7,346)
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(209,296)	(193,751)	15,545	(34,752)	(27,406)	7,346
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	195,704	197,503	1,799	34,718	34,652	(66)
Operating transfers-out	(11)	(11)	-	(7,280)	(7,280)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	195,693	197,492	1,799	27,438	27,372	(66)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(13,603)	3,741	17,344	(7,314)	(34)	7,280
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	76	76	-	14,889	14,889	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (13,527)	$ 3,817	$ 17,344	$ 7,575	$ 14,855	$ 7,280

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 244,048	$ 221,157	$ (22,891)
244,048	221,157	(22,891)
(244,048)	(221,157)	22,891
230,422	232,155	1,733
(7,291)	(7,291)	-
223,131	224,864	1,733
(20,917)	3,707	24,624
14,965	14,965	-
$ (5,952)	$ 18,672	$ 24,624

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Other Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Agriculture			Children and Family Services		
	Agricultural Premium			DCFS Children's Services		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government				$ 394,157	$ 456,476	$ 62,319
Other	$ 18,736	$ 8,941	$ (9,795)	11,271	5,711	(5,560)
Less:						
Refunds	1	-	(1)			
Total revenues	18,735	8,941	(9,794)	405,428	462,187	56,759
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services				435,772	419,072	(16,700)
General government	20,854	20,608	(246)	1,420	1,307	(113)
Public protection and justice	6,568	6,472	(96)			
Natural resources and recreation						
Capital outlays	236	234	(2)			
Total expenditures	27,658	27,314	(344)	437,192	420,379	(16,813)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(8,923)	(18,373)	(9,450)	(31,764)	41,808	73,572
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	10,290	19,669	9,379			
Operating transfers-out	(50)	(50)	-	(16,135)	(16,135)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	10,240	19,619	9,379	(16,135)	(16,135)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, and other sources (uses) of financial resources	1,317	1,246	(71)	(47,899)	25,673	73,572
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	1,420	1,420	-	(17,898)	(17,898)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 2,737	$ 2,666	$ (71)	$ (65,797)	$ 7,775	$ 73,572

Corrections			Lottery			Natural Resources		
Corrections Reimbursements			State Lottery			Wildlife and Fish		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 9,947	$ 11,862	$ 1,915				$ 5,700	$ 6,633	$ 933
9,889	18,157	8,268	$ 825,000	$ 815,236	$ (9,764)	23,930	24,174	244
			50	26	(24)	708	706	(2)
19,836	30,019	10,183	824,950	815,210	(9,740)	28,922	30,101	1,179
			364,174	297,625	(66,549)			
64,200	27,663	(36,537)						
						27,819	26,006	(1,813)
			422	411	(11)	1,079	1,004	(75)
64,200	27,663	(36,537)	364,596	298,036	(66,560)	28,898	27,010	(1,888)
(44,364)	2,356	46,720	460,354	517,174	56,820	24	3,091	3,067
			1,000	500	(500)	-	5	5
(24)	(24)	-	(515,295)	(515,295)	-	(1,426)	(1,426)	-
(24)	(24)	-	(514,295)	(514,795)	(500)	(1,426)	(1,421)	5
(44,388)	2,332	46,720	(53,941)	2,379	56,320	(1,402)	1,670	3,072
19,311	19,311	-	(18,806)	(18,806)	-	1,039	1,039	-
$ (25,077)	$ 21,643	$ 46,720	$ (72,747)	$ (16,427)	$ 56,320	$ (363)	$ 2,709	$ 3,072

(continued)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Other Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:			
Federal government	$ 409,804	$ 474,971	$ 65,167
Other	888,826	872,219	(16,607)
Less:			
Refunds	759	732	(27)
Total revenues	1,297,871	1,346,458	48,587
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Health and social services	435,772	419,072	(16,700)
General government	386,448	319,540	(66,908)
Public protection and justice	70,768	34,135	(36,633)
Natural resources and recreation	27,819	26,006	(1,813)
Capital outlays	1,737	1,649	(88)
Total expenditures	922,544	800,402	(122,142)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	375,327	546,056	170,729
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:			
Operating transfers-in	11,290	20,174	8,884
Operating transfers-out	(532,930)	(532,930)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(521,640)	(512,756)	8,884
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(146,313)	33,300	179,613
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(14,934)	(14,934)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (161,247)	$ 18,366	$ 179,613

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Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Agencies, Boards and Commissions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Environmental Protection Agency			State Board of Education		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Motor fuel taxes						
Public utility taxes						
Federal government	$ 168,612	$ 98,693	$ (69,919)	$ 225,000	$ 172,143	$ (52,857)
Other	76,301	99,685	23,384	25,000	26,288	1,288
Less:						
Refunds						
Total revenues	244,913	198,378	(46,535)	250,000	198,431	(51,569)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education				275,000	241,036	(33,964)
General government	2,208	1,854	(354)			
Public protection and justice						
Natural resources and recreation	209,110	201,546	(7,564)			
Capital outlays	111	111	-			
Total expenditures	211,429	203,511	(7,918)	275,000	241,036	(33,964)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	33,484	(5,133)	(38,617)	(25,000)	(42,605)	(17,605)
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	25,000	25,000	-			
Operating transfers-out	(11)	(11)	-	(6)	(6)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	24,989	24,989	-	(6)	(6)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	58,473	19,856	(38,617)	(25,006)	(42,611)	(17,605)
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	151,154	151,154	-	37,725	37,725	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 209,627	$ 171,010	$ (38,617)	$ 12,719	$ (4,886)	$ (17,605)

Other Agencies, Boards, and Commissions			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 71,270	$ 64,690	$ (6,580)	$ 71,270	$ 64,690	$ (6,580)
94,500	108,730	14,230	94,500	108,730	14,230
			393,612	270,836	(122,776)
33,396	37,417	4,021	134,697	163,390	28,693
222	44	(178)	222	44	(178)
198,944	210,793	11,849	693,857	607,602	(86,255)
143,897	143,897	-	418,897	384,933	(33,964)
84,343	66,148	(18,195)	86,551	68,002	(18,549)
3,151	2,837	(314)	3,151	2,837	(314)
58,372	43,981	(14,391)	267,482	245,527	(21,955)
199	175	(24)	310	286	(24)
289,962	257,038	(32,924)	776,391	701,585	(74,806)
(91,018)	(46,245)	44,773	(82,534)	(93,983)	(11,449)
31,581	77,761	46,180	56,581	102,761	46,180
(43,020)	(43,020)	-	(43,037)	(43,037)	-
(11,439)	34,741	46,180	13,544	59,724	46,180
(102,457)	(11,504)	90,953	(68,990)	(34,259)	34,731
157,715	157,715	-	346,594	346,594	-
$ 55,258	$ 146,211	$ 90,953	$ 277,604	$ 312,335	$ 34,731

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - Environmental Protection Agency

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Water Pollution Control			Vehicle Inspection		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 168,612	$ 98,693	$ (69,919)			
Other	41,300	66,098	24,798	$ 35,001	$ 33,587	$ (1,414)
Total revenues	209,912	164,791	(45,121)	35,001	33,587	(1,414)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government				2,208	1,854	(354)
Natural resources and recreation	153,143	151,264	(1,879)	55,967	50,282	(5,685)
Capital outlays				111	111	-
Total expenditures	153,143	151,264	(1,879)	58,286	52,247	(6,039)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	56,769	13,527	(43,242)	(23,285)	(18,660)	4,625
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				25,000	25,000	-
Operating transfers-out				(11)	(11)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources				24,989	24,989	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	56,769	13,527	(43,242)	1,704	6,329	4,625
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	141,776	141,776	-	9,378	9,378	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 198,545	$ 155,303	$ (43,242)	$ 11,082	$ 15,707	$ 4,625

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 168,612	$ 98,693	$ (69,919)
76,301	99,685	23,384
244,913	198,378	(46,535)
2,208	1,854	(354)
209,110	201,546	(7,564)
111	111	-
211,429	203,511	(7,918)
33,484	(5,133)	(38,617)
25,000	25,000	-
(11)	(11)	-
24,989	24,989	-
58,473	19,856	(38,617)
151,154	151,154	-
$ 209,627	$ 171,010	$ (38,617)

State of Illinois

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Special State Funds - State Board of Education

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Special Education Medicaid Matching			School Technology Revolving Loan		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 225,000	$ 172,143	$ (52,857)			
Other				$ 25,000	$ 26,288	$ 1,288
Total revenues	225,000	172,143	(52,857)	25,000	26,288	1,288
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education	225,000	224,925	(75)	50,000	16,111	(33,889)
Total expenditures	225,000	224,925	(75)	50,000	16,111	(33,889)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(52,782)	(52,782)	(25,000)	10,177	35,177
OTHER (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-out	(6)	(6)	-			
Total other (uses) of financial resources	(6)	(6)	-			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other (uses) of financial resources	(6)	(52,788)	(52,782)	(25,000)	10,177	35,177
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	17,464	17,464	-	20,261	20,261	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 17,458	$ (35,324)	$ (52,782)	$ (4,739)	$ 30,438	$ 35,177

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
	$ 225,000	$ 172,143	$ (52,857)
	25,000	26,288	1,288
	250,000	198,431	(51,569)
	275,000	241,036	(33,964)
	275,000	241,036	(33,964)
	(25,000)	(42,605)	(17,605)
	(6)	(6)	-
	(6)	(6)	-
	(25,006)	(42,611)	(17,605)
	37,725	37,725	-
	$ 12,719	$ (4,886)	$ (17,605)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Special State Funds - Other Agencies, Boards and Commissions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Fire Marshal			Housing Development Authority		
	Underground Storage Tank			Illinois Affordable Housing		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Motor fuel taxes	$ 71,270	$ 64,690	$ (6,580)			
Public utility taxes						
Other	430	394	(36)	$ 32,966	$ 37,023	$ 4,057
Less:						
Refunds	222	44	(178)			
Total revenues	71,478	65,040	(6,438)	32,966	37,023	4,057
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education						
General government	711	700	(11)	51,650	34,613	(17,037)
Public protection and justice	3,151	2,837	(314)			
Natural resources and recreation	58,372	43,981	(14,391)			
Capital outlays	199	175	(24)			
Total expenditures	62,433	47,693	(14,740)	51,650	34,613	(17,037)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	9,045	17,347	8,302	(18,684)	2,410	21,094
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	-	17,326	17,326			
Operating transfers-out	(14,002)	(14,002)	-	(1)	(1)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(14,002)	3,324	17,326	(1)	(1)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(4,957)	20,671	25,628	(18,685)	2,409	21,094
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	48,383	48,383	-	37,112	37,112	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 43,426	$ 69,054	$ 25,628	$ 18,427	$ 39,521	$ 21,094

Capital Development Board			Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority					
School Infrastructure			Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority Improvement Bond			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
						$ 71,270	$ 64,690	$ (6,580)
$ 94,500	$ 108,730	$ 14,230				94,500	108,730	14,230
						33,396	37,417	4,021
						222	44	(178)
94,500	108,730	14,230				198,944	210,793	11,849
143,897	143,897	-				143,897	143,897	-
400	400	-	$ 31,582	$ 30,435	$ (1,147)	84,343	66,148	(18,195)
						3,151	2,837	(314)
						58,372	43,981	(14,391)
						199	175	(24)
144,297	144,297	-	31,582	30,435	(1,147)	289,962	257,038	(32,924)
(49,797)	(35,567)	14,230	(31,582)	(30,435)	1,147	(91,018)	(46,245)	44,773
-	30,000	30,000	31,581	30,435	(1,146)	31,581	77,761	46,180
(29,017)	(29,017)	-				(43,020)	(43,020)	-
(29,017)	983	30,000	31,581	30,435	(1,146)	(11,439)	34,741	46,180
(78,814)	(34,584)	44,230	(1)	-	1	(102,457)	(11,504)	90,953
72,220	72,220	-				157,715	157,715	-
$ (6,594)	$ 37,636	$ 44,230	$ (1)	$ -	$ 1	$ 55,258	$ 146,211	$ 90,953

Combining Schedule of Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Bond Financed Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Commerce and Community Affairs			Transportation		
	Build Illinois Bond					
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education	$ 3,675	$ 3,673	$ (2)			
General government	38,693	31,572	(7,121)			
Transportation	4,780	4,780	-	$ 123,392	$ 123,392	$ -
Public protection and justice						
Natural resources and recreation	12,157	12,157	-			
Capital outlays	492	492	-			
Total expenditures	59,797	52,674	(7,123)	123,392	123,392	-
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(59,797)	(52,674)	7,123	(123,392)	(123,392)	-
OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Proceeds from general obligation bond issues	-	126,340	126,340	52,000	238,482	186,482
Total other sources of financial resources	-	126,340	126,340	52,000	238,482	186,482
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources of financial resources	(59,797)	73,666	133,463	(71,392)	115,090	186,482
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	67,864	67,864	-	39,080	39,080	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 8,067	$ 141,530	$ 133,463	$ (32,312)	$ 154,170	$ 186,482

Capital Development Board			Other			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 356,844	$ 355,880	$ (964)				$ 360,519	$ 359,553	$ (966)
51,071	50,292	(779)	$ 5,480	$ 5,480	$ -	95,244	87,344	(7,900)
314	314	-				128,486	128,486	-
350	350	-				350	350	-
47,372	42,466	(4,906)	2,500	2,500	-	62,029	57,123	(4,906)
318,064	307,023	(11,041)				318,556	307,515	(11,041)
774,015	756,325	(17,690)	7,980	7,980	-	965,184	940,371	(24,813)
(774,015)	(756,325)	17,690	(7,980)	(7,980)	-	(965,184)	(940,371)	24,813
633,000	610,213	(22,787)	65,000	13,109	(51,891)	750,000	988,144	238,144
633,000	610,213	(22,787)	65,000	13,109	(51,891)	750,000	988,144	238,144
(141,015)	(146,112)	(5,097)	57,020	5,129	(51,891)	(215,184)	47,773	262,957
398,681	398,681	-	12,970	12,970	-	518,595	518,595	-
$ 257,666	$ 252,569	$ (5,097)	$ 69,990	$ 18,099	$ (51,891)	$ 303,411	$ 566,368	$ 262,957

State of Illinois

Combining Schedule of Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Bond Financed Funds - Department of Transportation

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Transportation Bond Series A			Transportation Bond Series B		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Transportation	$ 67,003	$ 67,003	$ -	$ 56,389	$ 56,389	$ -
Total expenditures	67,003	67,003	-	56,389	56,389	-
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(67,003)	(67,003)	-	(56,389)	(56,389)	-
OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Proceeds from general obligation bond issues	-	177,328	177,328	52,000	61,154	9,154
Total other sources of financial resources	-	177,328	177,328	52,000	61,154	9,154
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources of financial resources	(67,003)	110,325	177,328	(4,389)	4,765	9,154
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999				39,080	39,080	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (67,003)	$ 110,325	$ 177,328	$ 34,691	$ 43,845	$ 9,154

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 123,392	$ 123,392	$ -
123,392	123,392	-
(123,392)	(123,392)	-
52,000	238,482	186,482
52,000	238,482	186,482
(71,392)	115,090	186,482
39,080	39,080	-
$ (32,312)	$ 154,170	$ 186,482

Combining Schedule of Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Bond Financed Funds - Capital Development Board

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Capital Development			School Construction		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education	$ 60,455	$ 59,491	$ (964)	$ 296,389	$ 296,389	$ -
General government	51,071	50,292	(779)			
Transportation	314	314	-			
Public protection and justice	350	350	-			
Natural resources and recreation	47,372	42,466	(4,906)			
Capital outlays	318,064	307,023	(11,041)			
Total expenditures	477,626	459,936	(17,690)	296,389	296,389	-
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(477,626)	(459,936)	17,690	(296,389)	(296,389)	-
OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Proceeds from general obligation bond issues	383,000	291,288	(91,712)	250,000	318,925	68,925
Total other sources of financial resources	383,000	291,288	(91,712)	250,000	318,925	68,925
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources of financial resources	(94,626)	(168,648)	(74,022)	(46,389)	22,536	68,925
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	315,201	315,201	-	83,480	83,480	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2000	$ 220,575	$ 146,553	$ (74,022)	$ 37,091	$ 106,016	$ 68,925

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$	356,844	$ 355,880	$ (964)
	51,071	50,292	(779)
	314	314	-
	350	350	-
	47,372	42,466	(4,906)
	318,064	307,023	(11,041)
	774,015	756,325	(17,690)
	(774,015)	(756,325)	17,690
	633,000	610,213	(22,787)
	633,000	610,213	(22,787)
	(141,015)	(146,112)	(5,097)
	398,681	398,681	-
$	257,666	$ 252,569	$ (5,097)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Debt Service Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Build Illinois Bond, Retirement and Interest			General Obligations Bond, Retirement and Interest		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government				$ 340	$ 60	$ (280)
Other	$ 150	$ 625	$ 475	20,503	20,087	(416)
Total revenues	150	625	475	20,843	20,147	(696)
EXPENDITURES:						
Debt service:						
Principal	243,413	243,413	-	1,000	1,000	-
Interest				723,893	716,143	(7,750)
Total expenditures	243,413	243,413	-	724,893	717,143	(7,750)
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(243,263)	(242,788)	475	(704,050)	(696,996)	7,054
OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	229,922	242,937	13,015	669,627	691,886	22,259
Total other sources of financial resources	229,922	242,937	13,015	669,627	691,886	22,259
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources of financial resources	(13,341)	149	13,490	(34,423)	(5,110)	29,313
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	1,705	1,705	-	445,246	445,246	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (11,636)	$ 1,854	$ 13,490	$ 410,823	$ 440,136	$ 29,313

Other			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
			$ 340	$ 60	$ (280)
$ 250	$ 446	$ 196	20,903	21,158	255
250	446	196	21,243	21,218	(25)
14,919	13,876	(1,043)	259,332	258,289	(1,043)
			723,893	716,143	(7,750)
14,919	13,876	(1,043)	983,225	974,432	(8,793)
(14,669)	(13,430)	1,239	(961,982)	(953,214)	8,768
14,429	14,429	-	913,978	949,252	35,274
14,429	14,429	-	913,978	949,252	35,274
(240)	999	1,239	(48,004)	(3,962)	44,042
14,868	14,868	-	461,819	461,819	-
$ 14,628	$ 15,867	$ 1,239	$ 413,815	$ 457,857	$ 44,042

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Federal Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Code Departments			Agencies, Boards & Commissions		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 1,119,860	$ 1,078,769	$ (41,091)	$ 1,362,062	$ 1,175,602	$ (186,460)
Other	113,312	87,000	(26,312)	14	165	151
Less:						
Refunds	2,335	291	(2,044)			
Total revenues	1,230,837	1,165,478	(65,359)	1,362,076	1,175,767	(186,309)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services	737,546	646,058	(91,488)			
Education				1,294,752	1,052,068	(242,684)
General government	567,052	262,115	(304,937)			
Transportation	75,840	75,840	-			
Social assistance	327,547	199,948	(127,599)			
Public protection and justice				94,891	44,196	(50,695)
Natural resources and recreation				43,365	27,510	(15,855)
Capital outlays	8,632	2,851	(5,781)	2,003	1,310	(693)
Total expenditures	1,716,617	1,186,812	(529,805)	1,435,011	1,125,084	(309,927)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(485,780)	(21,334)	464,446	(72,935)	50,683	123,618
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	84	48,853	48,769			
Operating transfers-out	(858)	(858)	-			
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(774)	47,995	48,769			
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(2,791)	(2,791)	-	(34)	(34)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(489,345)	23,870	513,215	(72,969)	50,649	123,618
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as previously reported	(35,895)	(35,895)	-	(112,493)	(112,493)	-
Reclassifications between budgetary/nonbudgetary funds-net						
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999, as reclassified	(35,895)	(35,895)	-	(112,493)	(112,493)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (525,240)	$ (12,025)	$ 513,215	$ (185,462)	$ (61,844)	$ 123,618

Other			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 224,314	$ 188,856	$ (35,458)	$ 2,706,236	$ 2,443,227	$ (263,009)
18,949	17,898	(1,051)	132,275	105,063	(27,212)
505	62	(443)	2,840	353	(2,487)
242,758	206,692	(36,066)	2,835,671	2,547,937	(287,734)
71,100	48,492	(22,608)	808,646	694,550	(114,096)
116,178	28,937	(87,241)	1,410,930	1,081,005	(329,925)
66,167	38,849	(27,318)	633,219	300,964	(332,255)
12,485	12,485	-	88,325	88,325	-
36,943	14,142	(22,801)	364,490	214,090	(150,400)
190,487	50,067	(140,420)	285,378	94,263	(191,115)
22,155	13,574	(8,581)	65,520	41,084	(24,436)
744	654	(90)	11,379	4,815	(6,564)
516,259	207,200	(309,059)	3,667,887	2,519,096	(1,148,791)
(273,501)	(508)	272,993	(832,216)	28,841	861,057
975	11,392	10,417	1,059	60,245	59,186
(294)	(294)	-	(1,152)	(1,152)	-
681	11,098	10,417	(93)	59,093	59,186
(1,118)	(1,118)	-	(3,943)	(3,943)	-
(273,938)	9,472	283,410	(836,252)	83,991	920,243
27,034	27,034	-	(121,354)	(121,354)	-
1,230	1,230	-	1,230	1,230	-
28,264	28,264	-	(120,124)	(120,124)	-
$ (245,674)	$ 37,736	$ 283,410	$ (956,376)	$ (36,133)	$ 920,243

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Federal Trust Funds - Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Commerce and Community Affairs			Human Services		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 291,470	$ 270,641	$ (20,829)	$ 452,970	$ 476,606	$ 23,636
Other	337	37	(300)	62,474	59,070	(3,404)
Less:						
Refunds	1,720	291	(1,429)	240	-	(240)
Total revenues	290,087	270,387	(19,700)	515,204	535,676	20,472
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services				609,343	548,570	(60,773)
General government	567,052	262,115	(304,937)			
Transportation						
Social assistance				119,164	22,096	(97,068)
Capital outlays	82	42	(40)	4,699	578	(4,121)
Total expenditures	567,134	262,157	(304,977)	733,206	571,244	(161,962)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(277,047)	8,230	285,277	(218,002)	(35,568)	182,434
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				84	48,853	48,769
Operating transfers-out	(858)	(858)	-			
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(858)	(858)	-	84	48,853	48,769
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts				(2,655)	(2,655)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(277,905)	7,372	285,277	(220,573)	10,630	231,203
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(14,814)	(14,814)	-	(23,497)	(23,497)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (292,719)	$ (7,442)	$ 285,277	$ (244,070)	$ (12,867)	$ 231,203

Other Code Departments			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 375,420	$ 331,522	$ (43,898)	$ 1,119,860	$ 1,078,769	$ (41,091)
50,501	27,893	(22,608)	113,312	87,000	(26,312)
375	-	(375)	2,335	291	(2,044)
425,546	359,415	(66,131)	1,230,837	1,165,478	(65,359)
128,203	97,488	(30,715)	737,546	646,058	(91,488)
			567,052	262,115	(304,937)
75,840	75,840	-	75,840	75,840	-
208,383	177,852	(30,531)	327,547	199,948	(127,599)
3,851	2,231	(1,620)	8,632	2,851	(5,781)
416,277	353,411	(62,866)	1,716,617	1,186,812	(529,805)
9,269	6,004	(3,265)	(485,780)	(21,334)	464,446
			84	48,853	48,769
			(858)	(858)	-
			(774)	47,995	48,769
(136)	(136)	-	(2,791)	(2,791)	-
9,133	5,868	(3,265)	(489,345)	23,870	513,215
2,416	2,416	-	(35,895)	(35,895)	-
$ 11,549	$ 8,284	$ (3,265)	$ (525,240)	$ (12,025)	$ 513,215

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Federal Trust Funds - Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant			Community Services Block Grant		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 70,390	$ 72,541	$ 2,151	$ 22,000	$ 25,196	$ 3,196
Other						
Less:						
Refunds	600	143	(457)	170	3	(167)
Total revenues	69,790	72,398	2,608	21,830	25,193	3,363
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	122,215	74,395	(47,820)	45,842	26,305	(19,537)
Capital outlays	20	19	(1)	8	7	(1)
Total expenditures	122,235	74,414	(47,821)	45,850	26,312	(19,538)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(52,445)	(2,016)	50,429	(24,020)	(1,119)	22,901
OTHER (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-out						
Total other (uses) of financial resources						
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other (uses) of financial resources	(52,445)	(2,016)	50,429	(24,020)	(1,119)	22,901
Budgetary fund (deficits), July 1, 1999	(1,307)	(1,307)	-	(423)	(423)	-
BUDGETARY FUND (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (53,752)	$ (3,323)	$ 50,429	$ (24,443)	$ (1,542)	$ 22,901

Community Development/ Small Cities Block Grant			Job Training Partnership			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 69,060	$ 46,012	$ (23,048)	$ 130,020	$ 126,892	$ (3,128)	$ 291,470	$ 270,641	$ (20,829)
306	25	(281)	31	12	(19)	337	37	(300)
300	6	(294)	650	139	(511)	1,720	291	(1,429)
69,066	46,031	(23,035)	129,401	126,765	(2,636)	290,087	270,387	(19,700)
163,004	44,399	(118,605)	235,991	117,016	(118,975)	567,052	262,115	(304,937)
14	12	(2)	40	4	(36)	82	42	(40)
163,018	44,411	(118,607)	236,031	117,020	(119,011)	567,134	262,157	(304,977)
(93,952)	1,620	95,572	(106,630)	9,745	116,375	(277,047)	8,230	285,277
(25)	(25)	-	(833)	(833)	-	(858)	(858)	-
(25)	(25)	-	(833)	(833)	-	(858)	(858)	-
(93,977)	1,595	95,572	(107,463)	8,912	116,375	(277,905)	7,372	285,277
(2,091)	(2,091)	-	(10,993)	(10,993)	-	(14,814)	(14,814)	-
$ (96,068)	$ (496)	$ 95,572	$ (118,456)	$ (2,081)	$ 116,375	$ (292,719)	$ (7,442)	$ 285,277

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Federal Trust Funds - Department of Human Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Vocational Rehabilitation			DHS Special Purpose Trust		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 104,502	$ 111,520	$ 7,018	$ 82,594	$ 80,543	$ (2,051)
Other	981	473	(508)	20	587	567
Less:						
Refunds	5	-	(5)			
Total revenues	105,478	111,993	6,515	82,614	81,130	(1,484)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services	125,353	114,453	(10,900)	106,161	101,691	(4,470)
Social assistance				119,164	22,096	(97,068)
Capital outlays	2,031	357	(1,674)	1	-	(1)
Total expenditures	127,384	114,810	(12,574)	225,326	123,787	(101,539)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(21,906)	(2,817)	19,089	(142,712)	(42,657)	100,055
OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				-	48,853	48,853
Total other sources of financial resources				-	48,853	48,853
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(202)	(202)	-	(2,453)	(2,453)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(22,108)	(3,019)	19,089	(145,165)	3,743	148,908
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	3,736	3,736	-	1,568	1,568	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (18,372)	$ 717	$ 19,089	$ (143,597)	$ 5,311	$ 148,908

Old Age Survivors Insurance			DHS Federal Projects			USDA Women, Infants & Children		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 61,540	$ 54,342	$ (7,198)	$ 30,440	$ 47,157	$ 16,717	$ 154,394	$ 162,621	$ 8,227
2	-	(2)	150	1,639	1,489	61,321	56,371	(4,950)
			25	-	(25)	200	-	(200)
61,542	54,342	(7,200)	30,565	48,796	18,231	215,515	218,992	3,477
69,163	53,666	(15,497)	59,418	41,442	(17,976)	216,906	208,925	(7,981)
1,820	9	(1,811)	568	10	(558)	279	202	(77)
70,983	53,675	(17,308)	59,986	41,452	(18,534)	217,185	209,127	(8,058)
(9,441)	667	10,108	(29,421)	7,344	36,765	(1,670)	9,865	11,535
			84	-	(84)			
			84	-	(84)			
(9,441)	667	10,108	(29,337)	7,344	36,681	(1,670)	9,865	11,535
(3,217)	(3,217)	-	(8,527)	(8,527)	-	(18,368)	(18,368)	-
$ (12,658)	$ (2,550)	$ 10,108	$ (37,864)	$ (1,183)	$ 36,681	$ (20,038)	$ (8,503)	$ 11,535

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
Federal Trust Funds - Department of Human Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant			Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 19,500	$ 20,423	$ 923	$ 452,970	$ 476,606	$ 23,636
Other				62,474	59,070	(3,404)
Less:						
Refunds	10	-	(10)	240	-	(240)
Total revenues	19,490	20,423	933	515,204	535,676	20,472
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services	32,342	28,393	(3,949)	609,343	548,570	(60,773)
Social assistance				119,164	22,096	(97,068)
Capital outlays				4,699	578	(4,121)
Total expenditures	32,342	28,393	(3,949)	733,206	571,244	(161,962)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(12,852)	(7,970)	4,882	(218,002)	(35,568)	182,434
OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				84	48,853	48,769
Total other sources of financial resources				84	48,853	48,769
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts				(2,655)	(2,655)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(12,852)	(7,970)	4,882	(220,573)	10,630	231,203
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	1,311	1,311	-	(23,497)	(23,497)	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (11,541)	$ (6,659)	$ 4,882	$ (244,070)	$ (12,867)	$ 231,203

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Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Federal Trust Funds - Other Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Employment Security			Transportation		
	Title III Social Security & Employment Service			Federal/Local Airport		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 165,000	$ 174,964	$ 9,964	$ 90,000	$ 57,786	$ (32,214)
Other	10,000	8,584	(1,416)	40,000	19,302	(20,698)
Less:						
Refunds	300	-	(300)			
Total revenues	174,700	183,548	8,848	130,000	77,088	(52,912)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services						
Transportation				75,840	75,840	-
Social assistance	208,383	177,852	(30,531)			
Capital outlays	2,475	1,506	(969)			
Total expenditures	210,858	179,358	(31,500)	75,840	75,840	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(36,158)	4,190	40,348	54,160	1,248	(52,912)
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts						
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and budgetary funds-non-budgeted accounts	(36,158)	4,190	40,348	54,160	1,248	(52,912)
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	12,473	12,473	-	2,355	2,355	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (23,685)	$ 16,663	$ 40,348	$ 56,515	$ 3,603	$ (52,912)

Aging Services for Older Americans			Public Health Public Health Services			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 49,920	$ 45,733	$ (4,187)	$ 70,500	$ 53,039	$ (17,461)	$ 375,420	$ 331,522	$ (43,898)
1	-	(1)	500	7	(493)	50,501	27,893	(22,608)
			75	-	(75)	375	-	(375)
49,921	45,733	(4,188)	70,925	53,046	(17,879)	425,546	359,415	(66,131)
52,599	47,905	(4,694)	75,604	49,583	(26,021)	128,203	97,488	(30,715)
						75,840	75,840	-
						208,383	177,852	(30,531)
1	1	-	1,375	724	(651)	3,851	2,231	(1,620)
52,600	47,906	(4,694)	76,979	50,307	(26,672)	416,277	353,411	(62,866)
(2,679)	(2,173)	506	(6,054)	2,739	8,793	9,269	6,004	(3,265)
(136)	(136)	-				(136)	(136)	-
(2,815)	(2,309)	506	(6,054)	2,739	8,793	9,133	5,868	(3,265)
(5,884)	(5,884)	-	(6,528)	(6,528)	-	2,416	2,416	-
$ (8,699)	$ (8,193)	$ 506	$ (12,582)	$ (3,789)	$ 8,793	$ 11,549	$ 8,284	$ (3,265)

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Federal Trust Funds - Agencies, Boards and Commissions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Board of Education			Environmental Protection Agency U. S. Environmental Protection		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 1,281,746	$ 1,106,272	$ (175,474)	$ 46,016	$ 26,689	$ (19,327)
Other	-	40	40	14	125	111
Total revenues	1,281,746	1,106,312	(175,434)	46,030	26,814	(19,216)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education	1,294,752	1,052,068	(242,684)			
Public protection and justice						
Natural resources and recreation				43,365	27,510	(15,855)
Capital outlays	805	566	(239)	1,198	744	(454)
Total expenditures	1,295,557	1,052,634	(242,923)	44,563	28,254	(16,309)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(13,811)	53,678	67,489	1,467	(1,440)	(2,907)
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(34)	(34)	-			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(13,845)	53,644	67,489	1,467	(1,440)	(2,907)
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(112,181)	(112,181)	-	3,355	3,355	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (126,026)	$ (58,537)	$ 67,489	$ 4,822	$ 1,915	$ (2,907)

Criminal Justice Information Authority					
Criminal Justice Trust			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 34,300	$ 42,641	$ 8,341	$ 1,362,062	$ 1,175,602	$ (186,460)
			14	165	151
34,300	42,641	8,341	1,362,076	1,175,767	(186,309)
			1,294,752	1,052,068	(242,684)
94,891	44,196	(50,695)	94,891	44,196	(50,695)
			43,365	27,510	(15,855)
			2,003	1,310	(693)
94,891	44,196	(50,695)	1,435,011	1,125,084	(309,927)
(60,591)	(1,555)	59,036	(72,935)	50,683	123,618
			(34)	(34)	-
(60,591)	(1,555)	59,036	(72,969)	50,649	123,618
(3,667)	(3,667)	-	(112,493)	(112,493)	-
$ (64,258)	$ (5,222)	$ 59,036	$ (185,462)	$ (61,844)	$ 123,618

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Federal Trust Funds - State Board of Education

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	S.B.E. Federal Department of Agriculture			S.B.E. Federal Department of Education		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government	$ 386,350	$ 339,137	$ (47,213)	$ 895,396	$ 767,135	$ (128,261)
Other				-	40	40
Total revenues	386,350	339,137	(47,213)	895,396	767,175	(128,221)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education	391,148	308,335	(82,813)	903,604	743,733	(159,871)
Capital outlays	253	236	(17)	552	330	(222)
Total expenditures	391,401	308,571	(82,830)	904,156	744,063	(160,093)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,051)	30,566	35,617	(8,760)	23,112	31,872
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(22)	(22)	-	(12)	(12)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(5,073)	30,544	35,617	(8,772)	23,100	31,872
Budgetary fund (deficits), July 1, 1999	(50,263)	(50,263)	-	(61,918)	(61,918)	-
BUDGETARY FUND (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (55,336)	$ (19,719)	$ 35,617	$ (70,690)	$ (38,818)	$ 31,872

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 1,281,746	$ 1,106,272	$ (175,474)
-	40	40
1,281,746	1,106,312	(175,434)
1,294,752	1,052,068	(242,684)
805	566	(239)
1,295,557	1,052,634	(242,923)
(13,811)	53,678	67,489
(34)	(34)	-
(13,845)	53,644	67,489
(112,181)	(112,181)	-
$ (126,026)	$ (58,537)	$ 67,489

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Revolving Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services			Corrections Working Capital		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Other	$ 230,956	$ 227,002	$ (3,954)	$ 44,992	$ 52,738	$ 7,746
Less:						
Refunds	8,060	1	(8,059)	34	34	-
Total revenues	222,896	227,001	4,105	44,958	52,704	7,746
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Education						
General government	291,244	257,542	(33,702)			
Transportation						
Public protection and justice				50,712	46,711	(4,001)
Capital outlays	1,284	984	(300)	2,907	1,810	(1,097)
Total expenditures	292,528	258,526	(34,002)	53,619	48,521	(5,098)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(69,632)	(31,525)	38,107	(8,661)	4,183	12,844
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in	462	1,482	1,020			
Operating transfers-out	(11)	(11)	-	(39)	(39)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	451	1,471	1,020	(39)	(39)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(69,181)	(30,054)	39,127	(8,700)	4,144	12,844
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	41,200	41,200	-	5,472	5,472	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (27,981)	$ 11,146	$ 39,127	$ (3,228)	$ 9,616	$ 12,844

Other			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 4,167	$ 4,235	$ 68	$ 280,115	$ 283,975	$ 3,860
10	5	(5)	8,104	40	(8,064)
4,157	4,230	73	272,011	283,935	11,924
5,695	3,147	(2,548)	296,939	260,689	(36,250)
1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-
			50,712	46,711	(4,001)
146	1	(145)	4,337	2,795	(1,542)
6,841	4,148	(2,693)	352,988	311,195	(41,793)
(2,684)	82	2,766	(80,977)	(27,260)	53,717
			462	1,482	1,020
			(50)	(50)	-
			412	1,432	1,020
(2,684)	82	2,766	(80,565)	(25,828)	54,737
1,510	1,510	-	48,182	48,182	-
$ (1,174)	$ 1,592	$ 2,766	$ (32,383)	$ 22,354	$ 54,737

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Revolving Funds - Department of Central Management Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	State Garage			Statistical Services		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Other	$ 33,129	$ 32,968	$ (161)	$ 67,200	$ 73,875	$ 6,675
Less:						
Refunds	10	1	(9)	8,000	-	(8,000)
Total revenues	33,119	32,967	(152)	59,200	73,875	14,675
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	36,283	32,743	(3,540)	112,486	93,878	(18,608)
Capital outlays	1,046	794	(252)	106	102	(4)
Total expenditures	37,329	33,537	(3,792)	112,592	93,980	(18,612)
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(4,210)	(570)	3,640	(53,392)	(20,105)	33,287
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in				462	1,482	1,020
Operating transfers-out	(2)	(2)	-	(3)	(3)	-
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(2)	(2)	-	459	1,479	1,020
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures and other sources (uses) of financial resources	(4,212)	(572)	3,640	(52,933)	(18,626)	34,307
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(4,634)	(4,634)	-	30,681	30,681	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (8,846)	$ (5,206)	$ 3,640	$ (22,252)	$ 12,055	$ 34,307

Communications			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 130,627	$ 120,159	$ (10,468)	$ 230,956	$ 227,002	$ (3,954)
50	-	(50)	8,060	1	(8,059)
130,577	120,159	(10,418)	222,896	227,001	4,105
142,475	130,921	(11,554)	291,244	257,542	(33,702)
132	88	(44)	1,284	984	(300)
142,607	131,009	(11,598)	292,528	258,526	(34,002)
(12,030)	(10,850)	1,180	(69,632)	(31,525)	38,107
			462	1,482	1,020
(6)	(6)	-	(11)	(11)	-
(6)	(6)	-	451	1,471	1,020
(12,036)	(10,856)	1,180	(69,181)	(30,054)	39,127
15,153	15,153	-	41,200	41,200	-
$ 3,117	$ 4,297	$ 1,180	$ (27,981)	$ 11,146	$ 39,127

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
State Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Code Departments			State Board of Education Early Intervention Service Revolving		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Sales taxes	$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -			
Motor fuel taxes	27,506	27,506	-			
Federal government	77,659	61,167	(16,492)	$ 400	$ 5,000	$ 4,600
Other	427,728	581,696	153,968	514	28,290	27,776
Less:						
Refunds						
Total revenues	920,950	1,058,426	137,476	914	33,290	32,376
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Health and social services				35,000	34,616	(384)
Education						
General government	162,612	144,749	(17,863)			
Social assistance	191,801	155,225	(36,576)			
Public protection and justice						
Natural resources and recreation						
Capital outlays	2,277	1,248	(1,029)			
Total expenditures	356,690	301,222	(55,468)	35,000	34,616	(384)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	564,260	757,204	192,944	(34,086)	(1,326)	32,760
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-in						
Operating transfers-out	(99,651)	(99,651)	-			
Total other sources (uses) of financial resources	(99,651)	(99,651)	-			
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(600,903)	(600,903)	-			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other sources (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(136,294)	56,650	192,944	(34,086)	(1,326)	32,760
Budgetary fund balances July 1, 1999, as previously reported	51,675	51,675	-	2,905	2,905	-
Reclassifications between budgetary-nonbudgetary funds-net						
Budgetary fund balances July 1, 1999 as reclassified	51,675	51,675	-	2,905	2,905	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (84,619)	$ 108,325	$ 192,944	$ (31,181)	$ 1,579	$ 32,760

Student Assistance Commission									
ISAC Student Loan			Other			Total			
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	
						$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -	
						27,506	27,506	-	
$ 125,000	$ 22,717	$ (102,283)	$ 28,445	$ 14,821	$ (13,624)	231,504	103,705	(127,799)	
45,000	91,246	46,246	19,446	41,103	21,657	492,688	742,335	249,647	
1,300	1,290	(10)				1,300	1,290	(10)	
168,700	112,673	(56,027)	47,891	55,924	8,033	1,138,455	1,260,313	121,858	
			18,473	5,424	(13,049)	53,473	40,040	(13,433)	
199,495	117,673	(81,822)	1,243	70	(1,173)	200,738	117,743	(82,995)	
			28,184	14,909	(13,275)	190,796	159,658	(31,138)	
			200	-	(200)	192,001	155,225	(36,776)	
			3,575	2,433	(1,142)	3,575	2,433	(1,142)	
			4,722	1,761	(2,961)	4,722	1,761	(2,961)	
469	461	(8)	14	13	(1)	2,760	1,722	(1,038)	
199,964	118,134	(81,830)	56,411	24,610	(31,801)	648,065	478,582	(169,483)	
(31,264)	(5,461)	25,803	(8,520)	31,314	39,834	490,390	781,731	291,341	
			5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	
(10,255)	(10,255)	-	(6,930)	(6,930)	-	(116,836)	(116,836)	-	
(10,255)	(10,255)	-	(1,930)	(1,930)	-	(111,836)	(111,836)	-	
			(21,859)	(21,859)	-	(622,762)	(622,762)	-	
(41,519)	(15,716)	25,803	(32,309)	7,525	39,834	(244,208)	47,133	291,341	
90,397	90,397	-	7,004	7,004	-	151,981	151,981	-	
			4,755	4,755	-	4,755	4,755	-	
90,397	90,397	-	11,759	11,759	-	156,736	156,736	-	
$ 48,878	$ 74,681	$ 25,803	$ (20,550)	$ 19,284	$ 39,834	$ (87,472)	$ 203,869	$ 291,341	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
State Trust Funds - Code Departments

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Central Management Services			Public Aid		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Sales taxes						
Motor fuel taxes						
Federal government	$ 1,310	$ 791	$ (519)	$ 76,349	$ 60,376	$ (15,973)
Other	141,192	138,406	(2,786)	285,312	442,066	156,754
Total revenues	142,502	139,197	(3,305)	361,661	502,442	140,781
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	160,166	142,355	(17,811)	1,568	1,525	(43)
Social assistance				191,801	155,225	(36,576)
Capital outlays	18	9	(9)	2,259	1,239	(1,020)
Total expenditures	160,184	142,364	(17,820)	195,628	157,989	(37,639)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(17,682)	(3,167)	14,515	166,033	344,453	178,420
OTHER (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-out	(14)	(14)	-	(99,637)	(99,637)	-
Total other (uses) of financial resources	(14)	(14)	-	(99,637)	(99,637)	-
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts				(191,031)	(191,031)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(17,696)	(3,181)	14,515	(124,635)	53,785	178,420
Budgetary fund balances (deficits), July 1, 1999	(8,742)	(8,742)	-	23,872	23,872	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (26,438)	$ (11,923)	$ 14,515	$ (100,763)	$ 77,657	$ 178,420

Revenue			Total		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -	$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -
27,506	27,506	-	27,506	27,506	-
			77,659	61,167	(16,492)
1,224	1,224	-	427,728	581,696	153,968
416,787	416,787	-	920,950	1,058,426	137,476
878	869	(9)	162,612	144,749	(17,863)
			191,801	155,225	(36,576)
			2,277	1,248	(1,029)
878	869	(9)	356,690	301,222	(55,468)
415,909	415,918	9	564,260	757,204	192,944
			(99,651)	(99,651)	-
			(99,651)	(99,651)	-
(409,872)	(409,872)	-	(600,903)	(600,903)	-
6,037	6,046	9	(136,294)	56,650	192,944
36,545	36,545	-	51,675	51,675	-
$ 42,582	$ 42,591	$ 9	$ (84,619)	$ 108,325	$ 192,944

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
State Trust Funds - Department of Central Management Services

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government Health Insurance Reserve			Group Insurance Premium		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government				$ 1,310	$ 791	$ (519)
Other	$ 76,279	$ 72,149	$ (4,130)	64,913	66,257	1,344
Total revenues	76,279	72,149	(4,130)	66,223	67,048	825
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	85,166	73,721	(11,445)	75,000	68,634	(6,366)
Capital outlays	18	9	(9)			
Total expenditures	85,184	73,730	(11,454)	75,000	68,634	(6,366)
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(8,905)	(1,581)	7,324	(8,777)	(1,586)	7,191
OTHER (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-out	(6)	(6)	-	(8)	(8)	-
Total other (uses) of financial resources	(6)	(6)	-	(8)	(8)	-
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures and other (uses) of financial resources	(8,911)	(1,587)	7,324	(8,785)	(1,594)	7,191
Budgetary fund (deficits), July 1, 1999	(3,680)	(3,680)	-	(5,062)	(5,062)	-
BUDGETARY FUND (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ (12,591)	$ (5,267)	$ 7,324	$ (13,847)	$ (6,656)	$ 7,191

	Total		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
	$ 1,310	$ 791	$ (519)
	141,192	138,406	(2,786)
	142,502	139,197	(3,305)
	160,166	142,355	(17,811)
	18	9	(9)
	160,184	142,364	(17,820)
	(17,682)	(3,167)	14,515
	(14)	(14)	-
	(14)	(14)	-
	(17,696)	(3,181)	14,515
	(8,742)	(8,742)	-
	$ (26,438)	$ (11,923)	$ 14,515

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
State Trust Funds - Department of Public Aid

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Aid Recoveries Trust			Child Support Enforcement Trust		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Federal government				$ 76,349	$ 60,376	$ (15,973)
Other	$ 215,311	$ 215,311	$ -	70,001	226,755	156,754
Total revenues	215,311	215,311	-	146,350	287,131	140,781
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government				1,568	1,525	(43)
Social assistance	12,472	7,136	(5,336)	179,329	148,089	(31,240)
Capital outlays	458	413	(45)	1,801	826	(975)
Total expenditures	12,930	7,549	(5,381)	182,698	150,440	(32,258)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	202,381	207,762	5,381	(36,348)	136,691	173,039
OTHER (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES:						
Operating transfers-out	(99,637)	(99,637)	-			
Total other (uses) of financial resources	(99,637)	(99,637)	-			
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(97,938)	(97,938)	-	(93,093)	(93,093)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures, other (uses) of financial resources and budgetary funds, non-budgeted accounts	4,806	10,187	5,381	(129,441)	43,598	173,039
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	21,388	21,388	-	2,484	2,484	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30, 2000	$ 26,194	$ 31,575	$ 5,381	$ (126,957)	$ 46,082	$ 173,039

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 76,349	$ 60,376	$ (15,973)
285,312	442,066	156,754
361,661	502,442	140,781
1,568	1,525	(43)
191,801	155,225	(36,576)
2,259	1,239	(1,020)
195,628	157,989	(37,639)
166,033	344,453	178,420
(99,637)	(99,637)	-
(99,637)	(99,637)	-
(191,031)	(191,031)	-
(124,635)	53,785	178,420
23,872	23,872	-
$ (100,763)	$ 77,657	$ 178,420

State of Illinois

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources and Changes in Budgetary Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)

State Trust Funds - Department of Revenue

For the Year Ended June 30, 2000 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Home Rule Municipal ROT			County Option Motor Fuel Tax		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
REVENUES:						
Sales taxes	$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -			
Motor fuel taxes				$ 27,506	$ 27,506	$ -
Other	1,040	1,040	-	184	184	-
Total revenues	389,097	389,097	-	27,690	27,690	-
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	343	343	-	535	526	(9)
Total expenditures	343	343	-	535	526	(9)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	388,754	388,754	-	27,155	27,164	9
Budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	(383,322)	(383,322)	-	(26,550)	(26,550)	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures and budgetary funds-nonbudgeted accounts	5,432	5,432	-	605	614	9
Budgetary fund balances, July 1, 1999	31,525	31,525	-	5,020	5,020	-
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES JUNE 30, 2000	$ 36,957	$ 36,957	$ -	$ 5,625	$ 5,634	$ 9

	Total	
Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over (Under)
$ 388,057	$ 388,057	$ -
27,506	27,506	-
1,224	1,224	-
416,787	416,787	-
878	869	(9)
878	869	(9)
415,909	415,918	9
(409,872)	(409,872)	-
6,037	6,046	9
36,545	36,545	-
$ 42,582	$ 42,591	$ 9

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STATISTICAL AND ECONOMIC SECTION

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Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Sources and Uses of Financial Resources - GAAP Basis All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands)

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
REVENUES					
Income taxes	$ 9,675,448	$ 9,250,492	$ 8,810,664	$ 7,931,647	$ 7,350,286
Sales taxes	8,209,197	7,688,996	7,167,852	6,823,157	6,520,321
Motor fuel taxes	1,342,733	1,306,238	1,287,585	1,231,754	1,197,288
Public utility taxes	1,492,889	1,437,604	1,207,894	1,092,681	1,047,020
Other taxes	3,314,767	3,121,697	2,774,555	2,854,650	2,901,397
Federal government	10,139,165	9,355,944	8,950,849	8,909,679	8,409,885
Licenses and fees	1,526,711	1,156,885	1,093,463	1,078,001	1,020,758
Interest and other investment income	647,980	586,270	421,478	359,404	351,718
Other	2,065,411	1,458,372	1,551,962	1,395,495	1,099,356
Total revenues	38,414,301	35,362,498	33,266,302	31,676,468	29,898,029
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Health and social services	12,310,235	10,891,395	9,963,460	9,289,837	8,732,071
Education	8,667,910	7,540,069	6,785,608	6,131,774	5,752,793
General government	6,808,005	5,988,951	5,565,134	4,986,851	4,917,335
Social assistance	2,675,866	3,233,091	3,539,969	3,873,387	4,131,674
Transportation	3,290,098	2,566,850	2,649,178	2,697,520	2,627,170
Public protection and justice	2,011,188	1,899,057	1,678,187	1,613,345	1,481,413
Natural resources and recreation	514,687	452,290	414,082	418,567	364,848
Debt service:					
Principal	529,512	531,373	522,953	501,299	456,350
Interest	447,467	432,128	443,161	442,578	433,587
Capital outlays	544,757	344,516	342,900	374,703	366,518
Total expenditures	37,799,725	33,879,720	31,904,632	30,329,861	29,263,759
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	614,576	1,482,778	1,361,670	1,346,607	634,270
OTHER SOURCES (USES) OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES					
Proceeds from notes and general/special obligation bond issues	988,143	661,539	597,428	406,473	728,944
Proceeds from general/special obligation refunding bond issues	5,470,623	173,179	308,738	84,803	318,040
Operating transfers-in	174	6,382,561	4,545,916	4,460,454	4,395,048
Operating transfers from component units	(4,934,893)	15	247	777	18
Operating transfers-out	(1,420,116)	(5,866,140)	(4,040,335)	(3,876,480)	(3,790,475)
Operating transfers to component units		(1,572,189)	(1,492,592)	(1,423,032)	(1,402,746)
Capital lease financing	18,187	23,667	11,990	19,249	26,411
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent		(173,179)	(308,738)	(84,803)	(318,040)
Proceeds from certificates of participation	34,155				90,052
Proceeds from certificates of participation refunding					
Net other sources (uses) of financial resources	156,273	(370,547)	(377,346)	(412,559)	47,252
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures and net other sources (uses) of financial resources	$ 770,849	$ 1,112,231	$ 984,324	$ 934,048	$ 681,522

1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
$ 6,862,484	$ 6,341,405	$ 5,927,379	$ 5,645,604	$ 5,472,105
6,271,692	5,984,237	5,514,941	5,183,617	5,263,439
1,154,482	1,098,820	1,056,565	1,032,741	1,020,294
985,016	1,011,616	970,740	952,493	927,745
3,266,077	3,110,413	2,739,100	1,972,536	1,903,844
8,639,857	8,404,474	8,078,948	7,075,372	5,583,518
1,001,099	996,453	1,144,715	1,317,403	839,862
311,898	202,119	171,410	254,302	339,960
1,035,374	1,308,394	552,133	470,987	416,791
29,527,979	28,457,931	26,155,931	23,905,055	21,767,558
8,623,643	2 7,855,039	7,387,137	6,369,477	5,117,272
5,395,845	5,128,035	4,857,626	4,679,110	4,667,968
4,571,183	4,417,418	4,182,189	3,967,119	4,147,658
3,995,466	4,698,546	4,706,918	4,649,024	3,935,452
2,713,372	2,535,653	2,372,496	2,605,775	2,540,051
1,437,874	1,412,870	1,168,459	1,114,520	1,089,656
388,607	426,270	369,944	394,158	429,966
443,676	427,646	394,935	379,301	354,320
444,490	396,971	380,755	350,639	343,337
290,361	263,573	272,729	253,729	367,077
28,304,517	27,562,021	26,093,188	24,762,852	22,992,757
1,223,462	895,910	62,743	(857,797)	(1,225,199)
776,220	686,929	522,808	588,673	621,703
	501,162	880,673	436,203	
4,149,874	3,559,780	3,546,143	3,402,400	3,204,329
40	113			
(3,564,180)	(3,002,277)	(4,136,820)	(3,965,878)	(3,861,013)
(1,377,869)	(1,284,315)			
10,711	23,148	41,719	21,245	35,642
	(501,162)	(880,673)	(438,686)	
18,802				
			2,483	
13,598	(16,622)	(26,150)	46,440	661
$ 1,237,060	$ 879,288	$ 36,593	$ (811,357)	$ (1,224,538)

Ratio of General and Special Obligation Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands Except Ratio and Per Capita Data)

For the Year Ended June 30	Population	Equalized Assessed Value	General and Special Obligation Bond Debt			Net General and Special Obligation Bond Debt	
			Total	Less Debt Service Fund	Net	Ratio to Assessed Value	Per Capita
1991	11,543	$ 127,707,027	$ 5,520,230	$ 251,506	$ 5,268,724	4.13 %	456.44
1992	11,613	136,609,057	5,918,461	257,655	5,660,806	4.14	487.45
1993	11,697	144,468,536	6,274,656	355,254	5,919,402	4.10	506.06
1994	11,752	150,144,693	6,699,950	361,549	6,338,401	4.22	539.35
1995	11,830	157,653,737	7,143,804	416,068	6,727,736	4.27	568.70
1996	11,847	165,443,101	7,537,521	499,319	7,038,202	4.25	594.09
1997	11,896	171,381,749	7,539,564	605,629	6,933,935	4.05	582.88
1998	12,045	173,812,593	7,718,410	708,468	7,009,942	4.03	581.98
1999	12,128	182,730,045	7,954,108	792,122	7,161,986	3.92	590.53
2000	12,419	192,100,000 e	8,482,788	925,632	7,557,156	3.93 e	608.52

e-estimated

Source: Illinois Property Tax Statistics - Illinois Department of Revenue, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Ratio of Annual Debt Service for General and Special Obligation Debt to Total Revenues and Expenditures - GAAP Basis All Governmental Fund Types (Primary Government and Component Units)

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands Except Ratio Data)

For the Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Revenues	Ratio	Expenditures	Ratio
1991	$ 323,270	$ 299,723	$ 622,993	$ 21,767,558	2.86 %	$ 22,992,757	2.71 %
1992	349,878	296,405	646,283	23,905,055	2.70	24,762,852	2.61
1993	369,687	318,813	688,500	26,155,931	2.63	26,093,188	2.64
1994	410,292	323,309	733,601	28,463,037	2.58	27,567,179	2.66
1995	427,902	350,295	778,197	29,555,580	2.63	28,311,850	2.75
1996	440,080	352,906	792,986	29,945,854	2.65	29,281,140	2.71
1997	479,810	359,718	839,528	31,716,307	2.65	30,345,472	2.77
1998	496,882	357,405	854,287	33,318,487	2.56	31,918,915	2.68
1999	428,718	280,593	709,311	35,415,609	2.00	33,792,060	2.10
2000	505,168	389,608	894,776	38,469,758	2.33	37,818,547	2.37

Revenue Bond Coverage
Proprietary

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands Except Coverage Data)

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenues	Direct Operating Expenses	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
Illinois Student Assistance Commission -							
1991	$ 73,133 (a)	$ 12,859	$ 60,274	$ 33,200 (a)	$ 17,184	$ 50,384	1.20 %
1992	121,320 (b)	9,600	111,720	58,690 (b)	38,526	97,216	1.15
1993	131,411 (c)	12,591	118,820	68,930 (c)	40,367	109,297	1.09
1994	202,314 (d)	13,053	189,261	140,680 (d)	42,548	183,228	1.03
1995	117,416 (e)	14,142	103,274	61,720 (e)	44,596	106,316	0.97
1996	124,164 (f)	15,338	108,826	61,025 (f)	47,692	108,717	1.00
1997	144,930 (g)	20,078	124,852	76,165 (g)	51,995	128,160	0.97
1998	107,397 (o)	21,125	86,272	29,995 (o)	57,604	87,599	0.98
1999	122,697 (q)	24,327	98,370	39,320 (q)	63,494	102,814	0.96
2000	119,038 (r)	32,083	86,955	39,765 (r)	21,832	61,597	1.41
COMPONENT UNITS							
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority -							
1991	$ 247,381	$ 99,256	$ 148,125	$ 15,735	$ 40,231	$ 55,966	2.65 %
1992	258,248	101,506	156,742	27,230	48,385	75,615	2.07
1993	262,209	90,311	171,898	17,710	47,818	65,528	2.62
1994	293,092	127,132	165,960	21,545	52,149	73,694	2.25
1995	314,657	186,967	127,690	24,250	53,962	78,212	1.63
1996	325,410	167,580	157,830	25,750	54,354	80,104	1.97
1997	460,329 (p)	178,901	281,428	174,590 (p)	54,565	229,155	1.23
1998	330,713	124,470	206,243	26,610	51,553	78,163	2.64
1999	333,900	133,284	200,616	27,835	30,302	58,137	3.45
2000	342,681	46,657	296,024	33,580	46,258	79,838	3.71
Illinois Housing Development Authority -							
1991	$ 521,256 (h)	$ 12,224	$ 509,032	$ 421,485 (h)	$ $ 176,302	$ 597,787	.85 %
1992	277,018 (i)	12,979	264,039	146,388 (i)	184,577	330,965	.80
1993	272,645 (j)	14,651	257,994	328,676 (j)	172,455	501,131	.51
1994	329,589 (k)	18,429	311,160	793,354 (k)	149,209	942,563	.33
1995	220,268 (l)	16,446	203,822	226,107 (l)	121,482	347,589	.59
1996	360,854 (m)	174,136	186,718	173,146 (m)	129,502	302,648	.62
1997	162,470	9,970	152,500	194,067	132,541	326,608	.47
1998	291,916	174,521	117,395	387,165	145,732	532,897	.22
1999	269,691	161,769	107,922	234,080	127,247	361,327	.30
2000	294,546	186,199	108,347	119,344	130,889	250,233	.43
Illinois Rural Bond Bank -							
1992 (n)	$ 1,343	$ 700	$ 643	$ 95	$ 279	$ 374	1.72 %
1993	1,917	535	1,382	630	1,384	2,014	.69
1994	2,528	642	1,886	1,135	1,730	2,865	.66
1995	3,068	564	2,504	1,325	2,455	3,780	.66
1996	3,338	511	2,827	1,875	2,932	4,807	.59
1997	3,940	730	3,210	2,130	3,469	5,599	.57
1998	5,966	1,016	4,950	2,975	4,410	7,385	.67
1999	7,136	1,349	5,787	3,295	4,503	7,798	.74
2000	7,000	696	6,304	4,190	6,019	10,209	.62

(a) The Commission redeemed $33.2 million of principal with bond proceeds in February 1991.
(b) The Commission redeemed $58.69 million of principal with bond proceeds in January 1992.
(c) The Commission redeemed $68.27 million of principal with bond proceeds in December 1992.
(d) The Commission redeemed $135.86 million of principal with bond proceeds in February 1994.
(e) The Commission redeemed $49.695 million of principal with bond proceeds in February 1995.
(f) The Commission redeemed $49.9 million of principal with bond proceeds in February 1996.
(g) The Commission $68.0 million of principal with bond issuance of $23.7 million in February 1997 and $44.3 million in May 1997.
(h) The Authority advance refunded their previously issued bonds throughout the year. The amount of the proceeds used for refunding was $301,737.
(i) The Authority advance refunded their previously issued bonds throughout the year. The amount of the proceeds used for refunding was $58,750
(j) The Authority redeemed $58.005 million of principal with bond proceeds throughout the year. In addition, the Authority $4.241 million from the sale of mortgage loan receivable to redeem bond issues.
(k) The Authority redeemed $146.645 million of principal with bond proceeds throughout the year.
(l) The Authority redeemed $57.625 million of principal with the bonds proceeds of November 1994.
(m) The Authority redeemed $32.44 million of principal with bond proceeds in November 1995.
(n) The first year issued revenue bonds.
(o) The Commission redeemed $19.3 million of principal with bond issuance proceeds of $19.3 million in February 1998.
(p) The Authority issued $148.3 million of revenue bonds in October 1996, to current refund of $144.3 million of revenue bonds.
(q) The Commission redeemed $34.6 million of principal with bond issuance proceeds in February 199
(r) The Commission redeemed $99.8 million of principal with bond issuance proceeds in February 2000.

State of Illinois

Revenue Bond Coverage *

University

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands Except Coverage Data)

Fiscal Year	Revenues/ Other Additions	Expenditures/ Other Deductions	Net Revenue/ Additions Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
1991	$ 313,066	$ 253,813	$ 59,253	$ 20,031	$ 22,233	$ 42,264	1.40 %
1992	336,807	272,979	63,828	20,160	26,176	46,336	1.38
1993	413,427	345,794	67,633	19,323	27,546	46,869	1.44
1994	361,832	295,495	66,337	21,600	27,224	48,824	1.36
1995	362,303	291,301	71,002	21,495	29,232	50,727	1.40
1996	457,926	383,897	74,029	25,059	28,754	53,813	1.38
1997	787,489	685,854	101,635	28,161	32,229	60,390	1.68
1998	833,590	720,247	113,343	32,520	39,139	71,659	1.58
1999	210,594	168,813	41,781	13,430	16,694	30,124	1.39
2000	246,040	200,525	45,515	13,812	18,070	31,882	1.43

* Chicago State, Eastern, Northeastern, Western, Illinois State, Northern, Southern Illinois, and the University of Illinois. The above amounts do not include student tuition and fees which are generally available, if necessary, to cover bond debt service requirements. The tuition and fees amounts, if included, would significantly increase debt service coverage.

State of Illinois

Population by Age Group

	ILLINOIS			
	1980	Percent	1990	Percent
Under 5 years	842,324	7.4 %	848,141	7.4 %
5 -19 years	2,836,273	24.8	2,451,088	21.5
20 - 44 years	4,221,949	37.0	4,553,416	39.8
45 - 64 years	2,264,972	19.8	2,141,412	18.7
65 years and over	1,261,911	11.0	1,436,545	12.6
Total	11,427,429	100.0 %	11,430,602	100.0 %

	UNITED STATES			
	1980	Percent	1990	Percent
Under 5 years	16,298,350	7.2 %	18,354,443	7.4 %
5 - 19 years	56,117,954	24.8	56,976,857	22.9
20 - 44 years	84,112,743	37.1	95,765,733	38.5
45 - 64 years	44,518,372	19.6	46,371,009	18.6
65 years and over	25,498,386	11.3	31,241,831	12.6
Total	226,545,805	100.0	248,709,873	100.0

* Age groups for the year 2000 not available.

Sources: ***Illinois Bureau of the Budget, Current Population Reports: Local Population Estimates, Series P-26, August 1987.***

Illinois Bureau of the Budget, Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, July 1988.

Illinois Bureau of the Budget, Data From 1990 Census

State of Illinois

Total Personal Income

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Amount (millions)	Percent Change	Per Capita Personal Income	
			Illinois	United States
1991	$ 241,929	5.02 %	$ 21,165	$ 20,040
1992	254,492	5.19	22,061	20,728
1993	270,035	6.11	23,208	21,560
1994	280,488	3.86	23,917	22,260
1995	297,871	6.21	25,233	23,289
1996	313,082	5.11	26,343	24,205
1997	331,144	5.77	27,704	25,399
1998	351,256	6.09	29,243	26,744
1999	370,231	5.40	30,674	28,077
2000	387,798	4.75	31,974	29,474

Source: ***Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce***

State of Illinois

Employment/Unemployed

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Total Employment	Unemployment	
		Unemployed	Rate (Percent)
1991	5,534,388	390,743	6.6
1992	5,509,351	476,998	8.0
1993	5,557,911	442,825	7.4
1994*	5,627,506	399,996	6.6
1995*	5,753,199	317,745	5.2
1996*	5,814,414	325,368	5.3
1997*	5,880,276	305,227	4.9
1998*	5,926,303	284,056	4.6
1999*	6,039,249	272,298	4.3
2000*	6,148,597	275,567	4.3

* Due to changes in the employment survey, the results of the employment survey beginning in 1994 and after are not comparable to earlier reports.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment and Earnings

State of Illinois

Employment by Industry

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mining	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	11
Construction	213	200	197	206	214	220	229	233	243	255
Manufacturing	965	921	928	944	958	965	971	977	974	954
Transportation and Public Utilities	307	302	307	314	321	328	336	343	350	347
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,259	1,240	1,238	1,262	1,301	1,309	1,316	1,324	1,347	1,348
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	380	376	381	390	385	385	392	402	408	407
Services	1,357	1,385	1,437	1,487	1,547	1,612	1,664	1,730	1,795	1,830
Government	770	773	775	777	795	803	808	811	814	833
Total	5,270	5,215	5,280	5,395	5,535	5,635	5,728	5,831	5,942	5,985

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

State of Illinois

Contracts for Future Construction And Residential Building Activity

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Contracts For Future Construction (millions)	Residential Building Activity Permits	Residential Building Activity Valuation (millions)
1991	$ 8,923	32,367	$ 3,008
1992	10,026	37,358	3,582
1993	10,851	40,381	3,882
1994	11,041	47,168	4,891
1995	11,182	48,506	4,918
1996	11,556	49,304	4,915
1997	11,666	49,248	5,128
1998	11,850	45,576	5,398
1999	15,377	49,547	5,891
2000	14,950	54,379	6,244

Sources: Illinois Department of Commerce & Community Affairs

Dodge Division, McGraw Hill Information System Co.

State of Illinois

Sales of All Retail Stores Annual

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Millions)

Year	Illinois*	Percent of Change Illinois*	Percent of Change United States
1991	$ 90,390	4.8	2.3
1992	91,792	1.6	2.3
1993	93,777	2.2	6.0
1994	97,313	3.8	7.3
1995	101,481	4.3	6.7
1996	107,867	6.2	4.9
1997	110,779	2.7	4.2
1998	116,793	5.4	4.8
1999	122,500	4.9	7.2
2000	131,295	7.2	9.2

* The U.S. Department of Commerce has discontinued their monthly state retail sales series. Fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998 and 199 estimated, by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs based on sales tax collections from the Illinois Department of Revenue Fiscal year 2000 amounts are actual.

Source: Illinois Department of Commerce & Community Affairs

Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings

For the Last Ten Calendar Years (Expressed in Millions)

	Livestock					Crops					
Year	Cattle	Hogs	Dairy Products	Other Livestock and Products	Total Livestock and Products	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat	Other Crops	Total Crops	Total Livestock and Crops
1991	$ 740	$ 1,172	$ 339	$ 93	$ 2,344	$ 2,681	$ 1,958	$ 125	$ 401	$ 5,165	$ 7,509
1992	708	1,037	332	400	2,477	2,493	2,104	178	496	5,271	7,748
1993	780	1,126	313	99	2,318	2,893	2,378	170	473	5,914	8,232
1994	705	939	322	104	2,070	2,849	2,385	179	476	5,889	7,959
1995	609	892	304	101	1,906	3,410	2,448	251	466	6,575	8,481
1996	536	1,055	332	116	2,039	3,274	2,534	170	465	6,443	8,482
1997	507	1,014	297	111	1,929	3,349	3,026	183	497	7,055	8,984
1998	474	679	317	105	1,575	2,922	2,644	148	454	6,168	7,743
1999	487	647	296	96	1,526	2,550	2,112	120	452	5,234	6,760
2000 *											

* Information unavailable

Source: Agricultural Outlook, U.S. Department of Agriculture

State of Illinois

Largest Manufacturers
(Ranked by Number of Employees)

Company	Number of Employees	Number of Illinois Installations
Caterpillar, Inc.	30,700	36
Motorola, Inc.	26,700	55
Abbott Laboratories	15,300	14
Deere & Company	11,400	22
Lucent Technologies	10,600	20
General Electric Company	10,300	95
Kraft Foods Inc.	8,000	29
Illinois Tool Works, Inc.	7,400	82
RR Donnelly & sons	6,800	25
Baxter Healthcare Corporation	6,000	15
BP (Amoco)	6,000	73
Ford Motor Company	6,000	17
Textron, Inc.	6,000	24
Chicago Tribune Company	5,700	33
Zenith Electronics Corp.	5,400	6
General Motors Corporation	5,000	53
Dana Corporation	5,000	16
United Technologies (Sunstrand, Otis Elev.)	4,900	30
Tenneco Inc.	4,700	8
Archer Daniels Midland Company	4,500	78
Hollinger Publishing (Sun Times)	4,200	27
Honeywell Inc.	4,000	34
Smurfit Stone Corporation	4,000	36
Alberto-Culver Company	4,000	108
Quebecor World Printing	4,000	17

Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

State of Illinois

Bituminous Coal Production
Annual
For the Last Ten Calendar Years (Expressed in Millions of Tons)

Year	Surface	Underground	Total	Percent Total of U.S.
1991	15,903	44,132	60,035	6.1 %
1992	12,848	47,484	60,332	6.2
1993	7,937	34,207	42,144	4.5
1994	9,246	44,781	54,027	5.3
1995	6,878	42,659	49,537	4.0
1996	7,600	39,700	47,300	4.5
1997	6,300	35,000	41,300	3.8
1998	4,415	39,224	43,639	3.5
1999	3,637	36,679	40,316	3.7
2000 *a*	2,010	15,679	17,689	3.3

a - Information provided through June 2000.

Source: Illinois Department of Natural Resources

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

One of the priorities of the Illinois Office of the Comptroller is to improve the accountability of state governmental agencies to the public they serve. To this end, the Comptroller has launched the Public Accountability Project, which, in cooperation with the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning, has instituted a process by which state agencies annually report on their performance in carrying out their statutory missions.

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The Public Accountability Project

The Illinois Office of Comptroller continues to make it a priority to expand governmental accountability and financial reporting beyond financial data into the area of the performance measurement. This effort will improve the accountability of state governmental agencies to the public they serve by making sure that state resources are used efficiently and effectively to accomplish the purposes for which they were appropriated. This section of the CAFR contains reports that summarize the results achieved by programs administered by 40 of the largest state agencies.

The format for these reports is Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) reporting as ordained by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the agency designated to set standards for financial reporting by state and local governments. The goal of SEA reporting is to improve financial reports by linking the usual financial information with the performance (or results) of government programs. SEA reporting reviews "service efforts" - the financial and other resources allocated to programs - and "accomplishments" - quantifiable measurements of how well the programs have performed their missions. Recognizing the incompleteness of traditional financial reporting, the GASB is promoting experimentation by governments under their purview before issuing standards on SEA reporting. Through the Office of the Comptroller, Illinois has been designated by the GASB as an official "experimentation site" for SEA reporting.

Reading the Public Accountability Report

Building on prior years' experience, the fiscal year 2000 Public Accountability Report uses a slightly revised format, incorporating objectives into the agency reports. Each SEA report summarizes a state program and is composed of two sections.

1. The first part lays out the purpose and aims of the program, giving the reader a simple understanding of the program through:
   - A mission statement that gives a brief description of the purpose of the program;
   - Goals or broad statements of the overall outcomes that the program was designed to accomplish; and
   - Objectives that provide measurable targets describing the results that the program is expected to accomplish in the short term.
2. The second section is a table containing data on the program's results or accomplishments, including:

- Outcome indicators or measures of how well the program has addressed the stated goals;
- Output indicators or activity measures, generally presenting the number of items or services produced;
- Input indicators that measure the "effort" put into the program usually measured by actual expenditures and staffing; and
- Efficiency/cost-effectiveness indicators, which are measurements of costs per unit of outputs or outcomes.

Both outcome and efficiency/cost effectiveness Indicators may also include "external benchmarks" or comparisons to similar programs in other states (or a national or regional average).

The Goals of Public Accountability

The Public Accountability Report for fiscal year 2000 expands the coverage of the report to 40 (from 19 in fiscal year 1999) of the largest agencies in state government, including higher education. Our report offers information beyond the typical financial data on the programs administered by these agencies and raises important questions about what State government is and is not accomplishing.

In broad terms, the Public Accountability Project seeks to:

- **Make State government more result-oriented.** State agencies should be judged on what they are accomplishing, rather than merely on the volume of their activities. SEA reporting enables agencies to measure the effectiveness of the services they provide to taxpayers and to gauge how their outcomes and efficiencies have changed over time and how they stack up against other entities offering the same services.
- **Increase public awareness of the effectiveness of State government programs.** Budget and financial information have traditionally been available. Information about the success or failure of certain services or programs is made public from time to time on a piecemeal basis. The Public Accountability Report aims to make comprehensive information about the results of state government programs available to the public and government decision-makers on an annual basis – in a simple, understandable format.
- **Facilitate informed decision-making on the allocation of State resources.**

  A comprehensive review of the results attained by state government programs can bring about an approach to budgeting that allows programs to be judged by the results they produce. SEA reporting reveals whether a program is performing up to expectations as laid out in its mission and goals. Also, by comparing its resources and results to similar programs in other states or a national average (external benchmarking), SEA reporting can provide guidance as to whether our

programs are performing up to standard and whether additional resources are warranted or necessary.

- **Increase public accessibility to information on state government programs.** Accountability is impossible unless the public receives lucid information on the activities of government and then can avail themselves of opportunities to have input into decision-making. This report attempts to meet this need. Other avenues for both disseminating information and collecting input need to be explored. The Illinois Office of the Comptroller encourages all citizens to make suggestions for improving the report. The Public Accountability Report is available at the Comptroller's web site: http://www.ioc.state.il.us.

Explanatory Notes

Validity and reliability of SEA information. The Illinois Office of the Comptroller has made every effort to obtain and report valid and reliable SEA information. However, no attempt has been made to verify or reconcile reported expenditures or performance data. None of the reported performance data have been audited, nor do they fall within the scope of the audit opinion. The information provided has been reported or submitted by each agency unless explicitly noted otherwise. The verifiability and reliability of reported performance data remain a challenge for SEA reporting.

Reporting standards. SEA reporting remains in its experimental stages to the extent that no uniform standards have yet been instituted for its application. (Illinois has been designated as an "experimental site" by GASB.) Therefore, at present, no generally accepted standards have been set for this type of reporting. However, SEA reporting is now in its fourth year in Illinois, and reporting by state agencies to the Office of the Comptroller has become established over the last two years. The evolutionary process of performance reporting in Illinois is a part of the larger national process for setting standards in the future involving local and state governments as well as the federal government.

Currency of Performance Data. Please keep in mind that, while the figures on spending are current, data collection and reporting on the results or outcomes of government programs often take months or years. Thus some of the results reported here do not correlate to the year of spending; they do, however, provide a reflection of what our programs are accomplishing.

Service Efforts and Accomplishments for Fiscal Year 2000

The Public Accountability Report contains detailed performance reviews of dozens of state programs administered by forty of the largest state agencies. The following summary looks at service efforts and accomplishments in the aggregate and supplies the reader with an outline of the report along with a sample of the information that is available here.

The Public Accountability Report separates state agencies into the same program areas that the Governor uses in laying out his budget. Those are:

Education

Human Services

Public Safety

Environment and Business Regulation

Economic Development and Infrastructure

Government Services

Each section of the report begins with aggregate indicators of the efforts and accomplishments of the various programs that comprise that program area.

Service Efforts. Service efforts are measured by the expenditures and the number of staff used on a program. The following table ranks, in terms of expenditures, the efforts of the State of Illinois in the program areas cited above. More information on the spending and staffing of state agencies and programs is available in the full report.

In fiscal year 2000, Human Services/Public Health continued to rank as the largest sector of spending in the Illinois State budget, followed by Government Services and Education. Nonetheless, Human Services/Public Health

Ranking Illinois' Efforts: Expenditures by Program Area*

($ in millions)

Program Area	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 1999 % of Budget	FY 2000 % of Budget
Human Services/Public Health	$11,789.9	$12,720.2	34.3%	33.4%
Government Services	$8,632.9	$9,758.8	25.2%	25.7%
Education	$7,981.2	$8,540.7	23.3%	22.5%
Elementary and Secondary Education	$5,802.2	$6,266.5	16.9%	16.5%
Higher Education	$2,179.0	$2,274.2	6.3%	6.0%
Economic Development and Infrastructure	$3,617.3	$4,506.6	10.5%	11.8%
Economic Development	$1,012.0	$1,232.9	2.9%	3.2%
Infrastructure (Transportation)	$2,605.3	$3,273.7	7.6%	8.6%
Public Safety	$1,574.6	$1,699.4	4.6%	4.5%
Environment & Business Regulation	$729.0	$814.2	2.1%	2.1%
Environment	$585.3	$664.3	1.7%	1.7%
Business Regulation	$143.6	$149.9	0.4%	0.4%
Total	$34,324.9	$38,039.9	100.0%	100.0%

* All funds, appropriated accounts only.

spending declined as a percentage of the total budget, as did spending for Education and Public Safety. Illinois' efforts, in terms of expenditures, increased for Economic Development and Infrastructure and increased slightly for Government Services. Spending on Environment and Business Regulation remained level as a percentage of the total budget.

Accomplishments. What was accomplished with the efforts and resources allocated to these various program areas? This part of the report reviews some of the big-picture outcomes that state programs are established to affect. By no means can state government efforts alone control these outcomes, but the results in these areas, particularly compared to other states or national averages, provide an important perspective on where we stand and where more or different efforts are needed. The individual SEA reports of the state agencies in the body of this report give a more detailed look at how our state programs are functioning.

Human Services/Public Health

➢ **Efforts:**

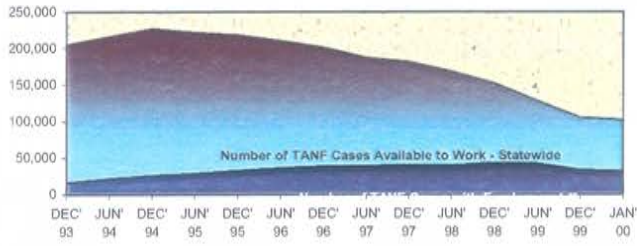
($ millions)	FY 1999	FY 2000	$ Change	% Change
Human Services/ Public Health	$11,789.9	$12,720.2	$930.3	8.0%

This part of the budget is comprised of 11 agencies, including the Departments of Public Aid, Human Services, Children and Family Services, Public Health and the Department on Aging. These agencies administer numerous programs that deliver a variety of medical and social services to those in need.

➢ **Results:**

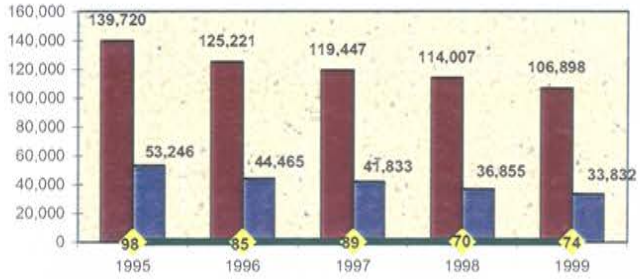
Human Services

Proportion of Earned Income to TANF Available-to-Work (ATW)* Caseload



*ATW --excludes child only and pregnant women cases.
**NOTE: APPROXIMATELY 77.4% OF THE CASES EMPLOYED ARE WORKING AT LEAST 30 HOURS PER WEEK AS OF MARCH 2000
Source: Department of Human Services

Child Abuse and Neglect Data for Illinois

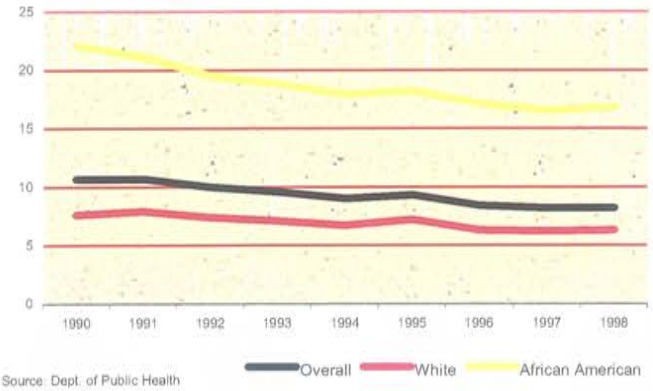


Source: Department of Children and Family Services, Division of Quality Assurance
Data as of 10/31/00

The above graphs provide an indication of the results Illinois has achieved in two areas of Human Services. First, after peaking in December of 1994, the number of cases receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families has declined steadily, but appears to have leveled off in the last six months of fiscal year 2000. Meanwhile, the number of cases of child abuse and neglect have also declined over the five years ending in 1999 (the most recent period for which data are available), as have the number of deaths due to child abuse and neglect.

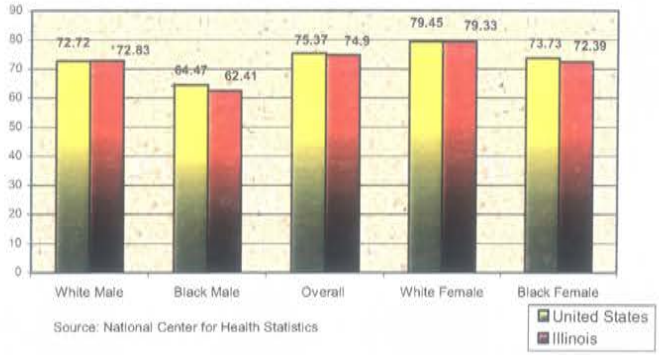
Public Health

Illinois Infant Mortality Rate by Race



Source: Dept. of Public Health

Life Expectancy at Birth in Years by Race and Sex: 1989-91



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

In the area of Public Health, general indicators show a trend of decline in infant mortality in the 1990's, with a leveling-off in the most recent three years. Nonetheless, the infant mortality rate for African-Americans remains substantially higher than that for the rest of the population. Similarly, life expectancies, while comparable to the national average, were substantially lower in the black population.

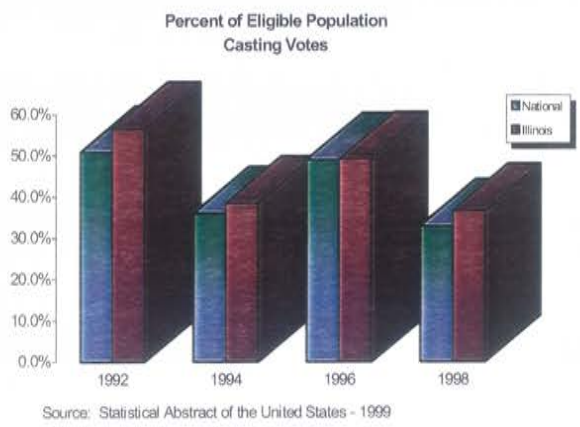
Government Services

➢ **Efforts:**

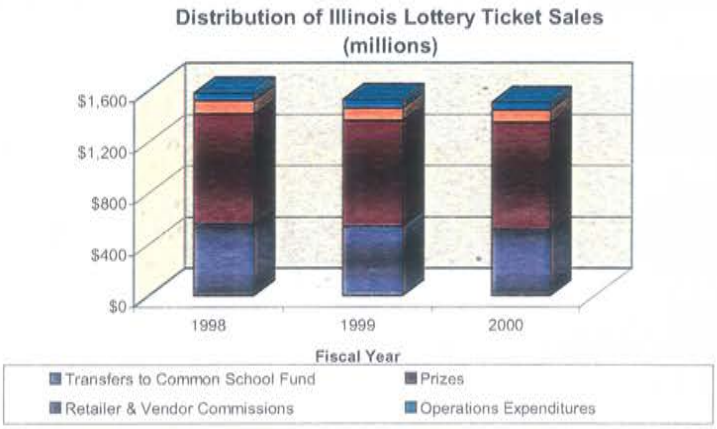
($ millions)	FY 1999	FY 2000	$ Change	% Change
Government Services	$8,632.9	$9,758.8	$1,125.9	13%

Government Services include aspects of state government operations that, while necessary, do not involve providing services directly to the public. Expenditures in this program area, incorporate amounts for the legislative and judicial branches as well as the state's Constitutional officers - all of whom share responsibility for the management of the state's financial resources, including the state's general funds, from which 60 percent of state programs are financed.

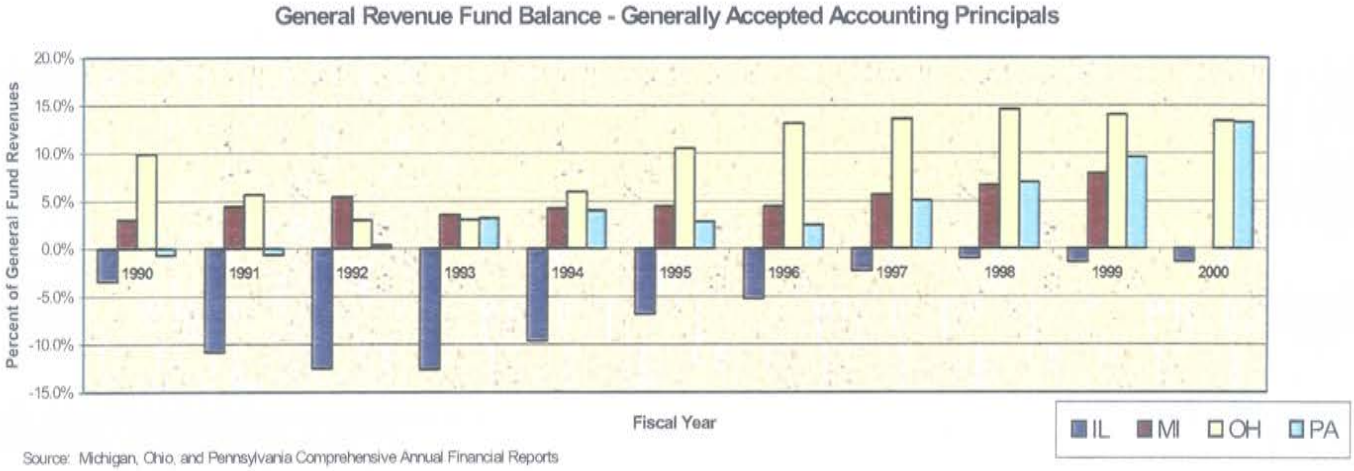
➢ **Results**



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1999



Source: Department of Lottery



Source: Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

The graphs show results in three areas. Voting among the eligible population declined, but remained ahead of turnout nationally. The Lottery experienced a slight decline in ticket sales and transfers to the state's Common School Fund. The last graph compares a key indicator of the financial health of Illinois' general funds - its balance as a percent of general funds revenue using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) - with those in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, three other industrial states of similar size. While Illinois' balance (and its financial condition) improved each fiscal year since 1993, it did not rise out of the red and began to deteriorate again in fiscal years 1999 and 2000. Meanwhile, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania built substantial balances through the use of Rainy Day funds and other means. (Michigan's figures for the fiscal year are not yet available.) The GAAP balance is the only measure of a state's financial condition the can provide accurate state-to-state comparisons.

Education

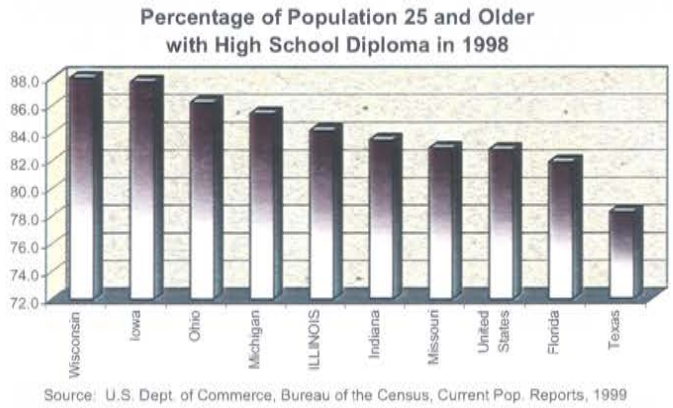
➢ **Efforts:**

($ millions)	FY 1999	FY 2000	$ Change	% Change
Education	**$7,981.2**	**$8,540.7**	**$559.5**	**7%**
Elementary and Secondary Education	$5,802.2	$6,266.5	$464.3	8%
Higher Education	$2,179.0	$2,274.2	$95.2	4%

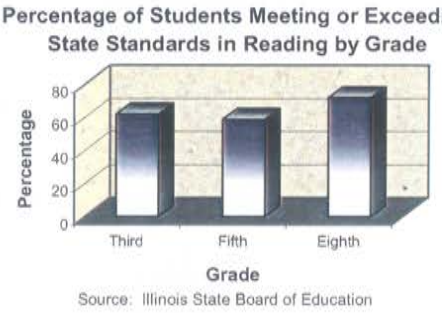
Education includes both elementary and secondary education, administered by the State Board of Education, and higher education, including the Board of Higher Education and the nine state universities, the Illinois Community College Board and the various community colleges, and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission.

➢ **Results:**

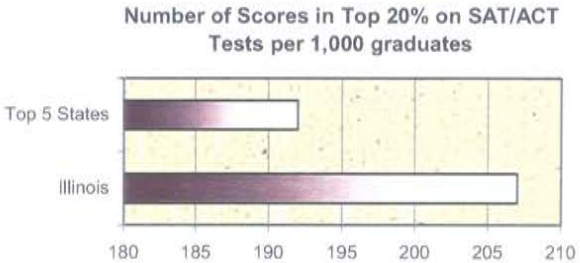
Elementary & Secondary Education



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Pop. Reports, 1999



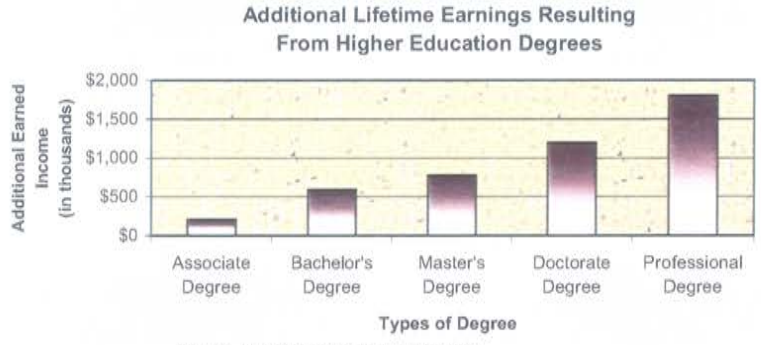
Source: Illinois State Board of Education



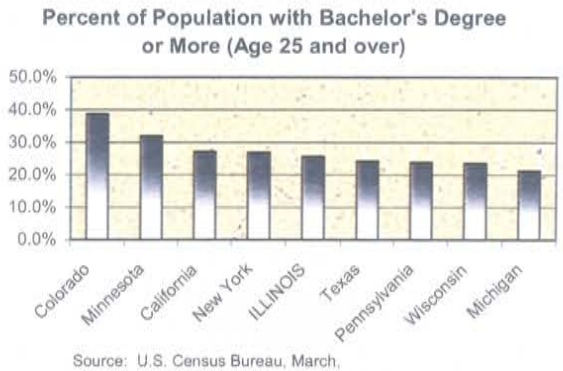
Source: SAT\ACT, 1999

The measures here give an indication of the state's performance in elementary and secondary education. Illinois ranked above average in the percentage of the population over age 25 who have achieved a high school degree, and compared very favorably to other states in producing high-scoring high schoolers. Nonetheless, a significant portion of our grade school students remained below state standards in reading.

Higher Education



Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March,

The first graph demonstrates the worth in Illinois of varying degrees of higher education in terms of lifetime earnings - from $250,000 to nearly $2 million over the course of a lifetime. The second graph shows how Illinois compared to other states in the percentage of adults earning a college degrees.

Economic Development & Infrastructure (Transportation)

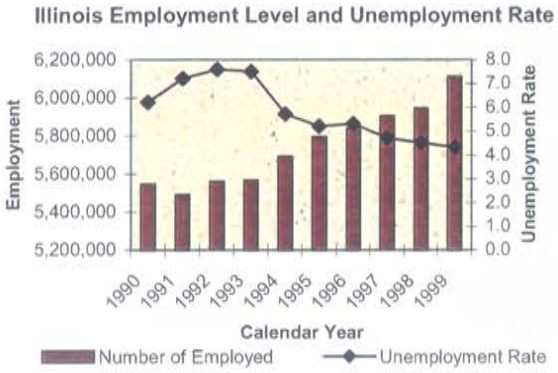
➢ **Efforts:**

($ millions)	FY 1999	FY 2000	$ Change	% Change
Economic Development & Infrastructure	**$3,617.3**	**$4,506.6**	**$889.4**	**25%**
Economic Development	**$1,012.0**	**$1,232.9**	**$221.0**	**22%**
Infrastructure	**$2,605.3**	**$3,273.7**	**$668.4**	**26%**

Economic Development and Infrastructure comprises those agencies charged with promoting the economic welfare of the state, including the Departments of Commerce and Community Affairs, Employment Security, and Agriculture. It also includes the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), which maintains the state's highway system and provides grant support for public transportation systems and rail transportation.

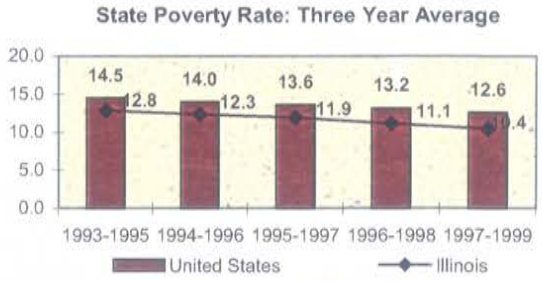
➢ **Results:**

Economic Development



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security.

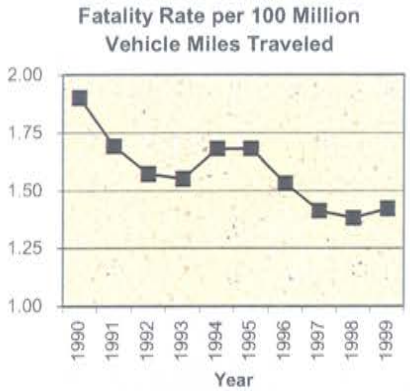
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.



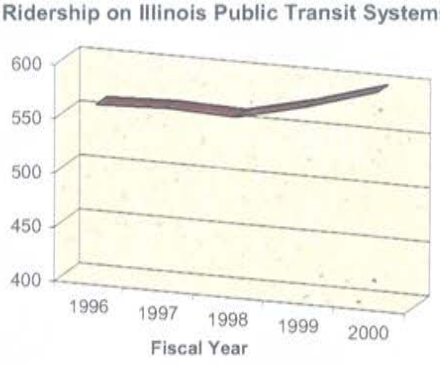
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Three measures of Illinois' economic health indicate that the state has done well in recent years, despite lagging the national averages in personal income growth. Employment levels continued to rise and unemployment rates continued to fall through 1999. Poverty rates also decreased and remained below the national rate. Illinois' growth in personal income, while strong through mid 2000, lagged the national rate of growth.

Infrastructure (Transportation)



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation



In fiscal year 2000, IDOT's rating of the state highways indicates that 59.2% of our roads were in excellent or good condition, 31.2% were fair, and 9.6% were in poor condition. Meanwhile, the number of fatalities on all Illinois roads increased slightly in 1999 after decreasing the previous few years. The last graph shows that ridership on Illinois' public transit systems has been on the rise in recent years.

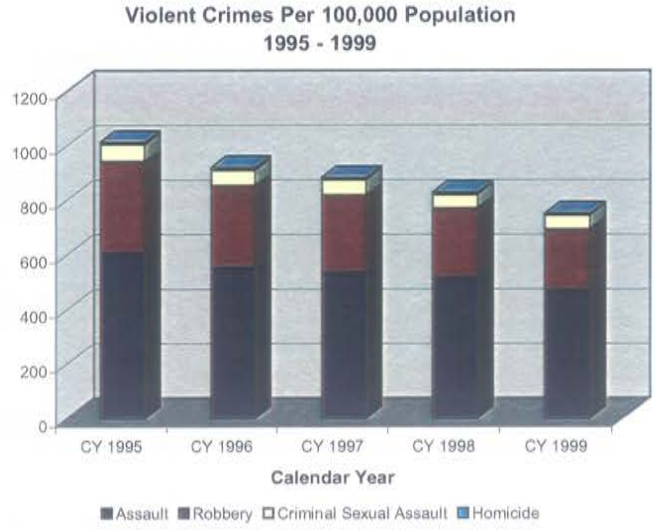
Public Safety

➢ **Efforts:**

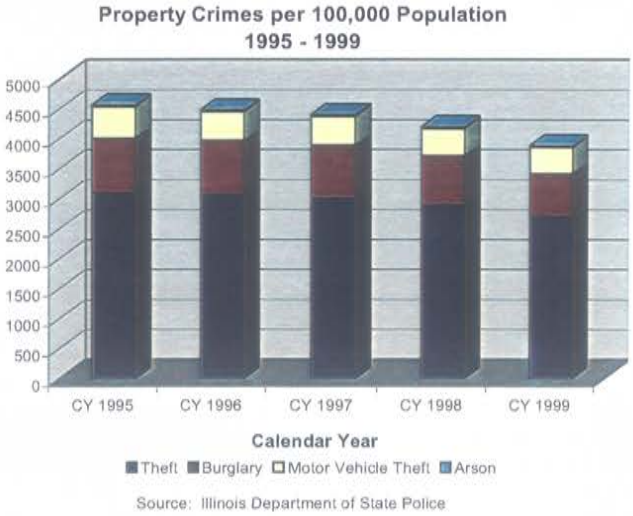
($ millions)	FY 1999	FY 2000	$ Change	% Change
Public Safety	$1,574.6	$1,699.4	$124.8	8%

The vast majority of the resources in Public Safety are used for law enforcement (the Department of State Police) and the correctional system (the Department of Corrections). Other agencies are the Department of Military Affairs, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Nuclear Safety, and the Liquor Control Commission.

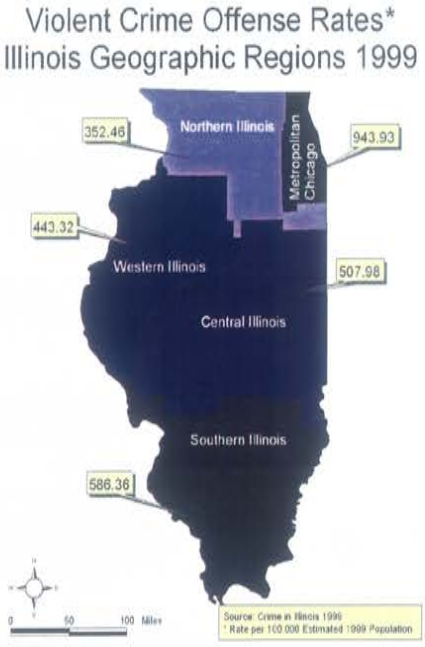
➢ **Results:**



Source: Illinois Department of State Police



Source: Illinois Department of State Police



The first two graphs demonstrate the recent decline in both violent crimes and property crimes statewide. The outline of the state shows the variance in the violent crime rate in the different geographic regions.

Environment & Business Regulation

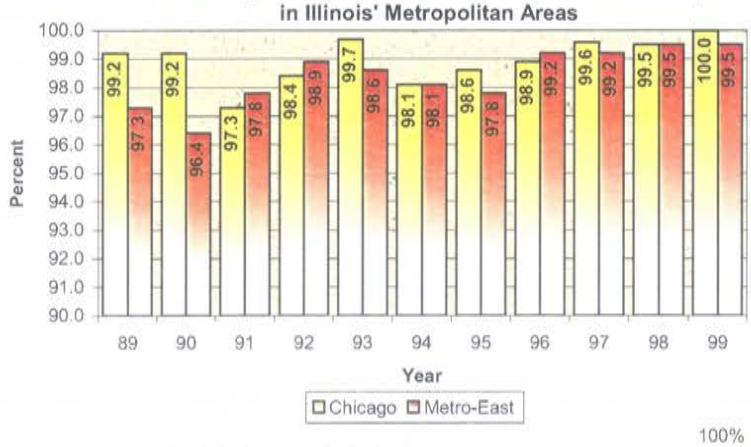
➢ **Efforts:**

($ millions)	FY 1999	FY 2000	$ Change	% Change
Environment & Business Regulation	$729.0	$814.2	$85.2	12%
Environment	$585.3	$664.3	$78.9	13%
Business Regulation	$143.6	$149.9	$6.3	4%

Environment and Business Regulation represents a diverse set of agencies that administer environmental programs (the Environmental Protection Agency and the Pollution Control Board), manage parks and natural resource preservation (the Department of Natural Resources), and regulate various types of business, such as banks and other financial institutions, insurance, utilities, and horse racing. This program area also includes the Department of Professional Regulation, which licenses the various professions, including doctors, architects and engineers, and accountants.

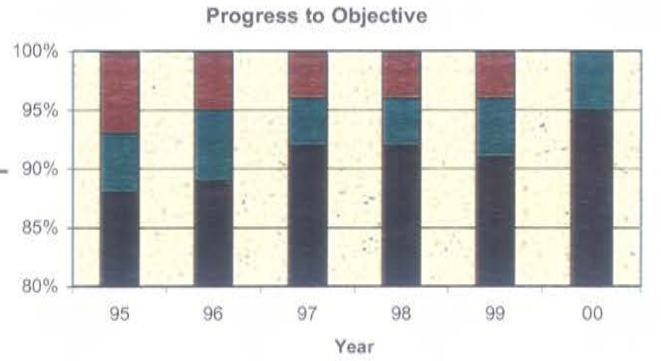
➢ **Results:**

Percentage of Days with Good or Moderate Air Quality in Illinois' Metropolitan Areas



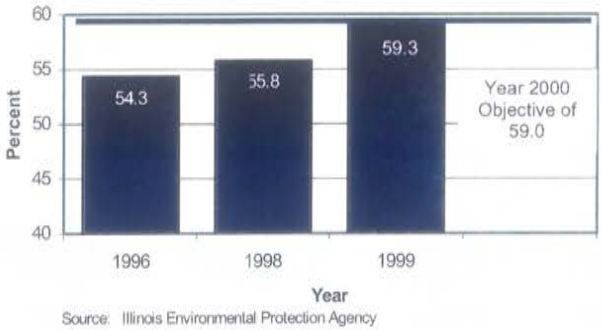
Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Percent Population Served by Community Water Supplies Compliant With Health Requirements



59.0 Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Percent of Waterways in Good Condition



Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

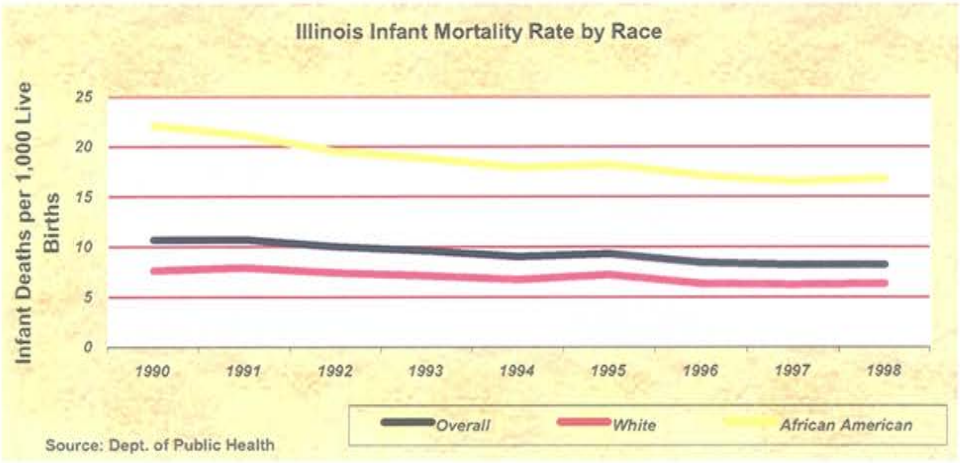
This section focuses on the environmental results reported by the EPA. Air quality improved, as evidenced by the days of good or moderate air quality reported in the Chicago and Metro-East areas, the two regions of the state where the air has been substandard. EPA is also reporting improvement in the condition of Illinois' river and streams and in the progress made in the number of communities whose drinking water meets health standards.

Human Services Expenditures*
(in thousands)

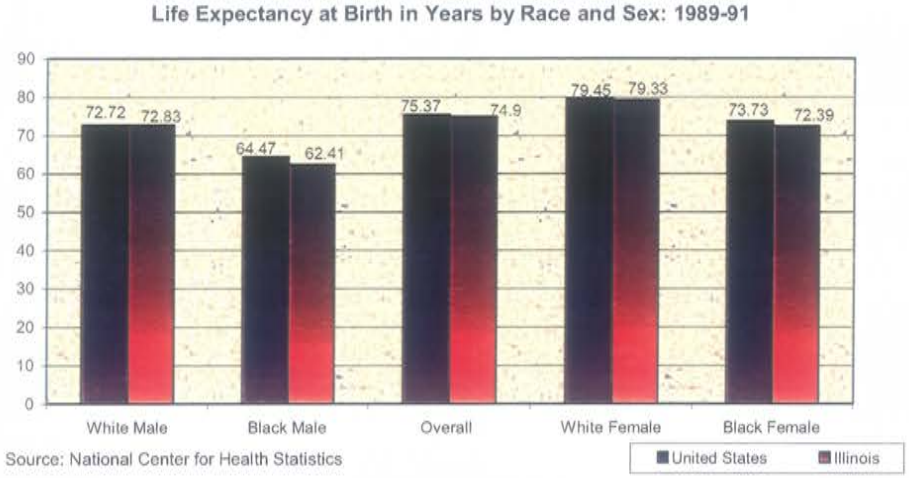
Efforts

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Department of Public Aid	$5,831,370.0	$6,587,459.9	13.0%
Department of Human Services	$4,121,613.0	$4,234,708.4	2.7%
Department of Children and Family Services	$1,345,421.7	$1,358,430.8	1.0%
Department on Aging	$236,077.0	$260,900.6	10.5%
Department of Public Health	$169,569.3	$186,144.0	9.8%
Department of Veterans' Affairs	$59,100.8	$62,883.3	6.4%
Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan	$15,324.3	$17,324.3	13.1%
Guardianship & Advocacy Commission	$7,234.0	$7,693.9	6.4%
IL Planning Council on Develop. Disabilities	$2,699.5	$2,837.0	5.1%
IL Health Care Cost Containment Council	$1,206.0	$1,289.3	6.9%
IL Deaf & Hard of Hearing Commission	$299.9	$510.5	70.2%
TOTAL	**$11,789,915.4**	**$12,720,181.9**	**7.9%**

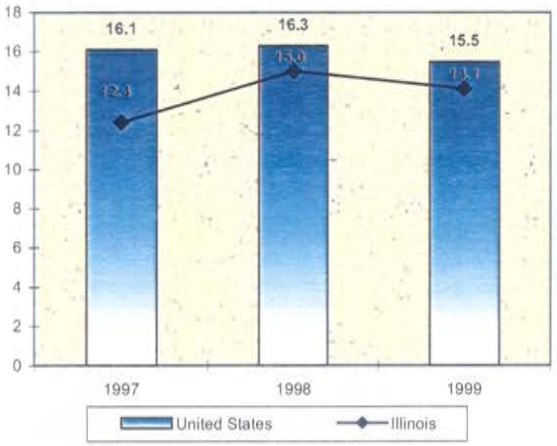
* Appropriated accounts only
Numbers may not add due to rounding



Results

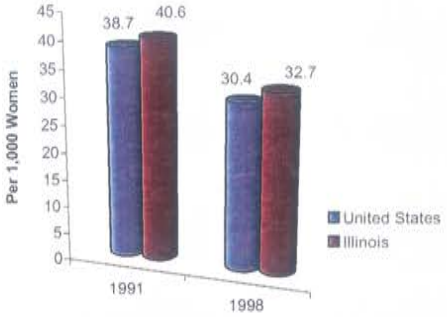


Percent of People without Health Insurance Coverage Throughout the Year



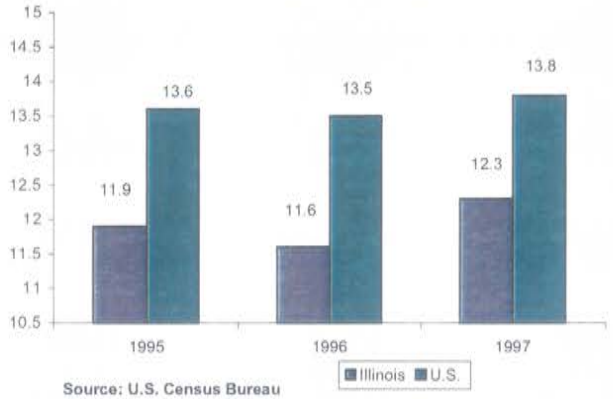
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Birth Rates for Teenagers 15-17 Years



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

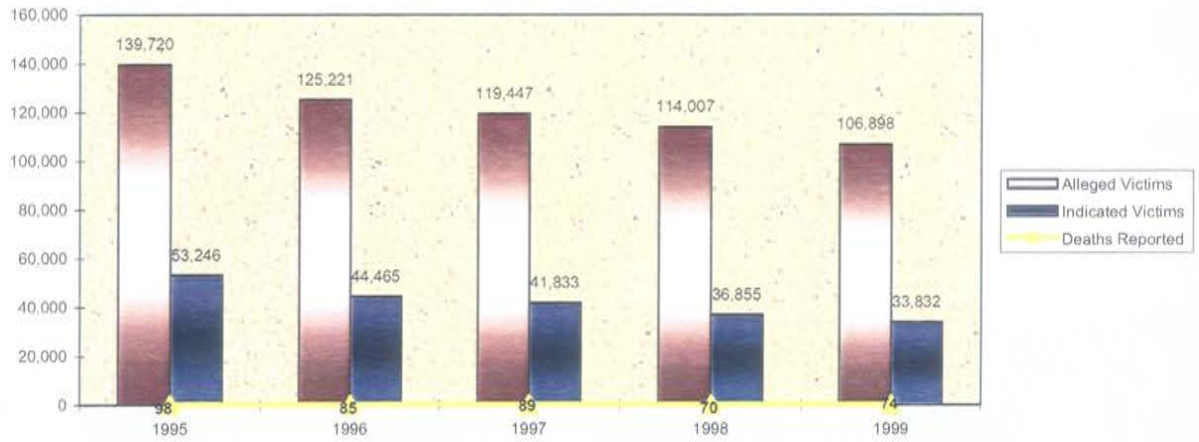
Percent of People in Poverty



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Results

Child Abuse and Neglect Data for Illinois



Source: Department of Children and Family Services, Division of Quality Assurance
Data as of 10/31/00

Mission and Organization

The overall mission of the Illinois Department on Aging is to serve and advocate for older Illinoisans and their caregivers by administering programs and promoting partnerships that encourage independence, dignity and quality of life. The Community Care Program (CCP) and the Elder Abuse and Neglect Program (EANP) are part of a much larger network on aging which is filtered across the state and is guided towards the fulfillment of this mission.

The CCP, which was established in 1979, provides in-home and community-based care to at-risk seniors. The CCP's mission is to prevent premature and unnecessary institutionalization of older adults in Illinois. This is accomplished through the delivery of Homemaker services, Adult Day Service, Senior Companion services, and numerous demonstration project services designed to maintain the independence of the older adult. The EANP has been statewide since April 1991. The EANP responds to reports of alleged abuse, neglect or financial exploitation of persons 60 years of age and older who reside in the community. The EANP's mission is to advocate for and empower the victims of elder abuse, neglect and financial exploitation and to provide education and training that will increase public awareness of the incidence of elder abuse and promote activities aimed at its prevention. This is accomplished through investigation, intervention and follow-up services to victims.

The CCP and the EANP are administered through a network of public/private service providers across the state. Case managers conduct the assessments and serve as a single point of entry to the aging population.

Discussion of Indicators

Outcome Indicators

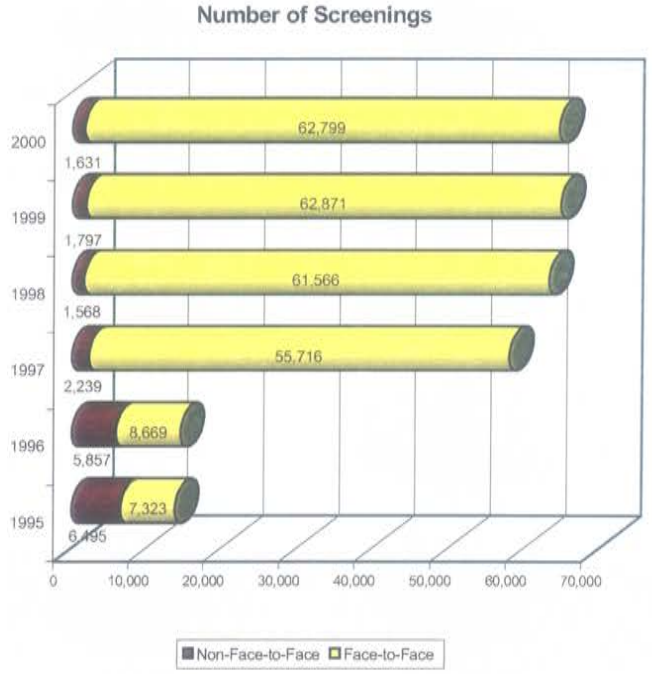
Choices for Care, which is a component of the Community Care Program, is a statewide, universal nursing facility pre-admission screening program. This program is specifically designed to help individuals 60 or older make informed choices about their need for care before entering a nursing home. In the screening process, the Department has the option to conduct face-to-face or non-face-to-face screens. Even though face-to-face screens are more difficult to conduct for case managers, the client is far better served with having one-on-one interaction. Therefore, the CCP has established a target goal of 95% of all screens be face-to-face, a goal which has been reached since the inception of the pre-admission screening program.

The number of individuals deflected into Interim Service in the CCP is a reflection of the difficult pressures that are placed on case managers to coordinate services to high risk clients in a very limited amount of time. Some individuals that apply for community-based services are at imminent risk of nursing home or hospital placement. Imminent risk is defined as the likelihood of placement in a nursing facility or hospital within 72 hours. Case managers are responsible for coordinating/implementing services within this 72 hour window, and then must determine eligibility within 15 days following the provision of interim services.

The screening process for EANP (also known as intake) is determined if there is reasonable cause to suspect that abuse has occurred. The criteria used to accept an EANP intake report are 1) the victim is 60 years of age or older; 2) the allegations made, if true, would constitute abuse, neglect, and/or exploitation; 3) the alleged abuse occurred in a domestic or non-institutional setting; and 4) the nature of the allegation was caused by somebody other than the individual.

The investigation stage is a systematic, standardized system to respond to reports of EANP for the purpose of determining whether abuse has occurred, the degree of risk to the older person of further harm, and if the need exists for immediate intervention. The established target goal is that the elder abuse caseworker conduct a face-to-face visit with the client on 100% of all reports received.

Because abuse, neglect, and exploitation are sometimes recurring problems even after intervention, a systematic method of follow-up on substantiated cases is essential to this program. Follow-up may be effective in preventing further abuse by working with the older person in detecting recurring signs of abuse before the situation becomes life-threatening. It is the EANP's goal that 73% of all substantiated cases that are closed should be scored with a "no" or "low" level of risk of reoccurrence.



Output Indicators

The CCP tracks the number of units provided by Homemaker, Adult Day Service, and Case Coordination Units (CCU), all of which increased over fiscal year 1999. Collectively, the CCP produced 18,069,059 units in fiscal year 2000. For Homemaker and Adult Day Service a unit is defined as 1 hour of service, whereas for Case Coordination Units, a unit is an activity (e.g. prescreens, eligibility, money management, redeterminations.)

The total number of victims served in the EANP increased from 7,134 in fiscal year 1999 to 7,522 in fiscal year 2000. The number of investigations increased as well along with the number of cases substantiated. Research indicates that 4-5% of persons aged 60 and over are subjected to some form of mistreatment. It is estimated that only about 1 in 13 cases of elder abuse in the community are reported to the Elder Abuse and Neglect Program, consistent with national reporting averages. It is the EANP's goal to receive reports on 1 in 12 occurrences.

Efficiency Indicators

As previously mentioned, the goal of the CCP is to prevent premature and unnecessary institutionalization of older adults in Illinois. Every client in the CCP represents a person who is being prevented from unnecessary nursing home placement. The CCP average monthly caseload increased from 35,803 in fiscal year 1999 to 37,365 in fiscal year 2000. The CCP average monthly cost of care increased from $381.95 in fiscal year 1999 to $419.50 in fiscal year 2000. This increase in cost was due to a combination of a 7.9% increase in the homemaker rate, a 50% increase in the CCU assessment rates, and a 4.4% increase in caseload growth.

To determine the cost effectiveness of the CCP, the Department compares the cost of serving a client in the CCP vs. a nursing home. In fiscal year 2000, the average monthly cost of a Medicaid nursing home was $2,000. The cost difference between a client in a nursing home vs. a client in the CCP is multiplied by the average CCP monthly caseload. In fiscal year 2000, the Department estimates Federal/State savings at $59.1 million per month.

In the EANP, it is estimated that the average monthly caseload per caseworker statewide is 2,872 and the average monthly cost per report is $69.97.

External Benchmarks

The inclusion of external benchmarks has helped put into context some of the strengths and weaknesses of the CCP and the EANP. The average monthly cost of the CCP is lower than the average state per capita Medicaid waiver cost of home and community-based services of other states. In addition, the CCP caseload has a higher ratio to nursing home caseloads when compared to the average of other states.

While it is estimated that the average hourly rate for an elder abuse provider agency to maintain one elder abuse caseworker is $35.68, the Illinois program currently reimburses at an hourly rate of $29.09 for services which is only 82% of what it cost programs to operate. Elder abuse caseworkers are seeing increasingly frail elders, most of whom have dementia, who are involved in extremely complex situations which may involve petitioning for guardianship on behalf of the client and other legal remedies. The time constraints and the ability to adequately respond to the problems presented, represent increasing concerns as the number of reports continue to increase as well.

Similar to benchmarking initiatives conducted by the private sector, there was some difficulty in obtaining comparable data that could be used for analysis. The primary difficulty was addressing the diversity of long-term care services across the country. Budget and programmatic differences arose in terms of 1) states classifying/offering different types of services, 2) states serving a wide spectrum of needs/clientele, and 3) states management information capabilities to report or gather data. Despite these difficulties, the Department on Aging has been extremely encouraged with its benchmarking efforts and the success of the CCP and EANP. The Department supports the inclusion of external benchmarks in future PAP reporting requirements.

Explanatory Indicators

The Department chose explanatory indicators that provided some context regarding the seniors served in Illinois. In the 1999 Public Accountability Report, Community Care for the Elderly ranked 2nd in client satisfaction for Human Services. Everyone in the CCP is assessed with a Determination of Need Score (DON), which can range from a score of 29 to 110. A higher DON score translates into a higher level of need. Roughly 31.5% to 33% of CCP clients are eligible for Medicaid. In general, Illinois' seniors are at or slightly above national averages in terms of needing services. In Illinois, 29.5% of persons 65 and older lived alone compared to an average of 28.2% for the U.S. The national average per thousand for persons age 65 and older having difficulty with mobility or self care is 201.1 for the U.S. and 201.4 for Illinois.

The National Level of 64% of substantiated cases of elder abuse and neglect includes self-neglect cases, which have a high substantiation rate. Illinois' program does not include self-neglect and has a substantiation rate of 57%. Self-neglect cases are handled through the statewide case management program. Currently the EANP receives reports on approximately 1 in 13 occurrences. The goal is to receive 1 in 12. It is estimated that 5% of Illinois' older population is abused. The average caseload per caseworker is 33.9. This ranges from some caseworkers in metropolitan areas having caseloads up to 50 cases per month to caseloads of 5 per caseworker in less populated areas.

Community Care Program

Mission Statement: To prevent premature and unnecessary institutionalization of older adults in Illinois. This shall be accomplished through the delivery of homemaker, adult day service, case management, and services made available through special demonstration projects.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provide community-based service options to vulnerable elderly and to support and promote independence in order for older adults to remain in the community rather than to enter a nursing facility.
   a. To maintain the caseload ratio between the Community Care Program vs. nursing facility geriatric caseload at a minimum of 40% by the end of the fiscal year.
2. To ensure that potential clients of the Community Care Program have the opportunity to have a personal face-to-face interview.
   a. To maintain that 95% of all pre-screens conducted be face-to-face vs. non-face-to-face by the end of the fiscal year.
3. To maintain a cost effective home and community based program as an alternative to nursing home placement.
   a. To maintain the cost ratio between the Community Care Program vs. nursing facility geriatric caseload below a minimum of 30% by the end of the fiscal year.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
CCP Caseload vs. Nursing Home Caseload	41.1 %	42.3 %	40 %	43.6 %	40 %
Number of Clients Deflected into Interim Service	6,612	6,195	6,195	6,010	6,010
Face-to-Face Screens	97.5 %	97.2 %	95 %	97.5 %	95 %
Non-Face-to-Face Screens	2.5 %	2.8 %	5 %	2.5 %	5 %
CCP caseload cost vs. nursing facility geriatric caseload costs	20.68 %	21.05 %	30 %	20.98 %	30 %
External Benchmarks					
Average Percent of Home & Community Based Services vs. Nursing Home Caseload (5 States)	25.7 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	25.7 %
Average Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) state per capita waiver expenditure	N/A	$460.0	$460.0	$565.0	$565.0
Output Indicators					
Number of Deinstitutionalizations Conducted (a)	356	385	385	371	371
Total Assessments Conducted	154,001	154,884	154,884	153,019	153,019
Adult Day Service Units (hours)	2,034,040	2,131,016	2,131,016	2,252,180	2,252,180
Case Coordination Units	576,000	591,192	591,192	601,376	601,376
Homemaker Units (hours)	13,800,683	14,488,837	14,488,837	15,215,503	15,215,503
CCP Average Monthly Caseload	34,785	35,803	38,300	37,365	40,400
Input Indicators					
CCP Actual Expenditures ($ millions)	$145.9	$164.1	$192.5	$188.1	$205.0
Number of CCP Personnel	24	24	28	28	28
Adult Day Service (% allocated)	6.5 %	6.1 %	5.7 %	5.7 %	5.7 %
Case Coordination Unit (% allocated)	11.2 %	10.2 %	10.7 %	10.7 %	10.7 %
Homemaker Service (% allocated)	82.4 %	83.7 %	83.6 %	83.6 %	83.6 %
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
CCP Average Monthly Cost of Care	$349.4	$382.0	$418.9	$419.5	$422.8
Average Monthly Cost of Medicaid Nursing Home	$1,690.0	$1,814.4	$2,000.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0
Monthly Savings Federal/State ($ millions)	$46.6	$51.3	$60.6	$59.1	$63.7

Explanatory Information

1) Citizens' Rating of Medicaid and Human Services: In the 1999 Public Accountability Report Community Care for the Elderly ranked 2nd in client satisfaction for Human Services.

2) Average DON Score: FY99 Average DON Score - 47.12 (DON score can range from 29 to 110).

3) Percent of Clients on Medicaid: 31.50% to 33.00%.

4) Percent of Persons Age 65+ Living Alone (Illinois & U.S.): Illinois at 29.5% compared to U.S. at 28.2%.

5) Persons Per Thousand with Difficulty in Mobility or Self Care 65+ (Illinois & U.S.): Illinois at 201.4 compared to U.S. at 201.1.

Footnotes

(a) Deinstitutionalization refers to the assessment process and the return of an individual to the community following institutionalization for more than 60 calendar days.

Elder Abuse and Neglect Program

Mission Statement: The mission of the Elder Abuse and Neglect Program is to advocate for and empower the victims of elder abuse, neglect and financial exploitation and to provide education and training that will increase public awareness of the incidence of elder abuse and promote activities aimed at its prevention.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. The Elder Abuse & Neglect Program will respond to reports of alleged mistreatment of older adults.
   a. Elder abuse provider agencies will complete investigations within 30 days of receipt of the elder abuse report on an ongoing basis.
2. The Elder Abuse & Neglect Program will reduce the risk of additional abuse in elder abuse cases.
   a. To increase the number of closed EANP cases that result in a lower level of risk of abuse for older adults.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
EANP Reports Rec'd vs. Face-to-Face Visit Requirements	N/A	N/A	99 %	98 %	99 %
EANP Reports Rec'd vs. Investigations Completed Within 30 Days	N/A	N/A	100 %	99 %	99 %
The number of closed EANP cases with no risk/low risk scores vs. the total number of closed EANP cases	N/A	N/A	73 %	71 %	73 %
External Benchmarks					
On the national level, 64% of all reports are substantiated	N/A	N/A	64 %	57 %	64 %
Output Indicators					
Total EANP reports received	N/A	N/A	7,847	7,522	8,124
Total investigations conducted (%)	N/A	N/A	92 %	91 %	92 %
Average monthly caseload (statewide)	N/A	N/A	2,831	2,325	2,511
Input Indicators					
EANP Expenditures ($ Thousands)	N/A	N/A	$6,315.7	$6,315.7	$7,061.6
Program headcount	N/A	N/A	7	7	7
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Estimated average monthly caseload per caseworker	N/A	N/A	24.9	33.9	29.4
Average monthly cost per report	N/A	N/A	$67.1	$70.0	$72.4

Explanatory Information

1) The national level of 64% includes self-neglect cases. Illinois' program does not include self-neglect as EANP. 2) The EANP receives reports on 1 in 13 incidents. The goal is to receive 1 in 12. 3) Five percent of Illinois' older adult population is abused. 4) The national standard for average monthly caseload per caseworker is not to exceed 25.

HUMAN SERVICES:
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

Mission and Organization

The mission of the Department is to: 1) Protect children who are reported to be abused and neglected and to increase their families' capacity to safely care for them; 2) Provide for the well-being of children in its care; 3) Provide appropriate, permanent families as quickly as possible for those children who cannot safely return home; 4) Support early intervention and child abuse prevention activities; and 5) Work in partnership with communities to fulfill this mission. To achieve this mission, the Department utilizes its 4,200 employees and a network of private service providers throughout the state. Private agencies provide services to more than three-fourths of children in foster care and all children in residential placements is provided by private agencies.

Discussion of Indicators

In the first part of the 1990's, the Department's caseloads and budget increased dramatically. Spending increased from $335 million in fiscal year 1989 to almost $1.4 billion in fiscal year 1997. This 313% increase was almost four times the overall increase in state spending. The rapid growth in expenditures was fueled primarily by increases in the number of children who were wards of the Department. From the 17,619 children in care at the end of fiscal year 1989 the caseload grew to 50,727 at the end of fiscal year 1997, a 288% increase. However, a series of reforms was started in fiscal year 1996, and since fiscal year 1997 there has been a dramatic change. Since fiscal year 1997, the Department's spending has remained level and has fallen when accounting for inflation adjustments. More importantly, the number of children in substitute care placements was 39.6% lower at the end of fiscal year 2000 than it was at the end of fiscal year 1997.

Protective Services

The Department's protective responsibilities start with calls to the Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline. From its inception in fiscal year 1981 until fiscal year 1997 the number of calls received by the hotline increased every year. The largest increase was the 21% jump in fiscal year 1991, following the signing of the B.H. consent decree and the associated publicity about child abuse and neglect. However, since reaching a peak of 377,467 calls in fiscal year 1995, the number of calls fell by 18.7%, to 306,818 in fiscal year 2000.

The Department has implemented new protocols to determine the risks children face in their home and target services to keep children safe. The result has been a 38.9% decrease in children determined to be abused or neglected in fiscal year 2000 compared to fiscal year 1995, and a 60.5% decrease in children taken into custody between fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 2000. This would not be viewed as good news if other measures of child safety had declined, but all measures of safety after Department involvement have improved over this period, some by as much as 60%.

Family Maintenance

Once the Department has investigated a report of abuse or neglect and determined that a threat to a child's health and safety is present, a decision must be made whether it is necessary to take a child into custody or if corrective actions can be taken without removing the child. If a child is not removed and services are needed to assure safety, the Department will open an intact family case and start providing follow-up and supports. It also tries to guard against keeping family cases open longer than is necessary to resolve the identified abuse and neglect problems.

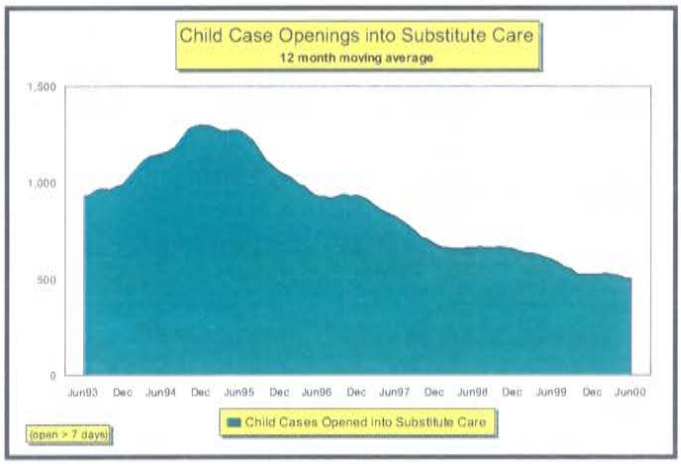
For fiscal year 2000, the Department set as its target about the same number of intact cases. The Department did reduce the number of open intact family cases by 2.7% in fiscal year 2000, and it also reduced the unduplicated number of cases served. However, since fiscal year 1995 the number of intact family cases has been reduced by 39.2%. Having achieved such a significant reduction in the caseload, the Department believes the number of cases now open is close to the appropriate level. The major focus at this point is on guarding against keeping cases open too long while not closing them inappropriately early. In most cases the safety issues in intact families can and should be resolved in less than 12 months.

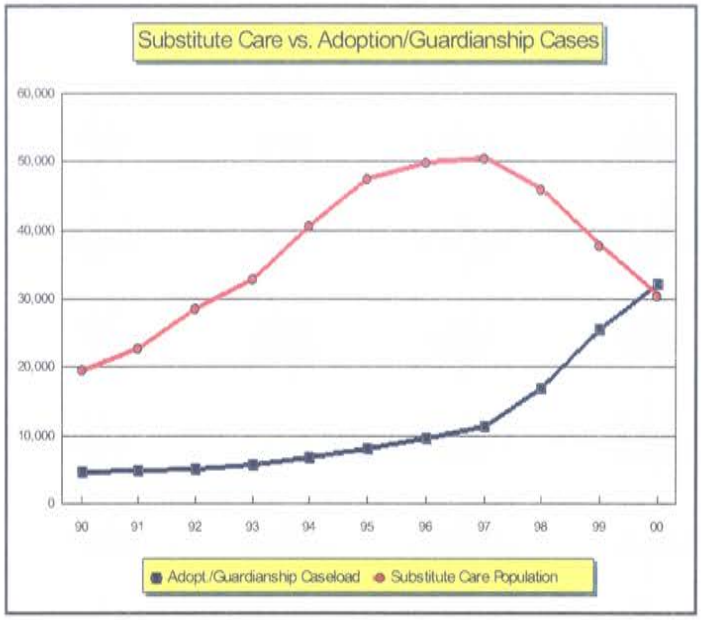
Two measures of service quality are also being watched. First, the Department measures the percentage of intact family cases with another substantiated report of abuse or neglect in the last 12 months. This assesses Department success in modifying behavior. That measure decreased slightly from 12.2% in fiscal year 1999 to 12.0% in fiscal year 2000. Similarly, the Department strives to keep families together if that can be done safely. To measure effectiveness, the Department counts the number of intact families that stay together without taking the children into custody. The Department anticipated that keeping cases open only as long as necessary would result in a small increase in the proportion of children removed, but it was able to maintain 93.0% of cases in intact family placements in fiscal year 2000.

Family Reunification and Substitute Care

In fiscal year 2000, almost 65.4% of the Department's spending was identified as going to serve the goal of family reunification and substitute care. However, the Department's objectives are to make the use of substitute care as rare and short-term as possible while still keeping safety and the best interest of the child in mind. The Department reduced substitute care placements for the third consecutive year, experiencing an additional 19.2% decline between fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000 to 30,647. In fiscal year 2000, the percent of children moved to adoptive, guardianship and returned home settings increased to an all-time high of 33.6% of the foster care population.

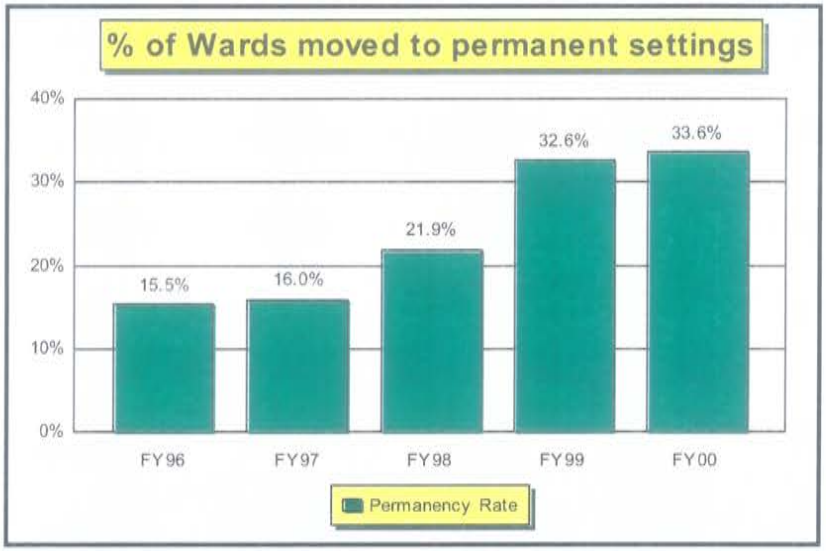
For federal fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999, Illinois received national recognition for increasing adoptions by more than any other state, and Illinois was at or near the top among states in the proportion of children in state custody moved to adoption. The state has also moved 5,134 children to subsidized guardianship through a federal waiver since the onset of the program in fiscal year 1997. Without this waiver these children would still be in state custody because neither home return nor adoption were possible.





Adoption and Guardianship

When a child has been adopted from state custody or has been transferred to private guardianship it represents a successful outcome of substitute care services. Most of the funds expended under adoption and guardianship go for maintenance payments to families. However, a small but important portion of funds are used to maintain a support system for adoptive and guardianship families and children. These preservation programs recognize that the problems that caused the state to take a child into custody in the first place are not completely eliminated by providing them with a loving, permanent family relationship. Thus, once guardianship of a child has been transferred, the Department's goal is to minimize the proportion of children whose adoptions or guardianships disrupt, meaning the family returns the child to state custody. Illinois now supports more children in permanent adoption and guardianship placements than in substitute care.



Adoption and Guardianship

Mission Statement: Protect children who are reported to be abused or neglected and increase their families' capacity to safely care for them. To provide for the well-being of children in our care. To provide appropriate, permanent families as quickly as possible for those children who cannot return home. Support early intervention and child abuse prevention activities. Work in partnership with communities to fulfill this mission.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Support and maintain children in adoptive and guardianship homes.
   a. Provide timely access to support services to help families cope with the care necessitated by the children adopted or in the process of being adopted.
   b. Ensure continuous subsidy payments for eligible children and families.
2. Maintain children in adoptive and guardianship homes.
   a. Provide post-adoption services whenever clinically indicated.
   b. Provide adoption preservation services, if clinically indicated, when less intensive services have been insufficient.
3. Stabilize placements in adoptive homes and subsidized guardianships.
   a. Mimimize placement disruptions in adoptive homes and subsidized guardianships.
   b. Minimize adoption dissolutions.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Adoptions stayed in custody for 12 mos. (did not disrupt)	99.7 %	99.6 %	99.5 %	99.4 %	99.5 %
Guardianships stayed in custody for 12 mos. (did not disrupt)	99 %	99.1 %	98 %	98.4 %	98 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Children receiving adoption payments (E.O.Y.)	15,715	22,282	27,098	27,601	31,784
Number of Children receiving guardianship payments (E.O.Y.)	1,445	3,443	4,916	4,888	5,938
Number of Families receiving adoption preservation services	533	723	900	756	870
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures ($ thousands) (a)	$87.4	$123.6	$190,097.8	$189,136.6	$237,876.4
Staff	214	215	N/A	213	213
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Estimated savings from movement of children from subsititute care to adoption ($ thousands) (a,b)	$70.1	$100.8	$156,929.9	$159,842.9	$228,368.0
Estimated savings from movement of children from substitute care to guardianship ($ thousands) (a,b)	$6.4	$15.6	$28,469.5	$28,307.4	$42,664.5

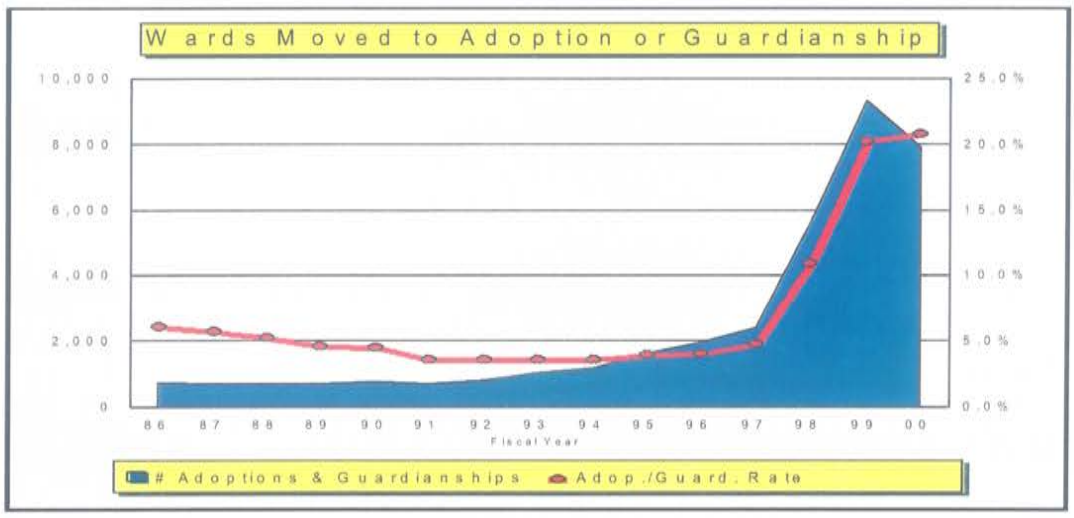
Explanatory Information

DCFS reporting data is subject to change as reporting periods become fully observed. Data contained herein is subject to change and historical data has not been updated beyond submission date. -------- Additional information on department activities is available at the DCFS web site http://www.state.il.us/dcfs/

Footnotes

(a) $ reported in FY98 and FY99 are in millions.

(b) Estimated savings from movement of children from substitute care to adoption and guardianship are annual savings from all subsidized adoptions and guardianships.



Family Maintenance

Mission Statement: Protect children who are reported to be abused or neglected and increase their families' capacity to safely care for them. To provide for the well-being of children in our care. To provide appropriate, permanent families as quickly as possible for those children who cannot return home. Support early intervention and child abuse prevention activities. Work in partnership with communities to fulfill this mission.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide effective in-home services to maintain stable family environments and prevent subsequent abuse.
   a. Increase the number of victims with no further reports of abuse or neglect.
   b. Increase the number of intact cases that can be safely closed.
2. Provide effective programs to mimimize intake into substitute care.
   a. Maximize the number of families served by Cash Assistance and Housing Locator Service (Norman).
3. Improve parenting skills and deter substance abuse.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Family cases closed	13,627	11,334	11,000	11,929	11,500
Of children in open intact family cases, what % had a confirmed report within 12-month period (a)	N/A	N/A	12 %	12.4 %	10 %
Of children in open intact family cases, what % did not experience an out-of-home placement within a 12-month period (a)	N/A	94.5 %	95 %	93 %	95 %
Intact family cases opened over 12 months	N/A	2,130	2,024	1,352	1,300
Families with no paid services for at least 12 months	619	435	460	319	300
Output Indicators					
Intact families served (end of year)	9,746	9,103	9,200	8,858	9,000
Percentage of families served with substantiated reports in the 12 month period	12.8 %	12.2 %	12 %	12 %	10 %
Families served by Cash Assistance	N/A	3,698	3,750	3,801	3,800
Families served by Housing Locator Services	1,033	898	950	1,287	1,290
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures ($ thousands) (b)	$72.7	$75.0	$81,968.4	$76,716.0	$81,980.1
Staff	745	767	N/A	726	683

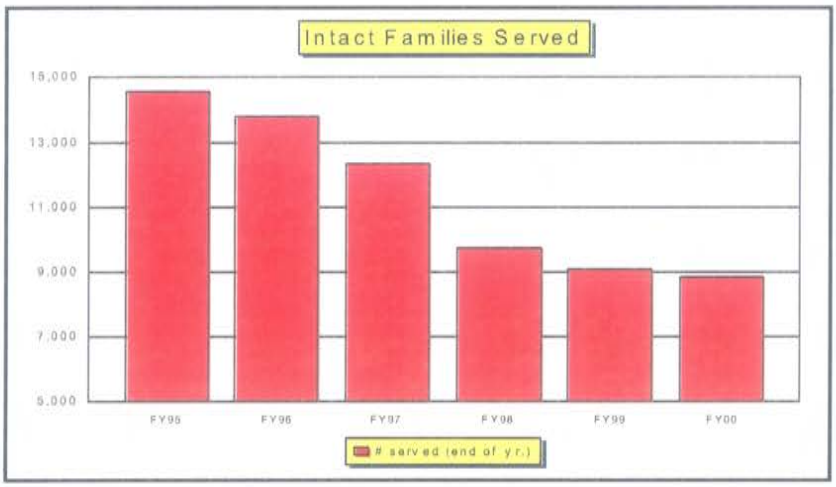
Explanatory Information

DCFS reporting data is subject to change as reporting periods become fully observed. Data contained herein is subject to change and historical data has not been updated beyond submission date. Additional information on department activities is available at the DCFS website http://www.state.il.us/dcfs/

Footnotes

(a) Intact family cases are those where abuse or neglect has been indicated but the children remain in the home. Services are provided to help maintain the family and prevent further occurrences of abuse or neglect.

(b) $ reported in FY98 and FY99 are in millions.



Family Reunification and Substitute Care

Mission Statement: Protect children who are reported to be abused or neglected and increase their families' capacity to safely care for them. To provide for the well-being of children in our care. To provide appropriate, permanent families as quickly as possible for those children who cannot return home. Support early intervention and child abuse prevention activities. Work in partnership with communities to fulfill this mission.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Children placed outside of the home are protected from abuse and neglect.
   a. Ensure the licensure and regular monitoring of foster parent homes.
   b. Ensure that caseworkers regularly visit the child in the foster home.
   c. Conduct background checks on all adults in the home.
2. When in care, children are placed close to home, in the least restrictive setting, and in a stable environment.
   a. Provide appropriate placements and placement supports to avoid multiple moves.
   b. Step children down to less restrictive settings where appropriate.
   c. Minimize the number of out-of-state institutional placements.
   d. Place sibling groups together.
   e. Build resource pools to increase appropriate available homes.
3. Return children home or move them into an alternative permanency quickly.
   a. Provide families the needed services to allow them to safely care for their children at home.
   b. Maximize the proportion of children moved to adoption or guardianship.
   c. Reduce the length of time to achieve permanency.
   d. Ensure an appropriate pool of adoption resources.
4. Have a process in place to allow children to achieve their highest educational outcomes, given their capabilities and desires.
   a. Children are screened for and receive early intervention services as appropriate.
   b. Children are enrolled in and attend school regularly.
   c. Increase the number of wards and former wards pursuing higher education or vocational training programs.
5. When in care, children receive appropriate and necessary physical and mental health care services.
   a. Ensure that all children are signed up with a health care provider.
   b. Children are current with immunizations and well-child health services.
   c. Children's mental and behavioral health needs are met.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of children adopted	4,293	7,275	5,500	6,281	5,000
Number of children to guardianship	1,265	2,055	1,500	1,618	1,300
Number of children returned home	4,516	4,406	5,250	3,571	4,000
Percentage of children returned home	9.7 %	10.5 %	15.4 %	10.5 %	14.7 %
Percentage of children served within the year moved to permanency	21.9 %	32.7 %	34.5 %	33.6 %	37.8 %
Of children returned home or adopted, % who achieved permanency within 24 months.	N/A	25 %	30 %	24 %	35 %
Of children returned home, % who remained home at least 12 months	N/A	91 %	90 %	90.2 %	92 %
Child cases closed	11,107	13,355	11,800	12,460	10,768
Percentage of sibling groups placed all or partially together	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.7 %	80 %
Children moved from residential to less intensive settings	2,564	2,332	2,200	1,994	1,894
Children in out-of-home care per 1,000 state child population	14.5	11.9	9.9	9.7	8.5
Number of children to adoption or guardianship per 1,000 in out-of-home care	108.8	206.4	183.7	207.1	205.4
External Benchmarks					
National average # of children in out-of-home care per 1,000 state child population (FY96)	N/A	N/A	6.9	6.9	6.9
Goal to reach top 10% of states in adoptions per 1,000 children in out-of-home placements	N/A	91.6	91.3	91.3	91.3
Output Indicators					
Children placed outside home (E.O.Y.) - paid placements	46,125	38,133	31,477	30,672	26,842
Children with "return home" goal	12,256	9,859	8,950	9,965	8,500
Children in Regular Foster Care	11,297	10,350	9,402	8,895	7,899
Children in Relative Care	34,090	17,739	13,369	12,490	10,147
Children in Specialized Foster Care	6,768	6,068	5,056	5,847	5,548
Children in Residential Placements	2,901	2,698	2,401	2,471	2,294

Continued on Next Page

Family Reunification and Substitute Care (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Output Indicators (Concluded)					
Children in Independent Living	1,029	1,055	1,033	969	954
Children in runaway status	N/A	936	N/A	1,013	500
Children in corrections or detention placements	N/A	531	N/A	536	500
Percentage of Children in home Local Area Network	N/A	44 %	45 %	45.8 %	50 %
Average number of paid placements for children in substitute care	N/A	3.3	2.5	3.1	3
Percentage of children who are documented to have been immunized	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.6 %	90 %
Percentage of children with healthworks primary care physician (Cook Co. only)	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.4 %	91.5 %
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures ($ thousands) (a)	$982.7	$981.3	$932,565.8	$936,480.0	$923,512.0
Staff	1,411	1,443	N/A	1,500	1,460
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Children placed in out-of-state facilities	189	147	100	79	65
Annualized savings from Newly Adopted Children ($ thousands) (a,b)	$19.1	$33.1	$31,851.6	$36,374.5	$35,925.0
Annualized savings from New Guardianships ($ thousands) (a)	$5.8	$9.9	$8,686.8	$9,370.2	$9,340.5
Annualized savings from Reunification of Families ($ thousands) (a,c)	$40.9	$36.1	$55,120.6	$37,492.5	$48,042.7
Estimated reduction in substitute care expenditures due to movement of children from residential to less intensive settings ($ thousnds) (a,d)	$125.6	$124.2	$106,437.7	$96,471.2	$102,537.5
Estimated savings of children moved to adoption & guardianship ($ thousands) (a)	N/A	$22.0	$18,060.6	$45,744.7	$45,265.5
External Benchmarks					
Annual cost-children in out-of-home care per 1,000 state child population over national average	N/A	-$180.5	N/A	-$132,310.4	-$151,358.5

Explanatory Information

DCFS reporting data is subject to change as reporting periods become fully observed. Data contained herein is subject to change and historical data has not been updated beyond submission date. ---------- Additional information on department activities is available at the DCFS web site http://www.state.il.us/dcfs/

For additional savings factors see Adoption & Guardianship Program section.

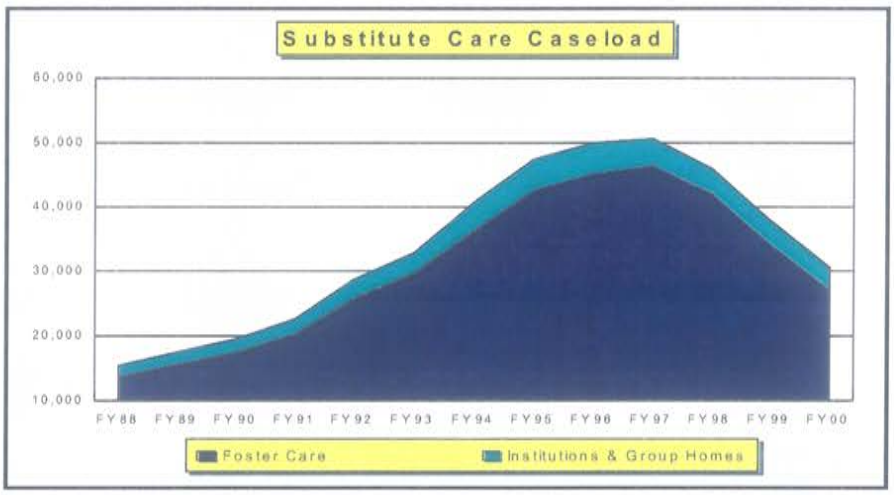
Footnotes

(a) $ reported in FY98 and FY99 are in millions.

(b) Annualized savings from newly adopted reflects difference between the median state's placement costs and Illinois's due to higher placement population.

(c) Annualized savings from reunifications of families assumes average monthly cost of care of $874.93 for FY00.

(d) Estimated reduction in substitute care expenditures due to movement of children from residential to less intensive settings assumes difference between average daily rate of $211.53 for residential care and $78.98 for specialized foster care in FY00.



Protective Services

Mission Statement: Protect children who are reported to be abused or neglected and increase their families' capacity to safely care for them. To provide for the well-being of children in our care. To provide appropriate, permanent families as quickly as possible for those children who cannot return home. Support early intervention and child abuse prevention activities. Work in partnership with communities to fulfill this mission.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Reports of child abuse/neglect reports will be investigated promptly, safety insured, and subsequent abuse/neglect prevented.
   a. Investigations are initiated within 24 hours of the receipt of child abuse/neglect reports.
   b. Investigations are completed within 60 days of the receipt of child abuse/neglect reports.
2. Increase child safety after agency involvement.
   a. Reduce recurrence of child abuse or neglect after agency involvement.
3. Improve responsiveness of the child abuse and neglect hotline.
   a. Increase the percentage of calls answered the first time (do not have to make call-backs).
   b. Decrease calls abandoned (hung up before staff can answer).

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of investigations initiated within 24 hours	N/A	99.6 %	100 %	99.7 %	100 %
Percentage of calls resulting in a Family Report of Abuse or Neglect	19.4 %	20.6 %	20.5 %	20.2 %	20.2 %
Number of indicated family reports (a)	20,813	19,503	18,500	17,684	19,344
Percentage of investigations indicated	31.6 %	31.1 %	30.1 %	28.5 %	31.2 %
Percentage of investigations completed within 60 days	90.3 %	91.6 %	100 %	94 %	98 %
Children removed per 1,000 state total child population	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9
Percentage of cases with no new indicated reports within 12 months	N/A	85.2 %	87 %	85.3 %	87 %
External Benchmarks					
National median-children removed per 1,000 states child population (FY96)	N/A	N/A	2.4	2.4	2.4
Output Indicators					
Hotline Calls (b)	339,649	304,945	300,000	306,818	307,000
Family Reports Investigated (c)	65,876	62,704	61,500	61,964	62,000
Children Investigated	114,007	106,898	104,500	103,495	103,850
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures ($ thousands) (d)	$93.7	$99.4	$107,079.7	$106,416.4	$116,090.9
Average number of investigators (yearly)	541	508	507	538	538
Staff	1,349	1,430	N/A	1,422	1,462
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Investigations per worker per month	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.6
Savings from being below national removal rate (1,247 children)($thousands) (e,f)	N/A	N/A	$13,092.0	$15,339.3	$17,547.6

Explanatory Information

DCFS reporting data is subject to change as reporting periods become fully observed. Data contained herein is subject to change and historical data has not been updated beyond submission date. ---------- Additional information on department activities is available at the DCFS web site http://www.state.il.us/dcfs/

Footnotes

(a) Indicated reports are those investigations where a Child Protection Investigator determines abuse or neglect did take place.
(b) Hotline calls are calls to the Statewide Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline.
(c) Reports equal individual case calls that a hotline worker determines merit investigation by a Child Protection Investigator.
(d) $ reported in FY98 and FY99 are in millions.
(e) Savings determined by # of children below the national average times monthly cost of service @ $874.93 for FY00.
(f) No goal is set on removal rate. The state seeks to avoid being in the upper or lower quartile.

HUMAN SERVICES: DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Mission and Organization

In July 1996, the Governor signed into law House Bill 2632, which merged most of the existing Illinois human services agencies into a new Department of Human Services (DHS) effective July 1, 1997. This legislation consolidated in their entirety the Departments of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and Rehabilitation Services, as well as certain programs from the Departments of Children and Family Services, Public Health and Public Aid. The intent of this reorganization was to eliminate the fragmentation that existed in the delivery of human services which, in turn, often led to uncoordinated services and inefficiencies in the use of public resources.

DHS integrated this broad array of programs into four broad programmatic divisions: Community Health and Prevention, Community Operations, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and Transitional Services.

The DHS mission is to assist Illinois residents, in partnership with communities, in achieving self-sufficiency, independence and good health to the maximum extent possible by providing integrated family-oriented services, promoting prevention, and establishing measurable outcomes.

To that end, the mission establishes a focus on self-sufficiency and recognizes that maximizing independence is the desired outcome. Finally, the mission affirms the importance of performance management in the core functions of the organization.

Discussion of Indicators

The Department of Human Services' Division of Community Operations administers the State's implementation of the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), often referred to as "welfare reform," through a network of 131 local offices statewide.

Determined to meet or exceed the federal work requirements under the PRWORA, Community Operations recognized DHS needed to shift the organization's culture from a focus on income maintenance to a commitment to promoting self-sufficiency and maximum independence for clients. As a result, DHS local offices are no longer just "welfare" offices but rather a "one-stop shop" for an integrated, comprehensive array of services designed to actively promote self-sufficiency and independence. The success of that effort has been affirmed not only by Illinois' ranking as one of the top-five states in welfare reform, but also by the federal Department of Health and Human Services, which in 1999 awarded DHS a $21.6 million high performance bonus in recognition of its achievements.

Community Operations' outcome-focused performance management system has helped the division achieve the following Welfare-to-Work goals:

In fiscal year 1999 the average percentage of TANF families working statewide was at an all-time high of 46.5% as compared to 28.7% in fiscal year 1998. The employment of TANF clients is the first step on the path to self-sufficiency.

As of June 2000, a total of 137,850 TANF families had worked their way off welfare since the start of welfare reform. A case closed due to earnings is the best possible TANF outcome. In order for a case to be canceled due to earnings, the family must be earning at least three times the amount of the TANF benefit.

As of June 2000, 89.9% of TANF cases closed due to earnings 12 months earlier had not returned to assistance, and 78.9% of the cases closed 24 months earlier had not returned to assistance. These figures have improved steadily since the inception of welfare reform and clearly demonstrate meaningful changes in the way Illinois promotes self-sufficiency.

As of June 30, 2000, Illinois' total TANF caseload of 86,613 was at its lowest level since January 1970.

Illinois' "available to work" caseload has dropped to 57,479 in June 2000 - a 59.2% reduction since the beginning of welfare reform in 1997.

The Food Stamp error rate has been reduced from 14.79% in the federal fiscal year 1999 to a provisional rate for the first eight months of federal fiscal year 2000 of 8.56%. This compares quite favorably with the national error rate for the federal fiscal year 1999 of 9.88%.

During fiscal year 2000, 58.39% of Illinois families met the federal work requirements for families receiving TANF, well above the federal requirement of 40%.

Building on the success of this performance-oriented approach, DHS is now engaged in cascading agency-wide goals and objectives throughout the agency, setting targets for the key business processes that drive performance, and measuring progress. The goal is to build a high-performing organization by effectively using performance management.

Although only in its initial stages, this process has already produced several notable results.

The percentage of discharges from drug treatment programs classified as "positive" has increased from 47% in fiscal year 1998 to 68.2% in fiscal year 1999.

The proportion of post-partum WIC clients who are breast-fed increased from 36.1% in fiscal year 1998 to 42.5% in fiscal year 1999; a positive outcome since babies who are breast-fed tend to be healthier.

The percentage of individuals readmitted to State Operated

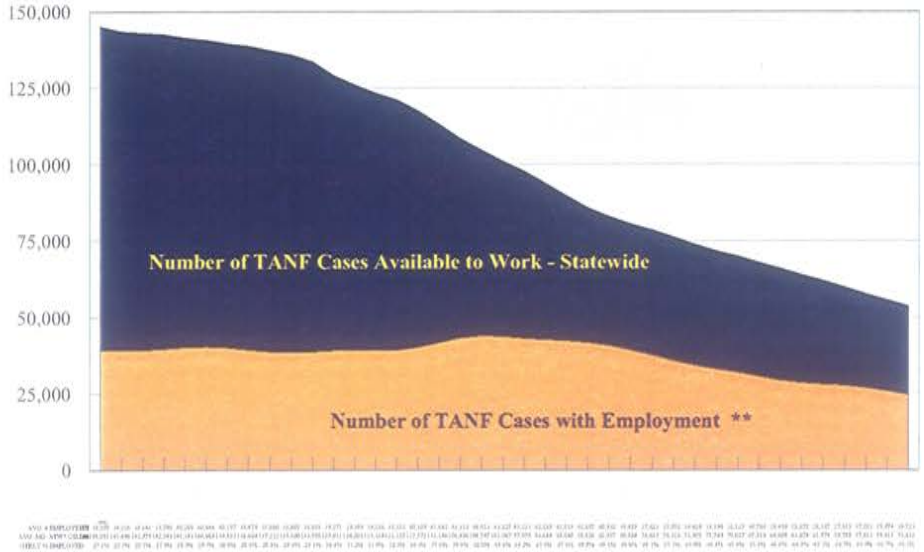
Developmental Centers (SODCs) within 12 months of discharge was reduced from 28.2% in fiscal year 1998 to 18% in fiscal year 1999 confirming the efficacy of the Department's pre-discharge planning efforts and development of community-based living arrangements.

The percentage of adults receiving pre-admission mental health screenings increased from 84.9% in fiscal year 1998 to 92.65% in fiscal year 1999, which has enhanced the Department's efforts to ensure that all individuals are treated in the least restrictive setting possible, typically a community mental health center as opposed to a state-operated mental health facility.

Studies have shown that where WIC and family case management services are fully integrated, Medicaid mothers experience birth outcomes that are twice as good as those of Medicaid mothers receiving those services independently. The Division of Community Health and Prevention has successfully integrated these functions in 91 of 102 counties, with seven other counties partially integrated.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

OPORTION OF EARNED INCOME TO TANF AVAILABLE-TO-WORK (ATW)* CASELOA
BY ROLLING QUARTER, STATEWIDE
RQE JULY 1997 - RQE SEPTEMBER 2000



** ATW = excludes child only and pregnant women cases*
*** NOTE: APPROXIMATELY 77.4% OF THE CASES EMPLOYED ARE WORKING AT LEAST 30 HOURS PER WEEK AS OF MARCH 2000*

WELFARE-TO-WORK OUTCOMES & PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT
Prepared by: Bureau of Performance & Outcomes Measurement

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL WORK PARTICIPATION RATES FOR ALL FAMILIES
AMONG COMPARABLE STATES
Federal Fiscal Year 1999

Home Services (ORS)

Mission Statement: The mission of the Office of Rehabilitation Services is to assist individuals with disabilities in achieving their goals in the areas of employment, education and independent living.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To increase the independence of persons with severe disabilities by provision of in-home services which allow them to remain in their natural homes, families and communities.
   a. Increase the number of persons receiving needed in-home services by 5.0 percent over the number for FY99.
   b. Increase the number of persons moved out of nursing homes by 10 percent over the number for FY99.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Persons moved out of nursing homes	N/A	88	N/A	97	107
Percent increase in persons moved from nursing homes	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.3 %	10 %
Output Indicators					
Persons receiving in-home services (a)	20,963	22,572	N/A	24,357	25,500
Persons with AIDS receiving in-home care	1,452	1,685	N/A	1,729	1,850
New service plans developed	4,323	3,692	N/A	4,187	4,600
Percent increase in persons receiving in-home services	N/A	7.7 %	N/A	7.9 %	5 %
Input Indicators					
Number of personnel (b)	111.8	107.5	N/A	115	115
Operations - All Funds ($ millions)	$5.1	$5.3	$5.8	$5.5	$5.8
General Revenue Fund Grants($ millions)	$121.5	$137.2	$161.2	$161.2	$192.2
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average monthly cost of in-home services per month	$697.0	$737.0	N/A	$807.0	$849.0

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Cumulative figure for the fiscal year. The estimated population in need of in-home services is 265,700. This is based on data from the Census Bureau and adapted to figures for the 2000 Illinois population and represents persons under age 65 who indicated in Census surveys that they have difficulty with or are unable to care for themselves. Although new HSP customers must be under age 60 at time of application, the under 65 figure is the closest available from the Census.

(b) The FY98 and FY99 numbers are monthly averages. The figures are headcount maximums.

Addiction Treatment and Related Services (OASA)

Mission Statement: The treatment delivery system offers a broad range of treatment alternatives to address the needs of alcohol and substance abusers and to afford opportunities for individuals to take ownership and contribute to their own recovery.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Research: Increase the awareness and involvement of policymakers, funding sources and the general public as new insights into the dynamics of addictions and treatment are derived from continuing research and integrate these findings into planning for the statewide system.
   a. By July 1, 2000, 100% of federal demonstration projects will support evaluation of intervention and treatment services.
   b. By July 1, 2000, work with other agencies to use existing human services databases to collect information on patient/participant outcomes.
2. Treatment Services: To develop, support and provide the highest quality, most effective clinical treatment and continuing care services to persons affected by, or at risk for abuse of, or dependence on alcohol and other drugs.
   a. By February 1, 2000, use population and prevalence data to determine the need for residential continuing care services (halfway houses, recovery homes). Quantify current capacity and increase as necessary by a minimum of 5% annually.
   b. By May 31, 2000, use population and prevalence data to determine the level of alcohol and other drug treatment needs for adults and youth. Increase current capacity by a minimum of 3% per year until services are available to serve 15% of the lifetime prevalence population in any given year.
3. Outcomes: Increase the effectiveness of clinical management through the collection of outcome data.
   a. By June 30, 2000, implement pilot for the collection of comprehensive provider performance and patient outcome data for a statewide outcome management system using federal grant dollars.
   b. By June 30, 2000, develop and support systems through which performance measures consistent with directives from the Governor's Office of Statewide Performance Review are collected and analyzed.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Unduplicated clients served as a percent of the desired capacity	80.9 %	N/A	71 %	62.9 %	61.9 % (a)
Percentage of discharges classified as "positive" (transfers, completions etc)	47 %	N/A	48.5 %	67.7 %	68 %
External Benchmarks					
TOPPS Treatment Outcome Studies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of Unduplicated Clients Served	68,985	N/A	73,000	64,942	63,942 (a)
Number of discharges classified as "positive" (transfers, completions etc.)	31,152	N/A	32,500	34,925	35,000
Input Indicators					
Total Grant Spending ($ millions)	$149.9	$156.6	$197.8	$177.7	$221.3
State Fund Spending ($ millions)	$99.3	$111.8	$135.6	$128.3	$163.5
Federal Fund Spending ($ millions)	$50.5	$44.8	$62.1	$49.4	$57.8
Number of State Employees	47	56	75	63	71
Estimated number of individuals in prevalence population (b)	852,581	852,581	995,000	N/A	995,000
Desired treatment capacity (annual in individuals) (c)	85,237	85,237	103,263	N/A	103,263
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
There is a $7.00 savings to the State of Illinois for every $1.00 spent on treatment ($ billions) (d)	$1.0	$1.1	$1.4	N/A	$1.1
External Benchmarks					
Treatment Outcome and Performance Pilot Studies-in progress	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

ATOD abuse and dependence costs our nation $246 billion each year or $965 for every person in the U.S. The costs include alcohol-related crimes, health care, government services, criminal justice costs, and lost productivity. Illinois costs are conservatively estimated at $6 billion per year. Currently, client records are being reviewed, looking specifically at demographic information, time open in system and the efficacy of client closure codes. This review with appropriate resources, will eventually enable us to provide a higher quality of client data which can be used to look at recidivism by sub-population.

Footnotes

(a) In order to better serve communities and their families Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (OASA) has reinstituted Community Intervention as a reimbursable service. Community Intervention allows for a number of different services to be provided within any community setting to any resident or residents. Services are reimbursed by staff hour. Institution of these services may create a temporary decrease in the unduplicated patients served indicators in FY 2002.

(b) Prevalence studies undercount some populations. This estimate will be revised during FY 2000.

(c) The desired annual capacity is 15% of the lifetime prevalence population receiving adequate and appropriate treatment to meet their needs.

(d) California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Evaluating Recovery Service: the California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment, Sacramento , California, 1994.

Child Care (Division of Transitional Services)

Mission Statement: The Bureau of Child Care and Development is dedicated to enhancing the quality, affordability and supply of child care available to families in Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provide low income families access to affordable, quality child care while they are working or participating in approved education/training activity.
   a. By June 30, 2000, increase by 4.7% the current number of 150,000 children receiving child care subsidy to 157,000.
   b. By June 30, 2000, provide 2,125 staff training and workshop sessions that contribute to the quality of care to 35,000 providers.
2. To ensure that 157,000 children are cared for in a safe and healthy environment that supports their overall development.
   a. By June 30, 2000, monitor a sample of 200 providers to ensure that providers meet required health and safety standards.
   b. By June 30, 2000, perform Child Abuse and Neglect Tracking System (CANTS) checks on 100% of the 45,000 providers exempt from licensing.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of families seeking child care services served	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percent of Customer's indicating they are "satisfied' or "very satisfied"	N/A (a)	(a)	N/A	N/A (a)	N/A (a)
Output Indicators					
Number of cases/families served - avg. month	57,500	77,000	97,500	N/A (b)	109,000
Number of children served - avg. month	115,000	154,000	154,000	N/A (b)	218,000
Input Indicators					
Program Spending ($ millions)	$307.0	$448.1	$591.0	$574.0	$664.0
Number of DHS Staff	61	61	61	61	71
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average cost per case/family - avg. month (b)	$394.00	$440.00	$460.00	N/A (b)	$464.00
Average cost per child - avg. month (b)	$197.00	$217.00	$220.00	N/A (b)	$232.00

Explanatory Information

Exact number of families in state needing child care is unknown.

Child care subsidies provided to low income working families whose annual income is no greater than 50% of the state median income. Parent co-pay based on sliding scale.

Footnotes

(a) A survey was sent and the results have been compiled. A draft report of the findings is being circulated for comment.

(b) Final numbers are not yet available.

Community (Developmental Disabilities)

Mission Statement: Provide necessary residential, habilitation, and support services for individuals with developmental disabilities in order that they might reside in their own homes and communities as independently as possible.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Develop additional capacities for appropriate community support services to enable children and adults residing in State-Operated Developmental Centers (SODCs), nursing facilities, or other residential settings to secure alternative residential opportunities in their own communities and deflect individuals from moving to institutional settings.
   a. By June 30, 2000, develop 200 new Community Integrated Living Arrangements (CILA) opportunities.
   b. By June 30, 2000, enroll 400 individuals in the new Supported Living Service Program.
   c. By June 30, 2000, increase enrollments in Family Assistance and Home-Based Support services by 915 individuals.
2. Maintain Federal matching dollars through the Home and Community-Based Services Waiver throughout FY2000 and enhance the quality of services provided under that Waiver through additional oversight and staff training.
   a. By January 31, 2000, implement the new Individual Service Support and Advocacy Program for approximately 7,000 individuals enrolled in the Waiver.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of completed referrals for on-site visits (a)	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percent of substantiated cases of abuse or neglect addressed timely (a)	N/A	N/A	80 %	100 %	85 %
Percent of census reduction in SODCs	N/A	2 %	3 %	3 %	0 % (b)
Percent of individuals readmitted to SODCs within 12 months of discharge	28.2 %	26.2 %	24.2 %	18 %	20 %
Number of individuals admitted to a SODC from a community alternative (CILA or private Intermediate Care Facility/Mentally Retarded)	N/A	N/A	N/A	73	73
External Benchmarks					
Agencies accredited by a national body	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Number of individuals enrolled in Family Assistance/Home-Based Support Programs	1,155	1,664	2,579	2,727	3,240
Number of individuals enrolled in Community Integrated Living Arrangements (CILA) Programs	4,126	4,562	5,786	N/A (c)	N/A (c)
Number of individuals served in Waiver settings (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,500	8,153
Reduction in census count in SODCs (e)	3,352	3,300	3,200	3,192	3,192
Input Indicators					
DD Grants - GRF Spending ($ millions)	$665.2	$706.6	$737.7	$736.3	$786.6
DD Grants - All Funds Spending ($ millions)	$706.5	$747.6	$783.7	$777.0	$832.7
Personnel	86	86	95	95	104
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Federal funding loss due to lack of or incorrect service reporting from providers who are prepaid ($ millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A	$15.0	$13.0
Cost effectiveness ratio Intermediate Care Facility/Mentally Retarded:Community Setting (ICFs/MR)($:1) (f)	$2.0	$1.9	$1.9	N/A	$1.9
Recipients of services in Family homes as a percent of all service recipients (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	35 %	35 %
External Benchmarks					
The national average proportion of all service recipients served in family homes is 50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Not tracked centrally prior to FY00.

(b) New funding was not appropriated for census reduction in FY01. If additional funding is made available in FY02, new target will be developed.

(c) This indicator was replaced in FY00 by "number of individuals served in Waiver settings" in order to obtain more accurate cost-effectiveness data. The new indicator will expand our data collection to all Waiver community programs which include CILA, such as Developmental Training, Supplemental Employment and the Regular Work Program.

(d) The waiver is an agreement which allows the State of Illinois to be reimbursed through the Medicaid program for covered services provided.

(e) This indicator replaces FY99 indicator--reduction in number of resident days.

(f) Average per capita cost for ICFs/MR was $43,845 in fiscal year 1998. The average for community settings funded by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was $22,464. Average per capita cost for ICFs/MR was $47,609 in fiscal year 1999. The average for community settings funded by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was $24,937. Fiscal Year 2000 data is not yet available. These statistics are monitored by the HCFA.

(g) The Developmental Disabilities program average for in-home supports is $12,000 per person, while the 24-hour residential program average is $43,000 per person.

Community (Office of Mental Health)

Mission Statement: Through an organization of regional, Comprehensive Community Mental Health Service Offices, administer state funds to private (primarily not for profit), community-based mental health service provider agencies in support of the delivery of community-based mental health services to those most in need due to the severity of their illnesses and the poverty of their economic situation.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Foster the continual development of a comprehensive public mental health system of care.
   a. By June 30, 2000, ensure that the ongoing development of a community-based mental health service system continues to impact the utilization of state-operated hospitals as evidenced by a reduction in bed day utilization of 5,546 bed days.
   b. By June 30, 2000, at least 90% of all adults presenting for admission to a State Hospital will receive a pre-admission screening (from a DHS/OMH-funded community provider) for consideration of less restrictive community service alternatives prior to admission.
2. Develop appropriate tools and structures to manage resources and care.
   a. By June 30, 2000, maintain monitoring of operations by ongoing assessments of inputs (general and federal revenue), staffing levels, outputs (expected service delivery levels and number of individuals served), and costs (price per individual and potential "savings" through reduced utilization of state hospitals).

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of "bed day" reduction	12 %	1 %	1.3 %	-3.5 %	2.7 %
Percentage of pre-admission screenings (adults) (a)	84.9 %	91.5 %	90 %	92.65 %	90 %
External Benchmarks					
Not available (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of individuals served in DHS/OMH (Office of Mental Health) funded community-based mental health programs (a)	136,569	136,168	140,000	142,547	140,000
Reduction in patient "bed days" in state facilities	90,591	4,994	5,546	-23139	18,145
Federal 12 month prevalence estimate of number of adults in Illinois with serious mental illness or children with serious emotional disturbance	N/A	N/A	N/A	564,352	N/A
Percentage of programs with deviation (variance) from expected service levels (c)	17.88 %	-37.6 %	15 %	36.9 % (d)	25 %
Input Indicators					
Number of permanent, full-time regional Network staff to administer program (from OMH Personnel)	41	42	42	42	42
General Revenue Spending ($ millions) (e)	$262.4	$277.4	$301.2	$287.9	$312.6
Federal Mental Health Block Grant Spending ($ millions)	$11.0	$11.0	$13.4	$12.9	$23.4
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
DHS/OMH price (cost) per individual served (General Revenue/Number individuals served)	$1,921.0	$2,039.0	$2,500.0	$2,190.0	$2,468.0
Cost savings resulting from "bed day" reductions ($ millions) (f)	$30.3	$1.8	$3.2	-$8.4 (g)	$6.6
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Management Information Systems Annual Report.

(b) Due to the considerable variability across states in the policies and structure of their community mental health services delivery system, meaningful external benchmarks are not available. Illinois is participating in a federal project aimed at establishing such benchmarks for sub-programs and populations.

(c) This reflects the percent of provider agencies that deliver fewer than the expected number of service units.

(d) New system developed in fiscal year 1999, old system undercounted the extent of deviations.

(e) Does not include the mental health portion of the Family Assistance Program and Home-Based Support Services.

(f) Per diem for state hospitalization estimated at $364.

(g) These "bed day" reductions have been drastically declining over the past several years, and we are now at the "leveling out' point where further reductions will be small and more difficult to achieve; FY01 target will return bed utilization to FY98 levels. This number represents a negative.

Early Intervention (DCHP)

Mission Statement: To assist Illinois residents to achieve self-sufficiency, independence and health to the maximum extent possible by providing integrated family oriented services, promoting prevention and establishing measurable outcomes, in partnership with communities.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Decrease the manifestation of developmental delay among 0-3 year olds.
   a. By June 30, 2000, increase to 15% the percentage of clients receiving Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) prior to 1st birthday.
   b. By June 30, 2000, 100% of eligible families will receive an IFSP.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of clients receiving IFSP prior to first birthday (a)	N/A	14.3 %	15 %	24.3 %	30 %
Percentage of Individual Educational Plans (IEP) needed by clients when they turn 3 (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
National average age at IFSP creation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of Individual Family Service Plans developed (a)	N/A	7,294	9,500	9,576	9,600
Input Indicators					
Full time employees	9	9	14	12	12
GRF Grant ($ millions)	$19.5	$29.2	$29.2	$29.2	$35.7
Federal Grant ($ millions)	$28.0	$27.4	$27.4	$27.4	$28.0
Revolving Fund ($ millions)	$20.0	$19.3	$34.6	$34.6	$50.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Dollars saved per child not requiring special education, measured by children not needing Individual Educational Plans (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
National Data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Data unavailable. Not collected prior to DHS assumption of program.

(b) Data to measure this indicator is still under development.

(c) Approximately $8,000 per child per year will be saved.

Facilities (Developmental Disabilities)

Mission Statement: Provide necessary residential, habiltation, and support services for individuals with developmental disabilities in order that they might reside in their own homes and communities as independently as possible.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Maximize independent living for persons with disabilities.
   a. By June 30, 2000, identify individuals living in State Operated Developmental Centers (SODCs) who would be more appropriately served in community settings and offer them residential alternatives, reducing census from 3,300 to 3,192.
   b. By June 30, 2000, provide time-limited (less than 45 days), intense diagnostic and habilitation services through the Short-Term Assistance Program to 100 people, reducing lengths of stay in SODCs.
2. Enhance the quality of services provided in SODCs.
   a. Through June 30, 2000, continue to retain accreditation of all eleven SODCs through nationally recognized accrediting bodies.
   b. By June 30, 2000, improve the statewide ratio of staff to residents at SODCs from 1.8:1 to 1.9:1 which will move the staffing ratio to 77% of the national average, which is 2.46:1.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of individuals discharged in less than 45 days	45.2 %	42.3 %	50 %	31 %	N/A (a)
Percent of closed Office of Inspector General investigations that ended in substantiated cases of abuse or neglect	8 %	14.5 %	11 %	11 %	N/A (b)
Percent reduction in average length of stay	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.25 %
Percent of individuals readmitted to a SODC within 12 months of discharge	28.2 %	26.2 %	24.2 %	18 %	20 %
Percent reduction in year end census in large state Mentally Retarded/Developmental Disability Facilities	N/A	1.55 %	N/A	3.27 %	0 % (c)
External Benchmarks					
Retain accreditation by national body	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Total Census	3,352	3,300	3,200	3,192	3,192
Percent of clients provided molded seating systems compared to total number in need of systems	N/A	N/A	15 %	22 %	27 %
Number of people discharged from SODCs	N/A	N/A	N/A	244	150
Number of people admitted to SODCs	N/A	N/A	N/A	140	100
Average length of stay (years)	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	15
Number of individuals receiving short term assistance services	84	78	37	54	N/A
Input Indicators					
DD Facility Spending ($ millions)	$271.8	$274.3	$284.3	$285.1	$298.3
Personnel	5,853	5,966	6,011	5,852	6,011
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Staff to resident ratio (#:1) (d)	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Maintain average statewide overtime at 8% or lower	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 %	8 %
Medicaid Claiming Rate (e)	$282.2	$292.7	$292.9	$292.9	$292.9
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) This indicator is being replaced with "average length of stay." This will provide data for the overall population rather than a subset.

(b) The information obtained from this indicator is not a good indication of trends, outcomes or quality of services. We are currently exploring possibilities for new indicators to be included in future reports that will adequately address these issues.

(c) New funding was not appropriated for census reduction in FY01. If additional funding is made available in FY02, we will develop a new target.

(d) Improving the statewide staffing ratio at SODCs will move the staffing ratio to 77% of the May 1998 National Average of 2.46:1.

(e) The Medicaid Claiming Rate represents the daily average of the 11 SODC's.

Facilities (Office of Mental Health)

Mission Statement: Provide clinically appropriate inpatient mental health services for individuals with mental illnesses who cannot be adequately served through existing community-based services or community psychiatric hospitalization.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Foster the continual development of a comprehensive public mental health system.
   a. By June 30, 2000, control the utilization of state-operated hospitals as evidenced by a reduction in bed-day utilization to a level at or below 664,300 bed days.
2. Improve the appropriateness and effectiveness of clinical interventions to match the changing needs of clients.
   a. By June 30, 2000, reduce the utilization of restraints and seclusion to a level of 2.21 hours per 1,000 patient days.
3. Develop appropriate tools and structures to manage resources and care.
   a. By June 30, 2000, maintain monitoring of operations by ongoing assessment of inputs (general revenue), staffing levels, outputs (number of patient bed-days), and costs (per diem bed cost).

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Hours of restraint and seclusion per 1,000 patient days	1.46	1.72	2.21	2.27 (a)	2.21
Percentage of re-admissions within 30 days of discharge	11.03 %	12.3 %	12.5 %	11.6 %	12.5 %
External Benchmarks					
Not available (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of patient bed days in state hospitals, all diagnoses(unduplicated w/in hospital, from Management Information Systems Annual Report)	663,748	658,754	664,300	681,893	663,748
Number of individuals in state hospitals (unduplicated)	9,144	9,366	9,400	9,436	9,600
Number of discharges from state hospitals	8,813	9,349	9,500	9,544	9,650
Input Indicators					
General Revenue Spending ($ millions)	$235.9	$239.6	$253.4	$252.5	$266.3
Total permanent, full-time state hospital personnel (from OMH Personnel)	4,524	4,495	4,442	4,147	4,442
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Per diem cost (General Revenue/number of budgeted beds)	$335.0	$373.0	$330.0	$393.0	$399.8

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Outside consultation and a "prevention and reduction of violence project" has been initiated to address this issue.

(b) Illinois is participating with the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors (NASMHPD) National Research Institute (NRI) in the development of meaningful benchmarks that accommodate the differences across states in the nature of the populations and programs served in state hospitals.

Family Case Management (DCHP)

Mission Statement: To assist Illinois residents to achieve self-sufficiency, independence and health to the maximum extent possible by providing integrated family oriented services, promoting prevention and establishing measurable outcomes, in partnership with communities.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Reduce infant mortality and morbidity.
   a. By June 30, 2000, increase to 75% the proportion of pregnant women in Family Case Management who receive prenatal care in the first trimester.
2. Reduce child mortality and morbidity.
   a. By June 30, 2000, increase the percentage of 0-2 year olds who are fully immunized to 90%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Proportion of clients receiving prenatal care in the first trimester (Family Case Management only)	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.8 %	N/A
Proportion of clients receiving prenatal care in the first trimester (Family Case Management and WIC)	N/A	67.3 %	75 %	72.8 %	75 %
Reductions in infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (a)	N/A	N/A	7	N/A (c)	7
Reductions in very low birth weight rate (b)	N/A	N/A	1 %	N/A (c)	1 %
External Benchmarks					
Data for previous years (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National statistics on receipt of prenatal care in first trimester (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of Pregnant women and infants enrolled in FCM	199,859	223,548	229,000	230,000	231,000
Number of FCM births	40,531	N/A	N/A (c)	N/A (c)	N/A (c)
Number of 0-2 year olds who received immunizations	N/A	N/A	80,087	103,312	N/A (f)
Input Indicators					
Full Time Equivalents for DHS staff administering FCM	14.5	14.5	14.5	15	14.5
Infant Mortality Rate Initiative (IMRI)/FCM Indigent ($ millions)	$17.3	$17.3	$17.3	$17.3	$17.4
Infant Mortality Rate Initiative (IMRI)/FCM Medicaid ($ millions)	$26.8	$28.6	$28.6	$28.6	$28.6
GRF ($ millions)	$44.2	$45.9	$46.0	$45.9	$46.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Dollars saved in medical care by providing prenatal care (FCM & WIC) (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Infant Mortality Rate: FCM & WIC = 7.2/1,000 ('96).

(b) Very Low Birth Weight: FCM & WIC = 1.2% ('96).

(c) Data unavailable.

(d) IMR:FCM only = 12.1/1,000 ('96).
VLBW:FCM only = 2.1% ('96).
IMR:Statewide = 8.2/1,000 ('97).
IMR:Medicaid = 15.8/1,000 ('97).
VLBW:Statewide = 1.6% ('98).
VLBW:Medicaid = 3.7% ('98).

(e) Healthy People 2000 Objective = 90%.
U.S. ('97) = 80.4%.

(f) Target will be established at a later date.

(g) $66,800,000 saved in FY 98 Medicaid costs for all infants if they received WIC services (based on average costs of $5,035 versus $10,675). If the 15,147 Medicaid births in CY98 that received no services had received WIC and FCM, the number of VLBW births would have been reduced from 560 to 212, and would have saved the State $42.1 million @ $121,102 per birth.

Medicaid and Food Stamps (DCO)

Mission Statement: To provide appropriate and timely medical eligibility determinations for families and individuals to ensure initial and continued medical benefits. Ensure that Illinois is at or below the national food stamp error rate.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. People moving from Welfare to Work will receive the supportive services needed for successful transition.
   a. By June 30, 2000, 90-95% of the individuals making the transition from welfare to work will receive the necessary supportive services.
2. People medically indigent will be timely qualified for medical benefits.
   a. By June 30, 2000, 90-95% of eligible applicants will receive a medical card within 45 days of application for KidCare assistance.
   b. By June 30, 2000, 90-95% of eligible applicants will receive a medical card within 45 days of application for aged assistance.
   c. By June 30, 2000, 90-95% of eligible applicants will receive a medical card within 60 days of application for blind and disabled assistance.
3. Reduce the State Food Stamp Quality Control (Q.C.) Error Rate to a level that is at or below the National average.
   a. By June 30, 2000, reduce the State Food Stamp error rate to the national error rate of approximately 11.2%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of TANF cases canceled due to earnings but approved for continued medical benefits	95.2 %	82.7 %	90 %	80.2 %	90 %
Timely disposition of KidCare Assist Applications	98.1 %	95.7 %	90 % (a)	97.5 %	98 %
Timely dispostion of Medical Assistance No Grant--Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled Applications	96.2 %	93.5 %	90 % (a)	89.9 %	94 %
Federal QC Payment Error Rate (FFY) (b)	14.04 %	14.79 %	11.2 %	8.53 % (c)	9.89 %
Output Indicators					
Number of TANF Cases with a Medical Extension	41,005	44,581	35,200	33,570	30,000
Number of KidCare Assist Applications Disposed Timely	149,333	179,691	155,000	146,250	152,000
Number of KidCare Assist Applications Approved	88,319	118,134	108,500	105,205	106,000
Number of MANG AABD Applications Disposed Timely	122,076	119,829	117,000	116,901	117,000
Number of MANG AABD Applications Approved	51,809	52,938	52,000	53,879	53,800
Input Indicators					
Budget Expenditures ($ millions)	$8.7	$9.9	$9.3	$9.0	$9.5
Number of Direct Service Personnel-Intake Processing (Full-Time Equivalent)	216.3	238.4	216	209	214
Hours Expended Processing Applications	298,550	329,472	299,200	289,466	295,900

Explanatory Information

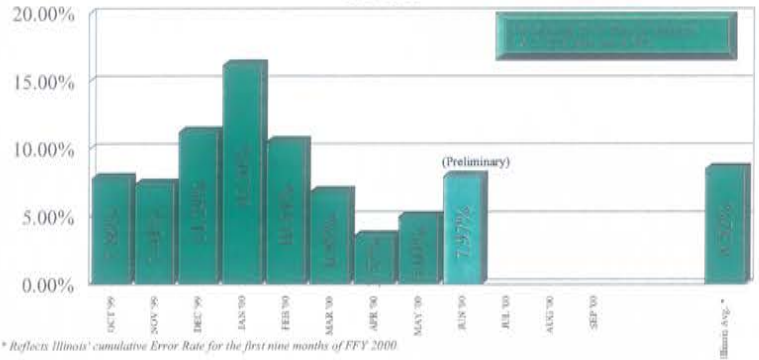
Footnotes

(a) 2000 target represents a range from 90-95%.

(b) The food stamp error rate is what the federal government uses to measure a state's performance in correctly issuing food stamp benefits--the level of incorrect payment $ divided by the total amount of food stamp $ issued.

(c) 10/99-6/00.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
FOOD STAMP QUALITY CONTROL ERROR RATES
BY MONTH
FFY 2000



* Reflects Illinois' cumulative Error Rate for the first nine months of FFY 2000

Treatment and Detention Facilities (OMH)

Mission Statement: Provide appropriate treatment consistent with current standards of practice to persons committed to the program through the "Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act."

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Manage a highly secure environment for the protection of program staff and visitors, court-ordered detainees, and civilly committed sexually violent persons, as well as state and personal property.
   a. By June 30, 2000, maintain monitoring of operations of the Treatment and Detention Facility program by ongoing assessment of inputs (general revenue), staffing levels, outputs (hours of therapy provided, number of individuals served), and costs (per diem bed cost).
2. Through the provision of effective treatment, reduce victimization, protect the survivors of sexual violence, and make transition to communities safer.
   a. Through June 30, 2000, ensure successful transition to the community of an estimated 4 individuals who are conditionally discharged from the Treatment and Detention Facility (TDF).
3. Utilize treatment approaches that enable sex offenders to understand and take responsibility for their behavior, increase motivation to change their harmful behavior, and learn the skills necessary to change those behaviors.
   a. By June 30, 2000, approximately 60 of the individuals actively participating in the TDF program will have achieved progress in treatment as reflected through advancement in the 5 phase outcome based treatment program.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Progress in therapy (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	73
Number of TDF clients placed in the community (from TDF Report)	N/A	1	4	4	8
Number of readmissions/returns to the facility after conditional discharge	0	0	0	0	0
External Benchmarks					
Not available (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of persons in TDF program (from TDF Report)	30	79	125	111	185
Average hours of treatment or therapy provided per client per week (from TDF Report)	20	20	22	14 (c)	14
Number of clients that entered therapy for the first time	17	28	26	24	37
Percent of clients not participating in therapy	76 %	47 %	35 %	33 %	30 %
Number of new residents who were offered therapy for the first time	34	54	48	44	61
Input Indicators					
Total number permanent, full-time TDF Program personnel (from OMH Personnel)	12	91	141	103	185
General Revenue Spending ($ millions)	$.9	$4.5	$9.6	$7.8	$15.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Per diem cost (General Revenue/ budgeted beds)(from FY2000 Budget Briefing Book) (d)	$164.0	$157.0	$244.0	$193.0	$222.0
Cost per patient per year ($ thousands)	$30.0	$57.0	$76.8	$70.1	$80.5
Staff to client ratio (#:1)	0.4	1.15	1	0.87	1
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Number of individuals entering into offense related treatment or moving from one level of specific treatment to the next higher level.

(b) This new program began operation in January of 1998. Similar programs have recently been implemented in other states, but additional work is needed to evaluate their equivalency relative to the application of meaningful benchmarks.

(c) Measure changed in FY00 to offense-specific treatment hours only (excludes other treatment and programming hours).

(d) Per diem rate varies due to program transitioning to different facilities, including operations at two different sites, equipment and moving expenses, etc.

Vocational Rehabilitation (ORS)

Mission Statement: The Office of Rehabilitation Services is to asist individuals with disabilities in achieving their goals in the areas of employment, education and independent living.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To increase the overall level of employment of people with the most significant disabilities.
   a. Increase the number of persons achieving employment outcomes by 4.5 percent over the number for FY99.
   b. Increase the number of persons in supported employment placements by 10 percent over the number for FY99.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Persons successfully employed	6,292	6,296	6,581	6,537	7,844
Persons in supported employment (a)	801	1,285	1,300	1,441	1,585
Rehabilitation Rate (Success Rate) (b)	60.7 %	65.9 %	60 %	55.3 %	65 %
Percent increase in persons successfully employed	N/A	0.03 %	4.5 %	3.8 %	20 %
Percent increase in persons in supported employment (a)	N/A	60.4 %	10 %	12.1 %	10 %
Output Indicators					
New Applications Taken	15,573	15,941	16,854	17,011	20,413
New Service Plans Developed	8,816	10,912	10,933	11,142	13,928
Input Indicators					
General Revenue Fund Grants Spending ($ millions)	$14.3	$14.5	$15.6	$15.4	$17.4
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund Spending ($ millions)	$44.6	$45.3	$51.2	$55.9	$65.5
Illinois Veterans' Rehabilitation Fund ($ millions)	$2.4	$2.4	$2.4	$2.4	$2.4
Operations Spending - All Funds ($ millions)	$40.5	$40.1	$45.5	$45.6	$50.0
Personnel (c)	684	666	666	651	658
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average lifetime cost per rehabilitation	$3,486.0	$3,573.0	$3,610.0	$3,736.0	$3,750.0

Explanatory Information

The estimated population in need of VR services is 375,900. This is based on Census Bureau studies and applied to 2000 Illinois population data, as well as some data specific to Illinois from the 1990 Census. The primary indicator is the number of individuals of working age (18-64) who said they had a disability which prevented them from working, or which significantly interfered with their ability to work.

Footnotes

(a) Supported employment is a program in which individuals with the most severe disabilities received on-the-job assistance from a paid worker in order to begin employment. This assistance is gradually reduced as the worker's skills and experience increase. In many cases, ongoing supports are provided by co-workers who are trained to assist the person.

(b) The rehabilitation rate (or success rate) is the percentage of individuals whose cases are closed after having received services and who are successfully employed. For the current quarter, the ORS rehabiltation rate is around 67 percent. This means that two out of three individuals who received services and had their cases closed during that time were successfully employed.

(c) ORS has a headcount maximum of 666 for the VR program.

Welfare to Work (DCO)

Mission Statement: To help families and individuals achieve self-sufficiency.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Help families and individuals help themselves by increasing their ability to meet their responsibilities and consequently achieve self-sufficiency.
   a. By June 30, 2000, Illinois DHS will average at least 45% of the available-to-work (ATW) caseload working.
   b. By June 30, 2000, Illinois DHS will have canceled a monthly average of 5.5% of the ATW caseload due to earnings.
   c. By June 30, 2000, a monthly average of 9.5% of the ATW caseload will have entered employment.
   d. By June 30, 2000, the percent of clients not returning to assistance 12 months after cancellation due to earnings will be over 90.0%.
   e. By June 30, 2000, the percent of clients not returning to assistance 24 months after cancellation due to earnings will be over 78.5%.
2. Meet the Federal work participation rate requirements.
   a. By September 30, 2000, Illinois DHS will surpass the FFY01 federal work participation rate of 40% of all families with one adult working or in work-related activities 30 hours per week.
   b. By September 30, 2000, Illinois DHS will acheive the FFY01 federal work participation rate of 90% of two-parent families working 35 hours per week.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average % of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Available to Work (ATW) Caseload (Csld.) Working	28.7 %	40.6 %	45 %	46.5 %	45 %
Average % of the TANF ATW Csld. Canceled Due to Earnings (each mo.)	2.6 %	4.3 %	5.5 %	4.9 %	6 %
Average % of TANF ATW Csld. Entering Employment (each mo.)	6.8 %	9.5 %	9.5 %	8 %	8.5 %
Average % of the TANF ATW Csld. Meeting the Fed. Work Requirement for all families (a)	37.7 %	60 %	55 %	59.39 % (a)	65 %
Average % of the TANF ATW Csld. Meeting the Fed. Work Requirement for 2-Parent Families (a)	77.7 %	93.3 %	90 %	94.06 % (a)	90 %
Average % of TANF Families not Returning to Assistance Within 12 Months of Cancellation Due to Earnings	78.5 %	86.1 %	90 %	89.9 %	93 %
Average % of TANF Families Not Returning to Assistance Within 24 Months of Cancellation Due to Earnings	68 %	73.7 %	78.5 %	78.9 %	83 %
External Benchmarks					
Federal Work Requirement (All Families) (b,c)	30 %	35 %	40 % (d)	40 % (d)	45 % (e)
Federal Work Requirement (Two Parent)	75 %	90 %	90 % (d)	90 % (d)	90 % (e)
Output Indicators					
Average Number of Clients Working Each Month	39,480	41,950	31,500	32,074	23,000
Total Number of Clients Canceled Due to Earnings	43,056	53,929	45,000	40,865	35,000
Total Number of Clients who Obtained Employment	112,560	118,285	81,000	78,672 (f)	55,000 (f)
Average Number of One-Adult Families Engaged (each mo.) (g)	60,500	76,371	55,841	54,565	33,358
Average Number of 2-parent Families Engaged (each mo.) (g)	3,984	1,832	342	371	180
Average TANF ATW Csld.	137,472	103,330	N/A	69,044	N/A
Total TANF Caseload	180,312	135,704	N/A	97,079	N/A
TANF Reinstatements	91,336	95,218	N/A	40,322	N/A
Input Indicators					
Budget Expenditures ($ millions)	$51.8	$60.1	$54.6	$49.7	$45.2
Number of Direct Service TANF Personnel (excluding intake)	1,242	1,401	1,272	1,158	1,022
Hours Expended on Interaction with Clients	1,251,936	1,513,080	1,282,176	1,167,264	1,177,344

Continued on Next Page

Welfare to Work (DCO) (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per TANF Client Who Entered Employment (Estimate of 80% of total number of clients who obtained employment as a result of Local Office influence and intervention)	$575.0	$636.0	$843.0	$790.0	$1,027.0
Time Expended on Clients Who Entered Employment (in hours)	11.1	12.8	15.8	14.8	21.4
2 Year Projected TANF grant Savings Ratio ($:1) (h)	$4.0	$4.2	$4.1	$4.2	$4.1

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) 10/99-6/00.

(b) 10/97-9/98. This time frame is reflective of data in the FY98 Actual field.

(c) 10/98-9/99. This time frame is reflective of data in the FY99 Actual field.

(d) 10/99-9/00.

(e) 10/00-9/01.

(f) The data used to track this indicator is incorrect (undercounted). We have been working with MIS to correct this problem. The estimated number of clients who obtained employment was 78,672.

(g) "Engaged" means the client is working and/or in a work-related countable activity, e.g., work experience, vocational education.

(h) For fiscal year 1998, this represents the 2-year projected TANF grant savings of cases canceled due to earnings for the fiscal year who do not return to TANF assistance (Note: 68 percent did not return in fiscal year 1998 and 73.7 percent did not return in fiscal year 1999). Fiscal year 1998 projected TANF savings is $205,883,480. The annual staff cost to place clients in jobs that resulted in cancellation due to earnings is $51,760,000. The cost/benefit ratio results in $3.98 saved for every $1.00 spent on welfare to work personnel. Fiscal year 1999 Actual: Projected savings are $252,784,560 and labor costs are $60,138,000; the ratio is $4.20:1. Fiscal year 2000 Actual: Projected savings are $209,206,224 and labor costs are $49,700,000; the ratio is $4.21:1. Fiscal year 2001 Target: Projected savings are $183,498,000 and labor costs are $45,200,000; the ratio is $4.06:1. Assumption: 80 percent of clients who entered employment were a result of Local Office Intervention.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

TANF FAMILIES NOT RETURNING TO ASSISTANCE AFTER CANCELLATION DUE TO EMPLOYMENT
BY ROLLING QUARTER, STATEWIDE
RQE JULY 1997 TO RQE SEPTEMBER 2000

WELFARE-TO-WORK OUTCOMES & PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT
Prepared by: Bureau of Performance & Outcomes Measurement

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) (DCHP)

Mission Statement: To assist Illinois residents to achieve self-sufficiency, independence and health to the maximum extent possible by providing integrated family oriented services, promoting prevention and establishing measurable outcomes, in partnership with communities.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Reduce infant mortality and morbidity.
   a. By June 30, 2000, increase the proportion of pregnant women in WIC who start prenatal care in the 1st trimester from 68% to 75%.
   b. By June 30, 2000, increase the percentage of post-partum clients breast feeding from 39.5% to 42.0%.
2. Reduce child mortality and morbidity.
   a. By June 30, 2000, increase percentage of post-partum women breast feeding from 39.5% to 42.0%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Proportion of clients receiving prenatal care in the first trimester (WIC only)	N/A	N/A	N/A	75.5 %	N/A
Proportion of clients receiving prenatal care in the first trimester (WIC and FCM)	N/A	67.3 %	75 %	72.8 %	75 %
Proportion of post-partum clients breast feeding	36.1 %	39.5 %	42 %	42.5 %	43 %
Reductions in infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (a)	N/A	N/A	7	N/A (c)	7
Very low birth weight rate (b)	N/A	N/A	1 %	N/A (c)	1 %
External Benchmarks					
Data for previous years (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National statistics on receipt of prenatal care in first trimester (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of Food Coupons Issued (WIC)	9,557,576	9,502,940	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
Number of WIC Participants	N/A	N/A	N/A (c)	470,000	475,000
Number of WIC Participants' births	N/A	N/A	N/A (c)	N/A (c)	N/A (c)
Input Indicators					
Full Time Equivalents for DHS staff administering WIC Program	45	45	50	47	50
Federal Grant ($ millions)	$194.5	$187.6	$207.7	$202.9	$207.7
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Dollars saved in medical care by providing prenatal care (FCM & WIC) (f)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Infant Mortality Rate: WIC & FCM = 7.0/1,000 ('97).

(b) Very Low Birth Weight: WIC & FCM = 1.4% ('98).

(c) Data unavailable.

(d) IMR:WIC only = 7.5/1,000 ('97).
VLBW:WIC only = 1.1% ('98).
IMR:Statewide = 8.2/1,000 ('97).
IMR:Medicaid = 15.8/1,000 ('97).
VLBW:Statewide = 1.6% ('98).
VLBW:Medicaid = 3.7% ('98).

(e) Healthy People 2000 Objective = 90%.
U.S. ('97) = 80.4%.

(f) $66,800,000 saved in FY 98 Medicaid costs for all infants if they received FCM services (based on average costs of $5,035 versus $10,675). If the 15,147 Medicaid births in CY98 that received no services had received WIC and FCM, the number of VLBW births would have been reduced from 560 to 212, and would have saved the State $42.1 million @ $121,102 per birth.

HUMAN SERVICES: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

Mission and Organization

The Department of Public Aid (DPA) is committed to improving the health of Illinois' families by providing access to quality health care and enforcing child support payment obligations for Illinois' most vulnerable children. The agency provides medical assistance to low income, elderly and disabled individuals and ensures that children receive the financial support they are entitled to from non-custodial parents. The two primary program areas within the Department are Medical Assistance and Child Support Enforcement. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) also resides within the agency, but functions as a separate, independent entity, reporting directly to the Governor's office.

The fiscal year 2000 all funds appropriation was $6.93 billion, 94% of this total is Medical Assistance, 3.7% Child Support and .3% for the Office of Inspector General. The total increase from fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2000 was $763 million, most of which can be attributed to the Medical Assistance Program. Provider rate increases, changes in TANF de-link policies, growth in KidCare enrollment, and restoration of optional adult services account for the majority of this change. The Department earned approximately $4.1 billion in federal funds for fiscal year 2000.

Discussion of Indicators

Child Support

The Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) serves all TANF clients and any other Illinois citizens requesting assistance, helping single parents secure legally mandated child support awards. These cases are known as Title IV-D. The division locates non-custodial parents, establishes paternity, obtains child support orders, and collects support due under those orders. These activities suggest some of the basic indicators of the division's performance, many of which are driven by federal reporting requirements and standards.

Total program expenditures reflect administrative expenses from the Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund (CSETF), General Revenue Fund (GRF) and allocation of DPA indirect administrative expenditures. Not included are the dollars expended from the trust fund as payments to custodial parents, refunds to non-custodial parents who have overpaid support and expenditures from the Department of Revenue.

For fiscal year 2000, IV-D collections of $365.1 million exceeded our fiscal year 2000 goal by $10.4 million. Total collections, including those non-IV-D made by the Statewide Disbursement Unit (SDU), which began operations in October 1999, exceeded $550 million.

Illinois met the federally mandated deadline for SDU implementation on October 1, 1999. As of July 1, 2000, the SDU is managed by the State of Illinois with the assistance of a private management-consulting firm.

The federal government sets efficiency and cost-effectiveness indicators for child support enforcement. These include collections per dollar of administrative expenditure, collections per full-time equivalent, and cases per full-time equivalent.

Although states use the same indicators, state-by-state comparisons are often misleading because of different ways state child support systems are structured. States whose systems include all child support arrangements have a statistical advantage over states like Illinois who measure only cases with a court or administrative payment order in place-those historically most difficult to collect.

Medical Assistance

In fiscal year 2000, the Medical Assistance program provided medical coverage to more than 1.8 million persons, including pregnant women; infants needing immunizations; children and teenagers needing school check-ups; residents living in nursing homes; disabled people; and people struggling with one-time catastrophic medical bills. Licensed practitioners, facilities, and other non-institutional providers enrolled in the Medical Assistance Program provide these medical services. The primary program goals of the division are to improve the health status of Medical Assistance and KidCare participants and improve efficiency and cost effectiveness.

During fiscal year 2000, the program made essential medical care available to a monthly average of 1.4 million people, with a budget totaling approximately $6.5 billion (DPA is 15% of the total state budget). Eligible clients received medical services from approximately 42,000 providers, including approximately 28,000 physicians.

One of the most important initiatives this past year, and a high priority of the Ryan administration, is the KidCare health insurance program. KidCare offers health care coverage to children and pregnant women and also helps to pay premiums of employer-sponsored or private insurance plans. Children through age 18 who are Illinois residents; US citizens or qualified legal immigrants, including refugees and asylees; and meet income requirements are eligible. Any pregnant woman who is an Illinois resident and who meets the income requirements is eligible.

As of October 1, 2000, over 120,000 children and pregnant women were enrolled in the KidCare program. The Department of Public Aid, in conjunction with Governor Ryan's office, has an aggressive outreach strategy in place to reach the estimated 190,000 children who might qualify for this coverage. Outreach strategies include granting awards for community outreach to hard-to-reach children and pregnant women. The Department is working with two media firms and Rainbow PUSH to promote KidCare to African American and Spanish-speaking families. New radio, television and print advertising are in development.

Nearly 25% of the Department's budget is attributed to long-term care expenditures. Long-term care caseloads have remained relatively stable over the last few years. The average monthly resident count in fiscal year 2000 was 55,815 compared to 56,233 in fiscal year 1999. In fiscal year 2000, the number of recipients age 65 and over was 160,035 compared to 159,365 in fiscal year 1999.

Outcome indicators selected to reflect the goals of improving the health status of Illinois children relate to well-child visits, percent of low birth weight babies and incidence of lead poisoning. Each of these outcome indicators is deemed to be and indicator of health status by the federal government and states are mandated to report annually on Early and Periodic Screening and Diagnosis Treatment (EPSDT) participation. Outcome indicators suggest that Illinois mothers who receive case management in the State's program have better birth outcomes as compared to those who do not, and their birth outcomes approach the outcomes of the non-Medicaid population.

Illinois has done an exceptional job of lead screening and prevention, noting that child lead poisoning exceeding 25 mcg/dL for Medical Assistance children remains even below the Illinois average for the general population. This success is due to the collaborative effort between DPA and the Departments of Public Health and Human Services (DPH and DHS).

Although providing access to quality health care is the overriding mission of DPA, another goal is to be accountable to the citizens of Illinois and to perform this function in the most cost effective and efficient manner. Two indicators have been selected to measure this effectiveness, paying bills on time and preventing unnecessary expenditures. Paying bills within 30 days is a generally accepted standard in both the private and public sector. DPA's goal is to remain at this threshold. Cost avoidance is a strategy recognized by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and is devised to make Medicaid the payer of last resort. Cost avoided dollars are Medicaid savings realized through the discovery of a private payer responsible for the medical bills of Medical Assistance participants (usually private insurance companies). The Department saved the taxpayers of Illinois over $94 million in fiscal year 2000 through this discovery process.

Inspector General

The Inspector General is appointed by and reports to the Governor, and is confirmed by the Senate. The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to prevent, detect, and eliminate fraud, waste, abuse, misconduct and mismanagement in the programs administered by DPA. The OIG also conducts investigations for former DPA programs now administered by the DHS.

The OIG is committed to combating fraud and abuse. It does this by: implementing innovative Medicaid fraud prevention and detection techniques, preventing ineligible applicants from receiving benefits, conducting client eligibility investigations, performing client Medicaid fraud investigations, restricting clients who abuse their benefits to one physician and/or pharmacy, conducting post-payment audits and Quality of Care reviews of Medicaid providers and identifying assets which were not disclosed by applicants for long term care.

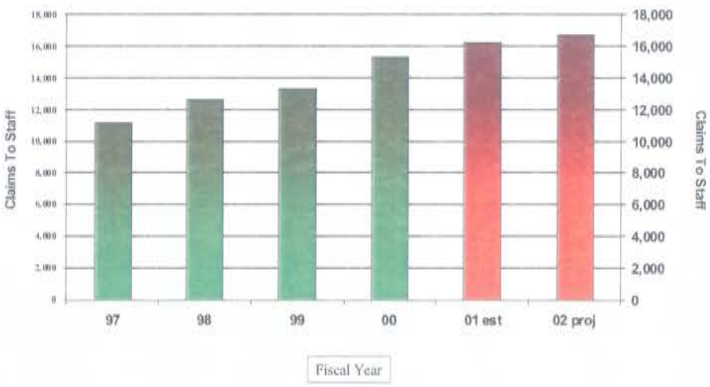
The OIG conducted 339 post-payment audits during fiscal year 2000, one audit less than the targeted goal of 340 audits. The audits were conducted to help ensure that Medicaid dollars were spent appropriately. These audits allowed the OIG to recover $14.4 million in overpayments during fiscal year 2000. This dollar amount represented an increase in recoveries of approximately $2.1 million compared to fiscal year 1999. The amount collected during fiscal year 2000 also exceeded the targeted goal of $12 million by 20 percent, or $2.4 million.

The 418 Quality of Care reviews conducted by the OIG during fiscal year 2000 exceeded the targeted number of 405 reviews by 3 percent. The Quality of Care reviews were conducted to help ensure that Medical Assistance participants received an acceptable level of healthcare. In addition, the number of referrals the OIG made to the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit significantly increased during fiscal year 2000. The 101 referrals during fiscal year 2000 represented a 106 percent increase compared to the 49 referrals made during fiscal year 1999, exceeding the targeted goal of 31 referrals by 326 percent.

The OIG also conducted 3,913 Fraud Prevention Investigations (FPIs) during fiscal year 2000, to prevent ineligible applicants from receiving welfare benefits. The number of investigations performed during fiscal year 2000 represented a 122 percent increase over the 1,836 investigations conducted during fiscal year 1999. The number of investigations conducted during fiscal year 2000 also accounted for 99.6 percent of the targeted goal of 3,930 investigations.

Illinois Department of Public Aid

Monthly Claim Receipts To Processing Staff Ratio



Prepared by Bureau of Claims Processing

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Division of Child Support Enforcement

Mission Statement: To enforce child support payment obligations of non-custodial parents for Illinois' most vulnerable children.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. The program will be operated at the highest level of efficiency and fiscal responsibility.
   a. Increase the percentage of paternity establishments.
   b. Increase the percentage of cases with support orders established.
   c. Increase the amount of collections for established support orders.
   d. Increase operational efficiency through improved business practices and infrastructure development.
2. Improve State Disbursement Unit (SDU) Operations.
   a. Improve centralized payment processing so that maximum efficiency is achieved, two-day turnaround of child support payments is met, and good customer service is provided.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of child support cases with orders receiving payment (FY98 and FY99 are Federal Fiscal Years)	39.2 %	53.3 %	55.5 %	53.4 %	56.9 %
Percent of cases with paternity established (FY98 and FY99 are FFYs)	44.4 %	49.6 %	55.6 %	52.1 %	55.1 %
External Benchmarks					
US percent of child support cases with orders receiving payment (FY98 Actual # is Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1997 data and FY99 Actual # is FFY1998 data) (a)	38.2 %	39 %	N/A	61.5 % (q)	N/A
US percent of cases with paternity established (FY98 Actual # is FFY96 data and FY99 # is FFY97 data)	55 %	61 %	N/A	64 % (a)	N/A
Output Indicators					
Amount of total Child Support Collections ($ millions) (Includes all Title IV-D-TANF & Non-TANF) (b,c)	$321.0	$336.0	$354.7	$365.1	$671.6
Number of total cases with orders established (e)	31,770	29,013	32,378	32,827	34,370
Number of total cases with paternity established (f)	50,259	N/A	45,000	23,364 (g)	24,860
Average monthly child support cases - TANF	391,670	316,523	N/A	270,333 (d)	235,267
Average monthly child support cases - Non-assistance	353,858	493,411	N/A	828,020 (d)	885,053
Input Indicators					
Personnel EOY Full-time Headcount (h)	1,004	1,009	1,277	1,181	1,314
Personnel Part-Time/Intermittents EOY Headcount	268	348	0	64	0
Total Program Expenditures ($millions)	$145.9	$149.8	$279.5 (i)	$264.5 (i)	$213.0
Child Support Enforcement Federal Financial Participation Earned ($ millions) (j)	$87.1	$89.6	$104.0	$102.8	$114.3
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Collections per full-time equivalent ($ thousands) (o)	$278,257.0	$259,259.0	$291,215.0	$307,303.0	$537,244.0
Cases per full-time equivalent staff (o)	614	625	N/A	925	896
Percent of cases compliant with two-business day disbursement requirement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100 %
Collections per dollar administrative expenditure (k,l)	$2.80	$2.86	$2.12	$2.61 (m,n)	$3.99 (b)

Continued on Next Page

Division of Child Support Enforcement (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
US Collections per full-time equivalent ($ thousands) (a,p,q,r)	$259,152.0	$255,243.0	N/A	$277,818.0	N/A
Region V cases per full-time equivalent (a,p,q,r)	400	376	N/A	316	N/A
US cases per full-time equivalent (a,p,q,r)	370	345	N/A	288	N/A
US Collections per dollar administrative expenditure (a,p,q,r)	$3.89	$4.00	N/A	$3.92	N/A

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)1998 data source is OCSE 23rd Annual Report to Congress.

(b) Beginning in FY01 non-IV-D collections are included. Prior to FY01 only IV-D collections were counted.

(c) IV-D represents the State's Child Support Enforcement Program that establishes and enforces support obligations owed by non-custodial parents to their children. The program was created under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. Services are available automatacally for families receiving assistance under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program or to families not receiving TANF if they apply for the service.

(d) Due to Federal Reporting requirement changes implemented in September 1999, and different data extraction sources used for fiscal years, FY2000 data not directly comparable to prior fiscal year's data.

(e) IV-D only. Some states count non-IV-D.

(f) Conversion to new data system-numbers unknown.

(g) Does not include all new IV-D paternities acknowledged due to a backlog from reallocation of resources. Corrective action plan implemented January 2000, to reduce backlog.

(h) Includes allocation of IDPA indirect staff.

(i) Includes $74.2 million appropriation in GRF dollars for transfer into Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund.

(j) Gross FFP Earned prior to reimbursement of Federal share of TANF collections and adjustments for program income. Includes FFP earned on IDPA allocated indirect administrative expenditures.

(k) Program costs reflect administrative expenses from Child Support Trust Fund (CSTF) only. Does not include expenditures from General Revenue Fund (GRF), Dept. of Revenue staff or cash transfers from GRF.

(l) Some states include all cases, but Illinois counts only IV-D cases. IV-D cases are usually more costly as they are more difficult collections. Beginning in FY01, non-IV-D collections are included.

(m) Does not include $74.2 million appropriation in GRF dollars for transfer into CSETF.

(n) Does not include $9.5 million issued as emergency checks.

(o) Child Support Enforcement staff does not include allocation of IDPA indirect staff.

(p) Illinois State Fiscal Year (FY) data is not directly comparable to Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) data. Illinois headcount does not include contractual staff. State collections include both collections coming from other states and what Illinois collects on behalf of other states.

(q) Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1999 - preliminary data.

(r) FY98 data is from FFY97, FY99 is from FFY98 and FY00 is from FFY99.

Division of Medical Programs

Mission Statement: To improve the health of Illinois' children and families by providing access to quality medical care.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Improve the Health Status of Medical Assistance and KidCare participants.
   a. Increase KidCare enrollment.
   b. Increase the average length of time children are enrolled in Medical Assistance and KidCare through such measures as continuous eligibility.
   c. Increase the proportion of TANF cancellations that do not result in cancellations for Medical Assistance by taking available steps to de-link eligibility.
   d. Reduce the percentage of low and very low birth weight Medical Assistance babies.
   e. Reduce the prevalence rate for Medical Assistance children of childhood lead poisoning.
2. Improve and maintain access to quality healthcare services.
   a. Increase the number of actively enrolled dentists who accept Medical Assistance participants.
   b. Improve access to care by increasing the activity level of physicians enrolled in the Medical Assistance Program.
   c. Increase Supportive Living Medical Assistance capacity.
   d. Enhance waiver-monitoring activities to assure health, safety and welfare and cost-effectiveness in the Home Community Based Services programs to meet Federal approval.
3. Ensure appropriate utilization of healthcare services.
   a. Increase the percent of Medical Assistance children receiving well-child/comprehensive health screening.
4. Increase revenue and improve cost-effectiveness.
   a. Ensure federal matching funds are received for all eligible services.
   b. Maintain average lenghth of time required to adjudicate and pay medical bills at 30 days or less.
   c. Avoid Medical Assistance liability for particpants who have Third Party Liability (TPL), such as private health insurance.
   d. Improve cost effectiveness.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of estimated uninsured population to become enrolled in KidCare	N/A	20.6 %	54.3 %	59 %	65 %
Percentage of TANF cancelled cases for which Medical Assistance continues	55.4 %	58.3 %	79.8 %	95.3 %	90 %
Proportion of Medical Assistance enrolled children who receive a well-child/comprehensive health screening annually (a,b)	73.7 %	66 %	73.7 % (c)	N/A	73.7 %
Percent of Medical Assistance births with low birth weight babies - with case management and WIC (d)	8.8 %	N/A	8.7 % (e)	8.7 %	8.7 %
Percent of Medical Assistance births with low birth weight babies - without case management	14 %	N/A	14 % (e)	14 %	14 %
Percent of Medical Assistance very low birth weight babies - with case management and WIC (d)	1.4 %	N/A	1.4 % (e)	1.4 %	1.4 %
Percent of Medical Assistance very low birth weight babies - without case management	3.7 %	N/A	3.5 % (e)	3.7 %	3.7 %
Prevalence rate for Medical Assistance children in high risk areas of childhood lead poisoning exceeding 25 mcg/dL - high risk Zip codes, ages 1-2 (f,g)	2.2 %	1.6 %	1.5 %	N/A	1.5 %
Prevalence rate for Medical Assistance children in high risk areas of childhood lead poisoning exceeding 25 mcg/dL - high risk Zip codes, ages 3-5 (f,g)	1.7 %	1.3 %	1 %	N/A	1 %
External Benchmarks					
US low birth weight babies (general population (h)	7.6 %	N/A	5 %	N/A	N/A
Illinios low birth weight babies (general population)	8 %	N/A	7.9 % (e)	N/A	N/A
US very low birth weight babies (general population) (h)	1.45 %	N/A	1 %	N/A	N/A
Illinois very low birth weight babies (general population)	1.6 %	N/A	1.5 % (e)	N/A	N/A
Illinois prevalence rate for general population in high-risk areas of childhood lead poisoning exceeding 25 mcg/dL - high risk Zip codes, ages 1-2 (i)	3 %	1.8 %	1.5 %	N/A	N/A
Illinois prevalence rate for general population in high-risk areas of childhood lead poisoning exceeding 25 mcg/dL - high risk Zip codes, ages 3-5 (i)	2.5 %	1.3 %	1 %	N/A	N/A

Continued on Next Page

Division of Medical Programs (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Output Indicators					
Number of Medical Assistance and KidCare recipients	1,349,897	1,303,681	1,339,788	1,413,363	1,438,086
Total KidCare eligible recipients	N/A	38,599	103,199	104,607	146,845
Number of KidCare Assist, Share & Premium eligible recipients	N/A	35,909	87,099	89,974	126,333
Number of KidCare Rebate eligible participants	N/A	1,215	4,500	3,673	6,007
Number of pregnant women covered by Medical Assistance expansion, KidCare Moms and Babies	814	1,475	11,600	10,960	14,505
Average length of time children are enrolled in Medical Assistance and KidCare (in months)	N/A	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7
Number of dentists actively enrolled in the Medical Program	1,707	1,500	1,550	1,553	1,600
Number of actively enrolled physicians in KidCare and Medical Assistance billing over 100 claims per year	12,194	12,512	12,600	12,408	12,600
Supportive Living Medical Assistance residents served	N/A	N/A	33	38	152
Medical Assistance and KidCare unduplicated count	1,772,354	1,774,504	1,792,249	1,811,622	1,825,000
65+ Medical Assistance eligible participants unduplicated count	157,359	159,365	159,125	160,035	161,000
Inpatient admits	245,116	248,441	247,776	N/A	250,000
Outpatient admits	1,130,022	1,238,145	1,490,247	N/A	1,500,000
Federally approved Third Party Liability cost avoidance numbers (in millions)	N/A	$69.5	N/A	$94.2	$80.0
Number of HCBS Waiver participants (excludes Supported Living Facilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38,396
Percent of satisfied waiver participants interviewed	N/A	N/A	80 %	86 %	85 %
Input Indicators					
Total Program Expenditures ($ millions) (j)	$5,318.3	$5,663.9	$6,600.2	$6,304.0	$7,108.8
Personnel: Full-time EOY Headcount	990	1,186	1,432	1,339	1,455
Personnel: Part-time EOY Headcount	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medical Assistance Federal Financial Participation Earned ($ millions)	$3,552.7	$3,639.1	$4,063.1	$3,961.2	$4,361.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Monthly claims receipts to processing staff ratio	12,632	13,302	14,333	15,347	16,200
Savings from prepayment review of medical claims (in millions)	$25.2	$27.8	$30.0	$32.7	$34.5
Percent of medical claims received electronically	76.3 %	78.6 %	80 %	79.3 %	80 %
Average length of time required to adjudicate and pay bills received (in days)	17.5	16.3	25	21.6	29
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Reporting period is Federal Fiscal Year. FFY99 is October 1, 1998 through September 30, 1999. FFY00 report due in April 2001.

(b) For FY99, HCFA changed its guidelines for reporting Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnostic & Treatment participation. Preliminary data shows the result of the changed instructions had a negative impact on reporting EPSDT. Preliminary results have been calculated. Additional claims/encounters are expected. Recalculation with additional data to occur 10/00.

(c) HCFA's EPSDT participation goal is 80%.

(d) Case management performed by the Dept. of Human Services (DHS). Data source, match Medical Assistance births with Illinois birth file. Collaborative effort with DPH and DHS.

(e) Illinois' goal is to move toward achieving the Healthy People 2000 target of 5.0% for low birth weight; 1.0% for very low birth weight. Reduce percentage of Medicaid pregnant women who are not case management and/or on WIC.

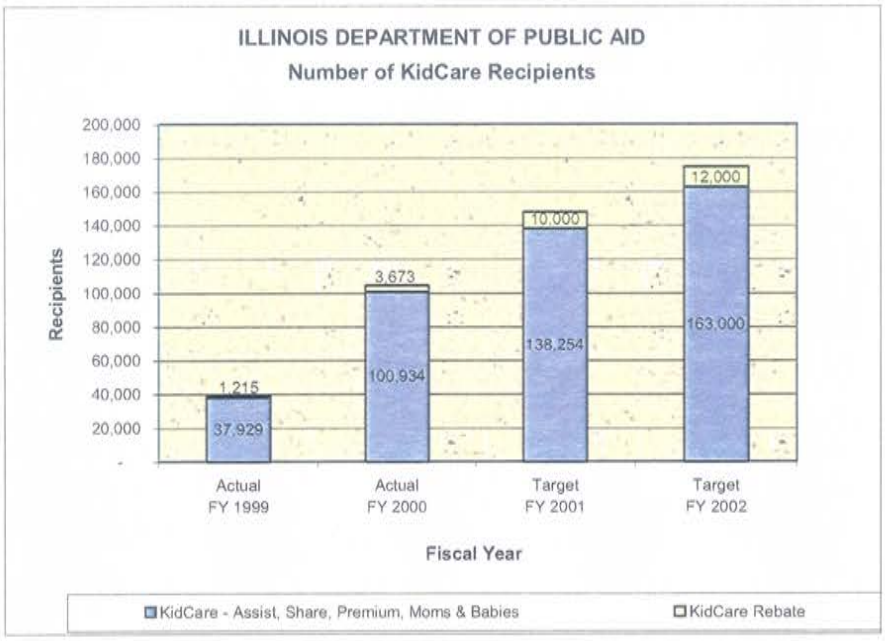
(f) Data source, Illinois Dept. of Public Health (DPH), Childhood Lead Screening Program. Medical Assistance Lead screening program is a joint effort between DPH and DPA.

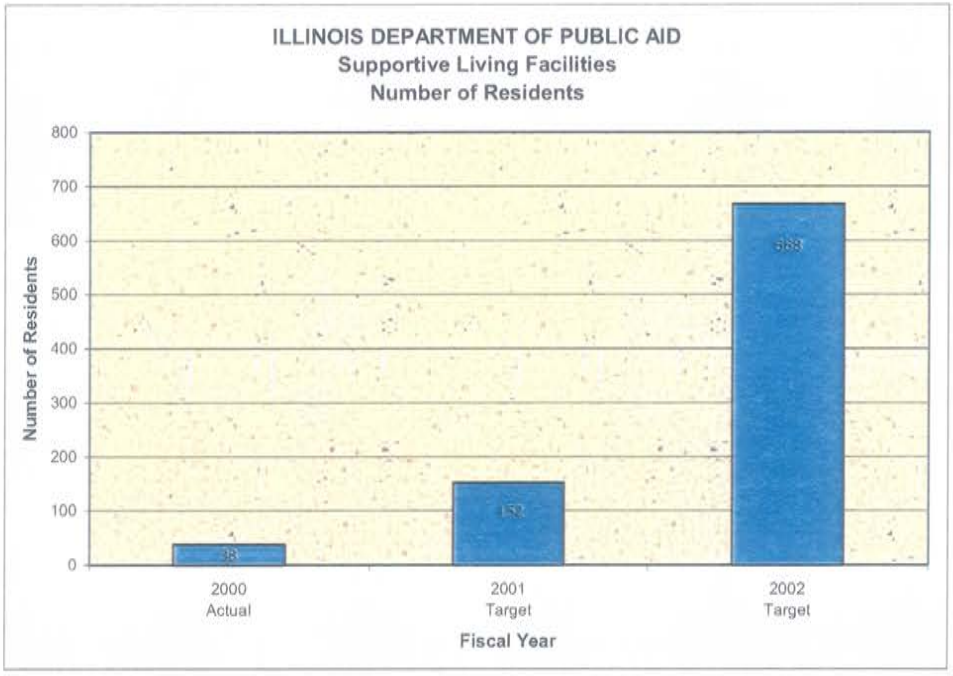
(g) Estimated percentage of Medical Assistance children under age 6 receiving lead screening is 23%; all Illinois children under age 6 receiving lead screening is 20%.

(h) US birth related information derived from Center for Disease Control (CDC) linked file.

(i) Data source, DPH, Childhood Lead Screening Program.

(j) FY98 expense data from Public Assistance Recoveries Source for FY99: SAMS expenditure reports from the Bureau of the Budget.


ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID
Number of KidCare Recipients
Recipients
200,000
180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
-
1,215
37,929
3,673
100,934
10,000
138,254
12,000
163,000
Actual FY 1999
Actual FY 2000
Target FY 2001
Target FY 2002
Fiscal Year
KidCare - Assist, Share, Premium, Moms & Babies
KidCare Rebate


ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID
Supportive Living Facilities
Number of Residents
Number of Residents
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
38
152
668
2000 Actual
2001 Target
2002 Target
Fiscal Year

Office of Inspector General

Mission Statement: To prevent, detect and eliminate fraud, waste, abuse, misconduct and mismanagement in the programs administered by the Department of Public Aid.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Support and strengthen the integrity of IDPA programs.
   a. Increase accuracy of Medical Assistance claims by recovering overpayments identified during provider post-payment audits.
   b. Improve the quality of healthcare received by Medical Assistance particpants by conducting Quality of Care Reviews.
   c. Reduce welfare fraud by preventing ineligible applicants from receiving benefits by conducting fraud prevention investigations.
   d. Reduce abuse in the Medical Assistance program by restricting participants who have over-utilized services to one physician and/or pharmacy.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Total number of dollars recovered compared to the number of post-payment provider field audits	$56,940.0	$53,458.0	$56,131.0	$61,621.0	$51,149.0
Ratio of the number of applicants with denied, reduced or cancelled benefits compared to the number of Fraud Prevention Investigations completed	65 %	63 %	63 %	52 %	52 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Quality of Care Reviews	427	432	405	418	418
Number of new recipients restricted (a)	1,002	540	800	846	856
Number of Provider Audits	279	406	340	339	325 (b)
Number of Fraud Prevention Investigations (FPI)	1,493	1,766	3,930	3,913 (c)	4,000
Recoveries ($ collected in millions)	$13.1	$12.3	$12.0	$14.4	$15.1
Referrals to Medical Fraud Control Unit	N/A	49	31	101	106
Input Indicators					
Total Program Expenditures ($ millions)	$16.1	$17.7 (c)	$19.6	$18.9	$20.6
Personnel Full-Time Headcount	297	290	311	283	311
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) The totals for Recipient Restriction Program for FY98 and FY99 have been adjusted to reflect the current reporting methodology.

(b) A larger number of audits were conducted during FY00 than are projected to be completed during FY01, because a larger percentage of the audits conducted during FY00 were desk audits which do not require site visits and take less time to complete.

(c) Final FY00 total.

Mission and Organization

The mission of the Illinois Department of Public Health is to promote the health of the people of Illinois through the prevention and control of disease and injury. The Department, in partnership with local health departments and other agencies, employs population-based approaches in its prevention programs.

Discussion of Indicators

Health Assessment and Screening

The mission of the Health Assessment and Screening Program is to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of certain conditions in children through early detection and follow-up. Chief among these conditions are the following three: 1) genetic, metabolic and hearing disorders in newborns, 2) blood lead poisoning in children and 3) vision and hearing impairments in children. In fiscal year 2000, the Department conducted 180,145 screenings for genetic and metabolic disorders. Through local health departments with grants from the Department, 2,539,919 vision and hearing screenings were performed in fiscal year 2000.

State law mandates universal screening of newborns for six metabolic/genetic conditions. Hospitals submit blood samples for each newborn to the State Public Health laboratory, which conducts tests to screen for indicators of these conditions. The Laboratory reports the results back to the hospitals and to the Health Assessment and Screening Program. If any of the six conditions is indicated, the Program provides follow-up to link children with available services and/or treatment. The outcome of this program in fiscal year 2000 was that 277 infants were confirmed to need treatment for a genetic or metabolic disorder.

Physicians and other health providers screen children to determine risk of blood lead poisoning and when a risk factor is indicated, blood samples are sent for laboratory testing. The lab test results are then reported to the Health Assessment and Screening Program, and when the results indicate lead poisoning, the program provides follow-up services. The outcome of the blood lead poisoning screening was that 24,395 children, or 10% of those tested, were found to have lead levels exceeding 10 mcg/dl and were therefore referred for follow-up services in fiscal year 2000.

Long Term Care Licensing and Certification

The mission of the Long Term Care Licensing and Certification Program is to ensure the quality of care for residents in nursing home facilities. The Long Term Care program conducts annual inspections of long-term care facilities that are licensed under state law and/or certified under federal Medicare/Medicaid programs to determine compliance with required standards. Facilities which are found to be out of compliance are required to correct the deficiencies and follow-up inspections are conducted by the Department to determine whether the corrections have been made. Depending upon the severity of the deficiency, a facility may be fined and ultimately, its state license or federal certification may be revoked. The Long Term Care Program also operates a 24-hour, seven-day a week hotline and conducts investigations of all complaints received against Long Term Care Facilities. In fiscal year 2000, the Long Term Care Program conducted 1,182 annual inspections of long term care facilities, as well as 1,991 follow-up inspections. At the first follow-up inspection or revisit, 78% of facilities were in compliance with state and federal standards of care.

Infectious Disease Prevention and Control

The mission of the Infectious Disease Program is to reduce the spread of infectious diseases and subsequent morbidity and mortality. Immunizations at an early age for vaccine-preventable diseases protect children against certain serious illnesses, including polio, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and measles. These illnesses can result in hospitalization, disability or death. The program provides vaccines to public and private health care providers, monitors and investigates related childhood and adult illnesses, assesses vaccine protection levels of children, and provides educational resources to health care providers, day care facilities, schools and the general public. In fiscal year 2000, 1,480,432 doses of vaccine were distributed through the program (excluding the City of Chicago, which administers its own program). The immunization rate for Illinois children under two years of age was 78%.

The Infectious Disease program also administers the AIDS Prevention and the AIDS Drug Assistance programs. The AIDS Drug Assistance program provides prescription drugs for the treatment of AIDS to persons with incomes below 400% of the federal poverty level. These drugs slow the progression of the disease and extend the years of productive life for persons with AIDS. In fiscal year 2000, 83,679 prescriptions were provided through the program to persons with AIDS.

Public Health Laboratories

The mission of the Public Health laboratories is to provide accurate, reliable and timely laboratory services for public health programs. The Public Health Labs have three facilities in the state (Chicago, Springfield, and Carbondale) and perform over 2 million lab tests each year. Approximately two-thirds of these lab tests are newborn screening tests for six different genetic and metabolic disorders. In fiscal year 2000, the Public Health Labs performed 1,466,052 newborn screening tests, of which 555 resulted in positive test results, indicating the potential for severe harm or fatality to the patient, if the condition is not treated. The timeliness of newborn screening tests is important because both the perishableness of the blood samples and the need for prompt detection and treatment of the disorders. Turnaround time for positive newborn screening lab tests is six

working days.

Rural Health

The mission of the Rural Health Program is to preserve and enhance access to primary health care for residents of rural and underserved areas of Illinois. Activities of the Rural Health Program include placement of physicians in rural or underserved areas through Medical School Scholarships. These scholarships are provided to individuals who agree to practice in rural or underserved areas upon completion of medical school, for at least the number of years for which they received a scholarship. In fiscal year 2000, the program provided $7.5 million in scholarships to 108 new and continuing medical school students. As a result of the program, in fiscal year 2000, there were 121 physicians who had been recipients of the Department scholarships practicing in rural and underserved areas in Illinois.

The Rural Health program also improves access to health care in rural areas by assisting health clinics and small rural hospitals to obtain federal certification under certain Medicare and/or Medicaid programs, in order to qualify for cost-based reimbursement for services. In fiscal year 2000, there were 258 Certified Rural Health Clinics in the state, as well as five small rural hospitals newly certified as a "Critical Access Hospital (CAH)". The Department will provide grants to 28 rural hospitals in FY2001 to explore the cost/benefit of possible CAH certification.

Emergency Medical Service Regulation

The mission of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Programs is to ensure and promote quality emergency health care services. The program regulates EMS systems, which consist of a resource hospital, associate hospital, and other participating hospitals, as well as pre-hospital providers, such as ambulance services. In fiscal year 2000, 64 hospitals in the state were designated as EMS System Resource Hospitals. In FY2001, the Department plans to inspect all EMS Resource Hospitals. The EMS program also designates certain hospitals participating in approved EMS systems as Trauma Centers and distributes grant funds to them. In fiscal year 2000, 67 hospitals in the state were designated as Trauma Centers and $4.4 million in funds were distributed by the Department to the Centers. The program also licenses Emergency Medical Technicians. In fiscal year 2000, the program licenses 4,200 new Emergency Medical Technicians.

Women's Health

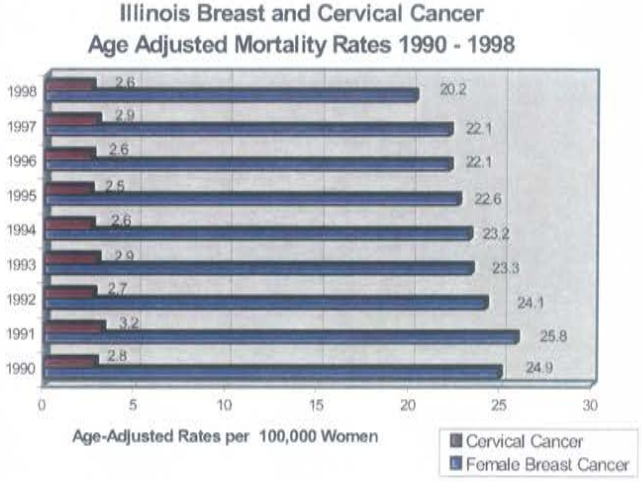
The mission of the Women's Health program is to improve the health of women in the state, to encourage healthier lifestyles among women, and to promote equitable public policy on women's health issues. Chief among the activities to improve women's health is to provide screening and early detection programs. Through a network of local service providers, the program provides breast and cervical cancer screenings to low-income women aged 40 and over. In FY2001, the program will provide approximately 18,000 such screenings to low-income women.

Activities to promote awareness of women's health issues include funding grants to local health departments and other agencies for education and outreach services. In fiscal year 2000, 81 women's Health Initiative and Osteoporosis grants were awarded, totaling almost $1.7 million. In FY2001, the program will fund fewer grants, approximately 68, but at full request levels totaling almost $2 million. Other women's health promotion activities include the program's Women's Health Helpline, which is expected to receive approximately 500 requests for information or assistance in FY2001.

Environmental Health

The mission of the Environmental Health program is to protect the public from diseases and injury due to environmental hazards. Program activities include environmental follow-up on lead poisoning cases identified through the Department's Childhood lead screening activities. In fiscal year 2000, environmental inspections of residences were conducted through the program for 136 reported cases of lead poisoning. It is expected that final data for fiscal year 2000 will indicate that nearly 100% of these cases were brought to resolution (remediated or referred for enforcement) within 210 days.

Other activities of the Environmental Health program include testing and inspection of "non-community" public water supplies, which are defined by the U.S.E.P.A. as public water supplies which have at least 15 service connections used by non-residents or which regularly service 25 or more non-residents daily at least 60 days per year. Examples include water wells supplying highway rest areas, schools or restaurants. The Department tests samples from these water supplies annually and conducts on-site inspections of them once every two years. For the two-year period fiscal year 1999 - fiscal year 2000, the Department conducted nearly 3,900 on-site inspections of non-community public water supplies.



Note: Age adjustment is a statistical method used to account for variations in age by age cohort over time and allow for comparison from one year to another.

Emergency Medical Service Regulation

Mission Statement: To ensure and promote quality care for people who use primary health care agencies and services.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To ensure access to and the quality of emergency medical services.
   a. By June 2001, inspect all emergency medical services (EMS) system resource hospitals.
   b. By June 30, 2001, process license applications for emergency medical applicants within 15 days after taking the required test.
   c. Ensure access to and quality of medical care for trauma patients.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of EMS System Resource Hospitals Inspected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100 %
Percent of Hospital Trauma Centers in compliance with state regulations	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Grants to Trauma Center Hospitals (in thousands)	$2,618.6	$3,904.2	$4,500.0	$4,427.4	$4,500.0
Number of Trauma Cases	42,218	41,114	40,000	26,560 (a)	40,000
Number of EMS System Resource Hospitals Inspected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64
Number of New Emergency Medical Technicians Licensed	3,603	4,203	4,250	4,200	4,300
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$4,327.6	$5,684.4	$6,863.6	$6,413.5	$10,000.0
Number of staff (as of June 30)	21	25	26	26	26
Number of Hospitals designated as Trauma Centers	67	67	67	66	66
Number of EMS System Resource Hospitals	62	62	62	64	64

Explanatory Information

1. An EMS system consists of a resource hospital, associate hospital, participating hospitals and pre-hospital providers. Every EMS provider must be part of an EMS system. These systems provide the institutional infrastructure for the statewide EMS network.
2. A Level I Trauma Center is a hospital participating in an approved EMS System and designated by the Department to provide optimal care to trauma patients and to provide all essential services in-house, 24 hours per day.
3. A Level II Trauma Center is a hospital participating in an approved EMS System and designated by the Department to provide optimal care to trauma patients, to provide some essential services available in-house 24 hours per day, and to provide other essential services readily available 24 hours a day.

Footnotes

(a) Number of cases recorded on the Trauma Registry as of 10/1/00.

Environmental Health

Mission Statement: To protect the public from diseases and injury due to environmental hazards.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Protect children from the risk of lead poisoning by providing environmental intervention.
   a. Investigate and remediate or refer for enforcement dwellings of children identified with elevated blood lead, within 210 days, by December 21, 2002.
2. Ensure the quality of non-community public water supplies. (a)
   a. Increase the percentage of non-community water supplies inspected every two years from 96.3% in FY2000 to 97.5% in FY2002.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of lead poisoning cases brought to resolution	99.5 %	99.3 %	100 %	90.4 % (b)	100 %
Percent of non-community public water supplies inspected over two-year period (c)	N/A	N/A	96.3 %	96.8 %	97.5 %
Percent of non-community public water supplies with no coliform positive samples (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.6 %	89.8 %
Number of lead poisoning cases remediated or referred for enforcement WITHIN 210 DAYS	143	96	150	119 (b)	150
Output Indicators					
Number of lead poisoning cases investigated	193	142	150	136	150
Number of non-community public water supplies inspected over a two-year period	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,892	3,920
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$8,375.4	$8,921.0	$9,552.3	$8,145.4	$9,600.0
Number of staff (as of June 30)	101	112	111	110	109

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) "Non-community public water supply" is defined by US EPA as a public water supply which has at least 15 service connections used by non-residents or which regularly serves 25 or more non-residents daily at least 60 days per year. Examples include water wells supplying facilities such as highway rest areas, schools and restaurants.

(b) Data incomplete, 210-day remediation period has not ended for FY2000.

(c) Water samples from all non-community public water supplies are tested annually and the water supplies (e.g., wells) are inspected on site every two years. A coliform positive means there is bacteria in the sample above the standardized testing level.

Health Assessment and Screening

Mission Statement: To promote the reduction and prevention of adverse effects which result from genetic disorders, elevated blood lead levels and vision or hearing impairments.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To assure that all children born in Illinois are tested for seven genetic, metabolic and hearing disorders at birth and that appropriate medical intervention occurs.
   a. By January 1, 2002, ensure that 99% of all Illinois newborns receive appropriate newborn screening and follow-up as necessary.
2. To reduce the prevalence of blood lead poisoning through education, screening and interventions.
   a. By June 30, 2002, decrease from 10% to 9% the percentage of children tested with blood lead levels in excess of 10 mcg/dl.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of Newborns Screened (a)	97 %	96.7 %	100 %	N/A	100 %
Number of Infants confirmed with genetic/metabolic conditions	251	260	275	277	270
Number of Children referred for lead follow-up exceeding 10mcg/dl	32,611	26,384	26,000	24,395	25,000
Percentage of Children tested with blood lead levels exceeding 10mcg/dl	13.9 %	11.06 %	10.8 %	10.07 %	9 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Newborns Screened for Genetic/Metabolic Disorders	177,108	178,177	180,000	180,145	180,000
Number of Children Screened for blood lead poisoning	234,417	238,365	239,000	242,040	240,000
Number of Vision and Hearing Screenings performed	2,131,083	2,327,418	2,250,000	2,539,919	2,400,000
Number of Children Targeted for Lead Screening	1,291,117	1,201,118	1,201,118	1,201,118	1,200,000
Number of Children eligible for Vision and Hearing Screening	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Input Indicators					
Number of staff (as of June 30)	25	35	28	30	28
Number of Children Born (Calendar Year) (a)	182,503	184,293	180,000	N/A	180,000
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$8,500.0	$7,591.4	$8,000.0	$7,666.6	$8,000.0
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Final data on number of births in 2000 not yet available.

Infectious Disease Prevention and Control

Mission Statement: To protect the citizens of Illinois from infectious disease.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Maintain immunization rates for children under two years of age at 78%.
   a. During 2001, monitor the vaccine-specific and series-complete immunization coverage levels of one- and two- year old children served in all public clinics and Community/Migrant Health Centers (CMHCs).
2. Ensure that AIDS Drug Assistance Program clients have access to medication in order to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV.
   a. By June 30, 2002, maintain the AIDS Drug Assistance application processing time to less than 5 days.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Immunization rate for children under two years of age (a,b)	77 %	80 %	80 %	81 %	81 %
Immunization rate for all Illinois children under two years of age, including Chicago (b)	76 %	76 %	78 %	78 %	78 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Doses of Vaccine Distributed (a)	1,650,383	1,599,384	1,599,384	1,480,432	1,580,000
Number of Prescriptions filled through AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)	63,722	89,000	91,500	83,679	92,000
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$41,277.8	$43,927.2	$55,432.7	$47,881.1	$56,000.0
AIDS/HIV Program Expenditures (in thousands)	$29,351.7	$33,189.3	$42,949.0	$37,024.4	$46,850.8
Total Number of Staff (as of June 30)	95	91	104	90	106
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Savings to IDPA for Medicaid eligible children (based on Federal contract price vs. catalog price) (in thousands) (c)	$532.2	$336.8	$336.8	$333.9	$333.9
Cost Savings per patient (b)	$47.1	$72.7	$72.7	$75.3	$75.3
Actual Catalog Price	$101.8	$141.9	$141.9	$144.1	$144.1
Explanatory Information					

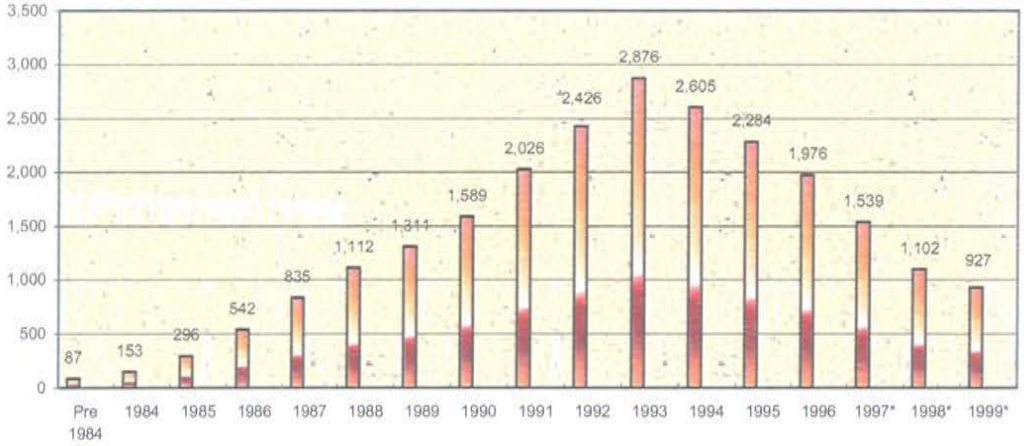
Footnotes

(a) Excludes the City of Chicago, which administers its own immunization program.

(b) 4:3:1 series (4 DtaP-diptheria, tetanus, and accellular pertussis; 3 polio; 1 MMR-measles, mumps and rubella) prior to age 2.

(c) An interagency agreement between the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Public Aid (IDPA) provides annual savings to IDPA for administration of immunization services to Medicaid eligible children. Savings are based on the difference between the federal contract rates paid and the catalog prices of the vaccines. DtaP, Td, IPV, MMR, HBVAX, Hib, Varicella and pediatric Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines range in price from $5.20 to $44.25/dose. Catalog price ranges from $15.25 to $58.00/dose.

AIDS Cases in Illinois By Year of Diagnosis



* Data for 1997, 1998 and 1999 are considered provisional.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit

Long Term Care Licensing & Certification

Mission Statement: To ensure a safe and healthy environment and promote quality of care for people who use long term care facilities.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure the quality of care for residents of long term care facilities.
   a. Work with long term care facilities to increase the percent in compliance with standards of care at the first revisit to 80% by June 30, 2002.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Long Term Care Facilities in compliance at annual inspection	N/A	N/A	30 %	34 %	38 %
Percent of Long Term Care Facilities in compliance at first revisit of annuals	N/A	N/A	75 %	78 %	80 %
Number of Long Term Care Facilities with licensure type "A" violation (a)	43	40	45	51	50
Percent of Long Term Care Facilities with a licensure type "A" violation	3.6 %	3.3 %	3.8 %	4.2 %	4.1 %
Output Indicators					
Number of licensed long term care beds	118,426	121,230	121,200	121,209	121,300
Number of complaints received against LTC facilities	4,162	4,708	5,100	5,302	6,000
Number of Long Term Care Facility Annual Inspections	1,154	1,183	1,200	1,182	1,200
Number of Long Term Care Facility Follow-up Inspections	2,015	2,154	2,100	1,991	2,000
Number of Long Term Care State Licensed Facilities (As of July 1)	1,198	1,197	1,200	1,208	1,210
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$18,068.6	$19,384.9	$20,817.0	$20,062.1	$21,200.0
Number of staff	293	303	300	302	300

Explanatory Information

Definition of "in compliance" is a level of compliance with the requirements of participation such that any identified deficiencies pose no greater risk to resident health or safety than the potential for causing minimal harm.

Footnotes

(a) Licensure type "A" violation is defined as "a substantial probability of death or serious physical or mental harm to resident(s)".

Public Health Laboratories

Mission Statement: To provide accurate, reliable and timely state laboratory services.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure timely turnaround for laboratory services.
   a. Reduce turnaround time for positive Newborn Screening (NBS) tests to 4 working days by FY2002.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Total NBS test results reported	1,380,000	1,127,244	1,211,400	1,145,353	1,175,000
Total positive NBS test results reported (a)	626	408	400	555	600
Turn-around time for positive NBS results (working days) (b)	6	6	6	6	4
Output Indicators					
Total Newborn Screening (NBS) tests performed	1,418,898	1,442,872	1,437,400	1,466,052	1,475,000
Number of all other tests performed	955,500	955,622	946,400	885,904	900,000
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$14,492.9	$14,148.6	$16,500.0	$14,783.8	$16,500.0
Number of staff (as of June 30)	165	166	181	162	181

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Positive NBS tests are results that fall outside the normal ranges, indicating the potential for severe harm or fatality to the patient.

(b) Turn-around-time is the time elapsed (in working days) from the time the specimen arrives in the laboratory until the time the corresponding results are sent to the provider.

Rural Health

Mission Statement: Preserve and enhance access to primary health care for residents of rural and underserved areas of Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure placement of physicians in rural and other medically underserved areas of the state.
   a. Provide medical school scholarships with obligation to practice in rural and underserved areas of Illinois.
2. Enhance access to primary health care services for residents in rural areas.
   a. Provide technical assistance to clinics in rural areas to obtain Medicare certification as Rural Health Clinics to qualify for cost-based reimbursement under Medicare and Medicaid.
3. Assist small rural hospitals in their efforts to better meet primary health care needs of their service area residents.
   a. Provide technical and financial assistance to rural Illinois hospitals to become certified as Critical Access Hospitals to qualify for cost-based reimbursement under Medicare.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Medicare Certified Rural Health Clinics	224	246	250	258	265
Number of hospitals certified as Critical Access Hospitals	0	0	5	5	9
Number of Medical Scholarships Recipients Currently in Practice in Rural and Underserved Areas	134	105	120	121	120
Percent of eligible hospitals obtaining CAH certification	N/A	N/A	13 %	13 %	24 %
Output Indicators					
Number of hospitals receiving grants to assess potential impact of Critical Access Hospital certification	0	0	27	27	28
Number of New Medical Scholarship Awards	27	31	30	28	20
Number of Continuing Medical Scholarship Awards	100	94	88	80	80
Number of Hospitals eligible for CAH certification	N/A	N/A	38	38	38
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	$6,846.2	$7,032.7	$9,725.4	$7,459.1	$9,250.0
Number of staff	9	7	11	8	11

Explanatory Information

1. Medicare Certification as a "Rural Health Clinic" qualifies clinics to receive cost-based reimbursement under Medicare and Medicaid and thereby to help maintain financial viability.
2. Certification as a "Critical Access Hospital" will qualify small rural hospitals to receive cost-based reimbursement under Medicare, enabling many rural hospitals to continue to meet the needs of local residents and enabling many rural areas to maintain access to emergency, inpatient and primary health care services provided or coordinated by a hospital.

Women's Health

Mission Statement: To improve the health of Illinois women, to encourage healthier lifestyles among women, and to promote equitable public policy on women's health issues.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To improve women's health through screening and early detection programs.
   a. Provide breast and cervical cancer screening services to low-income women age 40 and over.
2. To promote women's health through education, outreach and services.
   a. Provide information, resources and referrals to general public through Women's Health Helpline.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Women with abnormal screening results who received diagnostic follow-up (a)	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Breast and Cervical Cancer screenings provided	5,248	11,715	14,300	N/A (b)	18,000
Number of requests to Women's Health Helpline (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	264	500
Women's Health Initiative and Osteoporosis Grant Award (in thousands)	N/A	$685.6	$1,675.0	$1,675.0	$1,975.0
Number of Women's Health Initiative and Osteoporosis Grant Awards	N/A	45	81	81	81
Input Indicators					
Total expenditures (in thousands)	N/A	$4,301.1	$10,421.3	$6,718.9	$11,199.4
Number of Staff (as of June 30, 2000)	8	13	15	13	15
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average turn-around time for requests received through the Helpline (business days)	N/A	N/A	3 (d)	3 (d)	5 (d)
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Per U.S. Centers for Disease Control guidelines, all abnormal mammograms and abnormal clinical breast exams must receive diagnostic follow-up.

(b) Actual number of screenings provided in FY2000 not yet available due to the time-lag in reporting by health care providers.

(c) Monitoring of requests for information to the Helpline, using a database system, began in March 2000.

(d) Less than (< days)

HUMAN SERVICES: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Statutory Charge

The State of Illinois has a long history of service to veterans beginning in 1887 with the establishment of the Illinois Soldier' and Sailors' Home for Civil War veterans. In the years following World War I, legislation was enacted to provide compensation to war veterans and to give preference to veterans in public works employment. The Illinois Veterans' Commission was created through legislation enacted in 1945. The Commission was responsible for state services to veterans until 1976, when it was succeeded by the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Department was created by Public Act 79-376 and is charged with responsibility for the welfare and needs of the 1 million Illinois veterans and their dependents and survivors.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs is to assist veterans and their dependents and survivors in obtaining the benefits they are entitled to under the laws of the United States, the State of Illinois or any other governmental agency, through it's forty-three Veterans' Service Offices located statewide; to evaluate and approve veterans' education and training programs available at colleges, universities and vocational training centers in Illinois; to provide skilled nursing and domiciliary care for eligible veterans; and, administer State benefits to include education grants, the MIA/POW scholarship, housing grants, burial benefits, no-fee hunting/fishing and camping permits, and bonuses for wartime service.

Department Organization

The Department maintains administrative offices in Springfield and Chicago.

The Department has forty-three (43) field offices and 54 itinerant (part-time) offices servicing the 102 counties of the state. Through these offices veterans and their families are able to obtain counseling and assistance in preparing applications for benefits as well as many other services. Acting as the veterans' representative, the Service Officers and their staffs provide assistance by presenting and prosecuting claims on behalf of the veterans and their dependents or survivors. These claims may include compensation, education, pensions, insurance, hospitalization and rehabilitation. Services also include assistance for the veterans in any matter, which requires coordination and cooperation with local, state and federal agencies. The Department operates four (4) Veterans' Homes in Quincy, Manteno, LaSalle and Anna. These homes provide nursing and domiciliary care to eligible veterans. The Department currently has a total of 1,270 beds available for providing long-term care to veterans; 1,096 nursing care beds and 174 domiciliary care beds. There are usually approximately 175 persons on the waiting list at any given time. The Quincy Veterans' Home was opened in 1887, the Manteno Veterans' Home in April, 1986, the LaSalle Veterans' Home in December, 1990, and the Anna Veterans' Home in August, 1994.

The Illinois Veterans Homes provide the highest possible level of quality nursing care to Illinois veterans. Their objective is to rehabilitate to the maximum attainable level of independent functioning by utilizing all necessary governmental and community services and therapies, and to provide a comfortable, safe, sanitary environment conducive to personal happiness. A further goal is to make available for residents social and cultural activities of personal interest designed to foster feelings of dignity and self-respect.

The Department attempts to coordinate the services and activities of all state and federal agencies serving veterans. In order to accomplish this, the Department works in conjunction with several federal and state agencies.

Awards/Grants/Records Section

Mission Statement: Administers numerous awards and state grants to assist veterans with their financial responsibilities, physical disabilities and employment opportunities. Service includes grants for special adapted housing; awards and scholarships for primary, secondary and post-secondary education at many state schools, colleges and universities for veterans dependents; bonus payments for wartime service for IL veterans and their families; free hunting and fishing licenses for disabled veterans as well as free camping permits for certain disabled veterans and payment for setting a government headstone or marker for a deceased veteran.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Administration of Awards and Grants as mandated by State Statute.
   a. Decrease MIA/POW application processing time by 20% by the end of FY 2001.
   b. Reduce SEOA Verification response time by 50% by the end of FY 2001.
   c. Implement a system for physical verification of 2% of the markers set per year under the C&E program.
   d. Reduce Adaptive Housing Verification response time by 50% by the end of FY 2001.
   e. Reduce backlog of Desert Storm Bonus payments from 11,200 to 0 by the end of FY 2001.
2. Publication of the State Veteran's Honor Roll by December 2001.
   a. Input 180,000 Veteran's Honor Roll cards from the period of 1956 through 1992.
3. Administration and Maintenance of the Veteran's Database.
   a. Interface 100% of Field office data input with Central Veteran's Database by the end of FY 2001.
   b. Network Veteran's Database with Federal and State agencies for verification of veteran status/claims.
   c. Input 1.3 million (100%) records into Veteran's Database by the end of 2002.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of children improving educational opportunities through post-secondary schools	591	614	710	570	710
Number of students improving the quality of life through college education	893	945	1,000	909	950
Output Indicators					
Total number of claims processed	9,977	6,968	12,450	9,844	10,870
Input Indicators					
Budget ($thousands)	$1,497.2	$1,631.3	$2,524.2	$2,081.2	$2,321.8
Number of Personnel (authorized)	5	5	5	5	5
Number of Contractual Personnel	5	5	5	5	5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Per unit cost of services provided	$122.0	$193.0	$176.0	$180.0	$186.0

Explanatory Information

All programs function at 100% when appropriations allow.

Illinois Veterans Home Anna

Mission Statement: To provide quality long term skilled nursing and domiciliary care to all eligible residents.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provide skilled care to Illinois Veterans and their spouses who reside at the Illinois Veterans' Home, Anna.
2. To provide resident care plans to achieve maximum level of independent functioning.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Decubiti (Monthly average) (a)	4	5	0	3	0
Number of Falls Resulting in Injury	39	43	0	49	0
Output Indicators					
Average Daily Census (ADC)-Skilled	48	48	48	48	49
Average Daily Census (ADC)-Domiciliary	8	8	8	8	10
Number of Nursing Hours per Resident	2.55	2.5	2.5	2.55	2.5
Input Indicators					
Budget - GRF ($thousands)	$930.7	$920.7	$1,125.3	$1,124.5	$1,106.5
Budget - Home Fund ($thousands)	$1,371.1	$1,457.0	$1,589.8	$1,562.3	$1,777.5
Number of Personnel (Authorized) (b)	3	3	3	3	3
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of Nursing Care per Resident (Per Day)	$179.5	$119.6	$126.1	$126.1	$126.1
Cost of Domiciliary Care per Resident (Per Day)	$41.0	$48.4	$48.0	$48.0	$48.0

Explanatory Information

Capacity is 50 - Nursing (24 hour Nursing Care)
Capacity is 10 - Domiciliary (Independent Living)

Footnotes

(a) Decubiti means Bed sores.

(b) Anna Home is privatized - Diversified Health Care Services.

Field Services Division

Mission Statement: To assist veterans, their dependents and survivors in obtaining the benefits they are entitled to under the laws of the United States, the State of Illinois or any other governmental agency, through it's ninety-seven (43 Full time and 54 Part time) veterans service offices located statewide.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provide service to veterans, their dependents and survivors.
   a. Increase availability of services to veterans from 82 counties to all 102 by end of FY2001.
   b. Have 100% of all Illinois Veteran Service Officers/Veteran Service Office Associates, United States Department of Veteran's Affairs trained by January 2001.
2. To increase benefit awareness.
   a. Increase benefits paid to veterans by 5% during FY2000.
   b. Decrease benefit approval turnaround tiime by 10% by networking Federal and State agencies by June 2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Increase benefit & awareness (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A (a)	9,463	9,800
Number of Veterans their dependents & survivors served	178,003	198,514	210,000	175,400	184,170
Output Indicators					
Permanent full time offices	43	43	43	43	43
Part-time itinerant offices (b)	54	54	54	54	54
Input Indicators					
Budget ($thousands)	$3,496.8	$3,631.9	$3,804.6	$3,653.1	$4,007.2
Number of personnel (authorized)	77	77	77	77	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Estimated return on Federal monies ($thousands)	$580,900.0	$586,000.0	$592,000.0	$593,000.0	$600,000.0
State monies received by actual clients ($ thousands)	$1,225.3	$1,345.0	$2,188.8	$1,771.9	$2,024.5

Explanatory Information

Efficiency Indicators - Estimate receipt of $592.0 million from U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs for FY2000.
By playing a major role in benefits delivery, this program cost the State of Illinois $3.9 million in FY00 and returned to the State of Illinois over $580 million in Federal monies thru VA Benefits with headcount of only 76 people. Cost to the State of Illinois is $17.00 per client with the return of $2800 to client in federal monies.

Footnotes

(a) Separate reporting started July 1, 1999.This is measured by all outreach veteran activities such as special veteran events, visiting nursing homes, veteran stand down events and telephone calls.

(b) Itinerant office spaces owe at no cost and 13 of 43 full-time office spaces are at no cost.

Illinois Veterans Home LaSalle

Mission Statement: To provide quality long term skilled nursing and domiciliary care to all eligible residents.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provde skilled nursing care to Illinois Veterans who reside at the Illinois Veterans' Home, LaSalle.
2. To provide resident care plans to achieve maximum level of independent functioning.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Decubiti (Monthly Average) (a,b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A
Number of Falls resulting in Injury (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	N/A
Output Indicators					
Average Daily Census (ADC) Skilled	118	117	120	116	120
Number of Nursing Hours per Resident (a)	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.4	2.5
Input Indicators					
Budget - GRF ($thousands)	$2,876.7	$3,051.2	$3,456.4	$3,445.6	$3,452.2
Budget - Home Fund ($thousands)	$3,088.2	$3,317.3	$3,463.3	$3,116.8	$3,668.0
Number of Personnel (authorized)	126	132	132	132	133
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of Nursing Care per Resident (Per Day)	$138.3	$149.0	$158.1	$155.1	$162.5

Explanatory Information

Capacity is 120 - Nursing (24 hour Nursing Care).

Footnotes

(a) Information not maintained prior to FY 2000.

(b) Decubiti means Bed sores.

Illinois Veterans Home Manteno

Mission Statement: To provide quality long term skilled nursing and domiciliary care to all eligible residents.

Program Goals: 1. To provide skilled care to Illinois Veterans who reside at the Illinois Veterans' Home Manteno.
Objectives: 2. To provide resident care plans to achieve maximum level of independent functioning.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Decubiti (Monthly average) (a)	8	13	12	24 (b)	15
Number of Falls resulting in Injury	275	230	225	226	220
Output Indicators					
Average Daily Census (ADC) Skilled	288	283	290	289	334
Average Daily Census (ADC) Domiciliary	8	8	9	9	10
Number of Nursing Hours per Resident	2.1	2.24	2.5 (c)	2.37 (d)	2.5
Input Indicators					
Budget - GRF ($thousands)	$7,055.8	$6,967.7	$7,400.9	$7,377.1	$8,769.7
Budget - Home Fund ($thousands)	$7,803.8	$8,589.3	$9,625.6	$8,718.2	$10,503.4
Number of Personnel (authorized)	296	296	310	310	348
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of Nursing Care per Resident (Per Day)	$133.7	$140.6	$151.7	$149.1	$160.8
Cost of Domiciliary Care per Resident (Per Day)	$126.8	$153.9	$165.9	$120.8 (e)	$130.2

Explanatory Information

Capacity is 300 - Nursing (24 hour Nursing Care).
Capacity is 12 - Domiciliary (Homeless Transitional Program).

Footnotes

(a) Decubiti means Bed sores.
(b) Includes Stage 2 Decubiti.
(c) Standard for 2.5 hours of care started Feb 2000.
(d) Based on 7.5 hr shift duration; new standard 7.0.
(e) Formula recalculated in FY2000.

Illinois Veterans Home Quincy

Mission Statement: To provide quality long term skilled nursing and domiciliary care to all eligible residents.

Program Goals: 1. To provide skilled care to Illinois Veterans and their spouses who reside at the Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy.
Objectives: 2. To provide resident care plans to achieve maximum level of independent functioning.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Decubiti (Monthly average) (a)	24.9	28.9	14	24	12
Number of Falls resulting in Injury (b)	N/A	N/A	75	108	60
Output Indicators					
Average Daily Census (ADC)- Skilled	527	533	551	518	551
Average Daily Census (ADC) - Domiciliary	68	59	132	0	132
Number of Nursing Hours per Resident	2.29	2.5	2.5 (c)	2.23	2.5
Input Indicators					
Budget - GRF ($thousands)	$11,306.6	$12,001.2	$12,821.8	$12,786.2	$12,449.8
Bduget - Home Fund ($thousands)	$14,257.7	$14,355.3	$16,084.2	$14,435.9	$17,586.9
Number of Personnel (authorized)	522	525	552	561	$581.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of Nursing Care per Resident (Per Day)	$130.3	$132.0	$136.1	$133.8	$140.8
Cost of Domiciliary Care per Resident (Per Day)	$80.0	$85.3	$88.0	$85.7	$90.2

Explanatory Information

Capacity is 551 - Nursing (24 hour Nursing Care).
Capacity is 132 - Domiciliary (Independent Living).

Footnotes

(a) Decubiti means Bed sores.
(b) Information not maintained.
(c) Standard for 2.5 hours of care started Feb. 2000.

State Approving Agency

Mission Statement: The primary mission of the SAA is to perform all duties necessary for the inspection, approval and supervision of those courses offered by qualified educational institutions and/or training establishments in accordance with the standards and provisions of Chapter 30, 32, 34, 35 and 36 of United States Code and Chapter 1606 of Title 10, United States Code. To ensure quality, assist all educational institutions & eligible persons by providing in-depth technical assistance, outreach and liaison with all related organizations, agencies, individuals & activities. Actively encourage and promote increased usage of the Montgomery G.I. Bill through vigorous and aggressive outreach programs.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Perform duties necessary for the inspection, approval and supervision of institutions/courses for the training and education of eligible persons and insure schools/training establishments comply with standards relating to the courses and training programs which have been approved.
2. Provide outreach and liaison activities that promote and encourage increased usage of the G.I. Bill.
3. Provide effective, efficient and timely contract management.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of active approved programs & training establishments	391	462	500	505	550
Number of visits accomplished	465	541	400	478	500
Number of technical assistance contacts	1,586	1,909	2,000	1,860	2,000
Number of outreach & liaison contacts	8,424	2,327	1,000	1,126	1,200
Output Indicators					
Number of program approvals	7,023	8,013	12,000	12,872	13,000
Number of visits scheduled for supervisory, inspection, other	391	462	500	500	550
Number of technical assistance contacts with institutions, training programs	1,586	1,909	2,000	2,184	2,200
Number of outreach & liason activities that promote usage of the G.I. Bill (a)	8,424	2,327	1,000	837	1,000
Input Indicators					
Budget ($ thousands)	$515,209.0	$571,025.0	$596,417.0	$575,417.0	$648,409.0
Number of Personnel (Authorized)	15	17	17	18	19
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per approval action	$73.4	$71.3	$49.7	$44.7	$49.9
Cost per visitation	$53.8	$41.3	$60.0	$48.0	$43.6
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) In FY99 the definition and criteria of counting outreach and liaison activities was changed substantially by the United States Department of Veterans' Affairs. Program Performance Measure figures based on Federal Fiscal Year October 1 - September 30.

Government Services Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Efforts

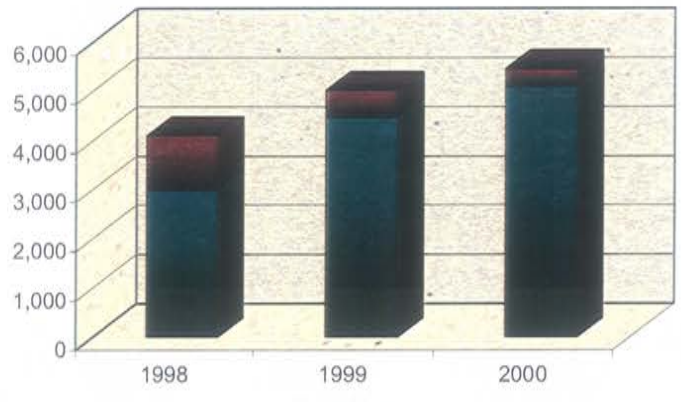
Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Department of Revenue**	$3,339,070.5	$3,763,095.0	12.7%
Dept. of Central Management Services	$1,823,373.5	$2,079,806.7	14.1%
Capital Development Board	$347,852.4	$775,939.8	123.1%
Office of the State Treasurer	$901,664.1	$768,774.0	-14.7%
Teachers' Retirement System	$600,488.7	$668,473.9	11.3%
Supreme Court and Judicial Agencies	$277,990.2	$304,341.3	9.5%
Department of Lottery	$297,906.0	$297,898.8	0.0%
Office of the Secretary of State	$287,806.3	$297,545.6	3.4%
Bureau of the Budget	$229,473.7	$247,020.7	7.6%
State Universities' Retirement System	$218,843.8	$227,239.0	3.8%
Legislative Agencies	$66,650.7	$72,826.3	9.3%
Chicago Teachers' Pension & Retirement	$65,094.7	$65,094.7	0.0%
Office of the Attorney General	$48,579.1	$55,538.6	14.3%
Court of Claims	$35,380.5	$48,692.8	37.6%
Office of the State Comptroller	$59,485.4	$48,245.7	-18.9%
State Employees' Retirement System	$8,634.6	$12,843.7	48.7%
Office of the Governor	$8,280.9	$9,510.6	14.8%
State Board of Elections	$7,653.9	$6,838.7	-10.7%
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	$2,551.0	$2,840.8	11.4%
Property Tax Appeal Board	$2,411.1	$2,381.4	-1.2%
State & Local Labor Relations Board	$1,788.8	$1,860.5	4.0%
Educational Labor Relations Board	$1,532.4	$1,589.4	3.7%
Civil Service Commission	$375.9	$391.9	4.3%
TOTAL	**$8,632,888.3**	**$9,758,789.8**	**13.0%**

* Appropriated accounts only

** Includes $94,962.2 in FY 1999 and $94,968.1 in FY 2000 for the Gaming Board

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Commercial Vouchers Processed
(Thousands)

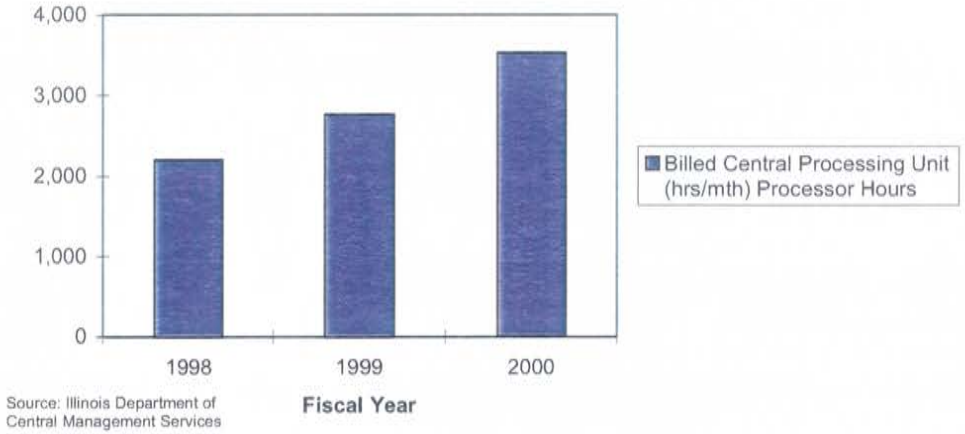


Results

Source: Illinois Office of the Comptroller

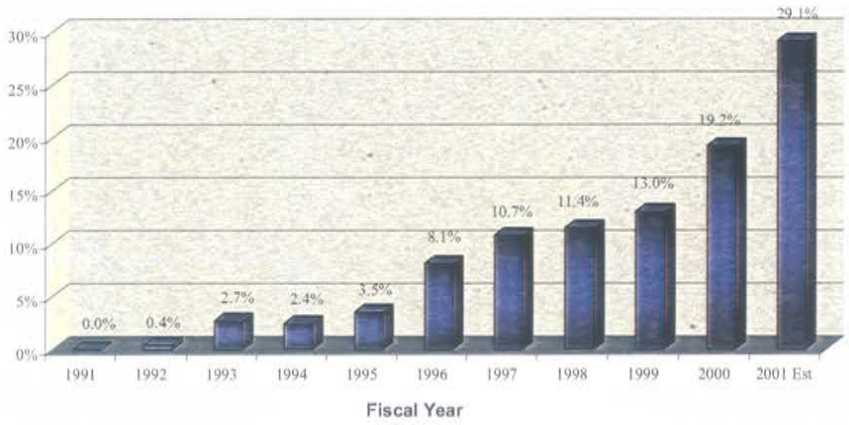
Increased Use of Computers in State Government

Results



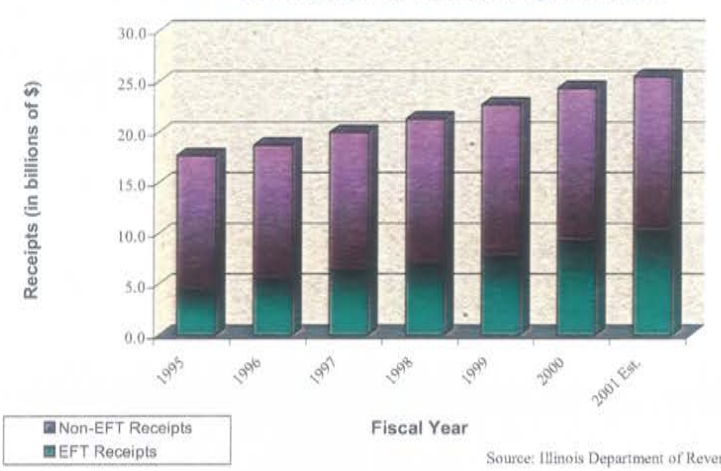
Source: Illinois Department of Central Management Services

Percentage of IL1040 Returns Filed Electronically 1990-2001



Source: Illinois Department of Revenue.

EFT Receipts as a Share of Total Reciepts



Source: Illinois Department of Revenue.

"Optimizing Accounting and Accountability through Technology"

Mission and Organization

The Comptroller is the chief fiscal control officer of the State of Illinois with a leadership responsibility for fiscal accountability. It is the Comptroller's mission to manage, maintain and report on the accounts of the state, provide sound, timely and understandable fiscal information to taxpayers and decision makers, and emphasize the application of technology to increase accessibility of information and services to customers. Additionally, it is the mission of the Comptroller to monitor and report on local government finances and to ensure a viable and responsible death care industry in Illinois.

Two key programmatic areas form the core of the Comptroller's focus: statewide financial management and governmental financial reporting. These programmatic areas cross departmental and functional lines as necessary to fulfill the mandates of the office. Additionally, the Comptroller is accountable for protecting the public interest in the cemetery care and burial trust industry.

Discussion of Indicators

Statewide Financial Management Program

The mission of the statewide financial management program is to process and account for financial transactions for government, payees and vendors in order to maintain a high degree of integrity over records and systems. Fiscal year 2000 saw an eight percent increase in the total number of payments processed with a ten percent increase in the processing of Medical Assistance cards. At the same time, the cost per payment transaction was lowered by 41%, from $2.00 per transaction in fiscal year 1999 to $1.18 in fiscal year 2000.

Over five million commercial vouchers were processed in fiscal year 2000. 93.5% of these were in a paperless format, up from 89% in fiscal year 1999. This was accomplished while processing 97.8% of all commercial vouchers in four business days or less.

Electronic commerce continued to increase with payroll related electronic fund transfers reaching 65.8% during fiscal year 2000. Non-payroll related electronic fund transfers continued to increase reaching an all time high of 14%.

Finally, debt recovery methods employed by the Comptroller's Office in fiscal year 2000 increased the amount of money collected by 52.3%.

By using technology to shape effective solutions, the Comptroller's Office is able to seek excellence in service.

Governmental Financial Reporting Program

The Governmental Financial Reporting Program continued to employ the best practices in fiscal accountability as evidenced by producing award-winning financial reports for fiscal year 2000. Both the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and the Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) were once again recipients of awards given by the Government Finance Officers Association.

The statewide Service Efforts and Accomplishments Report included submittals from 19 agencies and performance information covering 65 different programs. This represented an increase in programmatic reporting of 124% over fiscal year 1999 and represented 65% of the total state budget.

Financial reporting includes responding to inquiries from all facets of the public. Due in part to increased user familiarity with the Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS), the total number of personal inquiries to the Comptroller's office dropped to 93,218 in fiscal year 2000 from 106,938 in fiscal year 1999.

This drop in personal inquiries was offset by an increase in the use of the Comptroller's web site. During fiscal year 2000, the number of "hits" on the Comptroller's web site averaged 38,851 per day up from 30,749 the previous year. As consumers become more technologically sophisticated, the Comptroller's web site is able to respond to information requests instantaneously.

Finally, the recently opened Local Government Help Desk offered personal assistance by responding to 622 inquiries regarding local government financial issues and reporting requirements.

Cemetery Care and Burial Trust Program

The Cemetery Care and Burial Trust program focused on compliance and complaint resolution during fiscal year 2000. Six public hearings were held across the state to provide forums for consumers to discuss issues regarding the cemetery care and burial trust industry. One hundred percent of the concerns directed to the office were resolved to the extent allowable under the Comptroller's statutory authority.

Active licenses in fiscal year 2000 included 1,039 funeral homes, 874 cemeteries, and 115 pre-need service providers of which 96.7% met annual reporting requirements. A total of 191 new licenses were issued and 710 licensees were audited.

Through partnerships with other regulatory officials, the Cemetery Care and Burial Trust Program continued to protect the public from financial fraud and ensure delivery of contracted services in the burial/internment services industry.

Statewide Financial Management

Mission Statement: The mission of the statewide financial management program is to process and account for financial transactions for state government, payees and vendors in order to maintain a high degree of integrity over records and systems.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To ensure accuracy and timeliness of financial transactions for state government.
   a. To process 95% of all problem free commercial transactions in 4 business days or less.
   b. To increase the number of certified vendors to 85% of the total vendor file by June 30, 2000.
2. To utilize available technologies to improve efficiencies and effectiveness.
   a. To track the number of intercepted payments and dollar amount of money recovered by the involuntary withholding process.
   b. To increase to 80% the number of commercial vouchers submitted in a paperless format.
   c. To increase the number of agencies that participate in the Statewide Accounting Management System's (SAMS) on-line processing program to 20 by June 30, 2000.
   d. To increase the number of Electronic Fund Transfers (EFT) by June 30, 2000 by 2.5%.
3. To ensure the integrity and security of the statewide accounting system.
   a. To reach 100% Y2K compliance on all systems by December 1, 1999.
4. To oversee and manage fund levels and ensure availability of funds for priority expenditures.
   a. To process 100% of all payments for properly executed transactions with scheduled payment dates, on or before the required date.
   b. To make 100% of all payments for properly executed transactions for priority expenditues on the scheduled date.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of commercial vouchers processed in 4 business days or less	N/A	96.9 %	95 %	97.8 %	98 %
Percentage of certified vendors on vendor file (a)	81 %	84.57 %	85 %	86 %	87 %
Percentage of non- payroll related EFT transactions	11.5 %	13 %	14 %	14 %	15 %
Percentage of payroll related EFT transactions	60 %	62.1 %	65 %	65.8 %	66 %
Percentage of increase in dollar amount of intercepted payments (b)	N/A	54.7 %	1.2 %	52.3 %	3.6 %
Percentage of increase in number of intercepted payments (b)	N/A	45.6 %	2.9 %	22.2 %	10.3 %
Percentage of paperless commercial vouchers processed	72.9 %	89.21 %	90 %	93.53 %	93.5 %
Percentage of routine warrants released within two days of process completion	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percentage of Y2K compliance for critical computer sytems	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %	N/A
Percentage of Y2K compliance for all other computer systems	N/A	91 %	100 %	100 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Public Aid medical cards processed	9,368,745	9,168,888	9,200,000	10,057,863	10,000,000
Total payments processed	14,042,540	13,809,108	14,000,000	14,884,506	16,300,000
Total vendors on vendor file (a)	577,412	762,270	780,000	836,911	800,000
Vendors on vendor file that are certified (a)	468,229	644,622	680,000	722,326	696,000
Total commercial vouchers processed	4,069,569	4,990,923	5,000,000	5,431,034	5,000,000
Paperless vouchers processed	2,966,734	4,452,436	4,500,000	5,079,525	5,600,000
Total number of intercepted payments (b)	81,481	118,666	120,000	145,042	160,000
Dollar amount of all intercepted payments (in thousands) (b)	$9,423.7	$14,579.8	$15,000.0	$22,198.7	$23,000.0
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures (millions) (c)	$18.3	$27.7	$17.1	$17.6	$18.4
Number of personnel	236	237	228	228	227.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of payment transactions processed per staff	59,502	58,266	58,500	65,426	71,648
Cost per payment transaction (c)	$1.30	$2.00	$1.75	$1.18	$1.13
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) The number of vendors on the vendor file is determined by the number of vendors doing business with the state. This number is most likely to decrease as purging of inactive files is complete. However, the percentage of certified vendors on the vendor file will increase as a result of this purging.

(b) Intercepted payments are money redirected due to court orders, garnishments, collection processing, etc. Intercepted payments are not always predictable since they are based on the number of claims submitted. This number is predicted to increase during fiscal year 2001 due to state tax rebates.

(c) Fiscal year 1999 budget expenditures included $8.8 million payoff of SAMS.

Government Financial Reporting

Mission Statement: In order to ensure public accountability, the government financial reporting program provides reliable, accessible and comprehensive financial information to the general public and others with a financial interest in the State of Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To ensure that users of the state's financial information are well informed by providing both fiscal and performance data.
   a. To complete the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) by December 31, 1999 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures.
   b. By June 30, 2000 implement a process to provide statewide training and evaluation regarding Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 34 to 21 material agencies.
   c. To complete all mandated reports in accordance with law and all other reports in a timely manner.
   d. To make information available to users through direct mail, the Web, the Warehouse and through telephone and personal contact.
   e. To administer the Public Accountability Project for 20 state agencies and report on the performance of these agencies' programs by December 31, 1999.
2. To ensure that local governments comply with reporting requirements in order to keep users informed.
   a. To increase the compliance rate of local governments filing Annual Financial Reports (AFR) to 95%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Prior Year III CAFR received Governmental Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prior Year III PAFR received GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Outstanding Achievement in PAFR Reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Average response time for inquiries to Records Center (in days)	N/A	1.64	1.5	1.29	1.45
Percentage of total state budget reflected in Public Accountability Project (PAP) report	N/A	37.2 %	65 %	65 %	75 %
Percentage of local governments complying with AFR requirements.	N/A	94 %	95 %	94 %	95 %
Percentage of all Comptroller reports completed on or before required date.	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %
External Benchmarks					
Other states receiving GFOA award for PAFR	4	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other states receiving GFOA award for CAFR	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Inquiries received by Expenditure Analysis and Review Section (EARS) (a)	16,755	18,830	23,800	26,262	28,000
Inquiries received by Records Center	81,068	88,108	100,300	66,956	80,000
Daily average hits on web site (b)	N/A	30,749	35,000	38,851	40,000
Inquiries to local government help desk	N/A	N/A	500	622	1,000
Number of major published reports	12	12	12	12	12
Total number of reports printed	N/A	14,737	18,000	13,714	14,000
Agencies participating in the PAP program	N/A	15	20	19	39
Number of programs included in PAP report	N/A	29	65	65	100
Number of agencies participating in GASB 34 training	N/A	N/A	21	45	118
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures (millions)	$3.6	$3.6	$5.7	$4.6	$6.6
Number of personnel	53	49	66	64	63.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Personal Service Cost per Records Center inquiry	$6.2	$6.0	$6.0	$6.3	$6.0
Cost per EARS inquiry	$9.4	$6.0	$7.0	$6.7	$7.0
Inquiries per EARS staff	5,585	6,277	5,700	8,754	8,000
Inquiries per Records Center staff	4,503	4,895	5,600	4,184	4,500

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) The Expenditure Analysis and Reveiw Section responds to media, General Assembly, state agencies and other complex inquiries requiring sophisticated research.

(b) Based on a three-month average.

Cemetery Care and Burial Trust

Mission Statement: To protect the public from financial fraud and to ensure delivery of contracted services, the Cemetery Care and Burial Trust Program licenses, regulates, and audits the trust funds of private cemeteries that collect money for perpetual care, and cemeteries and funeral homes that sell pre-need goods and services.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provide thorough regulation of licensed cemeteries and funeral homes through the use of technology.
   a. By January 2000, implement enhanced database functions to include and track all license and application data.
   b. By January 2000, track receipt of annual financial reports through enhanced technology.
   c. By February 2000, notify licensees and registered crematories of deadlines, late fees and outstanding accrued penalties.
   d. By June 2000, develop and communicate guidelines for the timely completion of the application process.
2. To ensure the consistent, regular and open exchange of information among and between field auditors and office staff.
3. To ensure that funeral homes and cemetery industries provide high quality consumer service.
   a. By June 2000, utilize information from the consumer hotline to establish priorities for audits and the audit schedules.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of funeral homes complying with annual reporting requirements	87 %	80 %	83 %	97.5 %	100 %
Percentage of cemeteries complying with annual reporting requirements	88 %	90 %	89 %	95.5 %	100 %
Percentage of pre-need licensees complying with annual reporting requirements	45 %	64 %	100 %	99 %	100 %
Late filing fees received from licensees (in thousands)	$25.4	$34.3	$158.0	$163.1	$163.0
Total fees collected (in thousands)	$194.8	$254.1	$342.0	$366.7	$367.0
Output Indicators					
Licenses issued: funeral homes	90	31	150	173	60
Licenses isssued:cemeteries	27	4	10	8	5
Licenses issued: pre-need	26	21	10	10	10
Audits conducted: funeral homes	555	504	480	480	595
Audits conducted: cemeteries	328	211	190	195	310
Audits conducted: pre-need	31	43	35	35	25
Number of licensed funeral homes	934	965	1,040	1,039	1,099
Number of licensed cemeteries	867	871	930	874	879
Number of pre-need licensees licensed	112	112	125	115	125
Funeral homes meeting annual reporting requirements	813	774	870	1,013	1,090
Cemeteries meeting annual reporting requirements	766	780	830	835	875
Pre-need licensees meeting annual reporting requirements	50	72	125	114	125
Number of public hearings held	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures (millions)	$1.8	$1.9	$2.6	$2.3	$2.5
Number of personnel	26	28	32	32	32
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Consumer inquiries per staff	N/A	545	455	577 (a)	350
Audits per auditor (b)	101	84	78	78.8	90
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) These figures are an average based on 1,155 calls and 2 staff persons assigned to the complaint unit.

(b) Represents the average number of audits, based on 710 audits completed in fiscal year 2000 and 9 field auditors. The scope of field audits was expanded during fiscal year 2000 requiring more time to complete each audit.

Mission and Organization

The Capital Development Board (CDB) serves as the construction management arm of Illinois government. CDB is responsible for overseeing the state-funded capital program and is the central agency dedicated to the professional supervision of the State's building construction and renovation projects.

The agency operates under the guidance of a bi-partisan, seven-member board that deliberates matters of policy, approves the selection of design professionals through the 1991 Qualifications-Based Selection Act and sets the direction for the agency. The Board members are confirmed by the Illinois Senate and serve four-year, unpaid terms. They are also charged with selecting an Executive Director who is responsible for the daily operation and management of the agency. CDB is staffed by 179 professional men and women with experience in architecture, technical engineering services, construction law, space and building programming and administration.

CDB manages about 1,500 active projects annually. The total value of these projects is approximately $2.5 billion in new and re-appropriated funds. The agency's projects are located statewide and range in scope from the construction of a $140 million maximum-security prison to a $52,000 roofing project at a state park.

CDB is also responsible for administering the state's $2.5 billion School Construction Grant Program. In fiscal year 2000, 108 grants totaling more than $500 million were given to various school districts.

The agency also oversees the identification and removal of asbestos in state facilities, serves as a liaison between the state and the design and construction industries and actively pursues recovery of assets through litigation of projects found to have design and/or construction defects.

Discussion of Indicators

Input/Output Indicators

Governor Ryan demonstrated his commitment to maintaining the state's infrastructure by increasing capital funding 45% in fiscal year 2000 from $2 billion in fiscal year 1999 to $2.9 billion. The influx of money meant an increase in workload for the 179 employees at CDB. While the agency had been averaging about 1,100 construction projects each year, the number quickly rose to 1,516, with the ratio of projects per employee increasing from 7 to 1 to 8.5 to 1. Anecdotal reports indicate the agency not only maintained quality in fiscal year 2000, but also shortened delivery time. Improved methods of collecting data and measuring performance are expected to document this achievement.

Outcome/Efficiency Indicators

Midway through fiscal year 2000, the agency's Performance Review Committee took on the task of identifying new performance measures that would more accurately reflect the agency's budget control measures, responsibility/accountability standards and project delivery time, among other issues.

The committee unanimously acknowledged that CDB's biggest daily challenge is to ensure the delivery of quality construction projects and determined to begin measuring quality. A survey conducted at the end of the fiscal year indicates that 93% of user agency representatives are satisfied with the agency's end products. That is a gratifying response. However, the agency has challenged itself to increase the percent of respondents choosing the highest satisfaction category in response to this question next fiscal year. The strategy for boosting this rating will be through the use of enhanced accountability and responsibility measures.

The committee identified five other performance measures relating to customer satisfaction, including the score relating to its internal responsibility program, which initiates corrective action against contractors and designers that fail to comply with contract requirements.

Procurement laws go a long way toward protecting the budget, particularly the requirement that construction jobs must go to the lowest responsible bidder. In an effort to further control the budget, the agency is closely monitoring the number of change orders and scope revisions that user agencies request. Baseline information is given for fiscal year 2000. Cost savings are expected in the coming year.

A reduction in change orders and scope revisions will also improve delivery time – which is another focus area for performance measurement. While the agency has pledged to decrease the time taken in design, construction and processing by 10 percent or more, the challenge here is one of technology. The agency's current data management system has proved inadequate. Once a new software program has been completed and misleading data is reconciled, the agency will be able to set a baseline from which to measure improvements in delivery times. Shortening delivery time will have the dual benefit of making the project available for the ultimate user while at the same time being more cost effective for the taxpayer. The goal of improving the schedule by at least 10 percent in each of the various stages represents the agency's highest commitment.

Construction Administration

Mission Statement: CDB's mission is to provide safe and functional facilities for the citizens and employees of the State of Illinois in a timely manner. The professional staff guides the construction of new buildings and renovation of existing structures to serve the needs identified by the Governor, General Assembly and individual state agencies. Our primary goal is to provide quality construction, on time and within budget.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Set and maintain appropriate project budgets.
   a. Reduce the cost of change orders.
   b. Reduce the number of project orientations that have scope revisions.
2. Prevent architect/engineering (A/E) firms and contractors with poor performance records from receiving additional work.
   a. Increase the percent of active construction projects that have at least one interim evaluation on file.
   b. Increase the percent of construction contracts closed that have a final evaluation on file.
   c. Increase the customer satisfaction score suggesting that the CDB contractor responsibility program dealt with non- responsive contractors.
3. Deliver quality projects through effective accountability methods.
   a. Increase scores for customer satisfaction relating to observation.
   b. Increase the percent of using agencies giving CDB satisfactory rating for A/E accountability.
   c. Increase the percentage of user agencies giving CDB the highest rating for delivering a satisfactory end product.
4. Begin construction quickly and stay on schedule.
   a. Reduce the average time for processing design contracts.
5. Treat industry partners in a professional manner.
   a. Increase the score relating to fair administration of the A/E selection process.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of user agencies satisfied with A/E accountability	N/A	N/A	N/A	75 %	83 %
Customers giving the highest rating to A/E selection process	N/A	N/A	N/A	39 %	43 %
Percent of customers satisfied with CDB website	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88 %
Users giving highest rating to CDB end product	N/A	N/A	N/A	36 %	40 %
Avg. of customer satisfaction scores for construction observation.(Previously done bi-annually)(Scale of 100)	N/A	67 %	N/A	N/A	74 %
Increase customer satisfaction scores suggesting that the CDB responsibility program dealt with non-responsive contractors(Previously done bi-annually)(Scale of 100)	N/A	63 %	N/A	N/A	70 %
Change orders/total contracts	N/A	10.5 %	N/A	10.5 %	9 %
Avg. time July 1 to board approval (days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	115
Avg. time from board approval to A/E contracts (days)	115	117.5	96	96	90
Output Indicators					
Capital budget project requests funded	113	161	221	221	329
Construction contracts awarded	517	592	600	565	600
Design contracts awarded	308	277	300	274	300
Percent of active construction projects that have at least one interim evaluation on file.	N/A	6 %	N/A	2 %	10 %
Percent of construction contracts closed out that have a final evaluation on file.	N/A	85 %	90 %	90 %	95 %
Number of active projects (avg.)	1,065	1,117	1,516	1,516	1,516
Capital budget requests considered	378	406	416	416	518
Architects/Engineers prequalified	700	800	800	776	865
Contractors prequalified	1,800	N/A	700	1,129	1,100
Input Indicators					
Head count	164	164	178	179	191
Operations budget (thousands)	$9,966.0	$11,137.0	$11,834.0	$11,656.8	$13,282.6
Capital funding (New/re-approp.) (thousands)	$1,134,716.6	$1,313,854.0	$2,470,575.6	$2,470,575.6	$2,897,472.4
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Scope revisions/total scopes (Scopes are descriptions of the extent of work the funds will cover)	N/A	31.6 %	25 %	25 %	22 %

Explanatory Information

School Construction Grants

Mission Statement: The mission of CDB'S School Construction Grant Program is to work from the entitled and prioritized list compiled by the Illinois State Board of Education to provide school construction grants, up to the funding limits. The professional staff visits sites, develops project descriptions, educates school and community representatives and provides technical assistance to expedite the process and enhance the quality of Illinois school buildings.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure that school districts applying for grants are educated about how to obtain a grant, how their state share is determined and how CDB can serve as a technical resource for them.
   a. Increase customer satisfaction scores rating CDB's ability to provide information and details.
   b. Increase customer satisfaction scores rating CDB's skill at answering questions and interpreting state share.
2. Provide school districts with grant information and payments in a timely manner.
   a. Increase the number of site visits completed each month.
   b. Increase customer satisfaction scores rating whether CDB surveyed the project and provided state share on a schedule that was adequate for the district's referendum.
   c. Increase customer satisfaction scores rating timely payment.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Customer satisfaction score for adequate information. (Scale of 1-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	70 %	80 %
Customer satisfaction score for interpreting state share.(Scale of 1-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	79 %	83 %
Customer satisfaction score for technical assistance.(Scale of 1-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 %
Customer satisfaction score for assisting in time for referendum.(Scale of 1-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	82 %	87 %
Customer satisfaction score for timely payment.(Scale of 1-10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	76 %	83 %
Output Indicators					
Dollar amount of grants made (thousands)	$30,000.0	$327,000.0	$540,000.0	$540,000.0	$500,000.0
Grant surveys performed	50	121	120	107	109
Number of grants made	6	74	108	108	70
Applications received	57	184	135	238	126
Site visits per month	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	10
Input Indicators					
Program headcount *	3	3	3	3	8
Operations budget (thousands)	$400,000.0	$400,000.0	$400.0	$400.0	$600.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Total grants/program cost (thousands)	$75.0	$818.0	$1,350.0	$1,350.0	$833.0
Explanatory Information					

* In the past fiscal years the School Construction Program has employed 5-8 people. FY 2001 is the first year where both full-time and contractual employees are shown as part of the headcount.

Mission and Organization

The Department of Central Management Services' mission is to provide quality, cost-efficient services to support Illinois government operations through responsive and professional leadership. CMS provides a range of centralized support services to other state agencies to maximize efficiency, eliminate duplication, ensure compliance with laws and rules, and benefit from economies of scale. CMS procures goods and services, operates the state garages, maintains and secures specific state office buildings, provides electronic data processing, manages the state telecommunications network, administers the personnel system, disseminates state government information to the news media and the public, and manages the state employees benefits programs. To convey the scope and integrity of CMS' work, five programs are highlighted here. They are: Vehicle Services, Risk Management, Employee Benefits, Property Management, and Communications and Computer Services.

Discussion of Indicators

Vehicle Services

Vehicle Services' mission is to support state agencies in obtaining, maintaining and operating state vehicles safely, economically and efficiently. As the state fleet manager, CMS serves as a liaison to user agencies on all vehicle-related issues, and is responsible for agency vehicle procurement and oversight, including record-keeping on the state's fleet of over 13,000 vehicles. The fleet consists of light, medium and heavy-duty passenger vehicles and trucks. Vehicle Services also plans, implements and maintains vehicle policies and procedures and oversees compliance with federal and state regulations on fleets, including evaluating and coordinating alternative fuel vehicle programs.

Vehicle Services manages a network of 23 state garages, most in close proximity to essential service agencies such as the Illinois Departments of State Police and Transportation. The state garages provide repair, maintenance, parts and subcontracting services. The majority of mechanics are Automotive Service Excellence certified. They specialize in repairing police squad cars, highway construction and snow removal equipment. A number of staff are dedicated to on-site repair services for IDOT. The Vehicle Services Program fares well when benchmarked against standards set for efficient utilization of mechanics by the government and the National Association of Fleet Administrators, an organization for private sector fleets. Workmanship quality is also monitored on a regular basis.

An infrastructure of fueling facilities, which provides gasohol, E-85 ethanol and diesel to user agencies, supplements what is available from the private sector. Additional services include short-term vehicle rentals convenient to the Capitol complex in Springfield, contracts with private sector rental companies and a vehicle lease program for agencies with long-term needs. The program was recently upgraded with the addition of 30 Ford Focus vehicles. This popular, fuel-efficient compact was selected to meet agency needs for economical transportation. Vehicle Services serves all executive state agencies, a number of constitutional offices and over 200 local governments.

Risk Management

Risk Management encompasses Insurance Procurement, Representation and Indemnification, Motor Vehicle Liability, and Workers' Compensation. The Representation and Indemnification program provides indemnification and legal representation to state employees who are sued for acts or omissions within the scope of their state employment. Management of the self-insured Motor Vehicle Liability Program includes investigation, evaluation, negotiation and settlement of motor vehicle liability claims involving state drivers and/or state-owned vehicles.

Workers' Compensation is the largest risk management function. Workers' Compensation provides statutory benefits for state employees with work-related injury or illness. CMS adjudicates claims for all state agencies and universities with the exception of the University of Illinois and the Departments of Corrections, Transportation, and Human Services. The objective is to provide prompt and equitable claims processing for eligible workers and to return them to productive work as safely and quickly as possible. In moving towards industry best practices and maximizing resources, all accepted medical cost containment techniques are in use. Rising costs do not result from claim volumes which remain flat, but from medical cost inflation. The Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) networks are a cornerstone of cost containment. The success of the cost containment is measured directly by calculating savings as a percentage of medical costs. From fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 2000, the savings have increased significantly to a record $1,898,884.

The program target for fiscal year 2000 was to contain growth of Workers' Compensation costs to the relevant inflation change (Consumer Price Index), which was estimated to be an increase in liabilities of 3.7%. Actual liability increased by 5.85%. This is still substantially below the double-digit increases experienced earlier in the decade.

A new and state-of-the-art innovation involves preparation of the IC-45 form (Illinois Industrial Commission's first report-of-injury document) by the early intervention vendor partner and the electronic transmission of the form to CMS. This program feature enables a database automatic population thus creating more rapid claims administration, increased accuracy and process efficiency. CMS plans to expand this process to include electronic transmission to the Illinois Industrial Commission thus reducing manual data entry requirements.

Employee Benefits

Employee Benefits encompasses four benefit programs, a deferred compensation plan, and a flexible spending program. The state employee insurance plan provides benefits for state employees, retirees and their dependents, including health, dental, life and vision, as well as COBRA which assures continuation of health care benefits to employees and their dependents when they are no longer eligible for coverage. In fiscal year 2000, 60% of state employees covered were enrolled in a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) or a Point of Service (POS) plan.

In addition to the insurance plan for state employees, CMS administers three other insurance plans. Units of local government and other eligible units, as defined by statute, may enroll in a self-insured risk pool to provide health, dental, and vision benefits for their employees, dependents and retirees. Effective January 1, 1996, CMS was charged with administration of the Teachers' Retirement Insurance Program (TRIP), providing health benefit coverage for Teachers Retirement System annuitants, their dependents and survivors. Effective July 1, 1999, CMS was charged with administration of the College Insurance Program (CIP), providing health benefit coverage for retired public community college annuitants, their dependents and survivors.

The state employees Deferred Compensation Plan is a supplemental retirement plan. An employee can defer up to $8,000 or 25% of taxable gross income, whichever is less, each tax year. The goal is to maintain a quality plan that encourages participation. Slightly over thirty-nine percent of eligible state employees participate. During fiscal year 2000, efforts to enroll more employees produced 4,427 new participants or 9.3% of the total.

The flexible spending program allows medical and dependent care costs to be paid with pre-tax dollars pursuant to federal law.

Property Management

The Bureau of Property Management administers leased space procurement for executive agencies. As of September 13, 2000, the Department of Central Management Services administered a lease portfolio of 784 leases representing 9,356,911 square feet at $9,263,283 per month.

One of the most important program functions is the operation and maintenance of state-owned and/or operated facilities. Two of the largest facilities are located in Chicago: the James R. Thompson Center (JRTC) and the State of Illinois Building (SOIB). Together, these facilities house more than 3,700 state employees and attract more than 2.5 million visitors annually. The major goal in maintaining these facilities is to provide a service to both visitors and tenants. In order to assure that the needs of both are being met, work orders must be processed in a timely and efficient manner. In fiscal year 2000, 7,004 work orders were received at the JRTC and 86% were completed within 20 business days. At the SOIB, 10,294 work orders were received and 81% were completed within 20 business days.

Communications and Computer Service

Agencies utilize the Communications and Computer Services Program to help define their data processing and telecommunications needs and to implement solutions to meet those needs. The program provides a complex array of communications and information processing services to state agencies.

As the accompanying statistics indicate, this program continues to grow dramatically in both the volume of service and the variety of services offered to user agencies. At the same time, levels of performance remain consistent, and comparable to those in the private sector. Finally, the history of this program shows that rates for communications and information processing services have consistently decreased since the inception of the program, while service offerings have expanded to keep pace with technology.

Communications and Computer Services

Mission Statement: The Communication and Computer Services Program is mandated by state statute and committed to procuring and providing state-of-the-art, reliable, cost-effective, high quality telecommunications and computer services to state agencies, boards, commissions, constitutional offices, educational entities and participating units of local and county government. To that end, the program maintains optimum accountability, professionalism and efficiency in the management and delivery of those services.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Establish, enhance and maintain the availability and performance of state-of-the-art information processing and storage capabilities in a cost-effective manner.
   a. Manage resources to a level of efficiency which allows annual reduction of overall rates charged.
   b. Maintain or exceed 99% system availability across all systems.
   c. Maintain optimum processor utilization (75%-85% average aggregate utilization).
   d. Maintain optimum excess storage over allocated amounts (10%-15% excess capacity).
   e. Add and support new software/hardware products and services based on matching client agency needs with appropriate technologies.
2. Efficiently manage and direct the procurement, installation and maintenance of state-of-the-art communications services for state agencies.
   a. Maintain or exceed 99% communications network availability.
   b. Provide order/installation, repair and restoration services at levels equal to or exceeding industry standards.
   c. Provide communications services at rates competitive with private offerings and/or tariff rates.
   d. Expand voice, data, wireless, radio, video and Internet offerings based on matching client agency needs with available technology.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
% Central Processing Unit (CPU) (mainframe) transactions completed within 1 second.	N/A	95.67 %	96 %	95.8 %	95 %
% CPU system (mainframe) availability.	99.5 %	99.5 %	99.5 %	99.5 %	99 %
Mean Time to Restore (MTTR) service (data network 12 months rolling average) (hrs.and minutes)	3.03	3.09	3	2.42	3
MTTR service (voice network 12 months rolling average (hours and minutes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.14	4
Territory centrex monthly rate per line.	$16.5	$14.0	$14.0	$14.0	$14.0
Total Communications Revolving Fund (CRF) charges billed/month ($ thousands)	N/A	N/A	$9,233.6	$10,808.1	$10,157.0
Total Statistical Services Revolving Fund (SSRF) charges billed/month ($ thousands)	N/A	N/A	$6,515.5	$5,719.2	$6,645.8
External Benchmarks					
Ameritech territory centrex monthly rate per line.	N/A	$23.0	$22.6	$24.0	N/A
Mainframe application availability - industry goal is 98.0% to 99.5% (per Gartner Group Research)	N/A	N/A	99 %	99.3 %	98 %
Mainframe trans-completed within 2 seconds. (per Gartner Group Research)	95 %	95 %	98 %	98 %	96.3 %
MTTR service (Ameritech) (hrs./mins.)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4
Output Indicators					
Number of network data circuits managed.	5,261	6,321	6,442	6,381	7,121
Telecommunications Voice Orders (TSRs) processed/month.	9,745	9,878	11,964	11,964	12,915
Number of mainframe users supported Resource Access Control Facility (security function) and Virtual Memory (RACF and VM).	N/A	45,690	44,000	42,095	47,250
Billed CPU hours/month (processor hours).	2,204	2,766	2,900	3,538	4,422
Megabytes of Direct Access Storage Device (DASD) billed/month.	3,251,467	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,770,000	5,350,000
Input Indicators					
Headcount	395	401	N/A	410	423
Expenditures ($ thousands)	$148,118.0	$181,799.3	N/A	$215,947.8	$273,412.1
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per unit of mainframe storage (per megabyte)	$0.30	$0.28	$0.20	$0.20	$0.10

Explanatory Information

Abbreviations are: CPU = central processing unit; MTTR = mean time to restore; CRF = communications revolving fund; SSRF = statistical services revolving fund; RACF = resource access control facility (security function); VM = virtual memory; DASD = direct access storage device; and TSR = telecom voice orders.

Employee Benefits

Mission Statement: The Employee Benefits Program will deliver fiscally-responsible and high-quality benefit programs that contribute positively to the health, well-being and prosperity of statutorily-specified groups of Illinois government employees, retirees and their families.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Effectively administer the delivery of authorized types and levels of benefit programs.
   a. Maintain an effective network of Managed Care Plans, Preferred Providers and Administrative Service Organizations to administer the benefit options offered.
   b. Resolve disputes between members and carriers within 30 days of notification.
   c. Maintain carrier eligibility file reconciliations which ensure that carrier eligibility information is 96% accurate wtihin one week of notification.
   d. Educate eligible enrollees regarding all benefit programs available.
   e. Optimize employee participation in tax saving flexible spending programs.
2. Optimize a limited budget through cost containment and operational efficiencies.
   a. Develop programs to enhance and support the timeliness and accuracy of the work performed by the state's 450 Insurance Representatives.
   b. Obtain competitively priced products and services.
   c. Maintain financial control and reporting systems providing data for budget justification, bill paying and monitoring service performance.
   d. Implement cost containment strategies.
   e. Increase managed care accessibility to include more counties in the state.
3. Maintain a quality retirement plan that encourages participation.
   a. New enrollments each year exceeding 10% of active participants.
   b. Investment options meeting or exceeding benchmark returns.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
% Quality Care Health Plan (QCHP) (state) claims processed within 10 days	N/A	86.3 %	90 %	75.3 %	90 %
% of state QCHP members residing within 25 miles of a Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) hospital	N/A	N/A	99 %	99.6 %	99 %
% of disputes resolved within 30 days of notification	86 %	87 %	75 %	76 %	75 %
% of members satisfied with telephone inquiry with the state QCHP health claims administrator	65 %	69 %	N/A	69 %	75 %
% members satisfied with claims processing and service with the state QCHP health claims administrator	67 %	70 %	N/A	70 %	75 %
% of employee and retiree members in managed care (state program)	45.3 %	46.7 %	N/A	46.7 %	54.3 %
External Benchmarks					
Number of deferred compensation investments exceeding benchmark - 1 year rolling return (Before FY01, there were 10 total investments. For FY01, there are 11 total investments.)	N/A	5	10	7	11
Output Indicators					
% utilization of PPO network	N/A	75.7 %	77 %	78.9 %	79 %
Number of QCHP (state) claims processed	N/A	1,735,012	2,000,000	1,965,231	2,000,000
Number of disputes resolved	1,425	2,268	3,600	3,355	3,600
QCHP (state) health claims processed in dollars (millions)	$297.3	$338.4	$365.3	$361.1	$407.1
Deferred compensation - total dollars deferred (million)	$111.1	$121.0	$127.1	$126.4	$132.6
# flexible spending account participants	6,138	5,911	5,900	5,930	6,800
# of deferred compensation participants	41,495	44,619	46,900	47,722	50,100
# of new deferred compensation participants	4,778	4,045	4,150	4,427	4,650
Input Indicators					
Headcount	110	120	N/A	121	121
Expenditures ($ thousands)	$1,461,684.8	$1,592,841.7	N/A	$1,853,634.7	$2,026,244.5

Continued on Next Page

Employee Benefits (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average monthly employee contribution for indemnity health insurance	$16.00	$21.00	$21.00	$21.75	$33.00
Average monthly employee contribution for managed care insurance	$16.00	$21.00	$21.00	$20.78	$27.00
Average annual administrative cost per group insurance enrollee	$33.62	$33.62	$32.04	$33.90	N/A
Average annual administrative cost per deferred compensation participant	$36.40	$25.73	$24.10	$24.48	$24.10
Annual per employee cost of indemnity health insurance (state program)	$3291.00	$3668.00	$3811.00	$4042.00	$4042.00
Annual per additional family cost for indemnity health insurance (state program)	$7712.00	$8448.00	$8920.00	$9280.00	$9280.00
Annual per employee cost for managed care insurance (state program)	$2081.00	$2127.00	$2295.00	$2291.00	$2291.00
Annual per additional family cost for managed care insurance (state program)	$5043.00	$5173.00	$5581.00	$5589.00	$5589.00
Explanatory Information					

Property Management

Mission Statement: The Property Management Program is to manage, operate and oversee State of Illinois facilities for which the Department of Central Management is responsible by statute by providing facilities for daily operations of and public access to state agencies, boards and commissions, and maintaining grounds, structures, utilities and environmental systems in those facilities. The program is to secure space by lease or purchase to meet the requirements of state agencies, boards and commissions that serve the State of Illinois per statute. The program is to acquire and dispose of real and personal property through the surplus property programs in an efficient and cost-effective manner per statute.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Operate and maintain efficiently the State of Illinois facilities for which the Department of Central Management Services is responsible by statute.
   a. Complete 90% of work orders in CMS-owned or operated facilities within 20 working days of receipt.
   b. Increase number of special events scheduled by 10% for FY 2000.
   c. Develop a special events survey for clients in order to increase customer service and satisfaction.
2. Process completely all paperwork required to complete tenant improvements for state agencies, boards, and commissions who occupy leased space.
   a. Process 70% of all requests for tenant improvements within 60 days for leased space.
3. Dispose of or transer surplus real property for the State of Illinois.
   a. Transfer surplus property to other agencies or sell the real property to local governments or the public at auction.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
% of real estate customers responding "satisfactory" or better to the customer satisfaction survey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 %
% of surplus property warehouse facilities customers responding "satisfactory" or better to the customer satisfaction survey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 %
% of regional office buildings' (including JRTC & SOIB) office managers responding "satisfactory" or better to the customer satisfaction survey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 %
% of special events customers responding "satisfactory" or better to the customer satisfaction survey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 %
Output Indicators					
# of surplus properties sold/transferred	1	0	4	2	3
# of facilities participating in I-Cycle Program	218	218	N/A	221	235
Amount of material diverted from landfills (tons)	2,903	2,817	N/A	2,960	3,100
# of daily special events scheduled	357	302	481	504	554
# of equipment items transferred out of State Surplus Warehouse	3,845	3,149	N/A	3,830	4,020
# of vehicles transferred out of State Surplus Warehouse	165	185	N/A	164	246
# of tenant improvement requests completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	40
# of tenant improvement requests completed within 60 days	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	28
# of work orders completed within 20 working days for CMS operated facilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,526	20,880
Input Indicators					
Headcount	191	191	N/A	185	185
Expenditures ($ thousands)	$22,025.2	$22,952.0	N/A	$23,601.7	$25,533.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
% increase/decrease of special events between fiscal years.	-11 %	-18 %	10 %	66 %	10 %
average % of work orders completed within 20 working days at CMS-operated facilities. (Only began keeping track of 20 day completion records in 9/99)	N/A	N/A	90 %	84 %	97 %
CMS downtown Chicago lease rate ($/sq. ft.)	N/A	$15.8	N/A	$16.3	$18.0
JRTC building operating expenses ($/sq. ft.)	$4.8	$5.3	N/A	$4.4	$4.6
SOIB building operating expenses ($/sq. ft.)	$5.0	$4.8	N/A	$4.2	$4.4
External Benchmarks					
Compare the inc./dec. in events scheduled through the Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau. (Data is for calendar year)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 %	2.8 %
Building Owners & Managers Association (BOMA) downtown Chicago lease rates (calendar year 1999-$/sq. ft.)	N/A	$22.4	N/A	$23.4	$25.8
BOMA downtown Chicago building operating expenses (calendar year 1999 $/sq. ft.)	N/A	$4.9	N/A	$5.1	$7.8
Explanatory Information					

Vehicle Services

Mission Statement: Vehicle Services Program mission is to support state agencies in obtaining, maintaining and operating state fleet vehicles safely, economically and efficiently. Vehicles' primary services are fleet maintenance, fuel, fleet management, leasing and short-term rentals.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide fleet management services for the state fleet of vehicles.
   a. Continually monitor fleet size and make up, and procure vehicles accordingly.
   b. Collect data in regard to vehicle fleet size, procurement, usage, and replacement.
   c. Communicate with agency liaisons through written or electronic communication.
   d. Continue to upgrade all software, hardware and related programs towards implementing a new fleet management system.
2. Provide repair service, maintenance, fuel, and parts for the state fleet of vehicles.
   a. Maintain high level of employee efficiency and production in order to minimize downtime.
   b. Continue to improve work quality through employee training programs.
   c. Continue to work towards increasing acceptance of state vehicle credit cards with private sector vendors.
   d. Continue to automate fuel sites where practical and feasible.
   e. Continue to utilize and evaluate alternative fuels to insure compliance with government regulations.
3. Provide long-term and short-term vehicle leasing programs to state agencies.
   a. Provide safe and reliable vehicles to agencies with short-term needs.
   b. Provide leasing services to state agencies with long-term vehicle needs.
   c. Assess the long-term and short-term needs of state agencies through detailed data collection.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
% of motor pool surveys indicating an "excellent" rating	90.6 %	95 %	95 %	96.4 %	95 %
Mechanic productivity rate (actual time to complete a job compared to industry standard. Industry flat rate standard is 100%.)	103.9 %	106 %	105.5 %	105.7 %	106 %
Short-term car rental from DOV (Division of Vehicles) motor pool (2 days, 300 miles)	$74.0	$74.0	$78.0	$78.0	$92.0
Average price/gallon gasohol sold by DOV.	$0.97	$0.88	$0.97	$1.20	$1.30
Output Indicators					
Gallons of gasohol sold	1,600,190	1,377,050	1,700,000	1,545,985	1,575,000
Number of long-term leases	257	245	235	223	230
Number of daily motor pool rentals	10,405	9,600	9,470	9,882	9,900
Total state garage billings ($ thousands)	$24,927.6	$24,757.3	$24,180.0	$25,097.7	$24,909.3
Input Indicators					
Headcount	232	229	N/A	229	229
Expenditures ($ thousands)	$30,081.8	$29,939.2	N/A	$33,000.5	$37,524.6
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
% savings on short-term car rentals (2 days, 300 miles) - DOV vs. contract vendor rate	23.2 %	23.2 %	25.6 %	25.6 %	25 %
% savings on short-term car rentals (2 days, 300 miles) - DOV vs. personal vehicle	20.4 %	20.4 %	16.1 %	16.1 %	10 %
% savings to state agencies - DOV mechanical labor rate per hour vs. industry average (for passenger vehicles)	16.7 %	15.8 %	15 %	19 %	14.3 %
% of vehicles purchased meeting federal requirements - EPACT (Energy Policy Act) - Federal mandate to purchase light duty alternative fueled vehicles to reduce dependency on foreign oil. (example: model year 1999 = FY00)	63 %	80 %	25 %	75 %	50 %
Savings on gasohol purchased - DOV vs. outside vendors ($ thousands)	$101.0	$67.5	$76.0	$20.7	$70.0
DOV mechanical labor rate per hour	$46.0	$46.0	$48.0	$48.0	$53.0
External Benchmarks					
Average cost for car rental at outside vendor in Springfield (2 days, 300 miles).	$122.7	$127.2	$135.0	$146.1	$152.0
National Association of Fleet Administrators - median mechanic utilization rate for public service fleets.	66 %	66 %	66 %	66 %	N/A
Fleet vehicle purchase compliance - EPACT (example: model year 1999 = FY00)	10 %	15 %	N/A	25 %	50 %
Industry average mechanical labor rate per hour (source: National Automobile Dealers Association)	$55.0	$57.0	N/A	$59.3	$61.6

Explanatory Information

Risk Management

Mission Statement: The Risk Management Program is mandated by state statutes to minimize the State of Illinois' exposure to risk. The program utilizes best industry practices and cost-effective administration to manage the state's self-insured plans and to procure the most advantageous commercial insurance for selected state property, casualty and liability exposures. The program provides service, oversight and training to state employees, officials, agencies, universities, and the public in a fiscally responsible manner.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Continue cost containment programs to achieve industry "Best Practices" and to maximize resources.
   a. Expand the PPO network penetration and effectiveness by reducing the % of spending out-of-network.
   b. Enhance the electronic interface between the early intervention vendor and the medical bill review vendor to provide new Physician's Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) coding and other information to control utilization and cost during FY 2000.
   c. Expand the early intervention program to include one additional devolved agency (IDOT or DOC).
2. Improve the process of handling workers' compensation (W/C) claims administration.
   a. Complete training of new Illinois Industrial Commission (IIC) staff and existing CMS staff and implement system requirements to integrate handling of special portfolio of IIC claims for bankrupt/financially troubled Illinois companies.
   b. Improve operation of the early intervention program by completing implementation of the electronic production of IC-45 forms and reducing the number of unsubmitted medical care plans to 5 per quarter.
   c. Provide training to W/C coordinators with new system manual and workshop with ratings 80% good or better.
3. Improve operating efficiency of auto liability claims processing.
   a. Complete implementation of new software application including the high-risk drivers enhancement and the Accounting Information System interface in FY 2000.
   b. Revise the bookkeeping function by converting to a spreadsheet application and eliminating inefficiencies.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Workers' Compensation with a satisfied/very satisfied rating of the early intervention program.	N/A	N/A	90 %	94 %	92 %
Number of state agencies/universities using the master policies	58	59	61	62	62
Auto vehicle liaison satisfaction with training and communication (on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 being very satisfied).	4	4.4	4.5	4.55	4.5
Workers' compensation coordinator satisfaction with training and communication (on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 being very satisfied)	N/A	N/A	4.5	4.5	4.5
Timely and accurate processing indemnity expenses and awards within a 20 business day period.	N/A	N/A	90 %	96.79 %	90 %
Total dollars for subrogation recovery	N/A	N/A	$380,157.0	$380,157.0	$400,000.0
Output Indicators					
Reporting lag time (days, not accumulated)	15	13	12	18	15
Percent utilization of PPO networks	N/A	63.2 %	60 %	60.24 %	62 %
Non-litigated vehicle liability claims closed.	2,057	2,178	1,500	2,008	1,950
Number of injured employees returned to work at modified duty	N/A	N/A	137	187	144
Number of independent medical evaluations performed.	N/A	N/A	125	115	131
Input Indicators					
Headcount	17	18	N/A	18	18
Expenditures ($ thousands)	$27,912.5	$24,657.5	N/A	$29,577.8	$29,326.4
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Percent of medical cost containment savings to total medical program cost.	15.8 %	24.8 %	25 %	25.9 %	25 %
Average time to close a vehicle liability case (bodily injury and property damage).	212	193	270	98	270
Percent of vehicle liability claimants contacted within 72 hours.	92 %	93 %	94 %	94 %	99 %
Percent of workers' compensation claims paid within 90 days.	N/A	N/A	85 %	92 %	N/A
Percent of workers' compensation cases found compensable within 45 days.	N/A	N/A	95 %	70 %	N/A
Savings resulting from workers' compensation physicians PPO network.	N/A	N/A	$757,050.0	$757,050.0	$760,000.0
Annual change in workers' compensation spending	N/A	N/A	4.61 %	5.85 %	7.16 %

Continued on Next Page

Risk Management (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Annual change in the Consumer Price Index.	N/A	N/A	2.8 %	3.7 %	2.3 %

Explanatory Information

The Early Intervention Program is: a telephonic case management service provided by CMS for injured state employees. This program simplifies the notification of accidents process and allows a medical expert to intervene at the onset to channel care, to facilitate return to work, and to contain costs.

Master Policies are: CMS procures master commercial insurance policies to insure certain like risks for the benefit of state agencies and universities. Each entity pays a proportionate share of premium based upon the assets endorsed to the policy. For example, CMS administers an electronic data processing (EDP) policy, an aviation policy, a fine arts policy, a watercraft policy and an auto physical damage policy.

Subrogation as it pertains to Workers' Compensation is: When an employee is injured during the course of work by a third party, Workers' Compensation is responsible for the claim. Workers' Compensation will then try to recover a portion of the expenses from the third party's insurance.

Mission and Organization

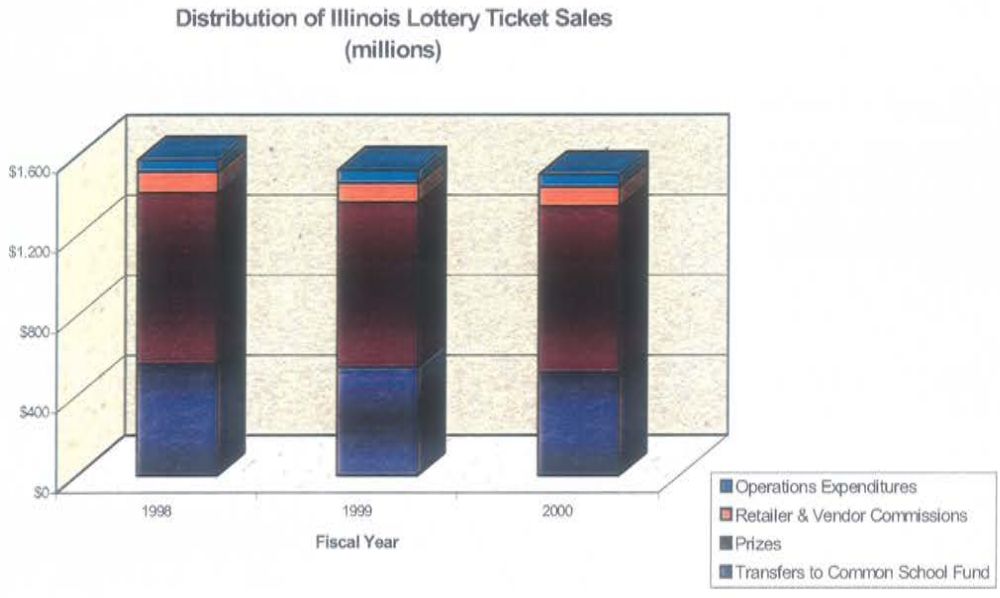
The Department of the Lottery's (Lottery) mission is to generate revenue for public education through the sale of entertaining lottery tickets. This is achieved through innovative game development and marketing techniques which are used to sell lottery tickets to individuals 18 years and older. It is also accomplished by providing prizes and incentives to the individuals and retailers who participate. All of the Lottery's net proceeds from operations are transferred directly to the Common School Fund for use in K-12 public schools in Illinois. In fiscal year 2000, the Lottery had ticket sales totaling $1.504 billion and transferred $515 million to the State's Common School Fund.

Discussion of Indicators

In an environment of ever increasing competition for the disposable entertainment dollar, the Lottery offers a wide variety of lottery games for sale to achieve its game development and marketing goal. That goal is to develop and market lottery games that maximize public participation and focus public attention on the Lottery as the preferred choice for legal gaming. Individuals and retailers are also rewarded for their participation by receiving prizes and incentives. The Lottery established another goal to ensure that these individuals and retailers continue their participation in lottery games. That goal is to award all prizes and incentives in a timely, efficient and secure manner. In fiscal year 2000, the Lottery awarded prizes of $831.2 million to individuals and paid retailer & vendor commissions of $97.0 million.

To measure its efficiency, the Lottery tracks the expense of operations and the transfers to the Common School Fund as percentages of sales. In fiscal year 2000, the expense of operations (other operating expenses, excluding prizes, fees, and commissions) was $60.4 million, which was only 4.0% of sales, making the Lottery one of the most cost-efficient governmental entities in Illinois. Also in fiscal year 2000, $515 million was transferred to the Common School Fund for K-12 public education. That represents 34.3% of every dollar generated from the sale of lottery tickets.

The Lottery is the fourth largest revenue generator in the State and has maintained a level of sales over $1.5 billion in each of the last 11 years. The Lottery is currently operated by 279 employees who are responsible for every aspect of the production, distribution, and sale of lottery tickets along with the identification, tracking and distribution of lottery prizes and incentives, operating revenues/expenses and transfers to the Common School Fund. In its 26 years of existence, the Department of the Lottery has generated more than $10 billion for the State of Illinois.



Department of the Lottery

Mission Statement: To generate revenue for public education through the sale of entertaining lottery tickets.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To develop and market lottery games that maximize public participation and focus public attention on the Lottery as the preferred choice for legal gaming.
   a. Maintain integrity of games and processes through the use of outside auditors to certify the monthly financial statements and to conduct and observe daily drawings.
   b. Participate in national surveys conducted by industry associations and publications throughout the fiscal year for the purpose of game development and market knowledge.
   c. Strengthen lottery/retailer partnership.
   d. Present an initiative to earmark lottery profits.
2. To award all prizes and incentives in a timely, efficient and secure manner.
   a. Maintain integrity of prizes paid by monitoring compliance with statutes and proper validation procedures.
   b. Review the possibility of providing vendors with an enhanced incentive program within the next twelve months.
   c. Incorporate appropriate technology into lottery operations.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Transfers to Common School Fund (in millions)	$560.0	$540.0	$540.0	$515.3	$540.0
Prizes Paid (in millions)	$852.0	$824.0	$829.0	$831.2	$826.6
Retailer & Vendor Commissions (in millions)	$105.0	$97.0	$92.0	$97.0	$91.5
Output Indicators					
Sales (in millions)	$1,577.3	$1,526.1	$1,525.4	$1,503.9	$1,525.4
Input Indicators					
Expense of operations (in millions)	$60.3	$65.1	$64.4	$60.4	$67.3
Number of personnel	280	286	294	279	294
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Percentage of sales needed for Other Operating Expenses	3.8 %	4.3 %	4.2 %	4 %	4.4 %
Percentage of sales tranferred to the Common School Fund	35.5 %	35.4 %	35.4 %	34.3 %	35.4 %
Percentage of sales paid in prizes	54 %	54 %	54.4 %	55.3 %	54.2 %
Percentage of sales paid as retailer & vendor commissions	6.7 %	6.3 %	6 %	6.4 %	6 %
Explanatory Information					

Mission and Organization

The Department of Revenue's primary function is to collect taxes and fees for the state and units of local government. In fiscal year 2000, the Department collected $24.2 billion in tax revenues. The Department also has several ancillary functions, including: administering the tax relief and pharmaceutical assistance programs for the elderly and persons with disabilities; oversight of the property tax assessment system and equalization of the level of property tax assessments among Illinois counties; and, collection of delinquent child support on behalf of the Department of Public Aid.

Discussion of Indicators

The more efficiently the Department can collect taxes, the greater the portion of tax monies that will be available for state programs. Efficiency can be measured by the cost to the Department of collecting each $1,000 in tax revenues. In fiscal year 2000, it cost $6.03 to collect each $1,000 in taxes. Collection costs have declined significantly since 1989 when the cost was approximately $9.00 to collect $1,000 in taxes. The Department has been taking advantage of electronic technology to improve customer service and reduce processing costs by allowing individual income tax filers to file electronically via the Internet and the telephone. The number of tax returns received by the department via these electronic filing methods has increased from 121,000 in fiscal year 1994 to more than 1,075,000 in fiscal year 2000. The Department is also utilizing electronic technology to decrease the time required to deposit tax revenues, making funds available to the State for investment or state services on a timelier basis. Electronic payments have played a key role in speeding up the deposits into the State Treasury. The value of electronic funds transfers has soared from $200 million in fiscal year 1993 to $9.7 billion in fiscal year 2000. This represents almost 40% of all tax receipts collected by the department.

The Department continues to deliver quality customer service geared to increasing the percentage of accurately filed returns. For the second year in a row, the department was able to maintain customer satisfaction levels greater than 90%. This is a direct result of the ability to request and receive timely tax and registration information. In fiscal year 2000, the level of access provided on the Department's toll-free phone lines increased to 51.6% from 47.0% in fiscal year 1999, while the queue times decreased by almost two minutes from the previous year. In addition, the department was able to process registration applications two days faster on average in fiscal year 2000. (Businesses must register with the Department if they are corporations, partnerships, or trusts, or have employees, or are subject to sales or use taxes.) Reflective of this effort, the percent of accurately filed returns increased to 88.75% in fiscal year 2000 from 87.59% in fiscal year 1999.

Illinois has a "voluntary" tax system, and most taxpayers comply willingly with the tax code. However, some taxpayers fail to pay taxes owed. This is unfair to honest taxpayers and threatens the integrity of the voluntary tax system. The role of the Department's enforcement activities is to address the delinquent tax issue. In fiscal year 2000, the delinquent tax collection function had a staff of 317 and direct operating expenses of $16.7 million. The overall value of delinquent tax debt collected has more than doubled during the 1990's, increasing from $147.9 million in fiscal year 1991 to $371.0 million in fiscal year 2000. For fiscal year 2000, every dollar invested in collection of delinquent taxes returned $22.20 to the State Treasury, compared to $21.20 in fiscal year 1999. For every staff member devoted to delinquent collection activity, tax collections of $1.2 million resulted, an increase of $119,000 from fiscal year 1999.

Enforcement: Collection of Delinquent Tax Debt

Mission Statement: To determine the liabilities due the department and pursue the collection of tax delinquencies of non-compliant taxpayers.

Program Goals:
Objectives:
1. Maximize compliance through fair enforcement.
   a. Collect additional revenue through the implementation of program improvement initiatives.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Delinquent Tax Collections (in millions)	$361.4	$331.0	$356.8	$371.0	$377.8
Output Indicators					
Delinquent tax cases closed.	N/A	229,048	230,000	261,113	230,000
Input Indicators					
Number of personnel (includes full time staff and temporary employees on contract and on payroll)	321	315	318	317	311
Operating Expenses (in thousands of $$)	$15,662.0	$15,895.5	$16,613.9	$16,709.3	$17,016.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Delinquent collections per enforcement-related dollar spent	$22.99	$21.15	$21.48	$22.20	$22.21
Collections per staff (in thousands of $$)	$1,125.0	$1,051.0	$1,127.0	$1,170.0	$1,215.0
Explanatory Information					

Pharmaceutical Assistance

Mission Statement: To help address catastrophic medication needs of qualified senior and disabled citizen participants at a low cost to the State of Illinois.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Improve effectiveness through increased efficiency.
2. Address participant needs with covered catastrophic medication costs.
   a. Ensure 100% of pharmaceutical cards are issued within established time frames.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Increased state paid benefit per monthly card user compared to fiscal year 1991 (fiscal year 1991=$449)	97 %	116 %	129 %	149 %	263 %
Average Annual Benefits per monthly card user.	$884.0	$972.0	$1,027.0	$1,118.0	$1,630.0
Average number of days to initiate pharmaceutical coverage from receipt of application.	N/A	N/A	90	60	45
Output Indicators					
Average # of pharmaceutical monthly card users	35,181	32,215	35,440	33,389	75,893
Average annual # of prescriptions per monthly card user	41.5	42.4	41.6	43.9	40.3
Input Indicators					
Program Costs (millions)	$34.1	$31.3	$36.4	$37.3	$123.7

Explanatory Information

Public Act 91-699 (HB3872) significantly expanded the eligiblity and medications covered under the Pharmaceutical Assistance Program. Effective January 1, 2001, the household income limit increases from $16,000 for all households to $21,218 for a one-person household, $28,480 for a two-person household, and $35,740 for a three or more person household. In addition, the diseases covered under the program have been expanded from Arthritis, Diabetes, Heart disease and Blood pressure to include Cancer, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Glaucoma, Lung disease and Smoking-related illnesses.

Taxpayer Account Processing

Mission Statement: To ensure the prompt collection of state and local taxes; improve services that promote compliance; and apply fair, firm enforcement to those who do not comply.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Improve effectiveness through increased efficiency.
   a. Reduce the cost to collect each $1,000 in taxes.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Avg. number of days from receipt of payment until deposit.	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.35
Avg. number of days to issue a refund.	23.5	30	28	30.4	32
Percent of dollars deposited on same day as receipt	89 %	91 %	88.5 %	86.5 %	86 %
Percent of dollars received via (EFT) electronic funds transfer.	32.9 %	35.3 %	35.9 %	38 %	41.6 %
Percent of Individual Income Tax returns filed electronically.	11.4 %	12.6 %	15.8 %	18 %	28 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Individual Income Tax returns filed electronically.	617,075	716,209	915,000	1,077,877	1,665,000
Number of Tax return documents processed.	16,856,571	17,316,495	18,300,000	18,318,950	18,750,000
Total number of Individual Income Tax refunds issued	2,959,211	3,281,867	3,150,000	3,607,125	3,350,000
Total number of Individual Income Tax returns filed.	5,404,670	5,699,948	5,800,000	5,863,340	5,968,000
Total number of taxes administered.	72	72	73	73	73
Total tax collections (millions)	$21,279.2	$22,676.8	$24,200.0	$24,228.2	$25,453.4
Total tax collections received via electronic funds transfer (EFT) (billions).	$7.0	$8.1	$8.7	$9.7	$10.8
Input Indicators					
Number of personnel (includes full time staff & temporary employees on contract and on payroll)	811	850	815	812	803
Operating expenses (thousands)	$28,370.8	$32,135.2	$31,629.3	$30,189.6	$33,398.3
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost to collect $1,000 of taxes.	$6.59	$6.15	$6.15	$6.03	$5.87

Explanatory Information

Taxpayer Services and Taxpayer Registration

Mission Statement: To help taxpayers comply with tax laws by educating them regarding their tax responsibilities, providing them access to their account information, providing accurate responses to tax-related inquiries, and collecting all the information needed to establish and maintain a taxpayer's account.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide quality customer service to increase voluntary compliance by taxpayers.
   a. Increase percent of accurately filed returns from 88% in FY99 to 89% in FY01
   b. Maintain a customer service satisfaction level of 90% or greater per the Tax Practioner Survey.
   c. Maintain a customer satisfaction level of 90% or greater per the Customer Satisfaction Survey.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average number of days from receipt of registration application to mailing of certificate	14	10	8	8	10
Level of access provided on toll-free taxpayer assistance line (total phone calls answered divided by total calls attempted)	43 %	47 %	57 %	51.6 %	35 %
Tax Practitioner Survey: percentage who indicated services improved or stayed the same from previous year	88 %	94 %	95 %	91 %	90 %
Toll-free taxpayer assistance queue time (minutes)	6.7	4.9	2	3	5
Percent of accurately filed returns.	N/A	87.59 %	87.5 %	88.75 %	89 %
Customer Satisfaction Survery: percentage who indicated services improved or stayed the same from previous year.	N/A	N/A	90 %	95.13 %	90 %
Output Indicators					
Number of active registration accounts	728,895	737,884	N/A	745,602	750,000
Number of Business Income Tax Returns Filed	456,089	473,424	N/A	547,172	574,530
Number of Individual Income Tax Returns Filed	5,404,670	5,699,948	5,800,000	5,863,340	5,968,000
Number of Sales Tax registrants	244,200	242,300	240,000	239,716	240,000
Total number of registration applications received.	80,000	80,000	80,000	63,495	65,000
Number of phone calls answered on toll-free taxpayer assistance lines.	576,644	884,400	920,000	971,608	1,000,000
Input Indicators					
Number of Personnel (Includes full time and temporary staff.)	187.2	186.4	171.3	184	172.2
Operating Expenses (thousands)	N/A	$7,431.1	$7,781.1	$8,051.1	$7,812.8
Explanatory Information					

GOVERNMENT SERVICES: ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD

Mission and Organization

The five members of the Illinois Gaming Board (IGB), appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, administer a regulatory and tax collection system for riverboat casino gambling in Illinois. The Board's staff performs audit, legal, enforcement, investigative and financial analysis activities.

The Board assures the integrity of riverboat gambling through the regulatory oversight of casino operations, and the licensing of suppliers and employees of riverboat gambling operations. Prior to any license being issued, the Board's staff conducts background investigations to ensure that applicants are free from any criminal history that would render them ineligible for licensure. Investigations of owners and key persons of these operations also include an extensive review of personal and financial background information.

During the past year, the Board's staff, after having undergone extensive turnover and reorganization, came together to develop a mission statement and a vision statement along with goals, objectives and performance measures to aid in meeting the mission.

The mission of the Illinois Gaming Board is to "ensure the integrity of riverboat gambling in Illinois through effective regulation and oversight." The vision statement is that "the Illinois Gaming Board will be recognized as the leader in fair, responsible and effective regulation of casino gambling."

Discussion of Indicators

The Board's goals of: 1) ensuring that individuals and entities engaged in riverboat gambling are suitable; 2) ensuring fair gaming in a safe environment; and 3) maintaining the integrity of the tax and fee payment, collection and distribution process, will be achieved as a result of initiatives designed to attain specific objectives.

These objectives include:

- Entities applying for licensure satisfy all licensing criteria as set forth in the Riverboat Gambling Act (RGA) and adopted rules of the IGB;
- Individuals applying for licensure or key person status satisfy all criteria as set forth in the RGA and adopted rules of the IGB;
- Ensure that all licensees comply with statutory, administrative and internal control requirements relating to gaming and public safety;
- Maintain uniform and consistent regulatory oversight of all licensees;

Riverboat Gambling

Mission Statement: Ensure the integrity of riverboat gambling in Illinois through effective regulation and oversight.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure that individuals and entities engaged in riverboat gambling are suitable.
   a. Entities applying for licensure and renewal satisfy all licensing criteria as set forth in the Riverboat Gambling Act (RGA) and adopted rules for the IGB.
   b. Individuals applying for licensure or key person status satisfy all criteria as set forth in the RGA and adopted rules of the IGB.
   c. Provide annual reports to the IGB on the economic development and charitable activities of each licensee.
2. Ensure fair gaming in a safe environment.
   a. Ensure that all licensees comply with statutory, administrative, and internal control requirements relating to gaming and public safety.
   b. Maintain uniform and consistent regulatory oversight of all licensees.
3. Maintain the integrity of the tax and fee payment, collection and distribution process.
   a. Establish and enforce appropriate rules and policies to administer the RGA tax and fee process.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Level One investigations completed within six months of receipt of complete application	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75 %
Percent of payments received on time	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.05 %	100 %
Percent of transfers made on time	N/A	76 %	100 %	91.67 %	100 %
Review questionable activities to determine if incident report is necessary and if so, complete and enter summary into incident reporting system within 72 hours.	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.2 %	80 %
Complete investigations of all key persons within one year of application and within three months prior to renewal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100 %
Process Occupation Level Two and Three temporary licenses within two weeks of IGB receipt of application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100 %
Provide monthly status reports to the IGB related to efforts concerning compulsive gambling.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100 %
Resolve patron complaints within 14 days.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100 %
Output Indicators					
Number of operating riverboats in Illinois	9	9	9	9	10
Number of active occupational licenses	5,257	6,555	N/A	9,549	11,600
Number of incident reports filed	1,122	1,200	N/A	1,559	1,600
Number of Level One occupational investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	30
Internal control change requests received	N/A	N/A	N/A	206	200
Number of payments received	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,422	2,500
Number of payments and transfers made	20	25	24	24	24
Number of quarterly and annual audits	45	45	45	45	50
Input Indicators					
Operating Expenses (thousands)	$12,463.1	$12,962.2	N/A	$12,968.1	$14,258.3
Number of Personnel (includes full-time and part-time staff)	41	48	57	56	82

Explanatory Information

FY 01 is the first fiscal year the Gaming Board implemented methodologies for tracking the majority of these indicators.

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ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

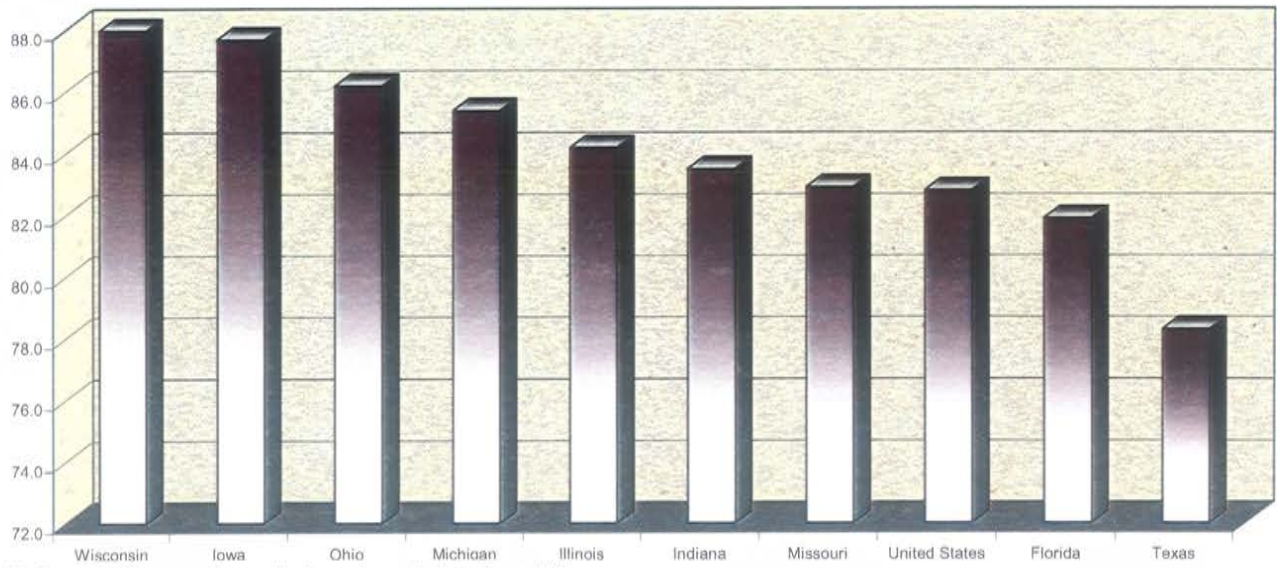
Efforts

Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Illinois State Board of Education	$5,802,232.2	$6,266,538.3	8.0%

- Appropriated accounts only
  Numbers may not add due to rounding

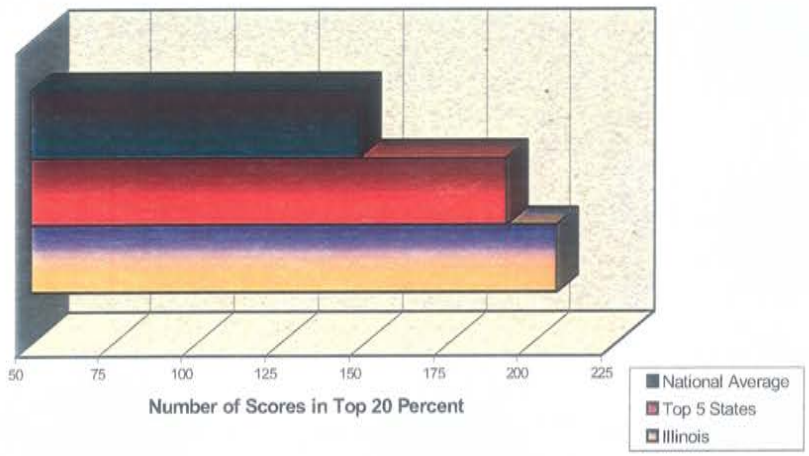
Percentage of Population 25 and Older with High School Diploma in 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports 1999

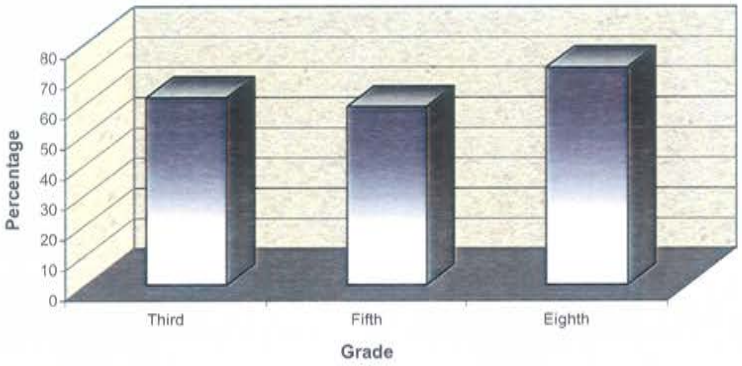
Number of Scores in Top 20% on SAT/ACT Tests per 1,000 High School Graduates, 1999

Results



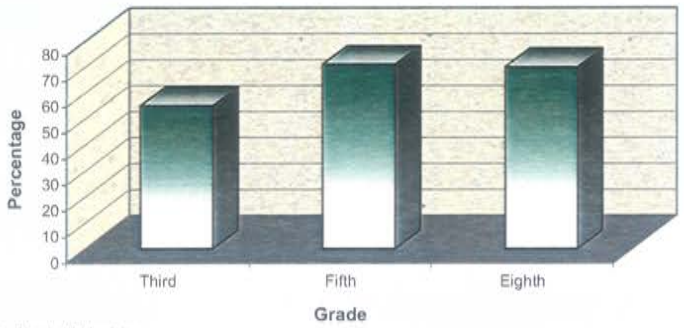
Source: ACT and SAT, 1999.

Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding State Standards in Reading by Grade Fiscal Year 2000



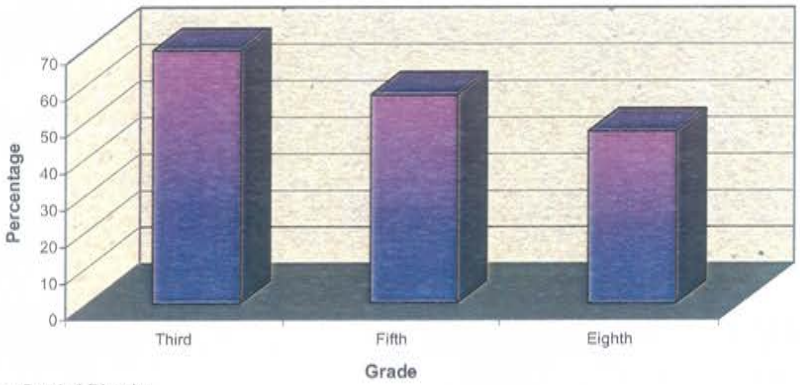
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding State Standards in Writing by Grade Fiscal Year 2000



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding State Standards in Math by Grade Fiscal Year 2000



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

EDUCATION:
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mission and Organization

The State Board of Education will deliver to all students an education system that is "second to none", provide first-class service for all stakeholders and support continuous improvement and innovative education programs and services for all local school districts.

In Illinois, the State Board of Education is charged with setting the guidelines for achieving academic success in public elementary and secondary classrooms. Numerous factors play a role in the ultimate goal of enabling children to achieve their fullest potential within the public education setting in Illinois. A review of many of these factors, be they inputs such as monetary and human resources, outputs such as dropout and attendance rates or outcomes such as test scores, may provide insight into the successes and failures of the public education delivery system.

Discussion of Indicators

The supply of basic resources (inputs) infused into the delivery system for public education include funding, student enrollment, school districts and the number of schools within districts, and human resources such as administrators and teachers.

Certainly the most basic of resources is funding which totaled $17.296 billion from all sources for the 1999-2000 school year, an increase of $1.7 billion or 11.2 percent over the prior year. This level of funding supports an education system inhabited by 2,027,600 students, an increase of 65,574 or 3.3 percent over the 1998-99 school year. Guidance for the more than two million public school students in Illinois is provided by 7,718 administrators and 122,671 teachers throughout the 894 school districts with 3,907 schools.

Examples of outputs of the elementary and secondary education system include dropout rates, student attendance, chronic truancy, and graduation rates. The graduation rate of 82.6 percent is slightly above the 81.9 percent rate for the prior year. While the attendance rates (from 93.6 percent to 93.9 percent), the dropout rates (from 5.9 percent to 5.8 percent), and the chronic truancy rates (from 2.3 percent to 2.4 percent) remain relatively constant.

Despite the substantial amount of resources dedicated to public education, few indicators as to the impact (outcome) of this investment exist. Obviously, the most important outcome to measure would be the academic and social achievement levels of students - how well has the educational system prepared students and how competitive are their achievement levels with other students. For the 1999-2000 school year, student assessment in reading, writing and math was measured using the ISAT (Illinois Standards Achievement Test) test. The ISAT data is only available for two years as this test replaced the previously administered IGAP (Illinois Goals Assessment Program) test. ISAT reading tests showed that, according to the new state standards, 62.0 percent of third grade students, 59.0 percent of the fifth grade students and 72.0 percent of eighth grade students meet or exceed state standards. In writing, 55.0 percent of third graders, 71.0 percent of fifth graders and 70.0 percent of eighth graders meet or exceed standards.

Examples of efficiency measures for elementary and secondary education include instructional expenditures per pupil and operational expenditures per pupil. For the 1999-2000 school year, an average of $4,291 was expended for each student in Illinois on instruction, while an average of $7,146 was spent per pupil for operating expenditures. Average instructional expenditures per pupil were up $301 or 7.5 percent while operating expenditures per student increased $464 or 6.9 percent.

In addition to a comprehensive view of some of the performance indicators for elementary and secondary education, the Reading Improvement and Early Childhood Programs were analyzed. Sub-functions of the Early Childhood Program include Pre-Kindergarten, Parental Training, and Prevention Initiatives.

The Reading Improvement Initiatives provide leadership and support for raising student achievement in reading throughout Illinois. More specifically, the Reading Improvement funds are designed to improve the reading achievement and study skills of students from kindergarten through sixth grade.

For the Reading Improvement Program, $56.7 million was spent, $9.3 million or 19.6 percent more than the prior year. There were 266,743 students from 793 school districts who received reading services from this program. Of the students who utilized this program, 62.0 percent met or exceeded state goals for reading and 55.0 percent met or exceeded state goals for writing in third grade. The average expenditure for each child in the program was $209.90 in school year 1999-2000, $47 more than the prior year.

The Pre-kindergarten Program provides a high quality early childhood education experience for children (ages 3-5 years) who, because of their home and community environment, are subject to such language, economic, and like disadvantages that they have been determined, through a screening process, to be at risk of academic failure.

A disproportionate share of all children considered to be at risk come from low-income families, including low-income working families, homeless families, families where English is not the primary language spoken in the home, or families where one or both parents are teenagers or have not completed high school.

Expenditures for the pre-kindergarten sub-function were $88.2 million in the 1999-2000 school year, an increase of $5.4 million or 6.5 percent. The number of students served by the program was 49,934 compared to 47,162 the

prior year. One output identified for the program was that teachers rated 96.0 percent of the children who participated as kindergarten-ready, compared to 90.0 percent for the prior year. As far as outcome indicators are concerned, 59.0 percent of students served by the program met or exceeded state goals for reading and 69.0 percent met or exceeded state goals for math in third grade. An average of $1,766 was spent per child for the 1999-2000 school year compared to $1,756 the prior year.

The Parental Training component funds programs for parents of children from birth through kindergarten enrollment age, with a special emphasis on single and married parents who are expecting their child within three months, or who have no children other than a child less than 3 years of age. These funds provide opportunities for parents to participate in activities that will increase their abilities and understanding as parents of young children.

For parental training, $10.6 million was expended in the 1999-2000 school year, an increase of $2.6 million or 32.5 percent. There were 169 programs funded in 1999-2000 with 325 personnel paid by the grant money compared to 139 programs and 283 personnel paid the prior year. A total of 41,173 parents received direct services through 17,555 hours of instruction. On average, $257 per parent was spent for direct services compared to $229 the year before.

The Prevention Initiative creates partnerships to promote the development of at-risk infants and children through a network of child and family service providers. Families gain knowledge and skills in child-rearing practices, health care, educational growth, and positive adult-child interactions. The services delivered reflect the needs of the local community, and are delivered through a collaborative network with other providers of services to at-risk infants and toddlers and their families.

The Prevention Initiative Program had spending of $8.1 million (an increase of $2.1 million or 35.0%) to fund 56 programs. The number of children and families enrolled in 1999-2000 totaled 3,744 and 3,159 respectively, while the number of non-enrolled families receiving services totaled 7,102. One outcome of the program is 175 parents acquired a high school diploma or GED in the 1999-2000 school year compared to 126 the previous year. The program expended $2,564 per family enrolled and $2,163 per child enrolled.

Early Childhood/Parental Training

Mission Statement: Support Early Childhood Education so that all children develop a strong foundation for learning.

Program Goals: 1. Build a system that enables all children to achieve Illinois Learning Standards by Grade 3.

Objectives:	*Fiscal Year 1998 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Parents enrolled in an educational program or job training program	1,243	979	N/A	1,723	N/A
Output Indicators					
Hours of instruction	12,259	13,407	N/A	17,555	N/A
Parent-child teams receiving services in workshops	12,285	14,896	N/A	19,464	N/A
Parents receiving direct services	24,715	34,948	N/A	41,173	N/A
Programs Funded	91	139	N/A	169	N/A
Input Indicators					
Funds Expended (millions)	$5.6	$8.0	N/A	$10.6	N/A
Total personnel paid by grant	274	283	N/A	325	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Dollars per parent for direct services	$227.0	$229.0	N/A	$257.0	N/A
Explanatory Information					

Early Childhood/Pre-Kindergarten

Mission Statement: Support Early Childhood Education so that all children develop a strong foundation for learning.

Program Goals: 1. Build a system that enables all children to achieve Illinois Learning Standards by Grade 3.

Objectives:	*Fiscal Year 1998 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of students served by program who meet or exceed state goals for Mathematics in Grade 3	N/A	N/A	77 %	69 %	N/A
Percent of students served by program who meet or exceed state goals for Mathematics in Grade 5	N/A	N/A	62 %	52 %	N/A
Percent of students served by program who meet or exceed state goals for Mathematics in Grade 8	N/A	N/A	48 %	33 %	N/A
Percent of students served by program who meet or exceed state goals for Reading in Grade 3	N/A	N/A	70 %	59 %	N/A
Percent of students served who meet or exceed state goals for Reading in Grade 5	N/A	N/A	65 %	55 %	N/A
Percent of students served by program who meet or exceed state goals for Reading in Grade 8	N/A	N/A	76 %	63 %	N/A
Teacher rating of children who participated as average or above for kindergarten readiness	81 %	90 %	N/A	96 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of children served	45,614	47,162	N/A	49,934	N/A
Input Indicators					
Adult to child (teacher and aide) ratio	7.9	8.2	N/A	9	N/A
Funds Expended (millions)	$75.3	$82.8	N/A	$88.2	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average amount spent per child	$1,652.0	$1,756.0	N/A	$1,766.0	N/A
Explanatory Information					

1. Information is for Downstate only; Chicago data are unavailable. Targets are set by the entire state percent who meet or exceed state goals. Achievement data are from follow-up reports tracking a sample of students. Test scores reported in year 2000 are 1999 scores.

2. For the 1999 –2000 school year, student assessment in reading, writing and math was measured using the ISAT (Illinois Standards Achievement Test) test. The ISAT data is only available for two years as this test replaced the previously administered IGAP (Illinois Goals Assessment Program) test.

Early Childhood/Prevention Initiative

Mission Statement: Support Early Childhood Education so that all children develop a strong foundation for learning.

Program Goals: 1. Build a system that enables all children to achieve Illinois Learning Standards by Grade 3.

Objectives:	*Fiscal Year 1998 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of parents enrolled in high school, GED class, or college	211	318	N/A	413	N/A
Number of parents who have acquired a high school diploma or GED	75	126	N/A	175	N/A
Output Indicators					
Children enrolled	1,361	2,184	N/A	3,744	N/A
Families enrolled	1,052	1,840	N/A	3,159	N/A
Non-enrolled families receiving services	2,418	3,438	N/A	7,102	N/A
Programs Funded	16	31	N/A	56	N/A
Input Indicators					
Funds Expended (millions)	$4.0	$6.0	N/A	$8.1	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Expenditures per child enrolled	$2,939.0	$2,747.0	N/A	$2,163.0	N/A
Expenditures per family enrolled	$3,802.0	$3,261.0	N/A	$2,564.0	N/A
Explanatory Information					

Reading Improvement

Mission Statement: Ensure that every Illinois student reads with understanding and proficiency.

Program Goals: 1. A significant annual increase in the percentage of students in Grades 3, 5, 8, and 10 will meet or exceed state standards in reading so that by 2005, 80% of all students will meet and exceed state standards for reading.
Objectives:

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for learning for Reading, Grade 3	N/A	N/A	61 %	62 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for learning for Reading, Grade 5	N/A	N/A	61 %	59 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for learning for Writing, Grade 3	N/A	N/A	56 %	55 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for learning for Writing, Grade 5	N/A	N/A	75 %	71 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of teachers affected	N/A	5,801	N/A	7,100	N/A
Number of grants to school districts	797	793	N/A	793	N/A
Number of students receiving services	N/A	290,979	N/A	266,743	N/A
Input Indicators					
Funds Expended (millions)	$45.4	$47.4	N/A	$56.7	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Dollars per student receiving service	N/A	$162.9	N/A	$209.9	N/A
Dollars per teacher affected	N/A	$8,171.0	N/A	$7,986.3	N/A
Explanatory Information					

1. Beginning in fiscal year 2001, districts receiving this grant will have to report evidence of student growth in reading. One future indicator will be the percent of districts verifying achievement growth for students.

2. For the 1999 –2000 school year, student assessment in reading, writing and math was measured using the ISAT (Illinois Standards Achievement Test) test. The ISAT data is only available for two years as this test replaced the previously administered IGAP (Illinois Goals Assessment Program) test.

ISAT scores reported for 2000 are 1999 scores; isolating scores of students only in the program causes a one year lag in reporting.

Elementary & Secondary/Comprehensive

Mission Statement: The State Board of Education will deliver to all students an education system that is Second to None, provide first-class service for all stakeholders and support continuous improvement and innovative education programs and services for all local school districts.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Implement and institutionalize the Illinois Learning Standards as the foundation for educational excellence.
2. Establish a state-of-the-art State assessment program and promote high-quality local assessment practices that will effectively measure student achievement in relation to the Illinois Learning Standards.
3. Design and implement a comprehensive and effective State accountability system, and provide a System of Support for schools and districts in academic difficulty.
4. Develop and implement systems to support the continuous improvement of educator quality in Illinois, including recruitment, preparation, licensure, induction and continuing professional development.
5. Advocate school funding reform to ensure that all Illinois schools have the resources necessary to prepare students to meet the Learning Standards.
6. Provide programs and services to ensure that every Illinois student understands and is proficient in reading, writing and mathematics.
7. Provide children from birth through 8-years-old with programs and services that will develop a strong foundation for learning.
8. Provide programs and services that will measurably increase the ability of all students, including those at risk of academic failure and those with disabilities, to meet the Illinois Learning Standards.
9. Integrate learning technologies into the teaching/learning process in all Illinois schools.
10. Provide leadership, support and regulatory action to ensure that school infrastructure and the learning environment are safe and supportive of teaching and student learning.
11. Provide programs and services that prepare students for careers as an integral part of their K-12 education.
12. Foster partnerships with higher education to increase educational quality and educational opportunities for all learners, particularly from pre-school through college (P-16).
13. Enhance communication and partnerships among all education stakeholders, including parents and the business and social service communities.
14. Ensure that the work of the state education agency is focused on the Second to None vision and carried out with fiscal and programmatic integrity
15. Reflect the educational implications of the changing world in the planning and development of educational policies, programs and learning environments.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
ACT Average Score (state public schools with Report Card Information)	21.5	21.5	21	21.5	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for math on ISAT, 3rd grade	N/A	68 %	N/A	69 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for math on ISAT, 5th grade	N/A	56 %	N/A	57 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for math on ISAT, 8th grade	N/A	43 %	N/A	47 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for reading on ISAT, 3rd grade	N/A	61 %	N/A	62 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for reading on ISAT, 5th grade	N/A	61 %	N/A	59 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for reading on ISAT, 8th grade	N/A	72 %	N/A	72 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for writing on ISAT, 3rd grade	N/A	56 %	N/A	55 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for writing on ISAT, 5th grade	N/A	75 %	N/A	71 %	N/A
Percent of students meeting or exceeding state goals for writing on ISAT, 8th grade	N/A	59 %	N/A	70 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Attendance Rate	93.9 %	93.6 %	N/A	93.9 %	N/A
Chronic Truancy Rate	2.3 %	2.3 %	N/A	2.4 %	N/A
Dropout Rate	6.2 %	5.9 %	N/A	5.8 %	N/A
Graduation Rate	81.8 %	81.9 %	N/A	82.6 %	N/A
Limited English Proficiency Enrollment	6.3 %	6.4 %	N/A	6.1 %	N/A
Low Income Enrollment	36.3 %	36.1 %	N/A	36.7 %	N/A
Mobility Rate	18.2 %	18.1 %	N/A	17.5 %	N/A
Public School Enrollment	1,951,998	1,962,026	N/A	2,027,600	N/A
Public School Teachers	116,574	119,718	N/A	122,671	N/A
Total Number of Districts	898	895	N/A	894	N/A

Continued on Next Page

Elementary & Secondary/Comprehensive (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Input Indicators					
Education Revenues - Federal (millions)	$1,417.9	$1,434.3	N/A	$1,565.8	N/A
Education Revenues - Local (millions)	$8,052.0	$8,470.1	N/A	$8,972.2	N/A
Education Revenues - State (millions)	$4,849.3	$5,654.4	N/A	$6,758.2	N/A
Number of Public Schools	3,864	3,879	N/A	3,907	N/A
Public School Administrators	7,339	7,537	N/A	7,718	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instructional Expenditure per Pupil	$3,747.0	$3,990.0	N/A	$4,291.0	N/A
Operating Expenditure per Pupil	$6,281.0	$6,682.0	N/A	$7,146.0	N/A
Explanatory Information					

1. The ACT "target" score is the national average of the composite score. The actual ACT score is the Illinois composite score average.

2. For the 1999 –2000 school year, student assessment in reading, writing and math was measured using the ISAT (Illinois Standards Achievement Test) test. The ISAT data is only available for two years as this test replaced the previously administered IGAP (Illinois Goals Assessment Program) test.

HIGHER EDUCATION

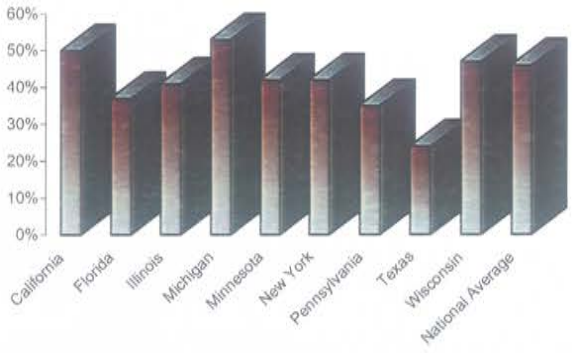
Higher Education Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Efforts

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
University of Illinois	$686,349.0	$719,054.0	4.8%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	$483,200.8	$496,826.2	2.8%
Illinois Community College Board	$304,974.0	$308,642.5	1.2%
Southern Illinois University	$210,898.4	$220,741.0	4.7%
Board of Higher Education	$95,073.5	$111,193.4	17.0%
Northern Illinois University	$101,100.7	$106,153.2	5.0%
Illinois State University	$81,022.2	$83,324.5	2.8%
Western Illinois University	$55,108.2	$58,180.7	5.6%
Eastern Illinois University	$45,987.5	$47,638.0	3.6%
Northeastern Illinois University	$39,171.3	$42,429.7	8.3%
Chicago State University	$36,990.6	$39,288.3	6.2%
Governors State University	$23,890.9	$24,854.5	4.0%
Illinois Math & Science Academy	$14,181.6	$14,713.6	3.8%
State University Civil Service Merit Board	$1,002.4	$1,129.4	12.7%
TOTAL	**$2,178,951.2**	**$2,274,168.8**	**4.4%**

* Appropriated accounts only
Numbers may not add due to rounding

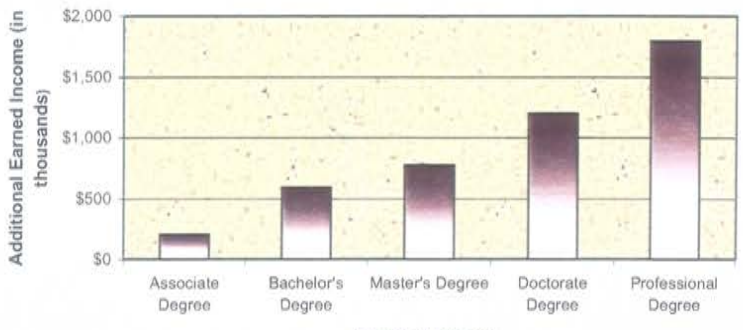
Percent of Employers Satisfied With How Colleges Prepare Students for Work



Source: US Bureau of the Census, 1997 and Institute for Research in Higher Education, 1999.

Results

Additional Lifetime Earnings Resulting From Higher Education Degrees in 2000



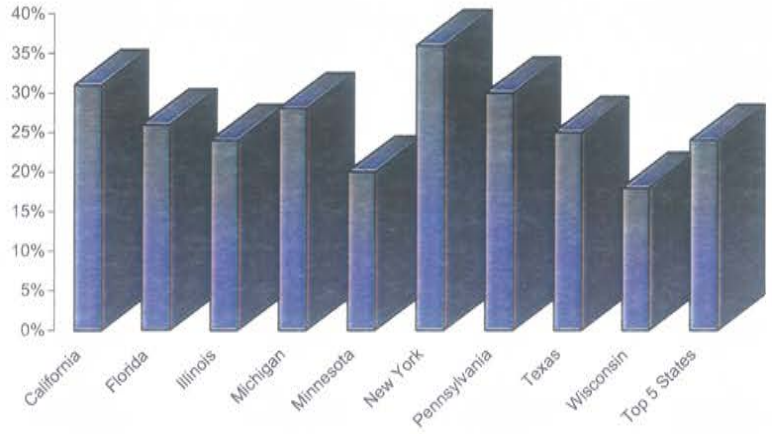
Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Results

Degrees Conferred by Illinois Colleges and Universities 1998-1999

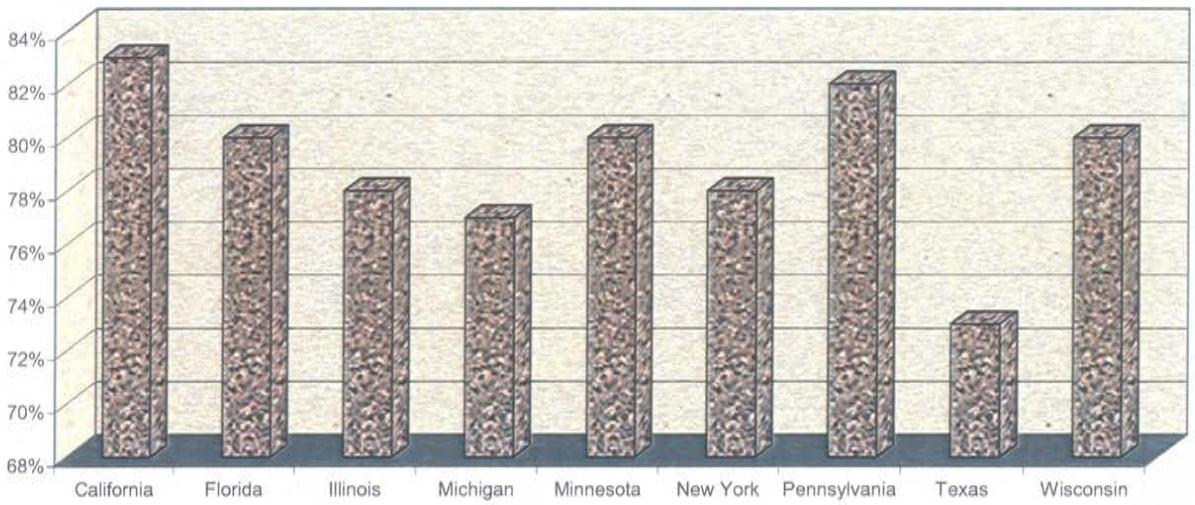
Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Percent of Family Income Needed to Pay for College Expenses (Minus Financial Aid)



Source: National Center for Education Statistics; National Association of State Student Grant and Aid 2000 Programs; US Census Bureau, 1998.

Freshman at 4-Year Colleges Returning Their Sophmore Year in 2000



Source: American College Testing (ACT) Program.

HIGHER EDUCATION: BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mission and Organization

Illinois' system of higher education consists of 185 degree-granting institutions, of which 12 are public universities, 48 are community colleges, 99 are private, non-profit institutions, and 26 are proprietary institutions. In addition to degree and certificate programs, these institutions deliver programs of developmental instruction, continuing education, personal enrichment, and technical or vocational training. Some institutions engage in research and many provide a variety of public services such as public radio and television programming. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission administers student financial aid programs that enable thousands of financially needy students to further their education beyond high school.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) is responsible for the planning and coordination of higher education. The board's responsibilities include analyzing the aims, needs, and requirements of the state's higher education system; recommending an annual state budget for higher education; approving degree-granting programs offered by public and independent institutions, and approving the operating authority for independent, post-secondary education institutions. The board also administers grant programs for health education, engineering equipment, cooperative work-study programs, math and science professional development programs for teachers, and grants authorized by the Higher Education Cooperation Act and the Financial Assistance Act for Nonpublic Institutions of Higher Education. These grant programs will be addressed in next year's Public Accountability Report.

Each college and university contributes to promoting six statewide goals adopted by the Board of Higher Education. These goals establish a strategic plan that commits higher education to meeting the challenges of the new century. The following goals are outlined in *The Illinois Commitment: Partnerships, Opportunities, and Excellence*:

- Higher Education will help Illinois business and industry sustain strong economic growth.
- Higher Education will join elementary and secondary education to improve teaching and learning at all levels.
- No Illinois citizen will be denied an opportunity for a college education because of financial need.
- Illinois will increase the number and diversity of citizens completing training and education programs.
- Illinois colleges and universities will hold students to even higher expectations for learning and will be accountable for the quality of academic programs and the assessment of learning.
- Illinois colleges and universities will continually improve productivity, cost-effectiveness, and accountability.

Discussion of Indicators

Outcome Indicators and External Benchmarks

The success of college graduates in finding employment is an important outcome indicator. The Board of Higher Education conducts a Baccalaureate Follow-up Survey to assess the success of baccalaureate degree graduates. The most recent survey found that 78 percent of graduates were employed full-time and 10 percent were employed part-time. The remaining graduates were either seeking employment or continuing with further studies. Almost four of five full-time employed graduates found jobs related to their major field of study. Three-fourths of graduates who found full-time jobs did so within three months of graduation.

Another outcome indicator is the earning potential of Illinois college graduates compared to wage earners with a high school diploma. The IBHE estimates that an associate degree adds $207,600 to the present value of the earnings of a student, while a bachelor's degree adds $590,600, a master's degree adds $777,900, a doctorate adds $1.2 million, and a professional degree adds $1.8 million.

The accountability report includes outcome indicators that reveal how well each university is doing to prepare its teacher education students to successfully pass the state's teacher certification exams. The report shows the percentage of students passing the two required state exams. The first exam is a "basic skills" test that assesses competency in reading, writing, grammar and mathematics. The second test is a "subject-matter" knowledge test that focuses upon the specific areas that the student has been prepared to teach. Each university reported its passage rate on both state exams.

The external benchmark for outcome indicators is the statewide passage rate for both teacher certification tests. In fiscal year 1998, the percentage of teacher education students passing the basic skills test was 91.9 percent. In fiscal year 1999, the basic skills test passage rate improved to 92.4 percent. Passage rates were lower for the subject matter tests. In fiscal year 1998, the percent of teacher education students passing the subject matter test was 90.5 percent and declined slightly to 90.1 percent in fiscal year 1999.

Output Indicators

Illinois colleges and universities enrolled 735,038 students in fall 1999, the most recent year for which information is available (this number excludes those enrolled in noncredit coursework). Over 53 percent of these students were enrolled on a full-time basis. Sixty-seven percent were en-

rolled in undergraduate coursework, 17.3 percent in continuing education or pre-collegiate coursework, and 15.7 percent were enrolled in a master's, first professional, or doctoral program.

Noncredit courses are a way in which community colleges, particularly, provide service to area citizens and employers. Noncredit courses are designed for specific employers, professional development, or personal/social development. From fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 1999, the number of individuals receiving instruction through noncredit courses offered by community colleges increased by 7.5 percent to 321,062 students.

Illinois colleges and universities conferred 125,877 degrees in academic year 1998-1999. Fifty-two percent of these degrees were awarded in four fields of study: Business and Management, Health Professions, Education, and Liberal/General Studies.

Input Indicators

The basic input measure for higher education is funding. State general fund appropriations for Illinois higher education in fiscal year 2001 total $2.5 billion. These funds support public university and community college operations, student financial aid, and a variety of competitive and formula-driven grant programs benefiting community colleges, public universities, and independent institutions. State general funds at public universities and community colleges support only a portion of operating costs. Tuition revenue, federal funds, and local tax revenues for community colleges provide the remainder of resources necessary to support programs and operations.

Illinois colleges and universities employed 143,898 persons in the fall of 1999, including 55,644 at public universities, 32,775 at community colleges, and 55,479 at independent institutions. Forty-four percent of employees were faculty members, 32 percent were support staff, 18 percent were other professions (e.g. financial aid administrators, computer systems operators), and 6 percent were executives, administrators, and managers. There were 8,150, or 6 percent, more employees at Illinois colleges and universities in the fall of 1999 than there were in the fall of 1995.

Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators

One indicator of efficiency and cost effectiveness is the percentage of expenditures devoted to academic instruction and support services. The percentage varies among universities. During fiscal year 1998 the percentage ranged from a low of 37.1% to a high of 59.8%. During fiscal year 1999 the percentage of total expenditures used for academic instruction and support ranged from 20.7% to 58.9%. Another measurement of efficiency and cost effectiveness is the instructional cost per credit hour. This also varies among universities. During fiscal year 1998 the instructional cost per credit hour ranged from a low of $186 to a high of $299. During fiscal year 1999 the instructional cost per credit hour ranged from a low of $207 to $303.

Explanatory Information

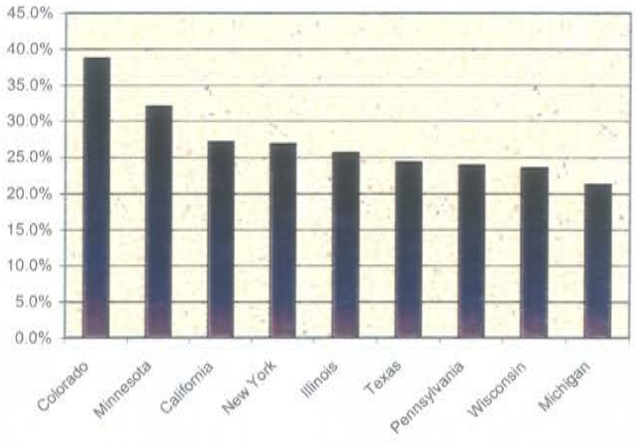
This year's Public Accountability Report has been expanded to include a report for each public university and college as well as the Illinois Student Assistance Commission. The IBHE prepared the reports in partnership with each university and will continue to work with the universities and the Comptroller's office to refine data collection and identify indicators that will improve the reporting process in future years. Also, next year's accountability report will include the Illinois community college system.

This year's report focuses on one of three primary missions of Illinois colleges and universities (instruction). Next year's report will include information on the other two areas (research and public service).

The data used to compile information for this report include university catalogs and other materials such as IBHE data books, university budget submissions to IBHE, and IBHE survey responses. The most recent available data has been used.

Expenditures include spending from all funds (primarily general funds) as well as all resources available from non-appropriated and restricted funds. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments for each fiscal year. The term "staff year" identified as an input indicator is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period. Information for outcome indicators on employment and the percentage of students satisfied with their college preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five, and nine years after graduation.

Percent of Population with Bachelor's Degree or More (Age 25 and over)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. March, 1999.

Chicago State University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Chicago State University is to provide a quality education to students with an emphasis on meeting the educational needs of students whose academic and personal growth potential may have been inhibited by lack of social, economic, or educational opportunity.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To recruit, retain, and graduate a culturally and economically diverse student body.
2. To employ a culturally diverse faculty.
3. To offer curricula that address major dimensions of the arts, humanities, business, science and technology and encourage development of communication skills and critical thinking.
4. To provide students in liberal arts and professional programs with specialized courses that are intellectually challenging and academically rigorous.
5. To foster a collaborative and intellectually stimulating community that promotes academic freedom, respect and integrity for students, faculty and staff.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	85.4 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	8.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	76.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	31.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided through the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	93.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	81.3 %	71.6 %	71.6 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	76 %	76 %	76 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	6,545	6,336	N/A	5,585	5,585
Graduate headcount enrollment	2,177	2,080	N/A	1,995	1,995
Total headcount enrollment	8,722	8,416	N/A	7,580	7,580
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	831	883	883	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	381	310	310	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: Percent of total baccalaureate degrees conferred	94.2 %	95.6 %	95.6 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: Percent of total master's degrees conferred	65.1 %	73.5 %	73.5 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: Credit hours completed	53,215	63,608	63,608	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Upper Division: Credit hours completed	93,596	78,922	78,922	N/A	N/A
Graduate, Master's Level: Credit hours completed	26,980	25,451	25,451	N/A	N/A
Total: Credit hours completed	173,791	167,981	167,981	N/A	N/A
Input Indicators					
All Funds Expenditures : Operations and Grants	$70,860.0	$75,777.7	$77,664.6	N/A	N/A
All Funds Expenditures: Operations and Grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$31,950.6	$33,331.6	$34,161.6	N/A	N/A
All Funds Staffing Levels: University Total Staff Years	1,277	1,361	1,361	N/A	N/A
All Funds Staffing Levels: Instruction/Academic Support	740.1	792.4	792.4	N/A	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support Expenditures Percent of Total	45.1 %	44 %	44 %	N/A	N/A
Instructional cost per credit hour	$234.37	$255.25	$255.25	N/A	N/A

Continued on Next Page

Chicago State University: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public Universities All Funds Expenditures: Dollars in Billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds) as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Eastern Illinois University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Eastern Illinois University is to provide a quality program of instruction in an environment where students refine their abilities, reason and communicate clearly, and become responsible citizens in a diverse world.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To enhance student literacy and communication.
2. To encourage students to think critically.
3. To introduce students to knowledge central to responsible global citizenship.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Graduates Employed Full-Time	N/A	91.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of Graduates Employed Part-Time	N/A	4 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of Graduates Employed Full-Time in a Related Field	N/A	77.6 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of Students Earning Post-Baccalaureate Degree	N/A	26.2 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of Students Satisfied with Career Path Preparation Provided Through the Undergraduate Educational Experience	N/A	89.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	97.3 %	98.3 %	98.3 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	93.2 %	93.4 %	93.4 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests. all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	10,225	10,174	N/A	9,861	9,861
Graduate headcount enrollment	1,552	1,561	N/A	1,365	1,365
Total headcount enrollment	11,777	11,735	N/A	11,226	11,226
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	2,169	2,271	2,271	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	519	483	483	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: Percent of total baccalaureate degrees conferred	6.5 %	6.4 %	6.4 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: Percent of master's degrees conferred	13.5 %	10.8 %	10.8 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: Credit hours completed	124,710	123,324	N/A	116,653	116,653
Undergraduate, Upper Division: Credit hours completed	176,005	171,442	N/A	168,107	168,107
Graduate, Master's Level: Credit hours completed	28,703	28,819	N/A	27,956	27,956
Total credit hours completed	329,418	323,585	N/A	312,716	312,716
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$122,356.6	$134,436.2	N/A	$144,251.9	$154,205.3
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$49,276.3	$51,467.4	N/A	$54,646.5	$58,417.1
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	1,994	2,014	N/A	1,985	1,985
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	$886.5	$903.6	N/A	897	897
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures: percent of total	40.3 %	38.3 %	N/A	37.9 %	37.9 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$185.50	$206.58	$206.58	N/A	N/A

Continued on Next Page

Eastern Illinois University: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Governors State University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Governors State University is to provide an affordable and accessible undergraduate and graduate education to culturally and economically diverse lifelong learners.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To be on the cutting edge of technology.
2. To be an active partner in the development of the Chicago Southland region.
3. To provide diversity in its faculty, student body and activities and offerings.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	78 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	11.6 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	70.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	37.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	94.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	88.9 %	91.2 %	91.2 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	90.3 %	89.3 %	89.3 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	2,966	3,065	N/A	3,069	3,069
Graduate headcount enrollment	3,151	3,099	N/A	3,081	3,081
Total headcount enrollment	6,117	6,164	N/A	6,150	6,150
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	772	769	769	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	572	623	623	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	30.2 %	30.7 %	30.7 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees conferred	33 %	33.4 %	33.4 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	61,563	62,376	62,376	N/A	N/A
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	44,088	46,576	46,576	N/A	N/A
Total: credit hours completed	105,651	108,952	108,952	N/A	N/A
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$52,240.7	$55,574.8	$59,776.2	N/A	N/A
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$23,391.3	$23,519.0	$25,297.0	N/A	N/A
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	880.4	973.6	973.6	N/A	N/A
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	458.9	526.8	526.8	N/A	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures: percent of total	44.8 %	42.3 %	42.3 %	N/A	N/A
Instructional cost per credit hour	$266.37	$274.36	$274.36	N/A	N/A

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Governors State University: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Illinois State University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Illinois State University is to provide undergraduate and graduate programs that are the highest quality in the State of Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To provide a premier undergraduate and graduate sequence of instructional programs.
2. To maintain an academic atmosphere which nurtures intellectual activity within the university community.
3. To provide opportunities for students to increase their capacity for inquiry, logical thinking and critical analysis.
4. To provide access to educational programs for students from underrepresented groups and students with special talents.
5. To encourage academic diversity by supporting the unique mission of each instructional program.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	91.1 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	5.2 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	80.1 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	23.6 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	89.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	98.3 %	98.8 %	98.8 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	94.1 %	93.6 %	93.6 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	17,366	17,518	N/A	17,705	17,705
Graduate headcount enrollment	2,965	2,876	N/A	2,765	2,765
Total headcount enrollment	20,331	20,394	N/A	20,470	20,470
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	3,433	3,572	3,572	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	662	649	649	N/A	N/A
Doctorate degrees conferred	51	45	45	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total baccalaureate degrees conferred	10.8 %	10.2 %	10.2 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total master's degrees conferred	18 %	18.2 %	18.2 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total doctorate degrees conferred	29.4 %	28.9 %	28.9 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	200,459	192,416	N/A	190,549	190,549
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	276,045	289,271	N/A	296,360	296,360
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	39,025	37,811	N/A	37,335	37,335
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	4,709	4,612	N/A	4,609	4,609
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$223,817.3	$233,412.6	N/A	$241,674.0	$255,691.1
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$83,022.5	$87,383.6	N/A	$93,655.9	$99,087.9
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	3,637	3,700	N/A	3,771	3,771
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	1,610	1,660	N/A	1,742	1,742
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support: percent of total expenditures	37.1 %	37.4 %	N/A	38.7 %	38.7 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$209.42	$227.52	$227.52	N/A	N/A

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Illinois State University: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Northern Illinois University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Northern Illinois University is to provide a full range of liberal arts and professional undergraduate and graduate programs.

Program Goals: Objectives:
1. To provide academic and professional programs that are current, responsive and of the highest quality.
2. To prepare students for effective, responsible and articulate membership in society and in their chosen professions.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	90.5 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	4.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full time in a related field	N/A	79 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	20.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	98.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	94.6 %	94.2 %	94.2 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	96.2 %	94.6 %	94.6 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	15,855	16,341	N/A	16,893	16,893
Graduate headcount enrollment	6,227	6,132	N/A	5,950	5,950
Total headcount enrollment	22,082	22,473	N/A	22,843	22,843
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	3,208	3,257	3,257	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	1,256	1,226	1,226	N/A	N/A
First Professional degrees conferred	92	93	93	N/A	N/A
Doctorate degrees conferred	117	116	116	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total baccalaureate degrees conferred	19.7 %	19.9 %	19.9 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total master's degrees conferred	18.9 %	16.8 %	16.8 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total First Professional degrees awarded	25 %	21.5 %	21.5 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Doctorate degrees awarded	34.2 %	22.4 %	22.4 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	178,187	189,056	189,056	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	255,530	258,340	258,340	N/A	N/A
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	80,577	80,496	80,496	N/A	N/A
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	13,800	12,461	12,461	N/A	N/A
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$248,203.3	$256,329.7	$268,633.5	N/A	N/A
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$107,359.4	$111,972.9	$117,347.6	N/A	N/A
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	4,087	4,138	4,138	N/A	N/A
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	2,112	2,135	2,135	N/A	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	43.3 %	43.7 %	43.7 %	N/A	N/A
Instructional cost per credit hour	$225.01	$229.75	$229.75	N/A	N/A

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Northern Illinois University: Instruction (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all fund expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Western Illinois University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of Western Illinois University is to provide the premier undergraduate education among all public universities in Illinois supported by excellence in graduate programs.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Academic Standards – to demand a high level of academic excellence and foster academic integrity.
2. General Education – to provide an understanding of fundamental accomplishments in a variety of areas.
3. Undergraduate Majors – to prepare undergraduate students for a wide range of careers and opportunities.
4. Graduate Programs – to promote mastery of special knowledge and skills.
5. Extending and Continuing Education – to promote cooperative education with other institutions.
6. Admissions and Academic Support – to admit a diverse population of students and provide strong support.
7. Teaching – to provide informed, stimulating and effective teaching.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	88.5 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	6.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	72.1 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	18.4 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	88.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	97.7 %	94.4 %	94.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	92.3 %	92.7 %	92.7 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	9,703	10,192	N/A	10,434	10,434
Graduate headcount enrollment	2,497	2,418	N/A	2,500	2,500
Total headcount enrollment	12,200	12,610	N/A	12,934	12,934
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	2,005	2,094	2,094	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	594	605	605	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	13.8 %	11.7 %	11.7 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees conferred	20.7 %	17.7 %	17.7 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	109,493	119,360	N/A	120,637	120,637
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	152,167	157,165	N/A	162,927	162,927
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	36,829	36,284	N/A	36,821	36,821
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$128,225.1	$135,207.2	N/A	$145,491.8	$153,639.3
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$55,321.1	$55,280.8	N/A	$58,247.5	$61,509.4
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	2,057	2,099	N/A	2,180	2,180
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	1,059	1,047	N/A	1,055	1,055
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	43.1 %	40.9 %	N/A	40 %	40 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$215.36	$211.17	$211.17	N/A	N/A

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Western Illinois University: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Southern Illinois University - Carbondale is to provide a quality, academic environment for teaching and learning and promote social and economic initiatives within the community.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To develop skills expected of college students.
2. To improve student retention and achievement.
3. To support the economic, social and cultural development of southern Illinois.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	92 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	3.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	74.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	24.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	86.6 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	93 %	96.8 %	96.8 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	94.3 %	92.5 %	92.5 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	17,817	17,939	N/A	17,829	17,829
Graduate headcount enrollment	4,091	4,312	N/A	4,494	4,494
Total headcount enrollment	21,908	22,251	N/A	22,323	22,323
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	4,500	4,493	4,493	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	785	839	839	N/A	N/A
First Professional degrees conferred	177	191	191	N/A	N/A
Doctorate degrees conferred	142	122	122	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	22.2 %	22.3 %	22.3 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees conferred	33.9 %	30.8 %	30.8 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total First Professional degrees awarded	22.6 %	18.8 %	18.8 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Doctorate degrees conferred	32.4 %	36.1 %	36.1 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	158,453	166,226	166,226	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	265,621	264,414	264,414	N/A	N/A
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	61,678	59,489	59,489	N/A	N/A
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	14,858	14,768	14,768	N/A	N/A
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$264,898.8	$279,518.3	N/A	$287,403.0	$306,946.4
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$101,472.2	$108,691.0	N/A	$110,910.0	$118,451.9
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	4,654	4,684	N/A	4,716	4,716
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	2,098	2,102	N/A	2,102	2,102
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	38.3 %	38.9 %	N/A	38.6 %	38.6 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$235.32	$244.16	$244.16	N/A	N/A

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Southern Illinois University at Carbondale: Instruction (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville is to strengthen the intellectual skills of its students and prepare them for successful careers.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To offer undergraduate programs and master's programs encompassing instruction in arts and sciences, education, social services, business, engineering and the health profession.
2. To improve the quality of life, economy, health care and environment in the greater St. Louis metropolitan area.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	87.4 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	84.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	23.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	87.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	96.5 %	97.1 %	97.5 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	95.2 %	94.1 %	94.1 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	8,707	9,044	N/A	9,313	9,313
Graduate headcount enrollment	2,500	2,476	N/A	2,564	2,564
Total headcount enrollment	11,207	11,520	N/A	11,877	11,877
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	1,440	1,440	1,440	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	646	657	657	N/A	N/A
First Professional degrees conferred	52	52	52	N/A	N/A
Doctorate degrees conferred	3	6	6	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	15.9 %	13.8 %	13.8 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees conferred	16.7 %	19.3 %	19.3 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total First Professional degrees awarded	7.7 %	9.6 %	9.6 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Doctorate degrees awarded	0 %	16.7 %	16.7 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	98,444	107,909	N/A	108,917	108,917
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	130,849	131,840	N/A	139,650	139,650
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	35,338	37,058	N/A	38,192	38,192
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	116	82	N/A	85	85
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$122,002.0	$127,938.5	$133,056.0	N/A	N/A
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$53,466.9	$55,039.3	$57,240.9	N/A	N/A
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	2,217	2,239	2,239	N/A	N/A
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	1,022	1,011	1,011	N/A	N/A
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	43.8 %	43 %	43 %	N/A	N/A
Instructional cost per credit hour	$235.57	$236.34	$236.34	N/A	N/A

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Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is to sustain and enhance its quality in teaching, research and public service.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To enhance the quality of teaching and learning through the aggressive recruitment and support of the best faculty, staff and students.
2. To remain a leader in the creation and synthesis of knowledge for the benefit of current and future generations.
3. To continue improving the quality of undergraduate and graduate programs.
4. To use the resources of all three campuses in an integrated fashion to strengthen services to the State.
5. To strengthen businesses and community relationships.
6. To improve the efficiency of management and administrative services that support the University's mission.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	88 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	4.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	75 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	41.1 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	90.5 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	99.6 %	99.8 %	99.8 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	96.8 %	97.7 %	97.7 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	28,196	28,645	N/A	28,916	28,916
Graduate headcount enrollment	9,874	9,662	N/A	9,935	9,935
Total headcount enrollment	38,070	38,307	N/A	38,851	38,851
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	6,088	6,301	6,301	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	2,430	2,271	2,271	N/A	N/A
First Professional degrees conferred	291	267	267	N/A	N/A
Doctorate degrees conferred	706	646	646	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	20.9 %	24.4 %	24.4 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees conferred	40.4 %	41.3 %	41.3 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total First Professional degrees conferred	24.1 %	19.5 %	19.5 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Doctorate degrees conferred	45.6 %	44.3 %	44.3 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	368,063	376,741	N/A	390,904	390,904
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	446,938	463,487	N/A	451,966	451,966
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	165,731	155,274	N/A	157,515	157,515
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	113,666	113,036	N/A	115,128	115,128
Total: credit hours completed	1,094,398	1,108,538	N/A	1,115,513	1,115,513
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$880,344.9	$951,066.0	N/A	$993,982.7	$1,061,573.5
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$296,511.8	$312,507.5	N/A	$319,050.3	$340,745.7
All funds staffing levels: university total staff years	15,684	16,259	N/A	16,690	16,690
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	5,720	5,875	N/A	5,981	5,981

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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: Instruction (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	33.7 %	32.9 %	N/A	32.1 %	32.1 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$298.72	$303.36	$303.36	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

University of Illinois at Chicago: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the Instruction program at the University of Illinois in Chicago is to offer instruction at the baccalaureate, master's, first professional, and doctoral levels.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To offer instruction, research and public service in traditional academic fields.
2. To provide off-campus programs in community college districts in the Chicago area.
3. To provide off-campus programs in the health and sciences in selected other areas not otherwise available in the state.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	86.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	7.5 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	71.6 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	22.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	86.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	93.8 %	94.6 %	94.6 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	94.2 %	95.3 %	95.3 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	16,298	16,384	N/A	16,170	16,170
Graduate headcount enrollment	8,623	8,415	N/A	8,440	8,440
Total headcount enrollment	24,921	24,799	N/A	24,610	24,610
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	2,964	2,850	2,850	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	1,517	1,455	1,455	N/A	N/A
First Professional degrees conferred	540	552	552	N/A	N/A
Doctorate degrees conferred	222	220	220	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	42.8 %	43.8 %	43.8 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees awarded	43.2 %	44.1 %	44.1 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total First Professional degrees awarded	45.4 %	42.7 %	42.7 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Doctorate degrees awarded	57.2 %	48.6 %	48.6 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	191,396	194,235	N/A	187,835	187,835
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	248,448	253,041	N/A	255,465	255,465
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	103,512	106,520	N/A	106,835	106,835
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	38,469	39,762	N/A	39,438	39,438
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$959,912.0	$1,013,389.1	N/A	$1,093,517.6	$1,149,287.0
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$574,283.8	$596,345.1	N/A	$638,882.5	$671,465.5
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	14,340	14,298	N/A	15,251	15,251
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	8,997	8,698	N/A	9,381	9,381
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	59.8 %	58.9 %	N/A	58.4 %	58.4 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$263.74	$271.80	$271.80	N/A	N/A

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University of Illinois at Chicago: Instruction (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

University of Illinois at Springfield: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instruction program at the University of Illinois in Springfield is to provide excellence in teaching and learning in an environment where students acquire a solid foundation for lifelong learning, and an enhanced capacity for critical thinking and communication.

Program Goals: 1. To emphasize public affairs instruction and address the needs of both traditional and non-traditional students.

Objectives:	*Fiscal Year 1998 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	82.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	70.7 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	22.1 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	91.6 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	99.1 %	98.5 %	98.5 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	95.6 %	94.6 %	94.6 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	2,411	2,373	N/A	2,183	2,183
Graduate headcount enrollment	2,052	1,961	N/A	1,896	1,896
Total headcount enrollment	4,463	4,334	N/A	4,079	4,079
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	618	614	614	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	305	322	322	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Baccalaureate degrees conferred	11.2 %	10.9 %	10.9 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total Master's degrees conferred	17 %	16.8 %	16.8 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	51,879	50,366	N/A	47,787	47,787
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	28,524	26,333	N/A	24,950	24,950
Graduate, Doctoral Level: credit hours completed	0	233	N/A	279	279
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$38,293.5	$40,198.8	N/A	$41,535.0	$44,276.3
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$16,085.2	$17,272.9	N/A	$17,956.0	$19,141.1
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	812.3	812.3	N/A	812	812.3
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	321.7	321.7	N/A	322	321.7
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	42 %	43 %	N/A	43.2 %	43.2 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$252.75	$283.09	$283.09	N/A	N/A

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University of Illinois at Springfield: Instruction (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures: dollars in billions	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

Northeastern Illinois University: Instruction

Mission Statement: The mission of the instructional program at Northeastern Illinois University is to offer high quality undergraduate and graduate programs to a broad range of students and to foster student growth and development.

Program Goals: 1. To serve a population which is diverse in age, culture, language and race.

Objectives:	*Fiscal Year 1998 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of graduates employed full-time	N/A	85 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed part-time	N/A	8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates employed full-time in a related field	N/A	76.5 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of graduates earning post-baccalaureate degree	N/A	23 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of students satisfied with career path preparation provided by the undergraduate educational experience	N/A	91 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests	82.1 %	85.8 %	85.8 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests	85.2 %	87.8 %	87.8 %	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing basic skills tests, all public universities	91.9 %	92.4 %	92.4 %	N/A	N/A
State Teacher Certification Tests: Percent of Teacher Education students passing subject matter tests, all public universities	90.5 %	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Undergraduate headcount enrollment	7,524	7,892	N/A	8,205	8,205
Graduate headcount enrollment	2,700	2,653	N/A	2,732	2,732
Total headcount enrollment	10,224	10,545	N/A	10,937	10,937
Baccalaureate degrees conferred	973	993	993	N/A	N/A
Master's degrees conferred	478	487	487	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: percent of total baccalaureate degrees conferred	37.2 %	41.2 %	41.2 %	N/A	N/A
Minority Graduates: Percent of total master's degrees conferred	23 %	23.6 %	23.6 %	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate, Lower Division: credit hours completed	73,834	73,463	N/A	76,370	76,370
Undergraduate, Upper Division: credit hours completed	95,836	100,304	N/A	107,742	107,742
Graduate, Master's Level: credit hours completed	35,505	34,594	N/A	35,131	35,131
Input Indicators					
All funds expenditures: operations and grants	$71,240.0	$74,458.3	N/A	$78,456.4	$82,928.4
All funds expenditures: operations and grants-Instruction/Academic Support	$31,575.9	$33,749.3	N/A	$36,784.2	$35,673.0
All funds staffing levels: University total staff years	1,267	1,295	N/A	1,304	1,304
All funds staffing levels: Instruction/Academic Support	711.9	736.4	N/A	779	779.3
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Instruction/Academic Support expenditures percent of total	44.3 %	45.3 %	N/A	46.9 %	43 %
Instructional cost per credit hour	$225.08	$244.58	$244.58	N/A	N/A
External Benchmarks					
Public universities all funds expenditures (in billions)	$3.3	$3.6	N/A	$3.9	$4.1
Instructional cost per credit hour, all public universities	$245.38	$254.51	$254.51	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

1. The data sources used to compile information for this report include university catalogs, IBHE data books, university budget submissions, and IBHE survey results. The most recent available data has been used.
2. Expenditures include all appropriated funds (primarily general funds)as well as all available resources from non-appropriated and restricted funds.
3. Data regarding graduate employment and level of satisfaction with career path preparation was obtained from the IBHE five-year baccalaureate follow-up survey. The survey is conducted annually on a rolling cycle that surveys graduates one, five and nine years after graduation.
4. Headcount enrollment figures are based on fall semester enrollments.
5. The term "staff year" used within input indicators is a measure of staff effort over a twelve-month period.

HIGHER EDUCATION:
ILLINOIS STUDENT ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Mission and Organization

State lawmakers created the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) in 1957 to ensure that financial considerations did not prevent Illinois students from realizing their postsecondary educational goals. Since then, the number of students ISAC assists and the number of programs administered have increased steadily, as has the scope of the services provided to support those programs. ISAC's priority, however, has remained constant. Today, as in 1957, the priority continues to be making postsecondary education accessible for the students and families of Illinois.

To better serve its clients, ISAC has evolved into a one-stop financial aid center, offering a comprehensive array of programs and services. At every stage of the financial aid process, ISAC is there, acting as a centralized source of information and guidance. In Illinois, ISAC administers most of the key state and federal grant, scholarship, loan and prepaid tuition programs available to postsecondary students. ISAC annually awards in excess of $1 billion to over 250,000 qualified applicants.

ISAC administers a variety of grant and scholarship programs. Eligibility for these programs is based on factors such as financial need, academic achievement, chosen field of study, or military service. ISAC's primary program is the Monetary Award Program (MAP). ISAC also administers the State's only prepaid tuition program, College Illinois!, an affordable and flexible way for families to secure a college education for their children. ISAC offers an array of low-interest educational loan programs with reasonable and manageable repayment terms. Under the Federal Family Educational Loan Program (FFELP), individuals can apply for subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford (student) loans, and PLUS (parent) loans. Since 1966, ISAC has guaranteed over $10 billion in federally reinsured FFELP loans for qualified students and parents. ISAC operates a secondary market for student loans, which was created in 1977 to ensure the continued availability for educational loan capital. Finally, at the core of ISAC's services are outreach activities, the primary goal of which is to help families navigate the numerous and often confusing steps of the financial aid delivery process.

Discussion of Indicators

Scholarship and Grant Programs

In fiscal year 2000, the Monetary Award Program (MAP) provided $326 million to over 136,000 Illinois students to help cover tuition and fees at community colleges, public universities, and private institutions. The average taxable income of eligible dependent students, those living with their parents, was about $30,000 and the average taxable income of eligible independent students was nearly $15,000. The average age of MAP grant recipients was 25. Outcome indicators were selected to reflect the goals of providing equal educational opportunity to Illinois citizens and improving the affordability of a postsecondary education. These indicators include the percentage of undergraduates receiving state need-based aid, and average grant aid as a proportion of average community college, public university, and private institution tuition and fees. The decline seen in this latter measure over recent years indicates that college costs continue to exceed funding increases for student financial aid. The result is a decrease in affordability for financially needy Illinois families. Nearly 1/3 of students enrolled in Illinois post-secondary education now receive some form of need-based student financial aid, either State MAP Grants or Federal Pell Grants, or both. Another outcome indicator reflects the proportion of students who are in the top 5 percent of their high school class who receive a merit scholarship as a result of attending an in-state institution.

Output indicators for the Scholarship and Grant Programs indicate that program volumes have remained relatively constant over the past few years; increases in volume are primarily driven by changes in the economy and program expansion. The number of students receiving MAP assistance has increased in recent years as a result of extending grant eligibility to students attending degree-granting proprietary institutions. The number of students receiving merit awards is expected to increase in fiscal year 2001 as a result of a program expansion that provides a $1,000 merit award for high school graduates who are in the top 5 percent of their graduating class or who score in the top 5 percent of Illinois students taking one of the college entrance tests. The number of students receiving worker shortage scholarships is expected to increase in 2001 when the newly created Arthur Quern Information Technology Grant Program is implemented. Members of the Illinois National Guard also receive tuition and fee benefits after one year of service in the Guard. The number of recipients of this grant has steadily increased in recent years even though the number of Veterans receiving similar benefits through the Veteran Grant Program has decreased slightly.

External benchmarks indicate that while MAP is the third largest state program overall in terms of need-based aid per undergraduate student, the program was ranked 16th in fiscal year 1999 in terms of the maximum award students can receive to help cover their college tuition and fees.

Student Loans

ISAC guaranteed loans for over 130,000 graduate and undergraduate students in fiscal year 2000. These loans totaled over $535 million. Students are required to begin repayment of their loan debt approximately nine months after leaving school. Those who fail to make timely repayments go into default, and ISAC works to reestablish repayment efforts and restore credit records. Key outcome indicators include the percent of loans for Illinois students that are administered through ISAC compared to loans administered by out-of-state agencies, or institutions through

other Federal loan programs. ISAC maintained a market share of approximately 40 percent for the past few years. The percentage of delinquent accounts resolved is the proportion of student loans which become delinquent, are referred to ISAC by the lender for assistance, and whose accounts are brought current and averted from default. The percentage of default aversions has increased in recent years, partly as a result of an improved economy and partly as a result of enhancements to internal tracking processes.

The number of students receiving ISAC guaranteed loans has remained relatively constant at about 132,000 per year although the dollar amount has increased as the average loan size increased. Defaults averted have decreased primarily as a result of an improved economy and fewer loans becoming delinquent. Collections on defaulted loans have been approximately $60 million in recent years.

In comparison with other states and guaranty agencies, ISAC's 1997 default rate was 7.4 percent compared to the national average of 8.8 percent. In 1998, (the latest year data are available) ISAC's default rate declined to 5.8 percent, well below the national average of 6.9 percent. This decrease in defaults is partly attributable to the improved economy. As defaults decline, the amount of dollars collected on defaulted loans can also be expected to decrease as was evidenced in fiscal year 2000.

Prepaid Tuition Program

Enacted by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor in 1997, College Illinois! is a state tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. The program gives individuals the chance to prepay tomorrow's college tuition and mandatory fees based on today's prices. College Illinois! offers plans for purchasing public university semesters, community college semesters, or a combined plan that includes two years at each level. Plans can be purchased one semester at a time or up to a maximum of nine semesters for any one future student. Benefits can be used at private colleges within Illinois or at public universities and private colleges across the country. The outcome indicators related to College Illinois! indicate that as a result of the first two years of the program's existence, nearly 12,000 Illinois families have elected to purchase a contract. The decrease in contracts purchased between fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000 was expected as initial year contract purchases reflected pent up demand. Based on other states' experiences, the number of contracts sold annually should begin to level off within a few years.

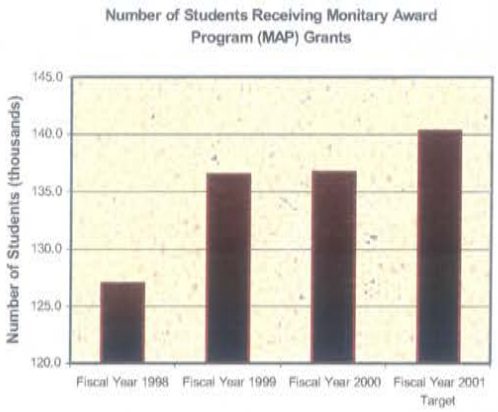
While output indicators for the prepaid tuition program reflect contracts purchased, the primary indicators in this area relate to media efforts and contacts from Illinois citizens regarding the program. ISAC website visits more than doubled in fiscal year 2000 as ISAC awareness efforts focused more on the use of electronic rather than print media.

Compared to other states' programs, Illinois' prepaid tuition program remains below the national average in terms of media cost per contract sold and total marketing cost per contract sold. Illinois' prepaid tuition program ranks 7th in the nation in terms of the volume of contracts sold.

Outreach

Each year, ISAC provides support to applicants and institutions who assist in the delivery of student financial aid. In addition, to client support, certain other activities are characterized as outreach efforts. For example, staff meets with more than 100,000 families at college fairs, workshops, and other outreach events and conducts annual training sessions reaching over 1,000 high school counselors. Increasingly, however, families are turning to the Internet to obtain the information they need. Through ISAC's Website (www.isacl.org), families are advised about the availability of financial aid programs, their potential eligibility, and how to apply for programs. Once students have applied for aid, they can use the web site (www.isacl.org) to check on the status of their application. Borrowers have access to debt counseling and can use a repayment calculator that projects future monthly payments. Families with younger children can obtain information on college costs and guidance on how they can save to meet those costs.

Outcome indicators reflect the increasing importance of the Internet as a means of providing information to students and their families. ISAC first began providing Internet information to allow applicants to check on the status of their applications in fiscal year 1998. Output indicators include measures of the number of training sessions held with high school counselors who support ISAC in outreach efforts as well as the number of contacts received specifically through Financial Aid Awareness Month in February of each year. A substantial number of students and parents also seek information from high school "college nights" at which ISAC participates along with community agencies that assist in reaching both low-income families and older adults who may benefit from postsecondary education. Finally, ISAC also provides a scholarship search service through Higher EdNet.



Outreach

Mission Statement: To ensure that students and families have the information and support services they need to plan for their postsecondary education.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Increase awareness of college costs and aid availability among potential college students.
   a. The number of potential students and parents utilizing ISAC's Web site will increase annually.
2. Serve as single point of contact for Illinois citizens for information regarding student aid programs.
   a. An increased number of outreach activities will be conducted throughout Illinois to help students and families with college planning.
   b. Participation in outreach activities in non-traditional venues such as community-based organizations will be increased.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Website hits: General Information	34,370	46,891	N/A	47,288	40,000
Hits-Application Status Information	5,080	27,243	N/A	34,298	35,000
Hits-Higher EdNet Applications	10,341	9,795	N/A	13,677	13,000
Output Indicators					
Financial aid presentations/early awareness presentations	232	190	N/A	180	200
Attendance at parent/student financial aid presentations	55,912	92,152	N/A	79,111	80,000
Financial Aid Awareness Month helpline contacts	9,894	9,317	N/A	3,025 (a)	3,000
Community agency contacts	310	114	N/A	73	80
State fair contacts	11,000	13,677	N/A	50,000	50,000
High school counselor seminars	16	16	N/A	17	17
Counselors reached	1,144	1,204	N/A	1,092	1,000
Input Indicators					
Staff Positions	4	4	N/A	4	4
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Financial aid sessions per month	19	16	N/A	15	17
Community agency contacts per month	26	10	N/A	6	7
Total website hits per month	3,288	6,178	N/A	6,799	6,250

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) "FAAM Helpline Contacts" in FY2000 reflects the number of participants at financial aid workshops during financial aid awareness month as opposed to phone inquiries.

Prepaid Tuition Program

Mission Statement: To encourage and better enable Illinois families to finance the cost of higher education.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Increase the number of families purchasing College Illinois! contracts.
   a. The number of families participating in College Illinois! and the amount of contracts administered shall increase each year.
2. Expand outreach efforts to meet the informational needs of prospective purchasers.
   a. The effectiveness of program promotional efforts will increase each year.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual (b)*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Cumulative number of families participating in College Illinois!	N/A	8,120	N/A	11,925	15,730
Actuarial reserve ($ millions) (b)	N/A	$3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of population exposed to TV spots	N/A	85 %	N/A	85 %	85 %
Minority purchasers as a percent of total contracts	N/A	13 %	N/A	16 %	17 %
Years of college purchased	N/A	37,400	N/A	17,400	16,000
External Benchmarks					
College Illinois! National rank among other prepaid tuition programs	N/A	9	N/A	7	7
Output Indicators					
College Illinois! contracts purchased (excluding cancellations) (a)	N/A	11,653	N/A	5,436	N/A
Total contract sales (in millions)	N/A	$167.7	N/A	$74.0	N/A
Total website visits (through enrollment period)	N/A	59,654	N/A	120,000	150,000
Total phone calls (through enrollment period)	N/A	41,303	N/A	12,262	16,000
Total TV/radio spots aired	N/A	9,256	N/A	13,099	15,000
Total newspaper articles	N/A	722	N/A	495	400
Total number of news reports	N/A	144	N/A	114	150
Staff guest interviews with TV/radio and print	N/A	83	N/A	65	40
Input Indicators					
Number of employees	N/A	6	N/A	6	5
Marketing expenses (in millions)	N/A	$1.1	N/A	$.8	$1.0
All other expenses (in millions)	N/A	$.9	N/A	$1.2	$1.3
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Media cost per contract	N/A	$43.0	N/A	$89.0	N/A
Total marketing cost per contract	N/A	$88.0	N/A	$153.0	N/A
External Benchmarks					
National media cost per contract	N/A	$50.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
National total marketing cost per contract	N/A	$100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

Illinois completed one of the nation's most successful prepaid college tuition program launches in its first year (FY1999) with 11,653 contracts.

Footnotes

(a) Illinois' Prepaid Tuition Program - College Illinois! - had its first full year of operations, including the Program's initial enrollment period in FY1999.

(b) FY2000 actual numbers are not finalized, and in some cases estimated numbers are not available at this time.

Scholarship and Grant Programs

Mission Statement: To reduce financial barriers to postsecondary education for students who might otherwise be prohibited from attending college and to assist specific segments of the Illinois population with college costs.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide equal educational opportunity to postsecondary education of Illinois citizens.
   a. Grant dollars awarded per staff positions enrollment will increase at least as much as the mean weighted increase in tuition and fees.
   b. The administrative to program dollar ratio will not fall below a level sufficient to support the successful and timely delivery of program dollars to qualified recipients
2. Improve college affordability for low and middle-income families.
   a. Need-based grant aid as a proportion of college costs will increase annually.
   b. The average constant dollar taxable income of Monetary Award Program (MAP) eligible students and families will increase annually.
3. Reward military service as well as serve as a recruitment incentive to the Illinois National Guard.
   a. The number of students utilizing the National Guard Grant Program will remain equal to 16,000 per year, or increase.
4. Recognize and reward academic achievement of Illinois high school seniors.
   a. The number of students recognized through the Merit Recognition Scholarship Program will remain constant or increase.
5. Increase the number of teachers and workers in designated shortage fields.
   a. The number of students receiving scholarships to pursue careers in worker shortage areas will increase annually.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Grant aid as a proportion of tuition and fees	43.3 %	41.3 %	N/A	40.9 %	43 %
Grant aid per undergraduate student (c)	$920.0	$970.0	N/A	$980.0	$1,100.0
Percentage of undergraduates receiving state need-based aid	32 %	33 %	N/A	33 %	33 %
Average constant $ taxable income of families eligible for MAP Grants (a)	$18,590.0	$19,222.0	N/A	$19,471.0	$20,000.0
Proportion of merit award winners attending in-state schools	72 %	72 %	N/A	61 %	65 %
External Benchmarks					
National ranking of maximum award (c)	15	16	N/A	16	14
National ranking of need-based aid per undergraduate student (c)	3	3	N/A	3	3
National ranking of percent receiving aid (c)	6	7	N/A	6	5
National ranking of student aid as a percentage of Higher Education budget (c)	5	5	N/A	5	5
Output Indicators					
Number of students receiving MAP awards	127,039	136,456	N/A	136,697	140,300
Number of students benefiting from service programs	17,128	15,782	N/A	15,995	16,550
Number of students participating in teacher and worker shortage programs (b)	717	744	N/A	737	3,000 (b)
Number of applications filed	408,413	412,213	N/A	418,757	450,000
Number of students receiving merit awards	2,211	2,258	N/A	3,966	7,000
Input Indicators					
Staff Positions	61	71	N/A	67	65
Total program expenditures (in millions)	$319.0	$346.2	N/A	$366.8	$401.6
Administrative dollars (in millions)	$5.1	$5.5	N/A	$5.7	$6.2
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Administrative spending per $ awarded	$0.02	$0.02	N/A	$0.02	$0.02
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) "Average constant $ taxable income of families eligible for MAP Grants" is the constant dollar income based on calendar year 1999 income.

(b) The number of students expected to participate in teacher/worker shortage programs should increase in FY2001 as a result of the new Quern Information Technology Grant Program.

(c) FY2000 estimated. Data not available until spring 2001.

Student Loans

Mission Statement: To facilitate the delivery of low-interest loans to students and their families by administering the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) and to improve student access to loans.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide an efficient means for students and schools to apply for and receive loan funds from participating lenders.
   a. Borrower satisfaction ratings will continue to show satisfaction with ISAC services.
2. Counsel and educate student borrowers who are delinquent on their loan payments.
   a. ISAC's default rate will stay below the national average.
3. Collect outstanding loan balances from defaulted borrowers.
   a. Collections on individual defaulted accounts will be optimized.
4. Provide loan funds to an increasing number of students through institutions that collaborated with both the Illinois guaranty agency and the secondary market.
   a. An increasing number of Illinois students who need to use loans to finance their college education will obtain them from ISAC.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Illinois student loans guaranteed by ISAC	35.5 %	40.6 %	N/A	40 %	40 %
Percent of delinquent accounts resolved	79.7 %	83.9 %	N/A	83 %	83 %
Borrower satisfaction ratings (a)	81.8 %	83.6 %	N/A	84.3 %	85 %
Number of defaults (b)	17,346	11,102	N/A	10,000	10,000
ISAC default rate	5.7 %	5 %	N/A	5 %	5 %
Output Indicators					
Number of loans guaranteed	131,776	131,996	N/A	132,000	132,000
Dollar value of new loan guarantees (in millions)	$520.8	$518.0	N/A	$535.0	$540.0
Number of defaults averted	90,868	78,778	N/A	73,000	75,000
Dollar value of default collections (in millions)	$64.6	$65.8	N/A	$62.5	$63.0
Input Indicators					
Staff positions of loan operations	299	292	N/A	299	299
Loan operating expenses (in millions)	$23.9	$24.9	N/A	$25.0	$27.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per dollar guaranteed	$0.01	$0.02	N/A	$0.02	$0.02
Costs per dollar collected	$0.30	$0.29	N/A	$0.32	$0.32

Explanatory Information

1) The FY1998 cohort default rate for ISAC released in 2000 was 5.7 percent compared to a national rate of 6.9 percent. The FY1997 rate was 7.4 percent in comparison to a national rate of 8.8 percent. 2) ISAC cohort default rates for 1999, 2000, 2001 are estimated.

Footnotes

(a) "Borrower satisfaction ratings" indicate the percent of borrowers who were satisfied or very satisfied with ISAC's secondary market services.

(b) Because of the improved economy, the number of delinquent loans decreased.

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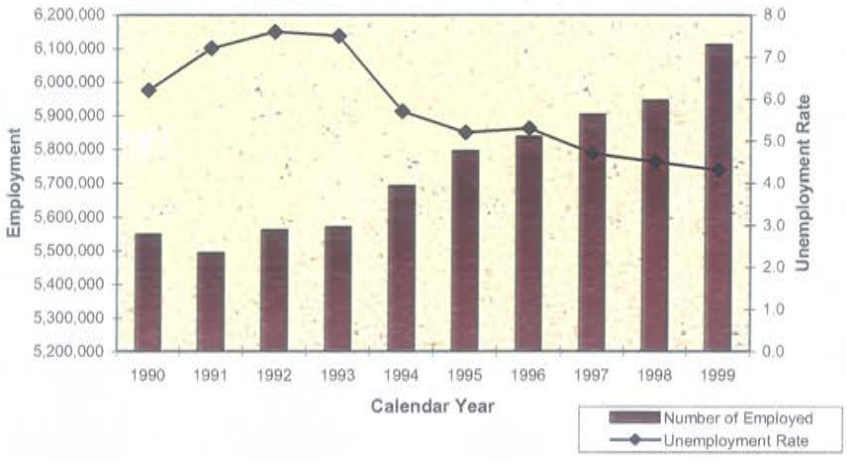
Efforts

Economic Development Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Dept. of Commerce & Community Affairs	$539,941.1	$720,715.0	33.5%
Department of Employment Security	$191,912.2	$200,345.5	4.4%
Department of Agriculture	$104,169.9	$119,029.7	14.3%
Metropolitan Fair & Exposition Authority	$103,063.8	$109,997.9	6.7%
Historic Preservation Agency	$18,761.0	$22,909.0	22.1%
Illinois Arts Council	$17,371.0	$22,210.3	27.9%
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	0.0%
Department of Labor	$5,731.7	$6,189.4	8.0%
Illinois Medical District Commission	$8,740.6	$4,980.6	-43.0%
Illinois Farm Development Authority	$658.2	$3,542.7	438.2%
Prairie State 2000 Authority	$2,596.5	$3,463.3	33.4%
Southwestern Illinois Develop. Authority	$546.7	$1,048.0	91.7%
Illinois Rural Bond Bank	$254.3	$264.5	4.0%
East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority	$232.3	$234.6	1.0%
TOTAL	**$1,011,979.2**	**$1,232,930.5**	**21.8%**

* Appropriated accounts only
Numbers may not add due to rounding

Illinois Employment Level and Unemployment Rate

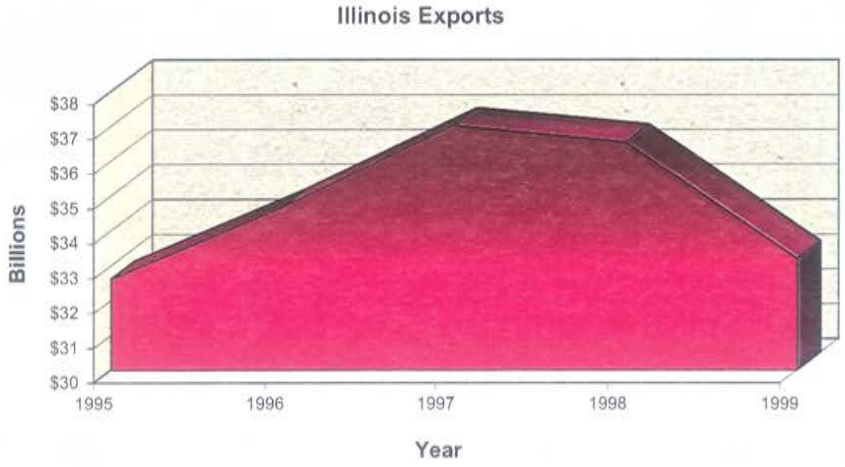


Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

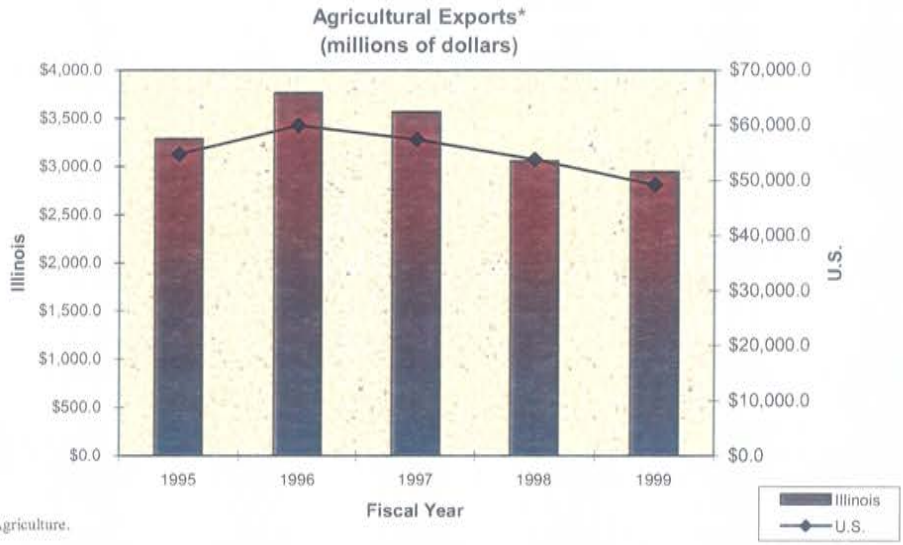
Results

Results

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Source: Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.



Source: Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Mission and Organization

The mission of the Illinois Department of Agriculture is to be an advocate for Illinois' agriculture industry and provide necessary regulations and programs in support of agricultural growth, and consumer and environmental protection. The major responsibilities of the Department include regulating Illinois' agribusiness entities to protect both producers and consumers of raw and processed agriculture products from mislabeled, contaminated or diseased agriculture commodities. In addition, the Department protects Illinois' soil and water resources from erosion, sedimentation and contamination through regulatory activities and financial incentives. Finally, the Department promotes the agricultural industry by marketing Illinois agricultural products in both foreign and domestic markets, conducting state fairs, and by providing grant assistance to county fairs and 4-H Clubs.

Discussion of Indicators

Marketing and Promotion

The Illinois Department of Agriculture annually hosts buyer's missions for the agribusiness and food industries. Agribusiness tours typically host approximately 30-40 international buyers while the food buyer's missions are a more focused group of a smaller number of representatives. These tours have been very successful in initiating business relationships that aid in increased international sales for Illinois agribusiness and food companies in addition to allowing for buyer-seller introductions. Sales resulting from these activities are often not realized until two to three years following the event.

Occasionally the Department will organize and host trade missions to foreign countries to assist Illinois companies in meeting prospective international clients. This allows companies the opportunity to tour facilities and further develop relationships to enhance international trade for Illinois companies.

Continued strong world economic growth combined with increases in global imports will likely push the projected U.S. agriculture exports for 2001 to $51.5 billion. The strong growth is reflected in the number of trade leads generated and buyer/seller introductions arranged by the Department. The cost effectiveness of the Marketing program is demonstrated by the fact that the program cost is only 6.2% of the value of export sales ($48 million) resulting from Marketing activities.

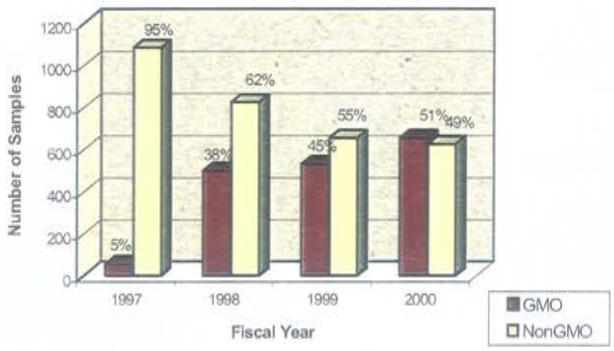
Agriculture Products Inspection

The outcome indicators demonstrate a high degree of laboratory expertise in the area of product analysis. The Department's laboratory has developed and maintains a high standard of quality assurance/quality control procedures. The laboratory strives to maintain this high credibility by involvement in national check sample programs and participation in the public and private collaboration of new methodologies. In addition to high quality of analytical work, the laboratory manages its resources efficiently and utilizes a tracking system to assure the timely completion of laboratory analyses.

A large part of the Department's interaction with producers, consumers, and manufacturers is through staff inspectors in the field. As indicated on a recent customer survey, the professionalism of the inspectors and the procedures utilized in the field received a highly satisfied rating. The Department continues to provide training to its inspectors and maintains a viable inspection manual so that procedures, inspection methods, and assistance are uniform and consistent.

The Department's Bureau of Agriculture Products Inspection has been leading the industry effort to standardize the testing methodologies for Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). The proliferation of GMO products (corn and soybeans) brought to market is evident in the graph below and constitutes a growing sampling and testing workload for the Bureau.

Corn and Soybeans Officially Sampled - Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) vs. NonGMO



Warehouses

Illinois' grain dealer/grain warehouse licensing and examination program is the largest of any state in the nation, second in total size only to the USDA. Illinois' program is the most comprehensive in the nation and has been acknowledged as a model program for other grain regulatory agencies.

The outcome indicators demonstrate a high rate of compliance due to the Department's statutory authority to impose monetary penalties for violations. The output indicators show a low percentage of complaints due to efforts to improve consistency among field staff and improve communications with licensees.

Weights & Measures

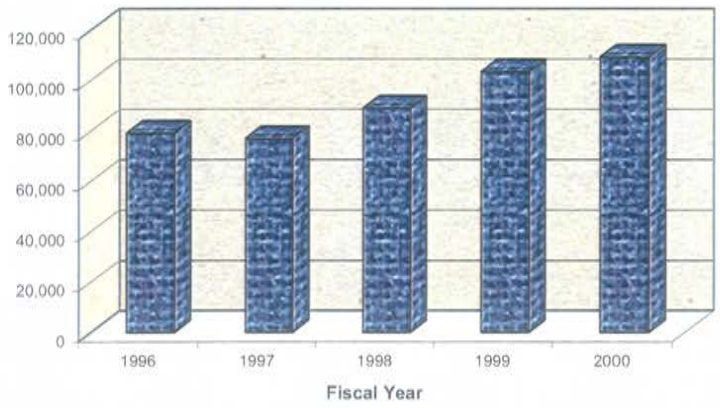
In order to ensure equity in the marketplace, the Weights & Measures program maintains laboratories and performs inspections of all types of devices used to determine accurate measurement and delivery of wholesale and retail commodities, monitors the quality of motor fuel products sold, grades consumer eggs and egg products, and measures grain moisture levels. The number of commercially used weighing and measuring devices continues to increase at a rapid rate. The Department has made significant strides to inspect and test all devices once every twelve months and periodically perform scanning device, egg, and prepackaged commodity inspections.

As the outcome measures indicate, devices located in Illinois have a high compliance rate, 95.5%, compared to other states. This is in part due to an increased number of field inspectors and an improvement to the standards and testing equipment. Changes made have resulted in an increased number of devices inspected. During fiscal year 1996, 79,154 devices were inspected compared to fiscal year 2000 when 109,324 devices were inspected — a 38% increase in productivity.

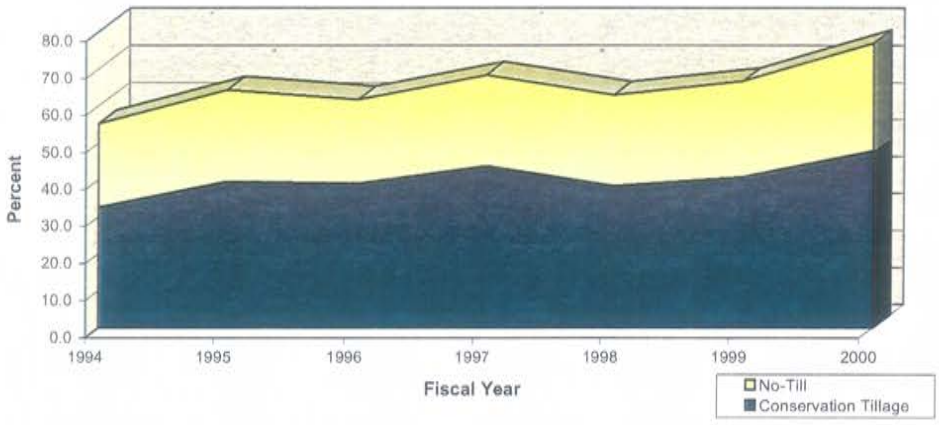
Land & Water

Conserving and protecting Illinois' land and water resources is essential for the state to remain a world agricultural leader in the 21st century. The Department continuously monitors progress and successes in reducing soil erosion, protecting water quality and preserving farmland by using several outcome indicators and measurements. As an example, an annual statewide survey is conducted to measure changes in the number of cropland acres in conservation tillage and meeting tolerable soil loss levels. In addition, detailed status reports are prepared that monitor progress being made with program monies in terms of projects completed and their cost effectiveness. Outcome indicators continue to point to the fact that while overall project demand consistently exceeds available funding, Illinois is making very good progress in conserving its agricultural natural resources.

Number of Weights and Measures Devices Inspected



Percent of Acres Practicing Soil Conservation



Ag Products Inspection

Mission Statement: Inspect feed, seed and fertilizer products, producers and users, in order to protect growers, livestock owners and the environment.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide timely and accurate inspections.
   a. Perform inspections during appropriate seasonal time.
   b. Complete single ingredient lab analysis and multiple ingredient analysis in a timely fashion.
2. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
3. Provide professional, consistent, efficient and fair implementation of requirements and inspection policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with procedures and inspectors and improve performance.
4. Ensure that feed, seed and fertilizer products available in Illinois are safe and of high quality.
   a. Reduce instances of non-compliant products used.
   b. Maintain and enhance new lab capabilities.
5. Maintain a regulatory compliant feed, seed and fertilizer products processing and users industry.
   a. Increase percent of sites rated compliant.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of days to complete feed-multiple ingredient laboratory analysis	N/A	6	6	6.1	7
Number of days to complete fertilizer-single ingredient laboratory analysis	N/A	2	2	1.55	2
Number of days to complete fertilizer-multiple ingredient laboratory analysis	N/A	6	6	2.9	6
Number of days to complete seed (depends on type) laboratory analysis	N/A	12	12	12	12
Percent of seed lab results challenged	N/A	0.5 %	0.4 %	0 %	0.4 %
Percent of feed lab results challenged	N/A	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.006 %	0.1 %
Percent of fertilizer lab results challenged	N/A	0.5 %	0.2 %	0 %	0.2 %
Average response of customers surveyed who rate inspection procedures as (1) not at all satisfactory to (7) extremely satisfactory	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.7
Average response of customers surveyed who rate the professionalism of inspectors as (1) not at all satisfactory to (7) extremely satisfactory	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.1	6.1
Percent of feed, seed, and fertilizer facilities and products found compliant with regulations	N/A	86.2 %	86 %	86 %	86 %
External Benchmarks					
Percent of feed, seed, and fertilizer facilities and products found compliant with regulations in Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	87 %	N/A
Percent of feed, seed, and fertilizer facilities and products found compliant with regulations in Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	88 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of inspections	N/A	9,543	10,486	11,895	10,500
Number of special inspection activities	N/A	505	635	1,070	200
Number of enforcement actions	N/A	1,319	1,235	1,678	1,500
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	N/A	$2,915.0	$2,972.7	$2,960.5	$3,100.0
Number of Personnel	N/A	46	43	41	46
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of inspections (dollars)	N/A	$32.27	$31.79	$23.26	$33.00

Explanatory Information

All states have some type of agricultural product regulatory program. External benchmarks from two adjoining states indicate that Illinois is more active in inspections and enforcement activities.

Animal Health

Mission Statement: To ensure that livestock producers, veterinarians, dealers and auction market operators identify and prevent livestock diseases, in order to reduce and eradicate disease and facilitate trade.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear information about requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
2. Provide professional, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
3. Provide timely issuance of permits and licenses.
   a. Provide assistance to those who did not initially qualify.
   b. Issue licenses quickly after receipt of application.
4. Attain and/or maintain a class-free (no livestock herds containing disease) status for all regulatory diseases.
   a. Decrease incidents of regulated diseases.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Response of customers surveyed who rate requirements, policies, and procedures as (1) extremely restrictive to (7) fair and not at all restrictive	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.6
Response of customers surveyed who rate inspection procedures as efficient on a scale of (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.9
Pseudorabies Virus Quarantines	N/A	15	1	1	1
Equine Infectious Anemia Positives	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
External Benchmarks					
Pseudorabies virus quarantines in Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	580	N/A
Pseudorabies virus quarantines in Minnesota	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	N/A
Pseudorabies virus quarantines in Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A
Equine infectious anemia positives in Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Equine infectious anemia positives in Minnesota	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A
Equine infectious anemia positives in Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of inspections of livestock/auction market licensees (a)	N/A	504	4,252	4,252	600
Number of animals tested for all diseases	N/A	50,985	25,258	25,258	25,000
Number of enforcement actions taken	N/A	800	466	466	650
Number of licenses issued	N/A	695	235	235	750
Number of livestock permits issued for entry into Illinois	N/A	N/A	7,660	7,660	9,000
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (thousands)	N/A	$1,339.0	$1,543.3	$1,543.3	$1,574.2
Personnel	N/A	26	18	18	18
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average number of inspections made per inspector	N/A	4,200	4,614	4,614	4,800
Cost of inspections (dollars)	N/A	$47.35	$47.35	$47.35	$51.25

Explanatory Information

Illinois has a low incidence of Pseudorabies virus compared to neighboring states due to the strong support of producers regarding eradication efforts and Illinois' strict importation laws. Illinois has a low incidence of Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) due to the mandatory testing of exhibition horses and of horses that are sold, leased, loaned, or traded. Illinois' EIA law is strict and serves to eliminate infected animals from the State, making Illinois safer for the equine industry.

Footnotes

(a) Each license is inspected for separate requirements, each counted as a separate inspection.

Animal Welfare

Mission Statement: Ensure that pet and livestock owners, pet breeders and pet dealers identify, correct and prevent animal health hazards in order to ensure the humane care and control of animals.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
2. Provide timely issuance of operating licenses.
   a. Reduce the average time to issue operating licenses.
3. Provide timely response to complaints about inhumane care of animals.
   a. Respond quickly to all humane care complaints.
4. Provide professional, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with inspection policies and procedures.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Response of customers surveyed who rate requirements as (1) restrictive to (7) fair	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.6
Response of customers surveyed who rate regulations as (1) unclear and inconsistent to (7) clear and consistent	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.6
Output Indicators					
Number of inspections made by inspectors	N/A	4,770	5,100	5,100	5,000
Number of enforcement actions	N/A	119	350	350	500
Number of complaints of inhumane treatment/care of animals	N/A	N/A	1,423	1,423	1,400
Number of licenses issued (see explanatory information)	N/A	1,970	2,320	2,320	2,500
Number of volunteer humane investigators trained and approved	N/A	77	136	136	136
Investigations by humane investigators	N/A	5,619	6,338	6,338	6,000
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (thousands)	N/A	$996.8	$1,266.5	$1,266.5	$1,291.8
Personnel	N/A	14	15	15	15
Number of field staff	N/A	N/A	9	9	10
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of inspections per inspection (dollars)	N/A	$186.0	$186.0	$186.0	$195.0
Number of inspections per facility per year	N/A	3	3	3	4
External Benchmarks					
Inspections per facility per year in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
Inspections per facility per year in Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
Inspections per facility per year in Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A

Explanatory Information

Illinois has more licensees (pet shops, kennels, catteries, pounds, shelters and guard dog services) than surrounding states while employing about the same number of field staff. Illinois licensees are inspected 2 to 3 times per year while other states typically inspect only 1 to 2 times per year.

Environmental Programs

Mission Statement: License, register and inspect agri-businesses and producers, in order to protect the public and the State's natural resources.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
2. Provide professional, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with inspection policies and procedures.
3. Provide timely and accurate processing of pesticide licenses.
   a. Issue timely and accurate licenses.
4. Provide compliance assistance through enhanced training programs, facility site visits, compliance materials distribution and compliance discussions with licensees.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with compliance assistance.
5. Improve environmental health.
   a. Reduce pesticide misuse.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average response of agri-businesses and producers who rated requirements and policies as (1) extremely unfair to (7) completely fair	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	5.2
Average response of agri-businesses and producers who listed the satisfaction of compliance assistance received as (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	5.7
Average response of agri-businesses and producers who agreed with the statement that inspectors are responsive, consistent, courteous, and prepared based on the scale of (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	5.6
Percentage of enforcement actions overturned by the courts	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage of lawncare and agrichemical sites subject to enforcement action	0.8 %	0.9 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	1.5 %
Output Indicators					
Pesticide misuse investigations conducted (a)	N/A	155	80	150	125
Acres of nursery inspected	38,148	38,300	38,350	33,444	35,000
Nursery dealers licensed	N/A	3,047	3,125	2,869	3,200
Livestock notices of intent to construct	N/A	60	75	41	50
Livestock lagoon registrations approved	N/A	5	5	3	5
Waste management plans certified	N/A	16	20	11	100
Livestock managers certified	N/A	140	1,800	797	500
Pesticide applicators licensed (b)	25,846	21,789	32,330	38,648	36,500
Phytosanitary certificates issued	N/A	5,078	5,128	5,401	5,200
Number of nursery inspections	N/A	N/A	865	865	900
Input Indicators					
Personnel	53	53	58	58	61
Expenditures (thousands)	$3,390.3	$3,371.6	$4,464.4	$4,464.4	$4,553.6
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of inspections per inspector (c)	387	401	356	356	360
Average cost per inspection (dollars)	$350.0	$372.0	$390.0	$390.0	$410.0
Field inspection time per inspection (in hours) (d)	N/A	0.93	1.05	1.05	1.1

Explanatory Information

Within the activity measure of Livestock managers certified, a large difference between "Target" and "Actual" exists for fiscal year 2000. This can be attributed to changes within the agricultural economy over the period and also to the nature of the requirements. Livestock managers must re-certify every three years. The certification program is three years old and at the beginning of the program, many livestock producers became certified even though the regulations did not require it. At the time of re-certification during fiscal year 2000, many chose not to recertify. Within Pesticide licenses issued, a large increase appears to have occurred from fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2000. The 38,648 licenses actually indicates the total number of persons licensed to apply pesticides. Of that number, 26,129 licenses were actually issued during fiscal year 2000. The difference is due to the requirement that all applicators do not have to renew each year. The 38,648 licenses can be used as a direct comparison within the External Benchmark section.

Footnotes

(a) Investigations are dependent upon the complaints received.

(b) All licenses are not re-issued every year.

(c) Includes ag-chem site inspections, lawncare site inspections, livestock program Notice of Intent to Construct inspections, Nursery Dealers and phytosanitary certificate inspections.

(d) Field inspection staff time only.

Fairs and Horseracing

Mission Statement: For the benefit of the people of Illinois and for participating exhibitors and concessionaires, and special event organizers, we provide an attractive and entertaining annual fair that promotes family fun and agriculture awareness and supports local business and optimizes fairgrounds facilities. For the benefit of county fair organizers, we provide funding and consistent program administration. For the benefit of horse breeders and track owners, we provide funding, certification, and racing program opportunities that promote an Illinois-bred industry. For the benefit of special event organizers, so that use of the fairgrounds is maximized, we will promote and contract for the staging of special events.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide a safe, entertaining and educational experience at a reasonable price.
   a. Survey attendees to improve the value and performance of the fair.
   b. Enhance the educational focus of the fair.
2. Provide a good business opportunity for concessionaires.
   a. Maintain the percentage of returning concessionaires at both fairs at 90 percent or better.
3. Provide an appealing event for exhibitors and contestants that enhances agriculture industry awareness and strengthens local tourism industry sales.
   a. Survey exhibitors to improve the value and performance of the fair.
   b. Survey contestants to improve the value and performance of the fair.
   c. Survey attendees.
   d. Improve tourism industry sales.
4. Maximize use of the fairground facilities.
   a. Increase non-fair usage.
5. Timely register eligible horses for racing programs.
   a. Register horses quickly after receipt of application.
6. Provide events sufficient to support a race horse breeding program.
   a. Provide at least 500 thoroughbred events per fiscal year.
   b. Provide at least 2,300 standardbred events per fiscal year.
7. Provide purse and county fair funding.
   a. Provide at least $36 million per fiscal year for purses.
   b. Provide stable financial support for each county fair per fiscal year.
8. Provide facilities that are clean, safe, affordable and available when needed.
   a. Survey customers to gauge and improve customer satisfaction.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average response of fairgoers surveyed at the Illinois State Fair who agree that the fair is educational, entertaining, and a good value based on a scale of (1) disagree to (7) agree	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5
Average response of fairgoers surveyed at the DuQuoin State Fair who agree that the fair is educational, entertaining, and a good value based on a scale of (1) disagree to (7) agree	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5
Average response of Illinois State Fair exhibitors who agree that the fair and grounds is well managed, clean, safe and provides a good opportunity for exhibitors based on a scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5
Average response of Illinois State Fair concessionaires who agree that the fair and grounds is well managed, clean, safe and provides a good opportunity for concessionaires based on a scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5
Average response of DuQuoin State Fair exhibitors who agree that the fair and grounds is well managed, clean, safe and provides a good opportunity for exhibitors based on a scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5
Average response of DuQuoin State Fair concessionaires who agree that the fair and grounds is well managed, clean, safe and provides a good opportunity for concessionaires based on a scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5
State support as percentage of total purses paid at horse races	N/A	17.16 %	12.9 %	12.9 %	12.9 %
State support for awards and premiums as percentage of total county fair awards and premiums paid	N/A	42 %	44.7 %	44.7 %	44.7 %
Percent of return concessionaires at the Illinois State Fair	N/A	90 %	95 %	95 %	95 %

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Fairs and Horseracing (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Output Indicators					
Number of Illinois State Fair concession contracts	N/A	435	425	425	440
Number of DuQuoin State Fair concession contracts	N/A	149	150	150	150
Number of Illinois State Fair attendees	N/A	826,648	1,063,059	1,063,059	1,162,000
Number of DuQuoin State Fair attendees	N/A	400,633	411,749	411,749	393,088
Illinois State Fair revenue generated (thousands)	N/A	$3,224.2	$3,672.8	$3,672.8	$3,637.1
DuQuoin State Fair revenue generated (thousands)	N/A	$939.1	$1,257.7	$1,257.7	$1,173.7
Number of registered thoroughbreds conceived and/or foaled in Illinois	N/A	3,217	2,921	2,921	2,930
Number of registered standardbreds conceived and foaled in Illinois	N/A	3,404	3,249	3,249	3,250
Number of standardbred stakes races and restricted races	N/A	2,500	2,368	2,368	2,370
Number of thoroughbred stakes races and restricted races	N/A	500	543	543	545
Total purses paid (thousands)	N/A	$42,200.0	$43,348.1	$43,348.1	$43,800.0
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (thousands)	N/A	$35,746.4	$39,648.8	$39,648.8	$40,241.7
Personnel	N/A	86	86	86	86
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of inspections per employee (Bureau of County Fairs and Horse Racing)	N/A	579	579	579	580
Number of horses enrolled and registered per employee (Bureau of County Fairs and Horse Racing)	N/A	3,135	3,135	3,135	3,150

Explanatory Information

Fiscal Year 2001 is the first year that customer service survey data will be collected and reported and which pertains to the year 2000 fairs. The results of those surveys will be reported as Fiscal Year 2001 Actual in next year's report. Attendance at the fairs and revenue is influenced significantly by the weather.

Land and Water Resources

Mission Statement: Provide financial and technical assistance to Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts so that they can work with landowners and agricultural producers to conserve and protect Illinois' soil and water resources.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide timely and relevant technical and financial assistance to Soil and Water Conservation Districts.
   a. Increase number of projects approved.
   b. Increase total amount of money expended per year.
2. Provide timely assistance upon receipt of request.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with technical and financial assistance.
3. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with inspection policies and procedures.
4. Provide professional, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with inspection policies and procedures.
5. Mitigate soil loss.
   a. Increase acres of conservation tillage applied statewide.
   b. Increase percent of cropland meeting tolerable ("T") soil loss levels.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average response of customers surveyed who rate technical assistance as timely and relevant based on the scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	5.5
Percent of landowners and agricultural producers requesting financial assistance (sustainable ag. grants), whose project was approved, assisted and completed	N/A	88 %	88 %	49 %	51 %
Percentage of Soil and Water Conservation Districts requesting financial assistance (C2000 expansion grants), whose project was approved, assisted and completed	N/A	55 %	55 %	60 %	63 %
Percentage of farmland converted to non-agricultural use of reviewed projects per year	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
State source cost share for conservation practices	N/A	N/A	$5,000,000.0	$4,250,000.0	$5,250,000.0
Dollars available per acre for conservation practices	N/A	N/A	$0.21	$0.18	$0.22
Average annual soil erosion rate (tons per acre per year)	N/A	N/A	4.1	4.1	4.1
Acres of farmland in conservation tillage	N/A	8,691,483	9,318,698	10,495,297	10,495,297
Percentage of farmland in conservation tillage	N/A	40.8 %	44 %	47.8 %	47.8 %
Cropland meeting tolerable soil loss levels by the year 2000	N/A	19,836,850	20,023,746	20,476,486	20,476,486
Percentage of acres meeting tolerable soil loss levels	N/A	85.7 %	86.5 %	85.7 %	85.7 %
External Benchmarks					
State source cost share in Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,100,000.0	N/A
State source cost share in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	$20,000,000.	N/A
Dollars available per acre in Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0.08	N/A
Dollars available per acre in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1.91	N/A
Average annual soil erosion rate (tons per acre per year) in Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
Average annual soil erosion rate (tons per acre per year) in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/A
Output Indicators					
Expansion (erosion and sediment control) grants requested	N/A	79	81	81	80
Expansion (erosion and sediment control) grants approved	N/A	44	49	49	50
Sustainable agriculture grants requested	N/A	48	74	74	80
Sustainable agriculture grants approved	N/A	42	36	36	41
Conservation practices program projects approved	N/A	1,525	1,875	1,208 (a)	2,100
Streambank stabilization restoration program projects approved	N/A	82	100	106 (b)	120
Number of participants in workshops and courses	N/A	1,323	1,635	1,852	1,700
Number of Farmland Preservation Act compliance reviews of state agency projects	N/A	251	500	461	400

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Land and Water Resources (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	N/A	$13,482.0	$14,593.9	$14,593.9	$14,885.3
Personnel	N/A	16	20	17	20
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average cost per acre to attain compliance with "T" (in dollars) (c)	N/A	$45.68	$49.55	$47.19	$47.19

Explanatory Information

In comparing Illinois' cost-share program dollars per acre ($0.18) with the neighboring states of Missouri and Indiana, Illinois is far below Missouri's $1.91 per acre but higher than Indiana's $.08 per acre. Topography is an important element in soil erosion rates and the resources required to address the problem.

Footnotes

(a) Although FY2000 dollars for the CPP have been allocated to the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, the deadline for project completion is November 30, 2000. The number indicated reflects the projects completed to date. The actual number will be closer to the target.

(b) The actual number of projects completed exceeded the original target as several projects were completed under cost and additional projects were approved.

(c) "T" or "Tolerable" soil loss levels is the Illinois Department of Agriculture's goal.

Galesburg and Centralia Laboratories

Mission Statement: Conduct laboratory tests for agricultural producers, consumers, IDOA bureaus and other jurisdictions in order to detect plant and animal diseases and other human and environmental hazards.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide timely, accurate and high quality results using quality assurance/quality control.
   a. Maintain United States Department of Agriculture and American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostician's yearly accreditation.
   b. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with services and assistance provided.
2. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
3. Provide professional, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with inspection policies and procedures.
4. Mitigate human and animal health and environmental hazards.
   a. Provide meat testing.
   b. Provide municipal water testing.
   c. Provide rabies testing.
   d. Provide diagnostic testing for animal diseases and for other purposes.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
United States Department of Agriculture and American Association of Diagnostician's yearly accreditation	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Response of customers surveyed who rate satisfaction with services as (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	5.9	5.9	6
Output Indicators					
Total tests performed	N/A	802,461	751,300	832,131	830,000
Tests on meat samples	N/A	782	1,237	1,237	1,150
Municipal water tests	N/A	1,753	1,800	1,851	2,000
Rabies tests	N/A	1,361	1,325	1,164	1,000
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (thousands)	N/A	$3,322.9	$3,810.3	$3,810.3	$3,924.6
Personnel	N/A	52	53	53	53
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average cost per test	N/A	$4.56	$4.56	$4.56	$4.65
Number of tests per lab worker	N/A	14,590	14,175	15,983	16,000

Explanatory Information

The laboratories represent two of thirty laboratories throughout the United States and Canada that are accredited by the American Association of Laboratory Diagnosticians. The University of Illinois operates a third accredited lab in Illinois.

Marketing

Mission Statement: For the benefit of the agricultural and food industries by expanding markets for Illinois products, provide consulting, research, marketing assistance and promotional activities.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide opportunities to expand domestic and international markets identified through tours, trade shows and missions.
   a. Generate more trade leads per year.
   b. Host more buyer/seller introductions per year.
   c. Increase the dollar value of sales resulting from marketing efforts.
2. Provide marketing opportunities for alternative and specialty crops.
   a. Increase the number of projects regarding alternative and specialty crops.
   b. Increase the number of Illinois logo sanctioned alternative and specialty crops.
3. Provide relevant information and advice on foreign market penetration.
   a. Survey customers to assess and improve satisfaction with services provided.
4. Facilitate access to federal assistance programs.
   a. Facilitate company access to federal programs.
5. Expand Illinois' agricultural sector.
   a. Improve agricultural export sales.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of trade leads generated from phone/fax inquiries	N/A	5,767	6,000	8,311	6,600
Number of buyer/seller introductions arranged by IDOA staff	N/A	1,307	1,000	4,838	2,000
Value of sales resulting from marketing activities (in millions)	N/A	$61.5	$64.6	$47.5	$52.0
Number of projects regarding alternative and specialty crops	N/A	11	15	28	19
Average response of customers surveyed who rate information and consultation services provided as (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	6	5.8	6
Illinois agriculture export sales (in billions)	N/A	$3.0	$3.0	$3.0	$3.0
Output Indicators					
Number of custom reports and market analyses prepared	N/A	249	300	1,346	1,365
Number of IDOA's own trade shows/missions developed	N/A	19	15	41	17
Number of federal/state trade shows/missions shared	N/A	17	20	26	25
Number of participants in IDOA sponsored state/federal trade shows	N/A	113	100	165	118
Number of participants in IDOA sponsored state/federal missions	N/A	15	20	75	30
Number of industry tours hosted by IDOA	N/A	4	4	9	5
Number of industry tour participants	N/A	119	120	173	125
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	N/A	$2,828.6	$5,427.9	$5,427.9	$5,536.5
Personnel	N/A	38	34	34	34
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per trade lead (dollars)	N/A	$508.00	$488.00	$353.00	$360.00
Program cost as percentage of export sales	N/A	4.8 %	4.5 %	6.2 %	6.2 %

Explanatory Information

Trade leads are rising primarily due to worldwide economic growth and an economic recovery in Asia and the Far East. Additionally, more Illinois companies are turning to the IDOA first for answers or for specific market information. It often takes two to three years of increased trade leads before increased sales result. The indicators demonstrate this lag effect as trade leads are, at this time, increasing while sales are not. Illinois is ranked 6th among states for total export sales with nearly $32 billion exported in 1999. Twenty-five percent of Illinois exports are generated from the food and agriculture sector. Illinois is the 2nd largest producer of corn and soybeans in the nation. Agricultural exports help boost farm prices and income, while supporting 47,100 jobs in Illinois both on and off the farm in food processing, storage and transportation. The state's reliance on agriculture exports continues to rise and in the last ten years has increased by 6%.

Meat Inspection

Mission Statement: Inspect meat and poultry slaughter and processing operations in order to protect public health and ensure consumer confidence in Illinois meat products.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide safe and high quality meat products in Illinois by ensuring a regulatory compliant meat and poultry slaughter and processing industry.
   a. Reduce the percentage of actionable findings.
   b. Increase the percent of sites rated compliant.
2. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
3. Provide professional, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures and improve performance.
4. Provide a dispute resolution and appeals process that is efficient, consistent and fair.
   a. Survey customers to assess and improve the dispute resolution process.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Response of customers surveyed who rate their satisfaction with requirements, policies, and procedures based on the scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.8
Response of customers surveyed who rate their satisfaction with inspections based on the scale of (1) not at all satisfied to (7) extremely satisfied	N/A	N/A	4.1	4.1	4.4
Actionable findings (economic and microbiological) as a percentage of all tests taken from state licensed plants	N/A	0.47 %	0.5 %	0.28 %	0.5 %
Percentage of meat and poultry operations initially rated compliant with standards	96.8 %	98 %	98 %	98 %	98 %
Total number of instances of non-compliance found	1,126	479	400	1,424	1,300
Percent of instances of non-compliance found for the period 1/25/00 through 7/2/00	N/A	N/A	1.02 %	1.02 %	N/A
External Benchmarks					
Percent of instances of non-compliance for the period of 1/25/00 through 7/2/00 in Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5 %	N/A
Percent of instances of non-compliance for the period of 1/25/00 through 7/2/00 in Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of planned/random compliance reviews	1,400	1,500	1,600	2,701	4,000
Number of tasks/procedures performed for the period of 1/25/00 through 7/2/00	N/A	N/A	63,538	63,538	N/A
Number of enforcement actions taken, (warning letters and hearings)	N/A	41	276	276	500
Livestock inspected (head)	N/A	904,288	896,754	896,754	896,754
Livestock inspected (millions of pounds)	N/A	267.6	250.4	250.4	250.4
Number of inspected plants (licensees)	330	330	284	284	160
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (thousands)	$6,510.7	$6,606.0	$7,323.1	$7,323.1	$7,640.2
Personnel	141	141	140	140	140
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average cost per inspection (dollars)	N/A	$692.9	$692.9	$692.9	$715.6
Average cost per plant (dollars)	$19,729.0	$20,018.0	$19,729.0	$19,729.0	$20,235.0
Number of tasks/procedures performed per inspector	N/A	4,107	7,720	7,720	7,500

Explanatory Information

The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point system counts inspection procedures differently than the prior system, which accounts for the large, single-year shift in total procedures performed, and procedures per inspector between fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The decrease in number and pounds of livestock slaughtered and inspected can largely be attributed to the drop in hog numbers statewide after the industry suffered historic, record low prices in fiscal year 1999.

Warehouses

Mission Statement: Inspect the operations of grain dealers and warehouse operations, manage the Illinois Grain Insurance Fund and administer the Grain Code and the Personal Property Warehouse Acts, in order to protect the property of grain producers and residents of Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Issue licenses in a timely manner for correct applications.
   a. Issue licenses to all qualified applicants and provide necessary assistance to those who initially fail to meet specific requirements.
   b. Review all applications and issue licenses in a timely manner.
2. Provide comprehensive, consistent and clear requirements, policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with policies and procedures.
3. Provide professional, consistent, efficient and fair implementation of requirements and examination policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with procedures at the conclusion of every examination.
   b. Reduce number of serious complaints about the examination service.
4. Provide dispute resolution and appeals process that is efficient, consistent and fair.
   a. Survey customers to assess and improve the dispute resolution process.
5. Ensure Illinois farmers and other citizens are protected from failures.
   a. Protect all farmers doing business with licensed grain elevator operations.
   b. Minimize Illinois Grain Insurance Fund payouts.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average response of customers surveyed who rate requirements, policies, and procedures as (1) extremely restrictive to (7) not at all restrictive	N/A	N/A	5.2	5.2	5.5
Average response of customers surveyed who rate inspection procedures as (1) not at all consistent to (7) extremely consistent	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.9
Percent of grain dealers and warehouse sites rated compliant	N/A	75 %	98.4 %	98.4 %	98 %
Percent of corrective actions implemented	N/A	90 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
External Benchmarks					
Percent of grain dealers and warehouse sites rated compliant in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	82 %	N/A
Percent of grain dealers and warehouse sites rated compliant in Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	95 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of grain examinations	N/A	822	941	941	950
Number of personal property examinations	N/A	712	677	677	677
Number of grain licenses issued	N/A	1,201	1,209	1,209	1,209
Number of personal property licenses issued	N/A	705	675	675	675
Number of grain enforcement actions	N/A	16	26	26	25
Number of personal property enforcement actions	N/A	N/A	7	7	5
Percentage of Illinois Grain Insurance Fund balance paid for elevator failures	N/A	0 %	0.45 %	0.45 %	2 %
Percentage of complaints about examinations	N/A	4 %	1 %	1 %	2 %
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	N/A	$1,957.8	$2,200.0	$2,200.0	$2,300.0
Personnel	N/A	37	37	37	38
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of inspection and licensing activity (dollars)	N/A	$540.00	$402.11	$402.11	$417.82
Grain inspections per examiner	N/A	33	34.9	34.9	34.3
Personal property inspections per examiner	N/A	23	24.1	24.1	24.1
Average time in hours to complete field examinations	N/A	37.1	37.1	37.1	38
External Benchmarks					
Average time in hours to complete examination in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A
Average time in hours to complete examination in Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	N/A
Grain inspections per examiner in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A
Grain inspections per examiner in Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A
Personal property inspections per examiner in Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A

Explanatory Information

Illinois has over 1 billion bushels of State licensed grain storage space - the highest amount of any state. Currently, there are 467 companies licensed to buy and/or store grain in Illinois at 1,200 different locations. Variations in the scope of examinations among states contribute to the variance in time spent to complete examinations as well as the number of inspections per examiner.

Weights & Measures

Mission Statement: In order to ensure fair and equitable trade practices by the business community with Illinois consumers, inspect and test all measuring devices used in commercial transactions, and administer other related statutes.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide timely and accurate inspections.
   a. Complete inspections in a timely manner.
   b. Reduce the number of challenges of inspection reports.
2. Assure that an appropriate and certified device is being used.
   a. Inspect at least 95% of all known devices each year.
   b. Reduce instances of inappropriate activity/device used.
3. Provide comprehensive, consistent, and fair inspections that follow the Department's policies and procedures.
   a. Survey customers to assess satisfaction with inspection policies and procedures.
4. Ensure public confidence in system integrity.
   a. Survey customers to improve integrity of commerical measurement.
   b. Reduce the number of complaints about accuracy.
5. Provide accurate measuring devices.
   a. Increase the overall percent of devices that measure accurately.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average time (in minutes) to complete inspections	N/A	38	38	38	38
Number of challenges to inspection reports	N/A	96	100	0	0
Percent of instances where inappropriate device is used	N/A	5.3 %	5.6 %	5 %	5 %
Average response of customers surveyed who rate requirements, policies, and procedures as (1) extremely restrictive to (7) not at all restrictive	N/A	N/A	5.2	5.2	5.5
Average response of customers surveyed who rate inspection procedures as (1) not at all efficient to (7) extremely efficient	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	6
Number of citizen complaints about accuracy	N/A	179	200	187	200
Percent of devices that measure accurately	N/A	94.7 %	94.4 %	95.5 %	95 %
External Benchmarks					
Percent of devices that measure accurately in Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.5 %	N/A
Percent of devices that measure accurately in Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	92.7 %	N/A
Percent of devices that measure accurately in Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.2 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Devices inspected (a)	N/A	103,433	117,313	109,324	110,000
Number of re-inspections	N/A	3,000	3,054	3,054	3,000
Egg inspections	N/A	N/A	5,000	5,000	5,000
Enforcement actions	N/A	6,161	6,200	5,446	5,500
Device/Egg licenses issued	N/A	2,355	2,355	2,355	2,400
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	N/A	$3,804.1	$4,071.7	$3,813.1	$3,889.4
Personnel	N/A	50	54	54	57
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per inspection (dollars)	N/A	$30.23	$31.10	$33.93	$36.00

Explanatory Information

The bureau inspects and tests all types of commercially-used devices annually. Scales tested include grocery store point of sale and other counter scales, aluminum cans, vehicle, livestock, railroad track, grain hopper, belt conveyor, and bituminous plant scales. Meters tested include gas pump, vehicle tank, grain moisture, LP Gas, and loading rack meters at petroleum terminals. Prepackaged commodities such as store packaged meat and delicatessen items and standard weight products such as boxed cereal and flour are check-weighed to ensure accurate net weight declarations are maintained.

Footnotes

(a) Does not include egg inspections, metrology lab or motor fuel sampling

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Mission and Organization

The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA) is the lead state agency responsible for improving the competitiveness of Illinois in the global economy resulting in growing, prosperous industries, high quality jobs and world-class communities.

DCCA provides information, assistance and advocacy to facilitate and advance the economic development process in partnership with Illinois' communities, businesses, and its network of public and private service providers.

DCCA directs its strategic resources toward Illinois' businesses and communities. These two areas are the DCCA "points of engagement" that serve as key drivers of the Illinois economy. The business sector provides income for families, individuals and local governments and Illinois communities provide businesses and families the physical and social amenities necessary for a high quality of life.

Discussion of Indicators

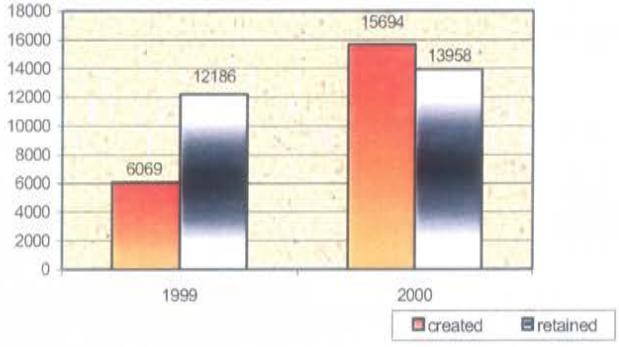
Business Development

The performance indicators for the Business Development program are driven by the fundamental goals of helping existing businesses stay and grow in Illinois, attracting new businesses to the State and providing capital to new and expanding businesses.

In fiscal year 2000, the Market Development Division staff provided more than 2,000 technical assistance consultations to businesses, responded to 271 requests for sites and building information and handled 826 business requests for information. These efforts resulted in almost 30,000 jobs created and retained and nearly $2 billion of investment by medium and large businesses expanding or locating in Illinois through direct intervention by DCCA.

As a result of technical assistance provided through the Small Business Development Center Network (SBDCs and PTACs) during fiscal year 2000, 211 small businesses were expanded and 265 businesses started. Additionally, the SBDC Network helped small businesses secure over $80 million in business financing and secure more than $276 million in government contracts. These small businesses created and retained more than 8,500 jobs.

Market Development Division Jobs Created and Retained 1999 v. 2000



Community Development

DCCA's Bureau of Community Development works to improve the physical and social infrastructure in Illinois communities by providing financing assistance, technical assistance and supporting programs which encourage and support community betterment. This was accomplished in fiscal year 2000 through the administration and success of the following programs.

The Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP) awarded 168 grants to units of local government demonstrating a health and safety issue, and as a result, 108,274 residents received improved water and sewer service at an average cost of $205 per person. The CDAP Housing Rehabilitation Program and the Illinois Home Weatherization Program (IHWAP) brought 6,665 homes up to Section 8 standards and provided a better quality of life for low-income families.

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which helps qualified residents pay a portion of winter energy costs and provides households with new or upgraded heating systems, provided utility assistance to 240,348 residents and repaired or replaced 2,259 heating systems.

DCCA's Office of Local Government conducted 42 technical assistance projects to assist local governments with efficiently managing their water and sewer systems.

Energy Conservation

Through the Energy Conservation program, DCCA makes funding available to promote energy efficiency in Illinois homes, industries and businesses through a variety of educational, technical and demonstration programs.

In fiscal year 2000, the Energy Efficient Affordable Housing Program provided 13 grants and technical assistance to not-for-profit developers to finance the incremental costs of energy efficiency improvements in new and rehabilitation housing developments. This program resulted in the rehabilitation of 300 housing units with drastically reduced utility costs.

Through the Industrial Energy Efficiency Demonstration Grants Program funds are made available to promote energy efficiency and demonstrate new or innovative technology to specified industrial sectors in the State. In fiscal year 2000, project grants managed under this program saved $2.6 million in energy costs for participating industrial sectors. The results of these demonstrations are compiled into reports and training materials for the entire sector.

Film Office

The mission of the Illinois Film Office is to promote Illinois as a center for film, television, cable, commercials and multimedia in order to increase the number of productions filmed in Illinois. During fiscal year 2000, the film office provided information and services to 268 feature film and/or television projects. Fifty-five of those projects were actually shot in Illinois injecting $113.0 million into the Illinois economy and creating 17,890 part-time jobs for Illinois workers.

International Trade

Fiscal year 2000 was an exciting year for the Illinois Trade Office (ITO). DCCA was provided the resources to open two new regional Foreign Trade Offices in Toronto, Canada and Johannesburg, South Africa.

The ITO assisted in creating 1,374 jobs in Illinois as a result of 37 new companies exporting to foreign markets and eighteen foreign companies choosing to locate a facility in Illinois creating Illinois jobs and further expanding the state's export base.

Recycling and Waste Management

DCCA's Division of Recycling and Waste Management is responsible for supporting Illinois' recycling industry and promoting the diversion of municipal solid waste from landfills. During fiscal year 2000, DCCA awarded 12 grants to Illinois manufacturers to assist them in improving their manufacturing processes by increasing or introducing the use of recycled commodities as a feedstock. Another 25 grants were made available to local recycling programs and operators of recycling centers in an effort to increase the amount of waste diverted from landfills for reuse. Efforts to divert used tires to alternative uses were successful during fiscal year 2000. DCCA provided $1,543,916 in matching grants to local organizations resulting in a total of $3,087,832 being invested to construct or improve running track surfaces using recycled tires.

Technology and Industrial Competitiveness (TIC)

The TIC program helps Illinois' businesses react to, and grow in, a changing economy. In fiscal year 2000, DCCA enjoyed success in four goal areas: (1) the Industrial Training Program (ITP) funded training for 31% more workers (over 75,000 new or existing Illinois workers) than two years ago; (2) staff and grantees trained over 2,000 workers in successful labor-management relations strategies; (3) the Technology Challenge Grant (TCG) program, designed to help Illinois' universities, research labs and businesses to develop and commercialize new technologies, funded eight projects that were competitively selected; and (4) the Manufacturing Extension Partnership of Illinois (MEPI) provided consultation services to over 1,300 manufacturers, either through workshop services (one-to-many) or firm-specific services (one-on-one). Services include help in upgrading information technology capabilities (including the move to e-commerce), quality and process improvement and growth management services.

Coal Development & Marketing

The Office of Coal Development and Marketing (OCDM) is dedicated to expanding existing markets and developing new markets for Illinois' extensive coal resources.

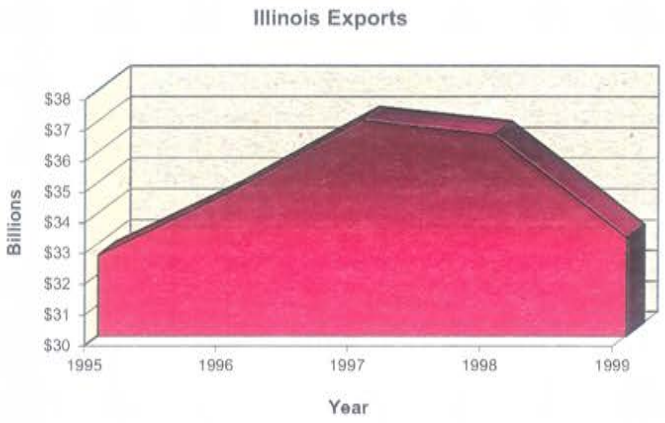
In fiscal year 2000, OCDM awarded 27 grants to support coal infrastructure projects. These grants leveraged more than $72.3 million of private and other public investment in coal industry infrastructure improvements and expansions across Illinois. In a continuing effort to make it easier to burn Illinois coal, OCDM awarded and managed 17 clean coal technology laboratory and field research projects. Construction of a flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system, or "scrubber," at Springfield's City Water Light and Power (CWLP) exemplifies the nature of these projects which in total leveraged $2.3 million of private and other public investment during fiscal year 2000.

Tourism

The Illinois Bureau of Tourism promotes Illinois as a travel destination for domestic travelers. The Bureau accomplishes this through promotion and advertising of tourism attractions and events, development and enhancement of tourism attractions, and local collaborative partnerships. The following are some highlights of the success in fiscal year 2000.

Total dollars leveraged as a result of tourism related grant projects increased 4% over fiscal year 1999 to a total of $23.7 million, and the number of grants awarded increased 9%.

Customer inquiries surged in fiscal year 2000, with a total of 1.20 million inquiries on the web, phone and by mail. Web user sessions reached a peak of more than 900,000 for the fiscal year and it is clearly becoming a "first stop" for our customers. Nearly 13,000 hotel reservations were made at our tourism information centers, which represents a fairly steady growth experience.



Business Development

Mission Statement: To assist existing businesses and businesses new to Illinois to be competitive in the global economy by providing advocacy, business assistance, training and access to information and financial resources in support of business-to-business linkages and market expansion.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To retain current producers and suppliers in Illinois.
   a. Increase by 4% the number of jobs retained by businesses (exclusive of small businesses) through the efforts of the Market Development staff by 6/30/00.
   b. Increase by 32% the number of jobs retained by small businesses assisted through the Small Business Development Center Network by 6/30/00.
2. To expand and attract producers and suppliers in Illinois.
   a. Increase by 70% the number of jobs created by businesses (exclusive of small businesses) through the efforts of the Market Development staff by 6/30/00.
   b. Increase by 8% the number of jobs created by small businesses assisted through the Small Business Development Center Network by 6/30/00.
3. Provide access to capital (state and private sector financing) for business growth and expansion.
   a. Maintain the FY '99 amount of capital accessed and financing secured for small businesses in Illinois through the Small Business Development Center Network by 6/30/00.
   b. Increase by 19% the amount of public and private financing investment for new and expanding businesses through the efforts of the Market Development staff by 6/30/00.
   c. Maintain at 90% the number of First Stop business information clients responding to a customer survey indicating time or dollar savings resulting from assistance provided by 6/30/00.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Jobs Created through Market Development Division (MDD)	11,075	6,069	10,350	15,694	16,478
Jobs Retained through MDD	19,010	12,186	12,650	13,958	14,396
Private Investment Stimulated (millions)	$1,657.0	$1,176.0	$1,400.0	$1,900.0	$2,000.0
Public Investment (millions) (a)	$107.0	$29.0	$49.0	$65.0	$69.0
Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC) Contracts Secured (millions)	$241.2	$286.8	$250.0	$276.3	$300.0
PTAC Jobs Created/Retained	2,602	1,752	2,100	1,843	2,100
Small Business Development Center (SBDC) Business Expansions Assisted	286	303	310	211	300
SBDC Capital Accessed (millions)	$54.0	$86.5	$87.0	$80.7	$94.0
SBDC Jobs Created/Retained	5,074	4,842	6,000	6,707	7,500
SBDC New Businesses Started	438	356	365	265	300
Percent of Businesses Assisted by First Stop Which Reported Time/Dollar Savings	93 %	87 %	90 %	94 %	95 %
Output Indicators					
Technical Assistance Consultations	5,271	2,906	1,500	2,023	2,124
Sites and Buildings Inquiries	631	483	485	271	400
Info Inquiries Handled (business requests)	1,556	887	900	826	867
Business Retentions Assisted	14	4	20	46	48
Business Expansions Assisted	51	28	55	52	55
Qualified Prospects Locating in Illinois (b)	155	76	30	29	30
SBDC Number of Clients Trained	13,573	13,108	14,000	14,086	15,500
PTAC Businesses (Clients) Counseled	1,174	1,189	1,200	1,232	1,500
SBDC Businesses (Clients) Counseled	8,995	8,981	9,750	9,791	11,000
Environmental Asst. Inquiries Handled	3,249	5,590	7,000	14,850	15,250
First Stop Inquiries Handled	11,442	11,628	14,000	15,677	17,200
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$21,476.3	$24,366.2	$29,348.3	$24,318.2	$36,535.2
Headcount	136	135.5	119.3	104	128.4
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Win Rate (Conversion Ratio) (c)	31 %	17 %	45 %	46 %	48 %
Private Investment Leveraged for Each Dollar of Public Investment	$15.0	$41.0	$29.0	$29.0	$31.0

Explanatory Information

For FY2000 the Business Development Program reflects information presented in the FY1999 SEA report under Market Development and Small Business Network Programs.

Footnotes

(a) Public Investment: the sum of all public funds invested in business retention, expansion and attraction projects.

(b) "Qualified Prospects Locating in Illinois" in 1998 & 1999 included all successful projects; in 2000, only new locations in Illinois were included in the data.

(c) Win Rate: The ratio of projects worked to projects locating a facility in Illinois.

Coal Development and Marketing

Mission Statement: To preserve and strengthen the Illinois coal production and related industries by providing infrastructure support, coal education programs, technical and financial support for basic research and development, and commercial-scale demonstration of promising coal utilization technologies.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To preserve and strengthen coal production and related industries in Illinois.
   a. To leverage $76.3 million in private investment in coal industry infrastructure by June 30, 2000.
   b. To leverage $19.8 million in private/local government investment in clean coal technologies by June 30, 2000.
   c. To annually provide 100 more students and teachers a new understanding of one of Illinois' most valuable natural resources by June 30, 2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Infrastructure Private and Public Dollars Leveraged (millions)	$30.8	$84.6	$76.3	$72.3	$60.0
Demonstration Private and Public Dollars Leveraged (millions)	$13.0	$3.3	$19.8	$19.8	$98.7
Research & Development Dollars Leveraged (millions)	$2.8	$2.9	$2.3	$2.3	$1.7
Number of Teachers and Students Educated and Made Aware of the Economic and Technological Importance of Coal	1,600	1,728	2,696	2,696	3,363
Illinois Coal Production Rank Nationally	5	7	7	7	6
Illinois Percentage of Total US Production	4.08 %	3.56 %	3.67 %	3.7 %	4 %
Output Indicators					
Infrastructure Grants Issued (a)	24	46	28	27	35
Demonstration Grants Issued (b)	4	2	1	1	2
Coal Calendar Contest Entries Solicited (c)	1,500	1,600	1,900	1,900	2,000
Educational Materials Supplied	7,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	45,000
Research & Development Institutions Funded	9	8	7	7	8
Research and Development Grants Issued	24	17	18	18	5
Educational Workshops Presented	2	2	3	3	3
Classroom Presentations	0	0	3	3	4
Demonstration Projects Completed	1	2	2	2	2
Research and Development Projects Completed	23	17	18	17	22
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$12,304.9	$17,476.0	$21,130.2	$21,067.3	$28,585.1
Headcount	12	11	16.2	13	17
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Infrastructure Funds Ratio, Public/Private	3.93	7.18	4	6.23	4
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Infrastructure Grants are designed to stimulate investment in those industries involved in coal production, transportation and utilization. Projects awarded include coal preparation plants, roads, widening conveyor belts, and river docking improvements.

(b) Demonstration projects are conducted to prove the commercial viability and applicability of a researched coal technology.

(c) The Coal Calender Contest entries are annually submitted by school children which promotes awareness and education regarding Illinois coal.

Community Development

Mission Statement: To improve the physical and social infrastructure in Illinois communities by providing financing assistance, technical assistance and supporting programs which encourage and support community betterment.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Improve the physical infrastructure within local communities.
   a. Improve the water and sewer service for a minimum of 80,000 residents in local communities demonstrating health and safety issues by June 30, 2000.
2. Improve the social infrastructure within local communities.
   a. Improve the quality of life for a minimum of 50,000 homeless and very low-income families through the Homeless Shelter program by June 30, 2000.
   b. Provide 41% (301,951) of the low income population with some form of basic health and safety and other stabilization needs by June 30, 2000.
   c. To encourage volunteerism in local communities and to assist them in meeting their community development needs, applications will be sought from 105 communities with a goal of 65 being selected to receive a site visit by June 30, 2000.
3. Improve the capacity of local communities to meet their community and economic development objectives.
   a. Maintain the the number of communities (29) the Competitive Communities Initiatives Program (CCI) services by June 30, 2000.
   b. Maintain the number of communities (54) the Main Street Program services by June 30, 2000.
   c. Increase the capacity of local communities to improve competitiveness for grant funds by holding four workshops by June 30, 2000.
   d. Maintain the number of local government financial assistance projects completed (42) by June 30, 2000.
   e. Maintain the number of local government official training workshops completed (41) by June 30, 2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Reduction in Average Winter Energy Burden - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) (a)	40 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %
Reduction in Average Energy Consumption Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP)	24 %	24 %	24 %	24 %	24 %
Homes Rehabilitated - Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP)	484	472	465	465	363
Jobs Created - Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	171	217	174	174	180
Dollar Increase in Water and Sewer User Charges as a Result of Utility Rate Studies Conducted - Local Government Management (LGM)	N/A	N/A	$725,000.0	$725,000.0	$725,000.0
Output Indicators					
Applications Reviewed - CDAP	443	386	325	338	325
Grants Awarded - CDAP	192	185	150	168	150
Businesses Assisted - CDAP	25	22	12	11	17
Persons Served By Improved Water and Sewer Service - CDAP	120,794	89,459	80,000	108,274	80,000
Homeless Clients Served - Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)	60,000	55,000	50,000	56,372	55,000
Applications Reviewed - Governor's Hometown Awards (GHTA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	115	115
Site Visits Conducted - GHTA	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	75
Applications Taken - LIHEAP	244,993	260,996	275,000	278,743	280,000
Households Receiving Cash/Vendor Payments - LIHEAP	210,303	227,296	244,000	240,000	250,000
Households Reconnected (Emergency Service Payments) - LIHEAP	16,898	14,074	17,000	18,439	15,000
Households Assisted - LIHEAP (Unduplicated Count)	210,303	227,468	249,000	240,348	240,000
Households Heating Systems Repaired/Replaced - LIHEAP	777	1,957	2,000	2,259	2,200
Units Weatherized - IHWAP	5,230	5,878	6,000	6,200	6,300
Communities Moved to Next Stage of Development- Competitive Communities Initiative (CCI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	12
Businesses Assisted By Workshops - Main Street	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	48
Local Government Financial Technical Assistance Projects	18	42	42	42	28
Local Government Workshops	25	43	41	41	40

Continued on Next Page

Community Development (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$231,580.8	$283,050.8	$277,733.8	$275,189.4	$275,533.8
Headcount	107.5	108.5	128.1	123	136.2
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average Benefit Per Household - LIHEAP	$283.0	$379.0	$375.0	$416.0	$400.0
Average Cost Per Household - LIHEAP	$338.0	$462.0	$460.0	$470.0	$445.0
Average Benefit Per Household - IHWAP	$3,007.0	$3,509.0	$3,602.0	$3,430.0	$3,587.0
Average Cost Per Household - IHWAP	$3,217.0	$3,754.0	$3,855.0	$3,815.0	$3,855.0
Cost Per Job Created - CSBG	$11,228.0	$14,746.0	$15,000.0	$14,717.0	$15,000.0
Average Cost Per Person To Improve Water/Sewer Service - CDAP	$188.0	$273.0	$250.0	$205.0	$250.0
Average Cost Per House To Rehabilitate To Section 8 Standards - CDAP	$14,462.0	$14,830.0	$15,053.0	$18,382.0	$24,000.0
External Benchmarks					
Continue to Be One Of The Top States In Nation With Excellent CDBG Spending Rate (b)	15	8	5	4	4
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Winter Energy Burden refers to the cost of home heating.

(b) This is a federal ranking - Illinois is 4th out of the 50 states.

Film

Mission Statement: To promote Illinois as a center for film, television, commercials, cable and multimedia in order to increase the number of productions filmed in Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Increase the number of productions filmed in Illinois by promoting Illinois as a center for feature film, television, commercial, cable and multimedia productions.
   a. Maintain a film conversion rate (Ratio of projects provided assistance by agency staff to productions filmed in Illinois) of 20% for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000.
   b. Maintain the number of local temporary jobs created by film and television productions at a 10-year average of 19,000 per year.
   c. Maintain cash expenditures from film and television productions at a 10-year average of $83 million per year.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
Feature Film/TV Projects Filmed in Illinois	62	51	50	55	50
Local Temporary Jobs Created	17,714	18,736	19,000	17,890	18,378
Actual Cash Expenditures by Productions (Millions).	$93.0	$128.0	$90.0	$113.0	$83.0
Output Indicators					
Feature Film/TV Projects Worked On	292	263	300	268	320
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$566.5	$646.1	$1,086.7	$1,162.6	$1,178.8
Headcount	11	11	10.8	11	11.4
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Film Conversion Rate (projects worked/projects filmed)	21.2 %	19.4 %	20 %	20.4 %	20 %
Explanatory Information					

Energy Conservation

Mission Statement: To provide objective information and technical assistance on energy efficiency and renewable resource technologies to residents, businesses, institutions and industries of Illinois to encourage the cost-effective use of Illinois' indigenous and imported energy resources.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To encourage the efficient and cost-effective use of Illinois' energy resources through research, technology demonstration and education.
   a. Increase from $1M to $1.2M the direct energy savings resulting from residential energy efficiency programs by June 30, 2000.
   b. Maintain at a minimum $2.1M during FY2000 the savings resulting from contractor performance and compliance (with utility cost savings guarantees) through the administration of the Energy Performance Contracting Program.
   c. Increase from $2.4M to $2.6M the amount of annual energy savings produced from commercial, institutional, and industrial energy efficiency demonstration projects by June 30, 2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Dollar Savings of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Clients (millions)	$2.4	$2.4	$2.6	$2.6	$2.6
Dollar Savings of Residential Clients (millions)	$.4	$1.0	$1.4	$1.4	$2.1
Dollar Savings Resulting from US Department of Energy Contracting Program (USDOE) (millions)	$2.1	$2.1	$2.1	$2.1	$2.1
Number of Competitive Energy Educational Awards Won by Illinois ILEED Schools (a)	N/A	3	3	4	4
Affordable Housing Units Retrofitted	140	200	300	325	350
External Benchmarks					
Percent of USDOE Discretionary Funding for Energy Efficiency Awarded to Illinois' Energy Office	N/A	N/A	6 %	6.5 %	6 %
Output Indicators					
Affordable Housing Grants Offered (b)	8	11	15	13	18
Residential Households Receiving Subsidized Energy Efficient Products	N/A	N/A	13,000	13,000	17,000
Institutional Conservation Program Applicants Recruited and Evaluated	50	30	30	30	40
Alternative Energy Projects Funded	N/A	N/A	10	14	15
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$7,583.8	$6,635.2	$14,221.6	$12,757.2	$16,511.6
Headcount	34.5	38	53.1	38	56
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Produce a Rate of Return of at Least 40% on the Investment in Energy Efficiency for the Affordable Housing Program (c)	40 %	40 %	40 %	42 %	40 %
Produce a Rate of Return of at Least 30% on Direct Agency Investments in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Energy Efficiency Projects (c)	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) The US Department of Energy (USDOE) annually conducts a competition for schools engaged in energy education programs and on average, Illinois wins 30% of the awards. In Illinois, this program is called Illinois Energy Education and Development (ILEED).

(b) Affordable Housing Grants are awarded to not-for-profit developers who build and rehabilitate low-to-moderate income housing.

(c) Rate of Return: For each dollar the department invests, a percentage is returned to the client in energy savings.

International Trade

Mission Statement: Create Illinois jobs and commerce through international business, international tourism and foreign direct investment.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To expand the sales volume of Illinois products in overseas markets.
   a. Increase the number of client companies satisfied by trade show experience by 1% by 6/30/00.
   b. Create 1,800 additional Illinois jobs as a result of overseas sales by 6/30/00.
   c. Assist 200 client companies (small and medium-sized Illinois companies) to export their products by 06/30/00.
2. To expand employment opportunities in the state through foreign direct investment.
   a. Increase by 1.0 % the number of foreign companies locating in Illinois by 6/30/00.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Survey Satisfaction Rate (Percent Satisfied) (a)	94 %	96 %	94 %	95 %	96 %
Number of Jobs Created	N/A	N/A	1,800	1,374	1,800
Number of Client Companies That Start Exporting	N/A	N/A	200	37	200
Number of Foreign Companies Locating in Illinois	N/A	N/A	21	18	21
International Travel Expenditures (millions)	N/A	$1,662.0	$1,745.0	N/A (b)	$1,797.0
Output Indicators					
Companies Assisted	1,270	1,564	1,600	1,532	1,650
Foreign Offices Maintained	6	6	6	6	8
Trade Leads Generated	9,382	7,684	1,100	1,840	1,950
Trade Leads Followed-up	N/A	N/A	1,700	1,731	1,843
Surveys Collected	N/A	N/A	400	403	470
International Arrivals Visiting Illinois (millions)	N/A	1.8	1.9	N/A (b)	2
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$3,053.5	$3,204.4	$9,655.6	$9,867.0	$21,757.7
Headcount	17.5	19.5	29	30	33.3
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Measures the satisfaction rate of client companies attending trade shows and whether the clients found DCCA's assistance and the trade show beneficial.

(b) Calendar Year 2000 data for International Travel Expenditures and International Arrivals Visiting Illinois will not be available until 2001.

Illinois FIRST

Mission Statement: To enhance the quality of life for the citizens of Illinois communities.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To enhance the quality of life for Illinois citizens by improving the social and physical infrastructure in Illinois communities.
   a. To obligate 89% of signed grant agreements, properly executed by the grantees, within 10 working days of receipt.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of Signed Grant Agreements Obligated	N/A	N/A	94 %	99 %	94 %
Output Indicators					
Percent of Grant Agreements Obligated Within 10 Working Days of Receipt From Grantee Properly Executed by Grantee	N/A	N/A	100 %	75 %	89 %
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	N/A	N/A	$144,859.7	$144,260.3	$57,305.7
Headcount	N/A	N/A	13.5	13	14.2
Explanatory Information					

Job Training Partnership Act

Mission Statement: To develop a skilled and adaptive laborforce.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To assist disadvantaged youths and adults to enter the workforce.
   a. Youths and adults completing training programs will enter employment in the workforce at a rate which is equal to or greater than that required by State standards imposed by the U.S. Department of Labor.
   b. Adults will obtain employment which pays wages that on average are equal to or greater than that required by State standards imposed by the U.S. Department of Labor.
   c. TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) recipients will participate in activities leading to employment at rates which are equal to or greater than those which are required by State standards imposed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
2. To assist Dislocated Workers to reenter the workforce.
   a. TANF recipients will participate in activities leading to employment at rates which are equal to or greater than those which are required by State standards imposed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Total Number of Adult Terminees Employed at Follow-up (a)	3,973	4,311	2,862	4,147	N/A
Total Value of Adult Weekly Earnings at Follow-up (a)	$1,278,984.0	$1,461,429.0	$852,876.0	$1,480,479.0	N/A
Total Number of Adult Welfare Terminees Employed at Follow-up (a)	1,353	1,705	1,002	1,045	N/A
Total Value of Adult Welfare Weekly Earnings at Follow-up (a)	$405,900.0	$511,500.0	$267,534.0	$326,040.0	N/A
Total Number of Youth Recieving Employability Enhancement	1,222	986	800	1,011	N/A
Total Number of Youth Employed at Program Completion	1,457	1,038	902	1,142	N/A
Total Number of Terminated Dislocated Workers Who Entered Employment	6,479	5,861	4,891	6,761	N/A
Output Indicators					
Total Number of Adult Participants	12,113	10,960	10,500	10,158	N/A
Total Number of Adult Welfare Participants	4,598	3,778	3,600	2,446	N/A
Total Number of Dislocated Worker Participants	20,920	17,958	15,000	14,745	N/A
Total Number of Youth Participants	4,601	3,755	3,600	11,581	N/A
Total Number of Adult Welfare Terminees	2,158	2,580	2,300	1,606	N/A
Total Number of Adult Terminees	5,991	6,350	5,300	6,400	N/A
Total Number of Youth Terminees	2,969	2,106	2,000	2,068	N/A
Total Number of Dislocated Worker Terminees	8,026	7,366	6,700	8,013	N/A
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$132,126.4	$114,122.7	$122,975.9	$121,667.5	N/A (b)
Headcount	79	78	89.6	87	N/A (b)
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Adult Average Weekly Earnings at Follow-up (a)	$322.0	$339.0	$298.0	$357.0	N/A
Adult Welfare Average Weekly Earnings at Follow-up (a)	$300.0	$300.0	$267.0	$312.0	N/A
Dislocated Worker Average Hourly Wage at Placement	$11.0	$12.1	$11.2	$12.3	N/A
Adult Employment Rate at Follow-up (a)	66.3 %	67.9 %	54 %	64.8 %	N/A
Adult Welfare Employment Rate at Follow-up (a)	62.7 %	66.2 %	43.6 %	65.1 %	N/A
Youth Entered Employment Rate	57.8 %	56.8 %	45.1 %	59.3 %	N/A
Dislocated Workers Entered Employment Rate	82.3 %	80.8 %	73 %	84.4 %	N/A
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Follow-up: Contact is made with former participants to determine if the individual continues to be employed and at what wage.

(b) The JTPA Program ended June 30, 2000 and was replaced by the Workforce Investment Act, which was transferred to the Illinois Department of Employment Security on June 30, 2000.

Recycling and Waste Management

Mission Statement: To assist Illinois citizens, governments and businesses to develop and implement waste reduction and recycling technologies for processing municipal solid waste.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To divert waste away from landfills into marketable commodoties through recycling, reuse, source reduction and waste reduction programs.
   a. Financially assist 10 Illinois manufacturers to produce products with recycled content by June 30, 2000.
   b. Financially assist 24 collection and processing entities to increase the availability of recycled feedstock by June 30, 2000.
   c. To increase the value of sales of companies producing materials derived from scrap tires by $2,000,000 by June 30, 2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Manufacturer's Assisted	13	10	10	12	10
Recycling Collection and Processing Entities Assisted	31	27	23	25	23
Sales Increased	$1,025,975.0	$1,814,812.5	$1,500,000.0	$1,543,617.0	$1,500,000.0
Output Indicators					
Number of Workshops	3	3	3	4	3
Number of Events	150	180	150	830	150
Number of Pledge Cards (a)	27,300	42,443	24,076	24,076	40,000
Input Indicators					
Funding (in thousands)	$8,832.4	$8,421.7	$11,864.9	$9,094.7	$13,854.4
Headcount	31.5	31.5	47.2	35	49.7

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Individuals and organizations planning to participate in America Recycles Day are asked to sign a pledge card indicating their intent to participate.

Technology and Industrial Competitiveness

Mission Statement: To help position Illiniois' businesses and entrepreneurs to succeed in a changing economy by: developing the skills of their workers; promoting safe and healthy workplaces; creating a cooperative labor-management environment; assisting in the commercialization of new technologies; and providing access to modernizing technologies and practices.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To improve the skills of the existing workforce.
   a. Provide training for 72,493 workers under the Industrial Training Program (ITP).
   b. Provide ITP training at a cost per trainee of $300.
   c. Provide a 70% retention rate for Job Training Economic Development (JTED) clients.
2. To improve the health, safety and labor management practices of Illinois firms.
   a. Train 500 workers in health and safety issues.
   b. Train 1,581 workers in labor-management methods.
3. To improve Illinois' infrastructure devoted to the commercialization of new technologies.
   a. Establish the first Illinois Technology Enterprise Development Center (ITEC).
   b. Select projects and distribute an initial round of funding for 8 Technology Challenge Grants.
4. To assist small and medium-sized manufacturers in Illinois to modernize their workplaces.
   a. Provide consultation services (workshop or firm-specific) to 750 small and medium-sized Illinois manufacturers.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of JTED Clients Retained in Employment (for 90 consecutive or 150 non-consecutive days)	N/A	N/A	70 %	10.5 %	70 %
Number of ITECs Established	N/A	N/A	1	1	2
Output Indicators					
Number of ITP Trainees (New & Upgraded)	57,147	66,076	72,493	75,046	74,668
Number Trained in Health & Safety Issues	1,435	450	500	2,972	500
Number Trained in Labor-Management Methods	2,528	1,535	1,581	2,040	1,628
Number of Consultation Services (workshop or firm-specific) Provided to Small & Medium-Sized Manufacturers	N/A	N/A	750	1,322	750
Number of Technology Challenge Grants Awarded (a)	N/A	N/A	8	8	7
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$157,451.6	$151,277.1	$57,419.7	$55,328.2	$56,292.7
Headcount	117	110.5	52.6	51	62.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
ITP Cost per Trainee (Expenditures / Trainee)	$207.0	$186.0	$300.0	$250.0	$300.0

Explanatory Information

The ITECs provide business assistance to technology entrepreneurs.

Footnotes

(a) Technology Challenge Grants assist companies in the commercialization of new technologies.

Tourism

Mission Statement: To increase tourism visitation and expenditure to and within the State of Illinois.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Promote Illinois Tourism as a travel destination for domestic travelers.
   a. Increase by 3% over calendar year 1999 the percentage of visitors influenced by our advertising campaign to travel to and within Illinois.
   b. Increase by 3% over calendar year 1999 the total number of customer inquiries generated by the advertising campaign.
2. Strengthen the Illinois Tourism industry through collaborative partnerships.
   a. Increase by 3% over FY 99 the amount of local/private sector funds generated for tourism projects.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Local Funds Leveraged by Tourism Grant-Related Projects (millions) (a)	$19.6	$23.0	$24.0	$23.7	$24.4
Percent of Those Making an Inquiry Influenced by Advertising (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40 %
Percent of Those Traveling to IL Influenced by Advertising (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 %
Output Indicators					
Amount Spent on Media/Production (millions)	$6.9	$7.0	$7.5	$6.9	$7.5
Tourism Grants Awarded	202	213	230	236	225
Reservations Made at Tourism Information Centers (TIC)'s	N/A	11,458	11,700	12,894	14,000
Tourist and Traveler Inquiries	N/A	900,000	1,000,000	1,203,487	1,285,673
Input Indicators					
Funding (thousands)	$37,062.9	$44,863.3	$46,623.3	$46,002.6	$48,027.5
Headcount	27	28	25.6	24	29.8
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Advertising Return On Investment (Per dollar expended)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$100.0

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Grantees are required by statute and administrative rule to provide a certain amount of private match dollars in order to receive their grant. They report the match quarterly.

(b) Measured after each major advertising campaign (fall, winter, and spring/summer) via a survey.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Mission and Organization

The mission of the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) is to support economic stability by administering the Unemployment Insurance (UI), Employment Service (ES), Job Training (JTP), and Labor Market Information (LMI) Programs. IDES provides temporary income in the form of benefit payments to eligible workers; collects taxes from covered employers to finance these benefits; operates a labor exchange service that matches employers' job openings with qualified job seekers; provides for workforce development training; and collects, analyzes, and disseminates labor market information for Illinois. In fiscal year 2000, the Department collected $1.19 billion in employer taxes and paid $1.20 billion in benefits to unemployed workers, including former federal employees and ex-military personnel.

The Department's staff of 2,200 serve the public through a central office in Chicago, six regional offices, and 56 Illinois Employment and Training Centers (IETCs) across the state. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) provides funding to IDES for administration of its services.

Discussion of Indicators

Unemployment Insurance

Since the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program is intended to be an income stabilizer, it is crucial that benefit payments be made in a timely manner. The processing of a claim can be complex, and includes the resolution of issues affecting eligibility. In fiscal year 2000, the percentage of first payments made within 14 days was nearly 92%. (Under Illinois law, the first week of unemployment is considered a "waiting week" for which benefits are not payable.)

Similarly, the promptness of payments on a continuing basis also is critical in maintaining the economic stability of the state. During the past two years, IDES introduced a new system allowing UI claimants to file biweekly certifications by telephone. As a result of this new automation, the percentage of continued payments made within 14 days rose to 96.7%. Overall, Illinois continues to exceed national averages for timeliness in both its initial and continued payments.

Employment Service

The Illinois Employment Service (ES) is IDES' labor exchange program, which provides employers with qualified workers for their job openings and assists job seekers in finding new employment, therefore decreasing the length of time they are unemployed. Through cooperation with other state agencies and community organizations, ES also assists individuals in accessing job training, employability development services, and other supportive services they may need in order to realize their employment goals. With the exception of the two wage indicators, each of the Outcome Indicators will become ES National performance measures on July 1, 2001. This will also permit ready comparisons to other States' performance and National averages for External Benchmarking purposes. The Output Indicators selected demonstrate IDES' success in promoting the ES Program and the level of confidence of both the employer and job seeker in using the Department's services.

Workforce Development

The Job Training Program (JTP) was transferred to IDES from the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs on July 1, 2000. This transfer coincided with the implementation of the federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 in Illinois. The program staff will provide leadership and guidance to the 26 Local Workforce Areas to support the evolving workforce system, improve the quality of the workforce and enhance the Illinois economy. This will be accomplished by negotiating system performance goals with DOL and the 26 local workforce boards, allocating resources, monitoring expenditures, analyzing program performance and reporting on program outcomes.

Unlike the Job Training and Partnership Act which focused on training for employment, the emphasis of the new Workforce Investment Act is on "work first". The goal is to increase employment retention and earnings of participants and in so doing improve the quality of the workforce and reduce welfare dependency. The Act identifies core indicators of performance that State and local entities must meet. The specific target levels were negotiated between the State of Illinois and U.S. Department of Labor. Since many of the WIA performance indicators are new and DOL is still issuing program guidelines, baseline data is not available for developing goals. This "transition year" will provide the opportunity for the development of new data for future goals negotiation that is more reflective of the Illinois economy.

Labor Market Information

Labor Market Information (LMI) is collected, analyzed, and distributed by IDES for use by employers and public and private sector organizations in planning, training and economic development programs. LMI is also developed into products that can be used by students and job seekers in choosing careers and vocational training.

Employment Service

Mission Statement: To meet the employment needs of Illinois businesses by being the primary source of qualified job candidates.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Collaborate with employers to provide an effective labor exchange program.
   a. Maintain job orders received at 52,700.
   b. Provide employers a steady pool of qualified workers through enhanced access to the Program via the Internet.
2. Assist Illinois workers in locating employment or upgrading current employment.
   a. Increase number of individuals who find employment from 144,356 to 145,000 by implementing an internet based Skills Matching System.
   b. Increase average wage for workers entering employment from current level of $7.70/hour to $7.90/hour by attracting more technically oriented clientele via internet based applications.
3. Assist Illinois Veterans in locating employment or upgrading current employment.
   a. Collaborate with employers having federal contracts to provide more job opportunities for veterans by increasing federal contractor job orders received from 4,500 in FY99 to 4,800 in FY00.
   b. Increase the average wage for veterans entering employment from the FY99 level of $8.86/hour to a FY00 rate of $9.11/hour.

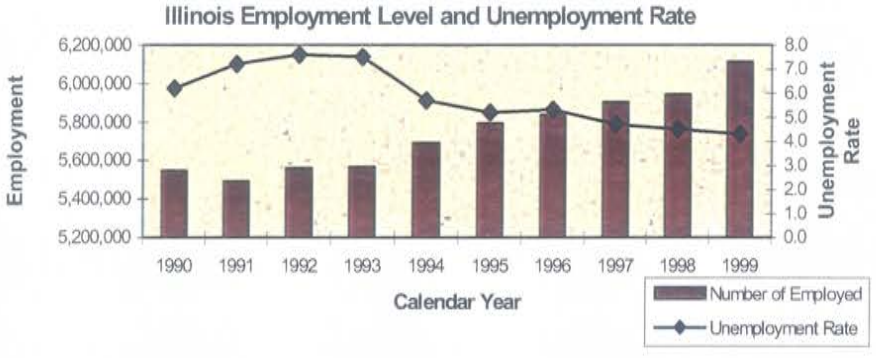
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Entered Employments (Applicants)	121,476	144,356	145,000	155,642	160,000
Average Hourly Wage of Openings Filled	$7.20	$7.70	$7.90	$8.06	$8.20
Average Hourly Wage of Openings Filled for Veterans	$8.40	$8.90	$9.11	$9.40	$9.45
Percent of Applicants Entering Employment	19.4 %	24.8 %	25 %	25 %	25.3 %
Percent of surveyed employers who felt promptness of applicant referrals met or exceeded expectations	N/A	69.2 %	68.1 %	68 %	70 %
Percent of respondents replying positively (met or exceeded expectations) of job finding experience	N/A	69.2 %	68.6 %	71.8 %	73.7 %
External Benchmarks					
National Percent Applicants Entering Employment	18.4 %	18.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Job Orders Received	54,284	52,706	52,700	47,282	50,000
New Applicants and Renewals (job seekers)	502,165	478,163	480,000	463,436	500,000
Federal Contractor Orders Received for Veterans	2,912	4,534	4,800	4,215	4,500
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (millions)	$38.5	$37.9	$38.0	$38.5	$39.0
Headcount (a)	540	549	549	555	555
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average Cost of Entered Employment	$316.77	$262.36	$261.19	$247.95	$243.75

Explanatory Information

1. Funding sources include Wagner-Peyser and Veteran's Grants.
2. Outcome and output indicators are influenced by the economy, as are efficiencies. As the unemployment rate rises and jobs become scarcer, the costs of Entered Employments will rise.

Footnotes

(a) Headcount changes to FY98 and 99 are attributable to inadvertent inclusion of non-ES related staff.



Job Training

Mission Statement: To provide leadership and guidance to support a comprehensive workforce development system that meets the objectives of Title 1 of the Workforce Investment Act and improves the quality of the workforce and enhances the Illinois economy.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide oversight to the WIA Title 1 Program in Illinois.
   a. Negotiate system performance goals with the U.S. Department of Labor and 26 Local Workforce Boards.
   b. Monitor program performance of 26 Local Workforce Areas.
   c. Allocate dollars to Workforce Areas (by Federal formula) and monitor expenditures.
   d. Issue grants to Local Workforce Boards to ensure capacity building of local workforce systems.
   e. Analyze program performance and submit reports for Governor to U.S. Department of Labor.
   f. Develop State Plan for delivery of workforce services.
2. Increase the employment of participants in Title 1 Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs.
   a. Ensure at least 65% of adult program participants enter employment in the first quarter following program exit.
   b. Ensure at least 74% of dislocated worker participants enter employment in the first quarter following program exit.
   c. Ensure at least 60% of older youth participants enter employment in the first quarter following program exit.
3. Increase the retention in employment of participants in Title 1 Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs.
   a. Ensure at least 72% of adult program participants who enter employment are retained in employment in the third quarter following program exit.
   b. Ensure at least 70% of dislocated worker program participants who enter employment are retained in employment in the third quarter following program exit.
   c. Ensure at least 67% of older youth program participants who enter employment are retained in employment in the third quarter following program exit.
4. Increase the earnings of Adult program and maintain the earnings of Dislocated Worker program participants.
   a. Ensure that adult program participants who are retained in employment realize a $3,000 increase in wages for the second and third quarters following program exit.
   b. Ensure that dislocated worker program participants who are retained in employment recover at least 80% of their pre-dislocation earnings.
5. Increase the occupational skills of participants in the Title 1 Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs.
   a. Ensure at least 43% of adult program participants who enter training obtain a recognized occupational credential, in addition to employment.
   b. Ensure at least 45% of dislocated worker program participants who enter training obtain a recognized occupational credential, in additional to employment.
   c. Ensure at least 66% of basic, occupational, and work readiness skill goals set for younger youth participants are met.
6. Increase the satisfaction of participant and employer customers with the services received under Title 1.
   a. Ensure that the participant customer satisfaction rate is at least 72%.
   b. Ensure that the employer customer satisfaction rate is at least 66%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Adult Entered Employment Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65 %
Dislocated Worker Entered Employment Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74 %
Older Youth Entered Employment Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.5 %
Adult Employment Retention Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72 %
Dislocated Worker Employment Retention Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70 %
Older Youth Employment Retention Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67 %
Adult Earnings Change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3,000.0
Dislocated Worker Earnings Retention Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 %
Adult Credential Attainment Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43 %
Dislocated Worker Credential Attainment Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45 %
Younger Youth Skill Attainment Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66 %
Participant Customer Satisfaction Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72 %
Employer Customer Satisfaction Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66 %
Output Indicators					
Youth Registrants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,072
Adult Registrants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,372
Dislocated Worker Registrants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,302
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$117.0
Expenditures (State Administrative & Set-aside) (millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$27.3
Headcount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67

Explanatory Information

1) The Federal Workforce Investment Act was implemented July 1, 2000. No prior year data is available.
2) Youth: A person aged 14-21 who meets Title 1 eligibility requirements, and is served with Title 1 youth funds.
3) Adult: A person aged 18 or greater who is served with Title 1 funds.
4) Dislocated Worker: A person who meets the dislocated worker eligibility requirements, and is served with Title 1 dislocated worker funds.
5) Registrant: A person who receives services funded by Title 1 beyond self-accessed and informational services.

Labor Market Information

Mission Statement: To establish a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective system for the production, analysis, and dissemination of high quality labor market and career information that is accessible and responsive to all users. Information is used for making informed economic and career information decisions by individuals and businesses.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide quality county level employment and wage data including monthly employment, total quarterly wages, taxable wages and employer contributions.
   a. Review 1.3 million employer accounts annually to identify missing or unreasonable data.
   b. Survey 90,000 employers annually to verify accurate coding of industry and area codes.
   c. Produce employment and wage information on a quarterly basis by industry and county.
2. Provide quality monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings by industry for Illinois and 9 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's).
   a. Survey 16,000 employers monthly to collect employment, hours, and earnings data.
   b. Develop employment hours and earnings estimates by industry for Illinois and its 9 Metropolitan Statistical Areas and prepare analysis of changes.
3. Provide monthly estimates of the labor force, total employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for Illinois, the 9 MSA's, 56 Labor Market Areas (LMA's), 102 Counties, 84 Cities/Towns, and 26 Workforce Investment Areas (WIA's).
   a. Review and process data from the Current Population Survey, Unemployment Insurance System, Bureau of Census and the Covered Employment and Wages Report (ES-202).
4. Provide quality occupational employment and wage information for Illinois, its 9 MSA's, and the Balance-of-State Area.
   a. Sample 12,000 Illinois employers annually to collect occupational employment and wage information, identifying when possible emerging or declining occupations.
   b. Produce occupational employment and wage data on 700 occupations for the State, its 9 Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the Balance-of-State Area.
5. Provide quality information on permanent job cutbacks, including identification of substantial layoffs and plant closings and the identification of declining industries.
   a. Identify establishments with 50 or more separations lasting more than 30 days for possible inclusion in the Mass Layoff Statistics report.
   b. Contact employers identified to determine and verify the number of job separations, duration and reason(s) for layoff, open/closed status of establishment and location of layoff.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of quarterly employer accounts reviewed	98 %	98 %	98 %	98 %	98 %
Response rate for verification of employer area and industry codes (a)	80 %	94.5 %	90 %	96.9 %	90 %
Response rate for the Occupational Employment Statistical Sample	74 %	75 %	75 %	75 %	75 %
Response rate for employer surveys of employment, hours and earnings	88 %	88 %	70 %	88 %	70 %
Percent of accuracy of rate for monthly Covered Employment and Wages Report as confirmed by follow up surveys.	99.5 %	99.5 %	99 %	99.8 %	99 %
Number of users (career and job counselors) receiving LMA training	1,200	1,500	1,500	9,200	8,000
Output Indicators					
Quarterly employer accounts received	1,263,436	1,276,000	1,278,020	1,282,692	1,292,000
Verifications of area and industry codes for Illinois employers (b)	84,867	117,175	85,000	86,433	80,000
Illinois employers sampled to collect Occupational Employment and wage information	11,962	11,600	11,600	11,684	12,000
Employer surveys of employment, hours and earnings	190,000	190,000	192,000	201,159	225,000
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (millions)	$2.8	$3.0	$3.0	$3.3	$3.3
Headcount	36	35	35	35	35
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Targets are dictated contractually.

(b) FY99 verifications of area and industry codes inflated due to conversion to North American Industry Classification System.

Unemployment Insurance

Mission Statement: To promote economic stability in Illinois by collecting employer taxes and paying Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits promptly to eligible claimants

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Minimize disruptions to income maintenance for individuals filing Unemployment Insurance claims.
   a. Ensure at least 87% of first payments are made within 14 days of claim (Secretary of Labor Standard).
   b. Ensure miminum of 92% continued payments are made within 14 days.
2. Provide expeditious resolutions to issues impacting receipt of Unemployment Insurance benefits.
   a. Resolve 80% separation adjudications within 21 days. (a)
   b. Resolve 80% non-separation adjudications within 14 days. (b)
   c. Resolve 60% of benefit appeals within 30 days of appeal date (Secretary of Labor Standard).
3. Continually improve the quality of services provided in the dimensions of timeliness, accuracy, and customer satisfaction.
   a. Improve adjudication quality scores from 63.6% in FY99 to 68.9% in FY00.
   b. Improve new employer account setup accuracy rates.
   c. Improve customer satisfaction survey responses of "exceeded" or "met all" expectations.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent First Payments within 14 days	90.8 %	91.7 %	91.7 %	91.7 %	91.8 %
Percent Continued Payments within 14 days	94.5 %	96.6 %	96.6 %	96.7 %	96.8 %
Separation Adjudication - 21 days	90.3 %	89.3 %	89.5 %	86.3 %	87 %
Non-separation Adjudication - 14 days	70 %	68.8 %	69 %	71.4 %	74 %
Appeals Decisions - 30 days	71.1 %	72.9 %	73 %	76.1 %	76.5 %
Total Adjudication Quality	63.5 %	63.6 %	68.9 %	72.9 %	73 %
New Employer Account Setup Accuracy	N/A	68 %	77 %	77 %	78 %
New Employer Account Setup Timeliness	84.9 %	88.9 %	90.4 %	90.4 %	90.5 %
Claimant Satisfaction - "Met All" or "Exceeded" Expectations	N/A	87 %	86.4 %	86.4 %	87 %
Employer Satisfaction - "Met All" or "Exceeded" Expectations	N/A	86.6 %	86.7 %	86.9 %	87 %
External Benchmarks					
National Percent First Payments within 14 days	90.1 %	90.1 %	N/A	90.3 %	N/A
National Continued Payments within 14 days	93 %	93 %	N/A	94.2 %	N/A
National Separation Adjudication - 21 days	68.6 %	71.2 %	N/A	71.3 %	N/A
National Non-separation Adjudication - 14 days	73.3 %	69.2 %	N/A	68.6 %	N/A
National Appeals Decisions - 30 days	N/A	75 %	N/A	76.3 %	N/A
National Adjudication Quality	68.9 %	70 %	N/A	71.6 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Initial (First) Claims Filed	412,365	410,468	410,468	397,868	397,868
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,843,717	5,595,874	5,595,874	5,483,051	5,483,051
Separation Adjudications	154,655	155,023	155,023	155,461	155,461
Non-separation Adjudications	131,899	145,915	145,915	133,782	133,782
Employer Reports Received	1,050,598	1,072,565	1,072,565	1,091,735	1,091,735
Tax Receipts (millions)	$1,161.0	$1,156.0	$1,156.0	$1,191.0	$1,191.0
Benefits Paid (millions)	$1,148.0	$1,164.0	$1,164.0	$1,200.0	$1,200.0
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (millions)	$104.8	$103.5	$103.5	$108.6	$115.0
Headcount	1,347	1,353	1,355	1,334	1,360
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost Per Claim Processed	$254.17	$252.27	$252.27	$273.07	$289.04
Cost Per Employer Report Processed	$99.75	$96.50	$96.50	$99.84	$105.34

Explanatory Information

1. Unemployment Insurance includes state (UI), Ex-servicemembers (UCX), Federal Employees (UCFE), and Interstate Liable.
2. External Benchmarks (National data) are computed on a twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000.

Footnotes

(a) Separation adjudications deal with issues surrounding claimants' reasons for unemployment, i.e., voluntary quit, misconduct or labor dispute.

(b) Non-separation issues deal with continuing eligibility requirements, e.g., ability to work, actively seeking work, refusing suitable work, etc.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Organization and Mission

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, which was created in 1985 through an Executive Order, operates 58 state-owned historic sites and memorials, visited by approximately 3 million people annually; administers the Historical Library, the state's chief historical and genealogical research facility and newspaper repository; administers state and federal historic preservation programs in Illinois including National Register of Historic Places, tax freeze and credit programs and the protection of cultural resources; administers the Illinois History Exposition and develops publications for teachers, students, scholars and history enthusiasts and oversees the Lincoln Legal Papers, a world-renowned project that is documenting Abraham Lincoln's legal career. The mission of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency is to collect, preserve, interpret and communicate the diverse heritage of Illinois and to educate the public by providing access to historic resources in the state.

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency is organized into four programmatic divisions excluding the Administrative Services division. In fiscal year 2000, various indicators of three of the four programmatic divisions are discussed below.

Discussion of Indicators

Historic Sites

The mission of Historic Sites is to preserve, interpret, collect and communicate the history of Illinois as represented by the historic sites it owns and manages.

In fiscal year 2000, the Agency expended $9,357,000 operating its Historic Sites programs with an authorized headcount of 133 excluding approximately 90 seasonal staff which support various operations throughout the state during peak periods.

Approximately three million people visited the 58 state-owned sites and memorials in fiscal year 2000. In April 2000, the Agency created and implemented a survey for visitors at staffed sites to determine overall site experience satisfaction and satisfaction of site appearance and cleanliness. The survey showed very favorable results; however, it will be continued at all sites in fiscal year 2001 due to a short time frame and sample and at select sites thereafter.

State Historical Library

The mission of the State Historical Library is to collect, preserve and make available to researchers published and unpublished resources which document the diverse history of Illinois and its people, thereby increasing and enriching public knowledge.

In fiscal year 2000, the Agency expended $1,335,600 for the Historical Library with an authorized headcount of 28.

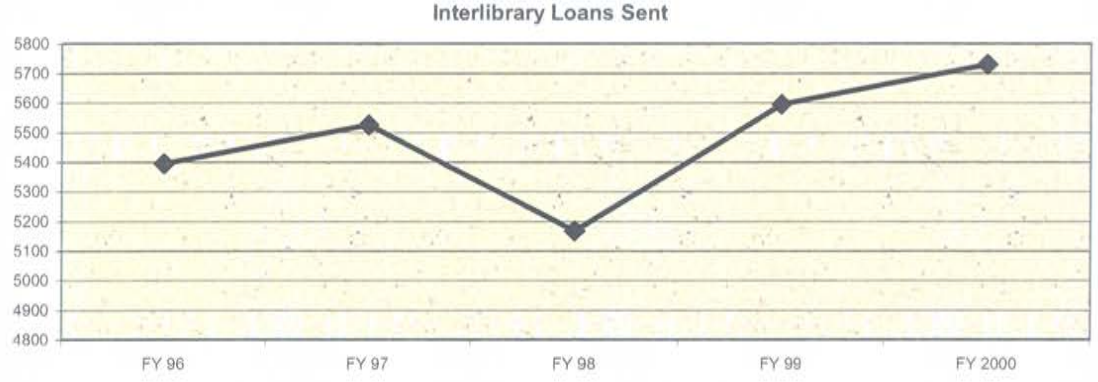
Approximately 9,000 people visit the Historical Library annually to do research and obtain information related to Illinois history. In addition, more than 5,500 interlibrary loans are made to other network libraries throughout the country. The Historical Library continually acquires materials and preserves collections currently in its possession. Various efficiency indicators are monitored to ensure timely response and service to patrons.

Preservation Services

The mission of Preservation Services is to identify, record and preserve the historic buildings and places of Illinois.

In fiscal year 2000, the Agency expended $1,626,400, excluding one-time pass through grants, for preservation programs with an authorized headcount of 23.

Preservation Services generally reviews 15,000 - 20,000 projects annually. These reviews are necessary prior to construction projects to safeguard the cultural resources of Illinois. State and federal tax incentive program reviews are performed and are intended to provide property tax relief to businesses and homeowners for efforts to preserve historic buildings throughout the state. The preservation staff strive to conduct reviews in a timely manner due to a 30-day state law requirement and to facilitate contractors in construction projects.



Historical Library

Mission Statement: To collect, preserve, and make available to researchers published and unpublished resources which document the diverse history of Illinois and its people, thereby increasing and enriching public knowledge.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Preserve books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs and other materials of historical interest to the State of Illinois.
   a. To clean, repair, deacidify and encapsulate 575 broadsides (posters) from the Pure Oil Collect by June 30, 2000.
   b. To place 50% of all pamphlets in the vault collection (the most rare and precious materials) in acid-free binders by June 30, 2000.
2. Collect books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, manuscripts and other materials of historical interest to the State of Illinois.
   a. To strengthen the Library's collection of post-World-War II published materials by adding 25 books relating to the period.
   b. To identify and collect available missing issues for 25% of the approximately 500 incomplete periodical titles in the Library collect by June 30, 2000.
3. Make available, to the public, Illinois historical materials and information.
   a. To respond to 98% of the interlibrary loan requests within 15 working days by June 30, 2000. Currently at 95%.
   b. To increase the number of descriptive narratives (finding aids) from 7% to 15% of the approximately 320,000 photographs in the Library's collection by June 30, 2000. This entails developing 25,600 new descriptive narrative in FY2000.
   c. To respond to 95% of the reference section research request letters within 30 working days by June 30, 2000. Currently at 83.2%.
   d. To provide satisfactory service to 75% of Library patrons (determined by user survey).

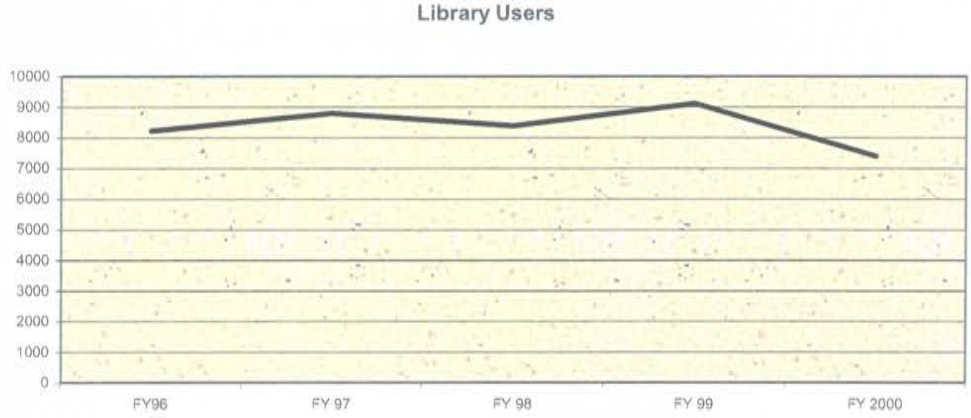
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target(a)	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual(a)	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
% of Patrons Satisfied - Survey (a)	N/A	N/A	75 %	98 %	N/A
Percentage of research letters answered in 30 days	86 %	83 %	95 %	86 %	95 %
Percent of conservation treatment on books completed in 30 days (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90 %
Percent of interlibrary loans processed in 15 days	N/A	95 %	98 %	97 %	98 %
Output Indicators					
Library Users	8,380	9,107	9,000	7,382	9,500
Items Acquired (c)	16,466	397,304	30,000	19,681	35,000
Conservation Treatments Performed	2,810	4,415	3,500	2,781	3,700
Interlibrary Loans Sent	5,167	5,595	5,700	5,729	5,800
Input Indicators					
Amount Expended (thousands)	$1,093.0	$1,176.0	$1,363.0	$1,336.0	$1,619.0
Actual/Authorized Headcount (EOY)	21	26	28	25	31
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Patron satisfaction survey will only be conducted in FY2000.

(b) Program was only monitored for 6 months in FY2000 and has not been monitored in the past.

(c) Adlai E. Stevenson collection was added in FY1999.



Attendance at the library was down in FY 2000 due to the construction at the Old State Capital.

Notes: Attendance at the library was down in fiscal year 2000 due to the construction at the Old State Capitol.

Historic Sites

Mission Statement: To preserve, interpret, collect and communicate the history of Illinois as represented by the historic sites it owns and manages.

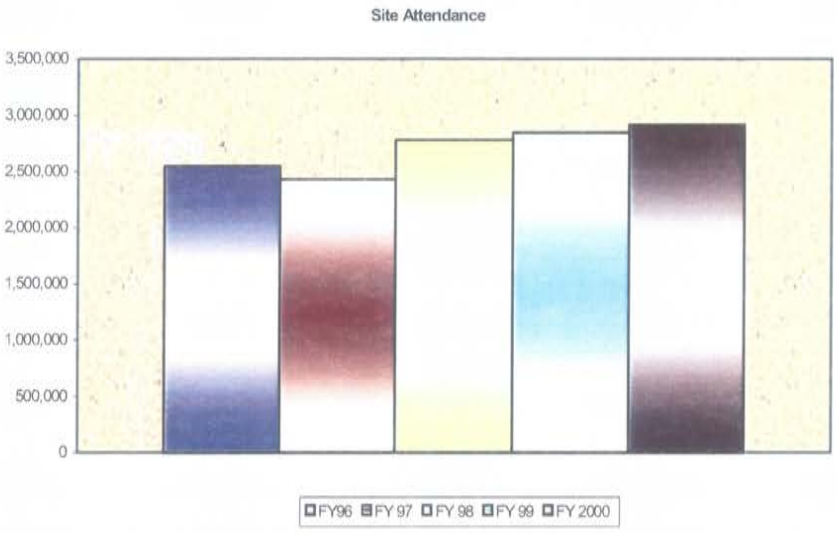
Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Preserve for future generations the division's historic buildings, historic features, archaeological resources and recreational and support facilities.
   a. To annually survey 100% of properties for long term preservation and support needs.
   b. To annually inspect 100% of properties for short term and maintenance needs.
   c. To maintain, as measured by public survey, an annual cleanliness rating of 70% at all 29 staffed sites.
   d. To annually complete an inventory of 100% of the Division's artifact collection.
2. Offer interesting and educational historical and cultural programs at staffed historic sites.
   a. To provide, at staffed sites and measured by public survey, enjoyable public programs to 70% of visitors by the end of FY2000.
   b. To annually make 95% (approximately 33,500 objects) of the Division's artifact collection accessible to the public.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Overall Site Experience - Survey (a)	N/A	N/A	70 %	86 %	75 %
Site Appearance and Cleanliness - Survey (a)			70 %	91 %	75 %
Output Indicators					
Site Attendance (thousands)	2,785	2,847	2,995	2,915	2,950
Volunteer Man-hours (thousands)	153.4	160.3	161	168.4	168.5
Donation Box Receipts (thousands)	$425.0	$448.0	$450.0	$438.0	$450.0
Input Indicators					
Amount Expended- Operations (thousands)	$7,427.0	$8,790.0	$9,915.0	$9,357.0	$10,016.0
Amount Expended- Grants & Capital Acquisitions (thousands)	$200.0	$300.0	$1,960.0	$827.0	$1,133.0
Actual/Authorized Headcount (EOY)	120	131	133	130	138
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per Visitor	$2.67	$3.15	$3.31	$3.16	$3.40
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Experience and appearance survey began at all sites late in FY2000 and will continue at all sites through FY2001.



Preservation Services

Mission Statement: To identify, record and preserve the historic buildings and places of Illinois.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Protect historic properties by applying existing state and federal review and compliance legislation in a prompt manner.
   a. To respond to at least 75% of Agency requests for HPA comments within 21 days.
2. Recognize important historic properties by listing them in the National Register of Historic Places with high service levels for applicants.
   a. To respond to at least 75% of National Register inquiries within 30 days by providing the information needed so that the applicant or other inquirer can move forward with National Register applications or otherwise determine courses of action.
3. Assist county and municipal governments in creating and administering historic preservation programs so they may enjoy the benefits of federal assistance programs.
   a. To increase the number of Certified Local Governments (CLG's) from 45 to 46 in FY2000.
   b. To work with existing CLG's in order to continue to meet federal criteria and maintain their CLG status.
   c. To shorten the current response time from four months to three months in preparing architectural plans for businesses participating in the Main Street program by June 30, 2000.
4. Administer state and federal tax incentive programs in a manner that makes them available to as many eligible property owners as possible and do so in a prompt manner consistent with the needs of ongoing rehabilitation of the involved historic properties.
   a. To respond to 90% of tax program requests for project review within 50 days.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
% of regulatory review comments completed in 21 days	N/A	N/A	75 %	N/A (a)	75 %
% of National Register responses within 30 days	N/A	N/A	75 %	78 %	80 %
% of tax program responses within 50 days	N/A	N/A	90 %	87 %	90 %
Output Indicators					
Federal Project Reviews	11,313	8,501	10,000	10,163	10,800
State Project Reviews	4,810	5,147	7,000	6,099	7,900
National Register Projects listed (b)	1,098	1,802	3,573	3,595	2,000
State Tax Incentives Requests	100	105	105	111	115
Federal Tax Incentive Requests	26	11	20	37	30
Input Indicators					
Amount Expended- Operations (thousands)	$1,429.0	$1,505.0	$1,838.0	$1,626.0	$2,297.0
Amount Expended- Grants (thousands)	$700.0	$2,812.0	$7,615.0	$5,650.0	$4,636.0
Actual/Authorized Headcount (EOY)	21	23	23	22	23
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) No data due to error in program for calcualting percentage in fiscal year 2000.

(b) Figures vary significantly due to property type nominations.

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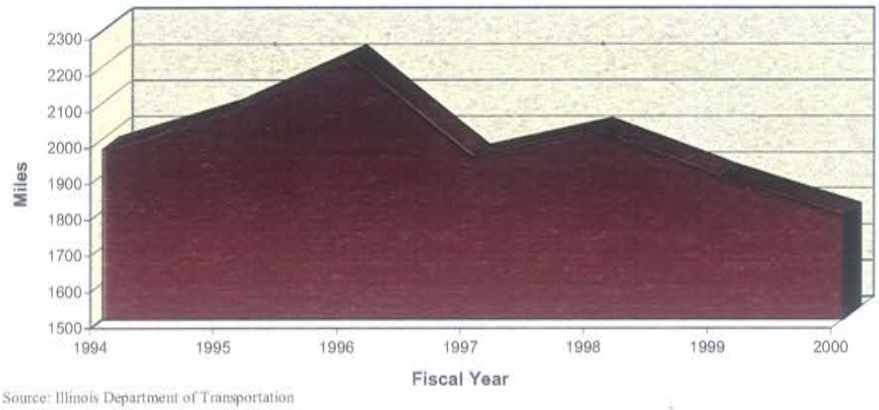
Efforts

Transportation Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Department of Transportation	**$2,605,280.4**	**$3,273,689.0**	**25.7%**

* Appropriated accounts only

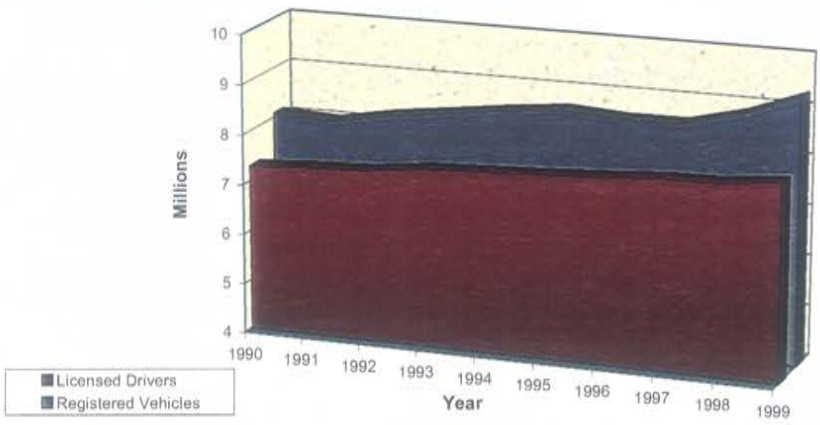
Backlog of Roads Needing Repair



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation

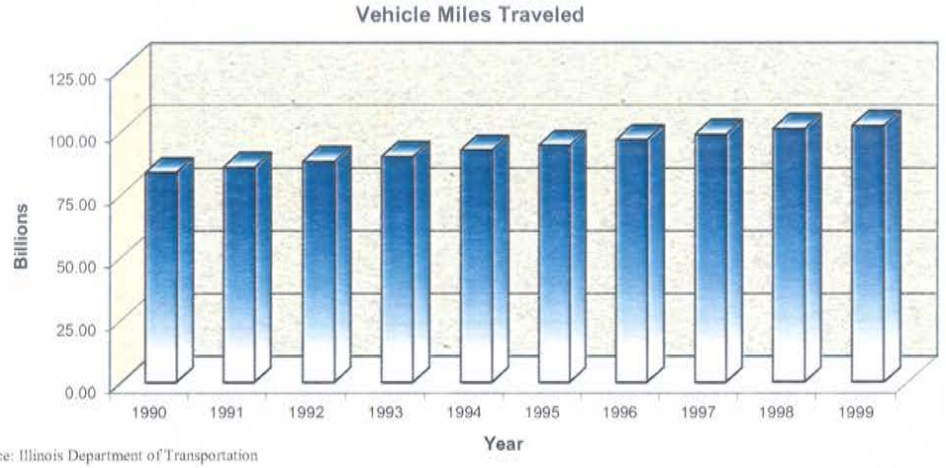
Results

Licensed Drivers and Registered Vehicles

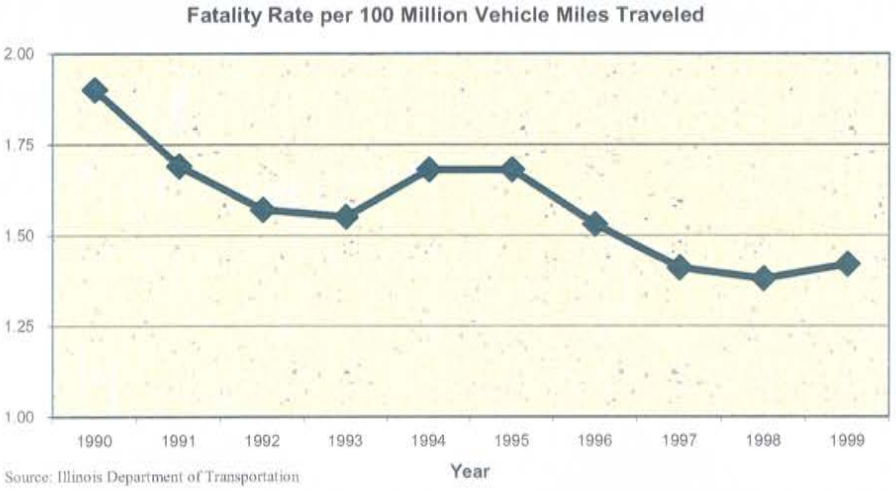


Source: Illinois Department of Transportation

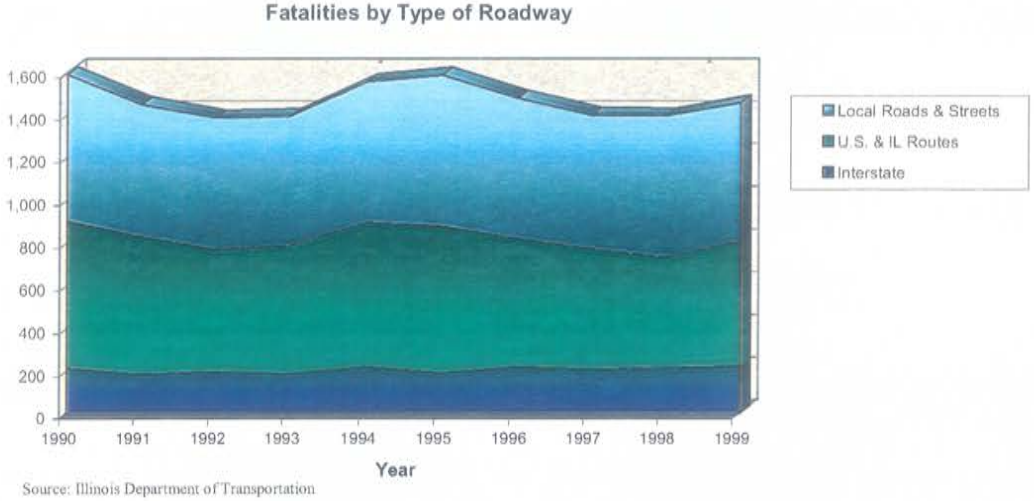
Results



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation

INFRASTRUCTURE: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Mission and Organization

The Illinois Department of Transportation's mission is to provide safe, cost effective transportation for Illinois in ways that enhance quality of life, promote economic prosperity and demonstrate respect for our environment.

The Department updated its mission near the end of fiscal year 2000 to reflect a renewed commitment to citizen input and customer satisfaction. The Department will accomplish its mission while making five guiding principles the hallmark of all its work:

- Safety
- Integrity
- Responsiveness
- Quality
- Innovation

IDOT's Performance in Fiscal Year 2000

More than 80 percent of the state's transportation-related resources are directed to maintenance and improvement of the Illinois state highway system, among the most extensive in the nation. The Department is responsible for nearly 17,000 highway miles, including more than 2,000 miles of Interstate highways and nearly 8,000 bridges.

The Department's primary goals for the state's highway program include:

- Preservation and modernization of the highway system to make it safe and efficient for motorists.
- Improvement of highway infrastructure to help communities and regions provide for economic prosperity and jobs.

In fiscal year 2000, the Department employed about 6,700 full-time workers, reflecting a reduction of about 800 workers since fiscal year 1991, a decrease of more than 10 percent. The Department through the 1990s implemented numerous cost-cutting measures to make best use of available resources, including the attrition of workers and a variety of technical and procedural efficiencies.

At the beginning of fiscal year 2000, Gov. George H. Ryan introduced Illinois FIRST, a $12-billion infrastructure improvement initiative which provides for significant new investment in the state's transportation system. The Governor's program through fiscal year 2004 is to provide $3.7 billion more for highways, $1.9 billion more for public transportation, and $260 million more for airport and rail projects throughout Illinois.

Discussion of Indicators

The Department this year added outcome indicators to reflect the impact of state funding and support services for public transportation. IDOT's support service goals target the efficient delivery of federal and state fund grants to eligible local and regional agencies operating public transportation services for Northeast Illinois and urban Downstate Illinois communities.

Overall bus and rail ridership among local public transportation systems totaled 597 million in fiscal year 2000. The overall state funding commitment to public transportation throughout Illinois averaged 54.9 cents per rider in fiscal year 2000.

The Department's fiscal year 2000 outcome indicators for highway construction and maintenance activities focus on utilization of available resources to improve and maintain the state's highways and bridges. IDOT accomplished 102 percent of the state system share of its fiscal year 1999 program, reflecting a higher-than-expected influx of federal funding for transportation that year. The Department accomplished 95.4 percent of the state share of the fiscal year 2000 program.

The Department's success in improving state roads and bridges, despite the budget pressures of the late 1990s, is indicated by the percentage of state roads and bridges rated in satisfactory condition or better. In fiscal year 1999, nearly 89 percent of state roads and nearly 89 percent of state bridges were rated in satisfactory condition or better. The Department's longstanding goal has been to ensure that at least 85 percent of state roads and bridges remain in satisfactory condition or better. Final figures for fiscal year 2000 were unavailable at the time this report was published, but the Department estimates that the historical goal will be exceeded once again.

The Department's commitment of highway construction funds can be measured against national averages by comparing Illinois' capital highway investment per 1 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), investment per 1,000 gallons of fuel consumed, and investment per registered vehicle to averages nationally. In fiscal year 2000, Illinois invested $14,700 per 1 million VMT compared to the national average of $12,800 in 1998, the latest U.S. figure available. The state invested $242 per 1,000 gallons of fuel consumed in Illinois in fiscal year 2000 compared to $207 nationally in 1998. And, Illinois invested $160 per registered vehicle in fiscal year 2000, compared to $138 nationally in 1998.

The Department's roadway maintenance outcome indicators focus on lane miles maintained and the percentage of Illinois roads rated fair, good or excellent through use of the state's Condition Rating Survey and a computerized estimate of deterioration. This rating system, unique in the

United States, takes into account factors such as pavement roughness, rutting and faulting, and incorporates predominant pavement distresses. The computer model takes into account the surface type, geographical area, presence of cracking, and the type of last resurfacing. The weighted rating average for all state highways in fiscal year 1999 was 6.4 on a scale of 9.0, placing the overall system in the "good" descriptive category. The weighted average for Illinois' Interstate highways alone was 6.9. The ratings for fiscal year 2000 are expected by the end of the calendar year.

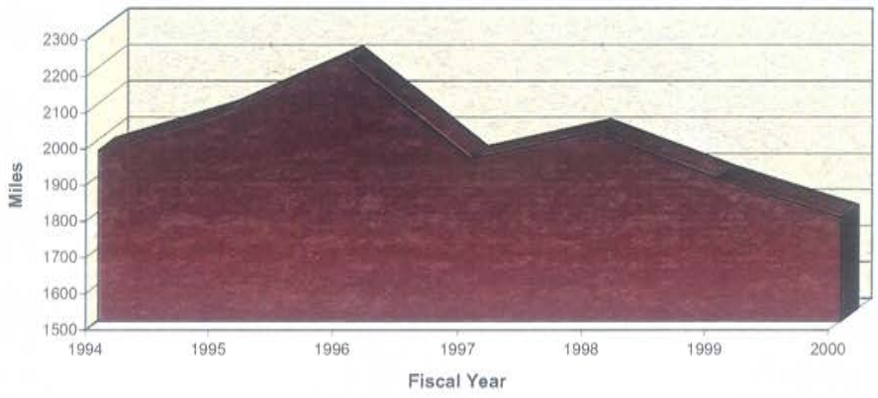
The Department's maintenance operations include such services as pothole patching, snow removal, mowing and rest area maintenance. The Department maintained 42,348 lane miles of highways in fiscal year 2000. The overall cost of state maintenance per lane mile was $2,717 in fiscal year 2000 compared to $2,879 in fiscal year 1999. Differences in maintenance costs from year to year are due mainly to changing weather conditions.

In addition to keeping highways in good repair, the Department promotes highway safety through programs which provide extra enforcement, awareness and educational activities to encourage safe driving and the use of seat belts and child safety seats, and to discourage driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

Three key indicators are the fatal crash rate per 100 million VMT, the overall fatality rate, and the alcohol-related fatality rate. The Illinois fatal crash rate for calendar year CY 1999 was 1.3, compared to the U.S. rate of 1.4 in 1998, the latest national figure available. The Illinois fatality rate for CY 1999 was 1.4, compared to 1.6 nationally. The Illinois alcohol-related fatality rate in calendar year 1999 was 0.51, compared to 0.61 nationally.

These statistics and the numbers of fatal crashes and fatalities in each category generally indicate a trend of improved traffic safety in Illinois through the 1990s, and fatal crash and fatality rates generally lower than the U.S. average. This trend of improved safety is even more remarkable considering the 22.2 percent increase in Illinois vehicle miles traveled from 1990 through 1999, the 8.2 percent increase in Illinois licensed drivers and the 17.4 percent increase in Illinois registered vehicles for the same period.

Backlog of Roads Needing Repair



Highway Construction Program

Mission Statement: To provide a safe, cost-effective highway system for Illinois in ways that enhance quality of life, promote economic prosperity and demonstrate respect for our environment.

Program Goals: 1. To preserve and modernize the Illinois highway system to make it safe and efficient for motorists.

Objectives: 2. To improve highway infrastructure to help communities and regions provide for economic prosperity and jobs.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of annual program accomplished	88 %	102 %	100 %	95.4 %	100 %
Percent of state roads in satisfactory condition	87.7 %	88.5 %	85 %	89.2 %	85 %
Percent of roads in repair backlog	12.3 %	11.5 %	15 %	10.8 %	15 %
Percent of bridges in satisfactory condition	86.2 %	88.8 %	85 %	91.2 %	85 %
Percent of bridges in repair backlog	13.8 %	11.2 %	15 %	8.8 %	15 %
Output Indicators					
Highway safety improvements accomplished	152	145	201	218	217
Miles of pavement maintained/improved	701	1,128	1,153	1,219	1,214
Number of bridges maintained/improved	315	380	284	254	288
Private sector construction jobs created/retained	17,760	22,704	36,480	36,055	40,800
Input Indicators					
Overall expenditures (millions)	$935.2	$1,035.3	$1,628.4	$1,565.3	$1,788.7
State construction program (millions)	$740.0	$946.0	$1,520.0	$1,502.3	$1,700.0
Funds allotted to new construction/add lanes	4 %	2 %	5 %	4 %	3 %
Funds allotted to preservation/modernization	96 %	98 %	95 %	96 %	97 %
Numbers of personnel	2,971	3,123	2,958	2,872	2,983
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Construction investment per lane mile of state highway (Ill.)	$17,535.0	$22,417.0	$36,019.0	$35,600.0	$40,284.0
Construction investment per registered Illinois vehicle	$86.0	$107.0	$171.0	$160.0	$175.0
Illinois construction investment per 1 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	$7,500.0	$9,000.0	$15,000.0	$14,700.0	$16,500.0
State construction investment per 1,000 gallons of fuel used in Illinois	$124.0	$157.0	$249.0	$242.0	$270.0
External Benchmarks					
U.S. construction investment per 1 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	$12,000.0	$12,800.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction investment per state-controlled lane mile (U.S., 1998)	$22,500.0	$24,333.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction investment per registered vehicle (U.S. 1998)	$130.0	$138.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. construction investment per 1,000 gallons of fuel used	$196.0	$207.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

U.S. road construction capital funds (state/federal projects, total, 1998) $29.2 billion. U.S. vehicle miles traveled (VMT, 1998) 2,280 billion. U.S. lane miles, state-controlled (1998) 1.2 million. Motor fuel used in U.S. (1998) 141.2 billion gallons. Registered vehicles in U.S. (1998) 211.6 million. Illinois vehicle miles traveled (VMT, 2000) 102.1 billion. Illinois-controlled lane miles, 42,200. Motor fuel used in Illinois, 6.2 billion gallons. Registered vehicles in Illinois, 9.4 million. Illinois-controlled bridges, 7,889.

Public Transportation

Mission Statement: To provide support for eligible local and regional agencies operating public transportation services for customers in Northeast Illinois and urban downstate Illinois communities.

Program Goals: Objectives:

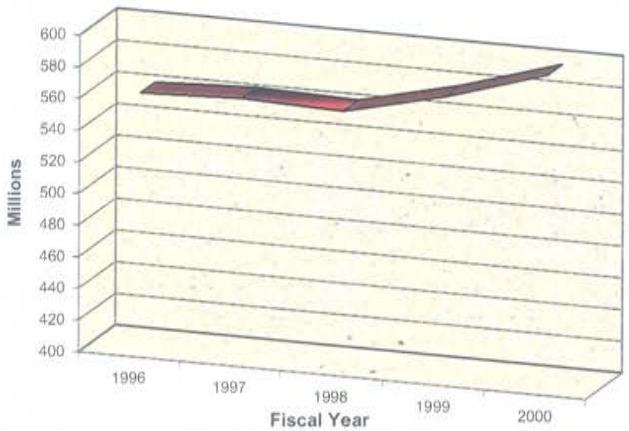
1. To ensure the efficient delivery of federal and state grant funds to eligible recipients providing public transportation services to Northeast Illinois and urban downstate Illinois communities.
   a. To support local agencies in increasing public transportation ridership.
   b. To support local agencies in increasing rail and bus vehicle miles traveled to serve customers.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Overall bus and rail ridership (Northeast Illinois, millions)	N/A	549.3	565	568.4	577
Bus ridership (Northeast Illinois, millions)	N/A	334.2	340	342.3	343
Rail ridership (Northeast Illinois, millions)	N/A	215.1	225	226.1	234
Bus ridership (Downstate Illinois, millions)	N/A	27.8	28	28.4	29
Annual rail-car miles (Northeast Illinois, millions)	N/A	80.5	85	84.8	87.4
Annual bus miles (Northeast Illinois, millions)	N/A	103.7	105	105	105.8
Annual bus miles (Downstate Illinois, millions)	N/A	19.8	20	21.4	22.3
Output Indicators					
Capital/operating expenditures (Northeast Illinois, thousands)	N/A	$232,700.0	$265,000.0	$266,900.0	$301,200.0
Capital/operating expenditures (Downstate Illinois, thousands)	N/A	$44,000.0	$60,000.0	$61,000.0	$64,800.0
Input Indicators					
Capital grants to local transit systems (Northeast Illinois, thousands)	N/A	$55,100.0	$107,000.0	$107,400.0	$95,000.0
Capital grants to local transit systems (Downstate Illinois, thousands)	N/A	$4,000.0	$6,000.0	$6,800.0	$7,000.0
Capital grants to Metrolink (MetroEast St. Louis area, thousands)	N/A	$4,000.0	$54,500.0	$54,500.0	$0.0
Personnel	N/A	22	31	27	31
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Overall capital/operating investment per bus and rail rider (statewide)	N/A	$0.48	$0.55	$0.55	$0.60

Explanatory Information

Metrolink capital grants represent state funding for construction of Metrolink extension in Illinois, a one-time capital expense that will not be ongoing after FY 2000.

Ridership
All Illinois Public Transportation Systems



Roadway Maintenance/Repair

Mission Statement: To provide a safe, cost-effective highway system for Illinois in ways that enhance quality of life, promote economic prosperity and demonstrate respect for our environment.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

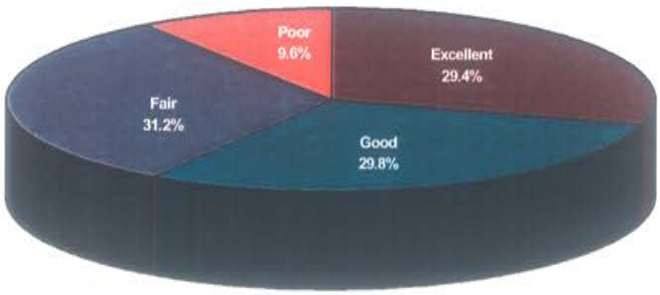
1. To preserve, maintain and repair the Illinois highway system to make it safe and efficient for motorists.
   a. To maximize the percentage of state highway lane miles rated "fair to excellent."
   b. To maximize the percentage of state bridges rated "fair to excellent."
2. To coordinate with state and local agencies to provide local support and rapid response during emergencies.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of lane miles of pavement maintained	42,070	42,328	42,146	42,348	42,000
Percent of roads rated "fair to excellent"	90 %	91 %	85 %	90 %	85 %
Percent of bridges rated "fair to excellent."	86 %	89 %	85 %	91 %	85 %
Output Indicators					
Acres mowed	187,930	210,330	192,040	233,035	192,000
Tons of asphalt applied for pavement repair	28,034	29,145	28,812	20,247	28,507
Tons of road salt applied (snow removal)	376,300	426,200	419,000	395,000	420,000
Input Indicators					
Total repair/maintenance expenditures (thousands)	$275,554.0	$287,262.0	$301,625.0	$265,895.0	$249,531.0
Roadway maintenance expenditures (thousands)	$106,773.0	$121,852.0	$126,944.0	$115,064.0	$118,449.0
Snow removal expenditures (thousands)	$26,736.0	$34,231.0	$32,586.0	$28,189.0	$32,294.0
Mowing expenditures (thousands)	$8,045.0	$9,041.0	$7,868.0	$10,016.0	$8,098.0
Labor hours (mowing)	273,513	301,121	248,600	331,013	276,557
Labor hours (pavement repair)	895,943	855,094	872,920	751,756	872,422
Labor hours (snow removal)	508,000	628,500	566,500	452,553	566,776
Overall full-time personnel	3,075	3,072	2,958	2,872	2,983
Overall snow removal personnel	3,365	3,395	3,405	3,475	3,475
Full-time snow removal personnel	1,792	1,804	1,805	1,850	1,840
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Roadway maintenance cost per lane mile	$2,538.0	$2,879.0	$3,012.0	$2,717.0	$2,851.0
Mowing cost per labor hour	$29.4	$30.0	$31.7	$30.3	$29.9
Total snow removal cost per labor hour	$52.6	$54.5	$57.5	$62.3	$58.6
Full-time permanent / total snow removal workers	53.3 %	53.1 %	52.6 %	53.2 %	52.9 %

Explanatory Information

Labor cost per total cost for pavement repair: FY00, 62.10%. Labor cost per total cost for snow removal: FY00, 40.70%. Labor cost per total cost for mowing: FY00, 64.50%.

Pavement Condition Ratings
Illinois State-Maintained Roads
FY 2000



Traffic Safety

Mission Statement: To provide Illinois motorists a safe and efficient highway environment by concentrating available resources to promote the reduction of traffic fatalities, injuries and crashes.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To analyze traffic safety data and educate motorists to help encourage awareness and enhanced safety.
   a. To help reduce the number of fatal crashes and fatalities involving drivers under the influence of alcohol and drugs on state highways.
   b. To help reduce the overall number of fatal crashes and fatalities on state highways.
2. To coordinate with industry and professional associations to develop standards, specifications and policies to provide safe and cost-effective transportation opportunities for Illinois.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Alcohol-related fatalities (CY99)	457	474	N/A	519	N/A
Alcohol-related fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) (CY99)	0.46	0.47	N/A	0.51	N/A
Fatal crash rate per 100 million VMT(CY99)	1.3	1.2	N/A	1.3	N/A
Fatal crashes (CY99)	1,261	1,241	N/A	1,295	N/A
Fatalities (CY99)	1,397	1,393	N/A	1,456	N/A
Overall fatality rate per 100 million VMT (CY99)	1.4	1.4	N/A	1.4	N/A
External Benchmarks					
Fatal crash rate per 100 million vehicle-miles traveled (VMT) (U.S., CY1997-98)	1.46	1.42	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fatality rate per 100 million VMT (U.S., CY1997-98)	1.64	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alcohol-related fatality rate per 100 million VMT (U.S. CY1997-98)	0.63	0.61	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
DUI awareness, educational activities accomplished	125	140	150	117	160
Safety awareness activities accomplished	200	250	275	220	484
Traffic safety reports analyzed/processed (thousands)	1,300	1,360	1,400	1,455	1,500
Input Indicators					
Driving-under-the-influence (DUI) expenditures (thousands)	$2,100.0	$2,323.0	$2,680.0	$2,095.0	$2,306.0
Traffic safety expenditures overall (thousands)	$16,827.0	$17,586.0	$24,693.0	$32,039.0	$32,000.0
Traffic safety personnel	178	190	201	193	201
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
10-year decrease in alcohol-related fatal crashes (CY99)	-157	-152	N/A	-58	N/A
10-year decrease in alcohol-related fatalities (CY99)	-202	-185	N/A	-44	N/A
10-year decrease in annual fatal crashes (CY99)	-284	-304	N/A	-135	N/A
10-year decrease in annual fatalities (CY99)	-351	-355	N/A	-133	N/A
10-year percentage decrease in alcohol-related fatal crashes (CY99)	-28 %	-27.1 %	N/A	-11.6 %	N/A
10-year percentage decrease in alcohol-related fatalities (CY99)	-30.7 %	-28.1 %	N/A	-7.8 %	N/A
10-year percentage decrease in annual fatal crashes (CY99)	-18.4 %	-19.7 %	N/A	-9.4 %	N/A
10-year percentage decrease in annual fatalities (CY99)	-20.1 %	-20.3 %	N/A	-3.4 %	N/A

Explanatory Information

10-year increase in Illinois vehicles: CY99, 1.22 million, +17.4%.
10-year increase in Illinois drivers: CY99, 600,000, +8.2%.
10-year increase in Illinois vehicle miles traveled (VMT): CY99, 18.6 billion, +22.2%.

Public Safety Expenditures*
(in thousands)

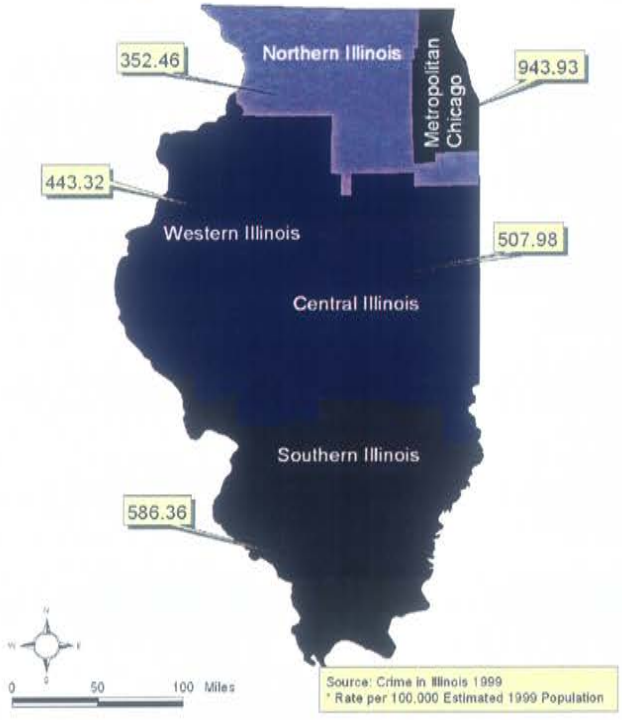
Efforts

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Department of Corrections	$1,103,879.2	$1,190,421.8	7.8%
Department of State Police	$291,446.0	$310,881.1	6.7%
Illinois Criminal Justice Info. Authority	$47,053.6	$59,168.6	25.7%
Illinois Emergency Management Agency	$51,235.7	$31,506.9	-38.5%
Department of Military Affairs	$24,381.8	$25,968.6	6.5%
Office of the State Fire Marshall	$14,803.2	$23,502.1	58.8%
Department of Nuclear Safety	$22,823.3	$23,414.6	2.6%
Illinois Violence Prevention Authority	$2,092.7	$16,278.0	677.8%
Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	$11,186.0	$11,962.9	6.9%
Liquor Control Commission	$3,792.3	$4,233.8	6.6%
Prisoner Review Board	$1,131.0	$1,235.9	9.3%
State Police Merit Board	$784.2	$805.7	2.7%
TOTAL	**$1,574,609.1**	**$1,699,379.8**	**7.9%**

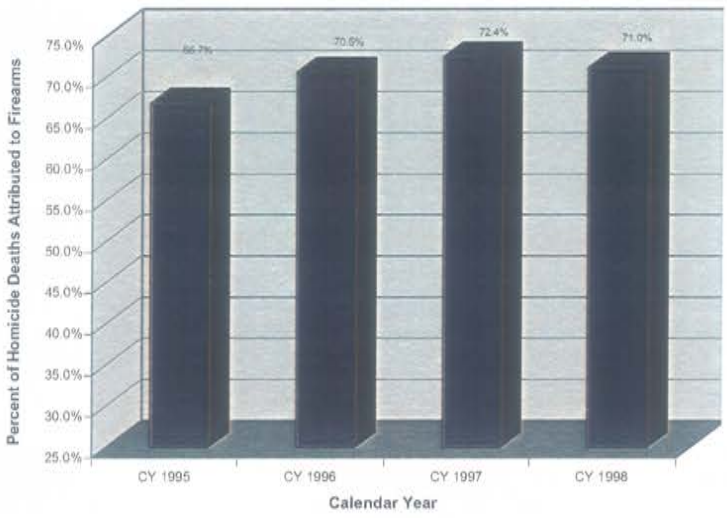
* Appropriated accounts only
Numbers may not may add due to rounding

Results

Violent Crime Offense Rates*
Illinois Geographic Regions 1999



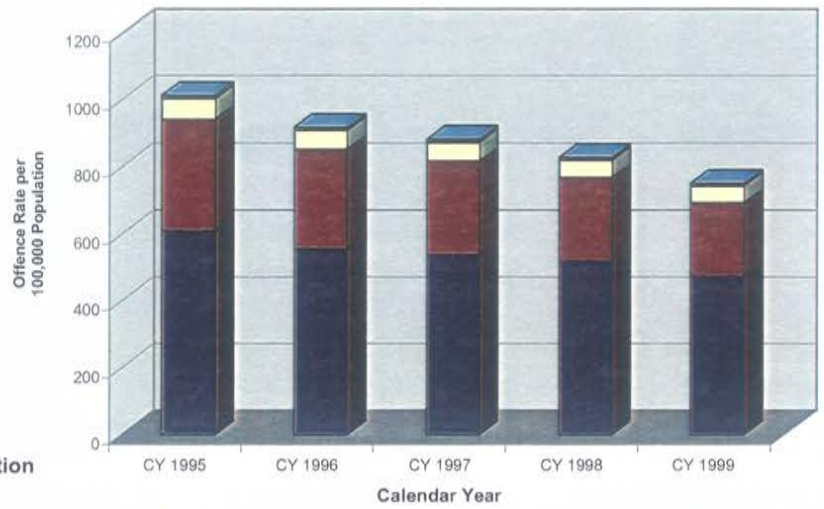
Percent of Illinois Homicide Deaths Attributed to Firearms
1995 - 1998



Source: United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data through 1998 is most recent available.

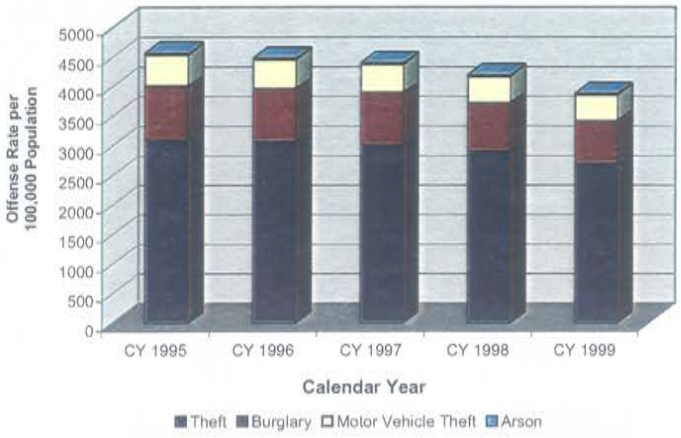
Results

Violent Crimes Per 100,000 Population



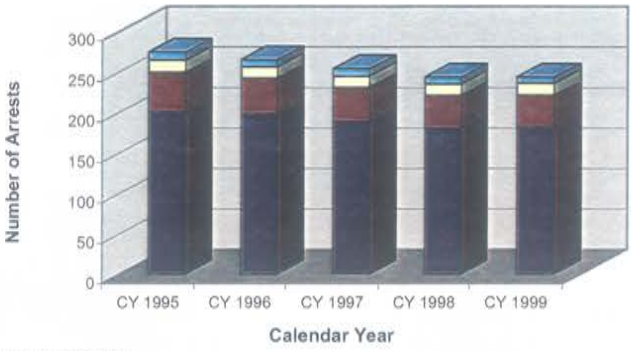
Source: Crime in Illinois 1996—1999.

Property Crimes per 100,000 Population 1995 - 1999



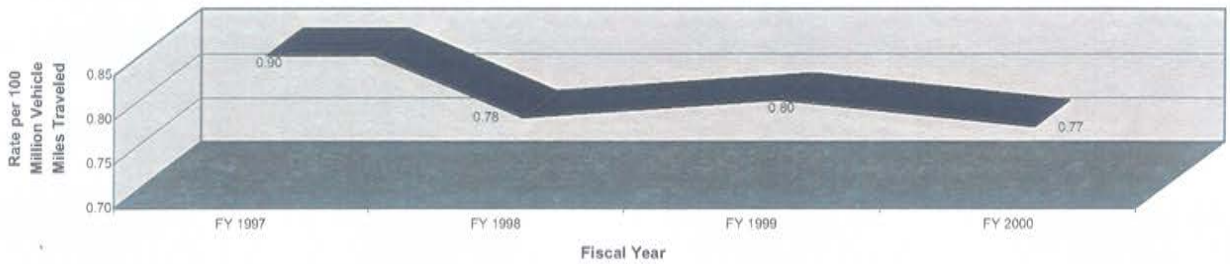
Source: Crime in Illinois 1999.

Violent Crime Arrests Per 100,000 Population 1995 - 1999



Source: Crime in Illinois 1996-1999.

Fatal Crash Rate on Illinois Interstates, US Routes, and State Highways Illinois Fiscal Years 1997 - 2000



Source: Figures compiled by Illinois State Police Division of Operations

PUBLIC SAFETY:
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Mission and Organization

The Department of Corrections (DOC) incarcerates all inmates and juveniles sentenced to it by local courts. The Department's mission is to protect the public from criminal offenders through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society. Corrections must also assure offenders of their constitutional rights and maintain programs to enhance the success of the offender's re-entry into society.

Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) measurements and reporting are intended to help government agencies think more clearly about their business - their specific products or services, what they are trying to accomplish and their results. Given the Department's role in public safety, the citizens of Illinois and the Department's employees are the primary concern. Inmates, juveniles, and parolees can also be considered customers in that they rely on the Department to provide program opportunities in a safe environment. SEA reporting seeks to inform taxpayers how tax dollars are spent and about the benefits derived from that spending. Currently, the DOC spends over $1 billion a year. In order to ensure the necessary accountability and continuity in meeting the Department's mission, it is important the Department report on indicators that provide a complete picture of its service to society. Such indicators can then be used to provide comparison between or among other state or federal correctional agencies.

Discussion of Indicators

The major problem confronting the safe and orderly operation of the prison system is the continued growth in adult and juvenile populations resulting in major levels of overcrowding. Ninety percent of inmates in adult institutions and seventy-four percent of youth in juvenile facilities are double or multi-celled. Such levels of crowding place staff and inmates/youth at risk.

Efficiency

The indicator "escapes from adult institutions/juvenile facilities per 100 inmates/youth" is a valid indication of how successful the Department is in protecting the general public from criminal offenders. In both fiscal years 1999 and 2000, the rate per 100 inmates/youth was zero.

Per capita cost per inmate/youth is an efficiency/cost-effectiveness indicator that points out the relative cost of incarcerating inmates and youth. For adult inmates, the per capita cost increased 6 percent from $18,500 in fiscal year 1999 to $19,543 in fiscal year 2000. For juveniles, the per capita cost increased 17 percent from $36,031 in fiscal year 1999 to $42,297 in fiscal year 2000.

Staff Assaults

"Staff assaults per 100 inmates/youth" is one outcome indicator measuring the threat to staff working in adult institutions/juvenile facilities. For adult institutions, the rate per 100 inmates increased from 1.7 in fiscal year 1999 to 2.2 in fiscal year 2000. In part, the increase is due to a change in definition of what constitutes an assault on staff. For juvenile facilities, the rate per 100 youth decreased from 6.4 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 2.0 percent in fiscal year 2000.

Staff Workload

To measure the workload of staff, rates for "staff per 100 inmates/youth at adult institutions/juvenile facilities" are compiled. For adult institutions, the rate per 100 for total staff decreased from 30.5 in fiscal year 1999 to 29.9 in fiscal year 2000. For juvenile facilities, the rate per total staff increased from 61.9 in fiscal year 1999 to 66.6 in fiscal year 2000.

Staff Security

The indicator "security/custody staff per 100 inmates/youth" is an outcome indicator that measures workload by security/custody staff. For adult institutions security staff, the rate per 100 inmates decreased from 22.2 in fiscal year 1999 to 21.7 in fiscal year 2000. For juvenile custody staff, the rate per 100 youth increased from 39.1 in fiscal year 1999 to 42.7 in fiscal year 2000.

Drug Testing

Strengthening interdiction and detection efforts to stem the flow of drugs into and within the prison system is a major deterrence policy. Random drug testing is one means of measuring the level of reported drug/alcohol use by adult institution staff and inmates. In fiscal year 2000, the Department implemented a policy where staff testing positive for drug use may be terminated. For adult institution staff, the percentage of positive drug tests reported dropped from 2.4 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 2.1 percent in fiscal year 2000. For adult inmates, the percentage of positive drug tests reported dropped from 3.6 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 2.0 percent in fiscal year 2000.

For juvenile institution staff, the percentage of positive drug tests reported dropped from 4.5 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 4.3 percent in fiscal year 2000. For youth, the percentage of positive drug tests dropped from 3.7 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 0.5 percent in fiscal year 2000.

Accreditation

Compliance with nationally recognized American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation standards serve as a means to compare institutional operations against a standard and with other correctional agencies. In fiscal year 2000, only the newly opened Decatur Correctional Center, the Tamms Correctional Center, and the Pinckneyville Correctional Center have yet to be accredited. In the Juvenile Division, IYC-Chicago has not been accredited. Accreditation, whether based on national standards or internal Department audits, are key to maintaining a safe and secure prison system.

Education Efforts

The cost per enrollee for students in educational programs increased from $1,149 in fiscal year 1999 to $1,576 in fiscal year 2000. The cost per enrollee for students in vocational programs increased from $1,277 in fiscal year 1999 to $1,318 in fiscal year 2000.

The number of GED certificates earned and the number of vocational certificates earned provide a base workload of student achievement. The number of GED certificates earned decreased from 2,236 in fiscal year 1999 to 2,207 in fiscal year 2000. The number of vocational certificates earned decreased from 2,923 in fiscal year 1999 to 2,744 in fiscal year 2000.

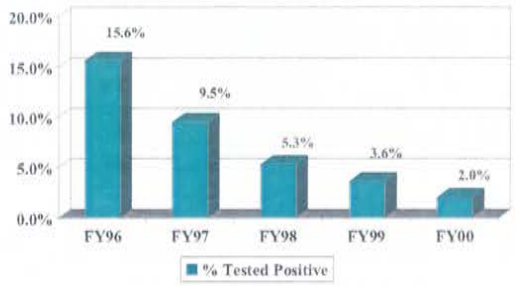
Other Indicators

The Boot Camp (IIP) graduation rate for adult inmates increased from 70.3 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 74.8 percent in fiscal year 2000. For youth, the graduation rate increased from 72.0 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 85.8 percent in fiscal year 2000.

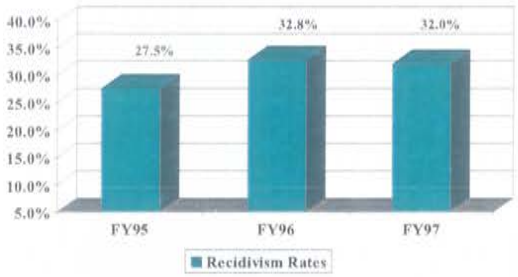
Recidivism Rate

The recidivism rate measures the percent of the total number of adult or youth for a specific year that returned to DOC custody within a three-year period. For adult inmates, the recidivism rate increased from 40.4 percent for fiscal year 1996 exits to 43.7 percent for fiscal year 1997 exits. For youth, the recidivism rate increase from 32.8 percent for fiscal year 1996 exits to 35.8 percent for fiscal year 1997 exits.

Illinois Department of Corrections
Percent Adult Inmates Testing Positive for Drug Use
FY 1996—FY 2000



Illinois Department of Corrections
ICI Recidivism Rates
FY95 - FY97 Exits



Adult: Institutions/Supervision

Mission Statement: To protect the public from criminal offenders, through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society, assures offenders of their constitutional rights, and maintains programs to enhance the success of the offender's reentry into society.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To protect the general public by incarcerating those persons sentenced as adult offenders.
   a. To maintain an escape rate of 0 per 100 inmates from adult institutions.
   b. To be in compliance with state statute and national accreditation standards.
2. To maintain a secure and safe working and living environment for staff and inmates.
   a. To reduce incidence of assaults on staff per 100 inmates to below 1.5.
   b. To reduce positive drug testing of inmate population to below 2.0%.
   c. To reduce positive drug tests of staff to below 2.0%.
3. To provide basic services that meet the needs of the inmate population.
   a. To be in compliance with state and national health and mental health standards (JCAHO).
4. To ensure public safety through a continuum of services from prison to release that effectively monitors and supervises released offenders.
   a. To implement programs and services that effectively reduce the rate of recidivism by 1%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Boot Camp (IIP) graduation rate	71.8 %	70.3 %	70 %	74.8 %	70 %
Escapes from adult institutions per 100 inmates	0	0	0	0	0
Positive drug tests: adult inmates	5.3 %	3.6 %	2 %	2 %	1 %
Positive drug tests: adult staff	3.3 %	2.4 %	2 %	2.1 %	0.5 %
Three year rate of recidivism (a)	39.1 %	40.4 %	39 % (a)	43.7 %	43.7 %
Three year person rate of recidivism (a)	N/A	35.5 %	35 %	38.4 %	38.4 %
Staff assaults per 100 inmates	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.4
External Benchmarks					
Compliance with ACA (b) national accreditation standards: # facilities not accredited (c)	1	2	3	3	4
Compliance with ACA national accreditation standards: # facilities accredited	25	25	24	24	24
Compliance with JCAHO national accreditation standards (d)	N/A	27	27	27	28
Output Indicators					
% double or multi-celled	89 %	90 %	95 %	90 %	90 %
Annual Adult Population Change	1,715	2,215	2,153	464	1,390
Annual MSR (Mandatory Supervised Release) supervision population change	504	81	78	484	497
Boot Camp (IIP) graduates	1,625	1,639	1,650	1,583	1,400
Number of meals served in adult institutions	39,770,400	42,113,700	46,017,923	43,751,638	46,075,593
Random drug tests: adult inmates	14,764	30,993	42,000	47,896	50,000
Random drug tests: adult staff	2,019	2,902	3,200	3,285	3,500
Total adult court admissions	19,446	19,762	20,721	19,895	20,811
Total adult violator admissions (violator on supervision)	6,393	7,076	7,858	8,150	9,001
Total adult visits	24,106	24,591	450,000	440,361	450,000
Total end of year adult population	42,140	44,355	46,508	44,819	46,209
Total end of year MSR population	30,610	30,691	30,769	31,175	31,672
Boot Camp (IIP) participants	2,264	2,332	2,350	1,951	2,000
Input Indicators					
Budget Expenditures (thousands)	$720,066.2	$810,145.2	$900,661.4	$889,542.0	$966,040.0
Number of Personnel - Total end of year security staff	8,690	9,299	9,445	9,176	9,713
Number of Personnel - Total end of year staff	12,063	12,875	12,981	12,744	13,490
Number of Personnel - Total end of year supervision staff	163	199	220	267	366
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Per capita cost per inmate	$17,483.0	$18,500.0	$18,573.0	$19,543.0	$19,739.0
Per capita cost per inmate per day	$47.9	$50.7	$50.9	$53.5	$54.1
Staff per 100 inmates at adult institutions	N/A	30.5	28.4	29.9	29
Security staff per 100 inmates at adult institutions	N/A	22.2	20.6	21.7	20.9

Continued on Next Page

Adult: Institutions/Supervision (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
External Benchmarks					
National per capita cost per inmate - annual (e)	$20,261.0	$20,261.0	N/A	$20,608.0	N/A
National per capita cost per inmate per day (e)	$56.0	$56.0	N/A	$56.0	N/A

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Recidivism is defined as the total number of Illinois adult exits returned to an adult institution with either a new sentence or as a technical violator within a three year period; therefore limitations of recidivism analysis as outcome measure should be understood. The three year person rate of recidivism refers specifically to violent offenders.

(b) ACA references the American Correctional Association Standards.

(c) New opened facilities not accredited in FY1999 (Tamms and Pinckneyville), FY2000 (Tamms, Pinckneyville and Decatur).

(d) JCAHO references the Joint Commission on Accreditation Hospital Organizations.

(e) National per capita costs per adult for FY1999 and FY2000 are reported based upon year end 1998 and 1999 Corrections Yearbook.

Educational Programs: Adult Basic Education (ABE), Special Education, GE

Mission Statement: To enhance the quality and scope of education for inmates and wards within the Department of Corrections so that they will be better motivated and better equipped to restore themselves to constructive law-abiding lives in the community.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To meet the educational needs of the inmate population by providing a means to improve literacy level through ABE instruction, providing an enriched and enhanced curriculum targeting students functioning below grade level, providing Special Education services and providing the educational opportunity to achieve a GED certificate.
   a. To award GED diplomas to at least 2,000 inmate students with an overall passage rate of approximately 80%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
Number of GED Certificates Earned, inmate population 44,554	2,221	2,236	2,236	2,207	2,207
Number of Students Served in Adult Basic Education Programs	15,895	15,074	15,074	13,133	13,133
External Benchmarks					
Number of GED Certificates Earned in Indiana DOC, inmate population 18,665	N/A	1,026	N/A	1,462	N/A
Number of GED Certificates Earned Ohio DOC,inmate population 46,500	2,186	2,105	N/A	2,412	N/A
Number of GED Certificates earned in Michigan DOC, inmate population 38,338	N/A	2,147	N/A	2,257	N/A
Number of GED Certificates earned in Pennsylvania DOC, inmate population 36,000	1,416	1,416	N/A	1,400	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of students enrolled	26,491	25,421	25,421	18,771	18,771
Input Indicators					
Number of Contractual Employees (a)	107	107	107	108	108
Actual Expenditures (thousands)	$228,220.0	$28,875.0	$28,825.0	$29,573.0	$29,573.0
Number of State employees	357	410	410	426	426
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Annual Cost Per Enrollee	$917.0	$1,149.0	$1,576.0	$1,576.0	$1,576.0

Explanatory Information

Federal grants supplement the general revenue effort to provide Adult Basic Education, Special Education and GED programs. Title 1 funds are received in both the Adult and Juvenile Divisions. In addition, Federal Adult Education funds are received in the Adult Division. The majority of these funds are used to pay teacher salaries; however, in FY1999 Title 1 funds were made available to purchase Literacy Labs (computers and educational software) for each of the 12 institutions with a Title 1 Program.

Footnotes

(a) Most Special Education programs are provided through a contract with an Educational Service Region. The process for reporting FY2000 statistical information was revised to reflect more accurate numbers.

Educational Programs: Vocational Programs

Mission Statement: To enhance the quality and scope of education for inmates and wards within the Department of Corrections so that they will be better motivated and better equipped to restore themselves to constructive law-abiding lives in the community.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To provide the opportunity for inmates to master occupational skills while incarcerated.
   a. To award certificates of completion to a significant number of inmate students; at least 2,900.
   b. Through our open entry, open exit cycle, to continue to enroll at least 8,800 inmate students in vocational programs, providing not only educational opportunities, but needed assignments.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of Vocational Certificates Earned.	3,362	2,923	2,932	2,744	2,744
External Benchmarks					
Number of Vocational Certificates Earned in Indiana DOC, inmate population 18,665	N/A	497	N/A	460	N/A
Number of vocational certificates awarded in Michigan, inmate population 38,338	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,271	N/A
Number of Vocational Certificates earned in Ohio, inmate population 46,500	1,187	1,277	N/A	1,317	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of Students Enrolled	8,409	8,810	8,810	9,388	9,388
Input Indicators					
Actual Expenditures (thousands)	$9,338.6	$11,246.5	$11,246.5	$12,369.3	$12,369.3
Number of Contractual Employees (a)	228	236	236	250	250
Number of State Employees	37	37	37	35	35
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Annual Cost Per Enrollee	$1,111.0	$1,277.0	$1,318.0	$1,318.0	$1,318.0

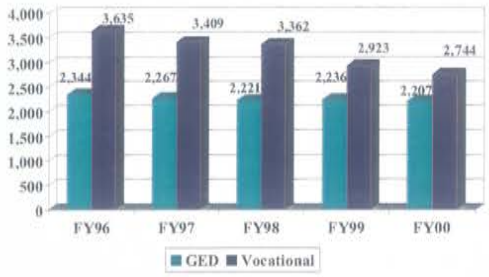
Explanatory Information

Grant funds are used to supplement the general revenue effort in providing vocational programs and transition services.

Footnotes

(a) Most vocational programs are provided through contracts with community colleges.

Illinois Department of Corrections
GED and Vocational Certificates Earned
FY 1996—FY 2000



Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI)

Mission Statement: To operate respected Correctional Industry programs accountable to the citizens of Illinois and beneficial to incarcerated individuals and our customers. To develop job skills for inmates working in Illinois Correctional Industries through on-the-job training and work related experience that assists inmates in becoming self-supporting productive citizens upon release.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To develop training programs that improve the offenders ability to secure employment upon release.
   a. To formalize certification program with American Institute of Bakery at Illinois River CC by 12/1999.
   b. To continue certification of inmates in the optical program at Dixon CC by 6/2000.
2. 2. To improve control of ICI with adoption of new automated information system.
   a. To install fiber optic cable for installation at 18 of 24 sites by 6/2000.
   b. To install centralized order entry of all sales with this implementation by 6/2000.
   c. To train accountants and superintendents on new automated information system by 6/2000.
3. 3. To expand and improve operational areas affected by projected increase in inmate population.
   a. To assess needs for expanded food processing plant and bakery operation by 3/2000.
   b. To open sewing industry at Vienna CC by 4/2000.
4. To close existing industry operations.
   a. To close data entry operations at Joliet, Jacksonville and Taylorville CC's by 1/2000.
   b. To close satellite recycling operation in East St. Louis by 3/2000.
   c. To clean up and remove the recycling backlog at Logan CC by 4/2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Training/Production					
Percent of population assigned to ICI	N/A	3.7 %	3.5 %	3.2 %	3.4 %
Three year rate of recidivism (a)	N/A	32.8 %	32 %	32 %	31 %
Percent of ICI assignments that are full		95.5 %	99.2 %	94.9 %	94.6 %
External Benchmarks					
Training/Production					
% of national prison population assigned to correctional industries (b)	N/A	6.7 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	6.7 %
Output Indicators					
Training/Production					
Total ICI sales (thousands)	N/A	$52,488.8	$55,300.0	$55,300.0	$57,900.0
Annual adult ICI population change	N/A	58	0	-195	105
Total end of year ICI assignments available	N/A	1,657	1,573	1,462	1,577
Input Indicators					
Training/Production					
Working Capital Fund - expenditures in thousands	N/A	$51,600.0	$53,100.0	$53,100.0	$55,200.0
Number of ICI personnel - total end of year staff	N/A	215	215	215	215
Total end of year ICI inmate population	N/A	1,582	1,560	N/A	1,492
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Training/Production					
ICI profit margin	N/A	9.7 %	10 %	10.3 %	9.4 %
Staff per 100 ICI inmates	N/A	13.6	13.8	15.5	14.4
External Benchmarks					
Training/Production					
Average national profit margin		4.9 %	5 %	5 %	5 %
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Recidivism defined as the percent of the total number of Illinois ICI exits who earned at minimum $600 through involvement with ICI production returned to an adult institution within a three-year period; therefore, limitations of recidivism analysis as outcome should be understood.

(b) National figures reflect estimates based upon 1998 Corrections Yearbook data.

Juvenile: Facilities/Supervision

Mission Statement: To provide secure custody, rehabilitative programs, and aftercare services for youth committed to the Juvenile Division by the court. These services will be provided consistent with consideration for public safety and the welfare of youth.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To protect the general public by incarcerating and supervising juvenile offenders.
   a. To maintain an escape rate of 0 per 100 youth from juvenile facilities.
   b. To be in compliance with state statute and national standards.
2. To maintain a secure and safe working and living environment for staff and youth.
   a. To reduce incidence of assault on staff per 100 youth to below 5.0.
   b. To reduce positive drug testing of youth population to below 2.0%.
   c. To reduce positive drug tests of staff to below 2.0%.
3. To provide basic services that meet the needs of the youth population.
   a. To be in compliance with state and national health and mental health standards (JCAHO).
4. To ensure public safety through a continuum of services from incarceration to release that effectively monitors and supervises released offenders.
   a. To implement programs and services that effectively reduce the rate of recidivism by 1%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Boot Camp (IIP) graduation rate	N/A	72 %	75 %	85.8 %	80 %
Escapes from juvenile facilities per 100 youth	0	0	0	0	0
Positive drug tests: juvenile staff	0	4.5 %	4 %	4.3 %	2 %
Staff assaults per 100 youth	5.5	6.4	5	2	2
Three year person rate of recidivism (a)	0	26.7 %	26 %	32.7 %	32.7 %
Three year rate of recidivism (a)	42.7 %	32.8 %	32 %	35.8 %	35.8 %
Positive drug tests; juvenile offenders	N/A	3.7 %	3 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
External Benchmarks					
Compliance with ACA national accreditation standards: # facilities not accredited (c)	1	1	1	1	2
Compliance with ACA (b) national accreditation standards: # facilities accredited (b)	6	7	7	7	7
Compliance with JCAHO national accreditation standards	0	7	7	8	9
Output Indicators					
% double or multi-celled	82 %	81 %	80 %	74 %	70 %
Annual juvenile facility population change	33	45	85	-128	1
Annual juvenile field services population change	136	113	-30	17	10
Juvenile facilities releases	2,748	2,708	2,841	2,885	2,885
Juvenile felons transferred to adult institutions	88	87	87	71	71
Total juvenile admissions	2,848	2,891	2,947	2,673	2,674
Total juvenile violator admissions	692	705	739	820	820
Random drug tests: juvenile staff	N/A	336	400	414	440
Random drug tests: juvenile youth	N/A	987	500	575	600
Total juvenile visitors	N/A	35,212	36,000	38,733	39,000
Number of meals served in juvenile facilities	N/A	2,474,700	2,500,000	2,487,658	2,469,955
Total end of year juvenile facility population	N/A	2,199	2,284	2,071	2,072
Total end of year juvenile field services population	N/A	1,603	1,573	1,620	1,630
Boot Camp (IIP) participants	N/A	N/A	270	274	275
Boot Camp (IIP) graduates	N/A	206	200	235	200
Input Indicators					
"Secure Care" population	2	2	0		0
Annual number of court evaluations	488	458	463	458	458
Budget Expenditures (thousands)	$73,383.3	$94,945.4	$108,938.7	$107,201.0	$120,799.8
Number of Personnel: Total end of year custody staff	818	846	917	895	1,116
Number of Personnel: Total end of year juvenile facilities staff	1,318	1,338	1,491	1,412	1,761
Number of Personnel: Total end of year juvenile field services staff	65	82	35	39	57

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Juvenile: Facilities/Supervision (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Per capita cost per youth - annual	$32,237.0	$36,031.0	$41,418.0	$42,297.0	$49,685.0
Per capita cost per youth per day	$88.3	$98.7	113.47	$115.9	$136.1
Staff per 100 youth at juvenile facilities	N/A	61.9	64.9	66.6	76.6
Custody staff per 100 youth at juvenile facilities	0	39.1	41.3	42.7	48.6

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Recidivism defined as the percent of the total number of Illinois juvenile exits returned to a juvenile institution or admitted to an adult institution within a three-year period; therefore, limitations of recidivism analysis as outcome measure should be understood.

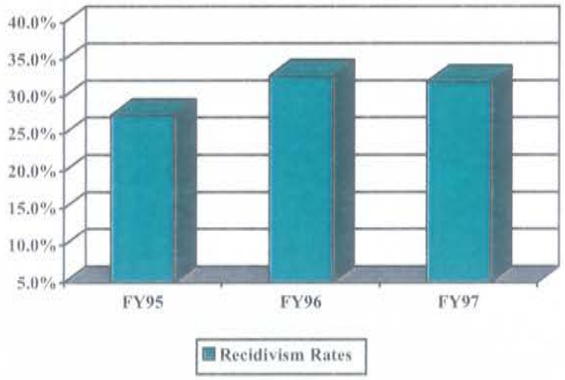
(b) ACA references the American Correctional Association Standards.

(c) Newly opened facilities not accredited - FY1999 (none) and FY2000 (IYC-Chicago).

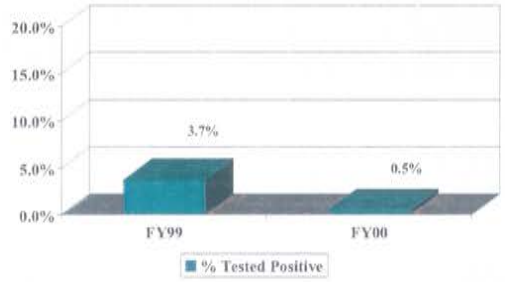
(d) JCAHO references the Joint Commission on Accreditation Hospital Organizations.

(e) National per capita cost per youth for FY1999 and FY2000 have not been finalized.

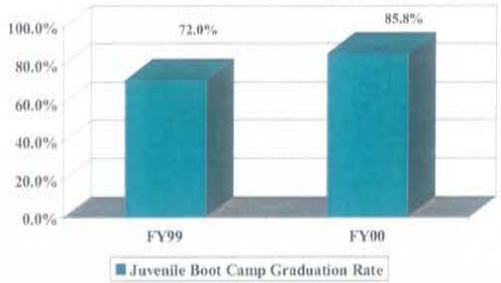
Illinois Department of Corrections
Juvenile Recidivism Rates



Illinois Department of Corrections
Percent Juvenile Youth Testing Positive for Drug Use
FY 1999—FY 2000



Illinois Department of Corrections
Juvenile Boot Camp Graduation Rate
FY 1999—FY 2000



PUBLIC SAFETY:
DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Department of Nuclear Safety is responsible for protecting individuals in Illinois from unnecessary exposure to the harmful effects of radiation. Its mission is accomplished through public education, emergency response, regulation, inspection, testing and enforcement. The Department carries out several programs that establish, implement and enforce radiation protection measures and standards. One of the purposes of these programs is to carefully monitor any and all radiation sources with the intent of containing exposure to the lowest level reasonably achievable. Some of the Department's programs also serve to educate the general public and, more specifically, educate and train individuals working with or near the sources of radiation and individuals responding to emergencies involving radiation.

The Department is reporting its fiscal year 2000 service efforts and accomplishments for six programs; 1) Emergency Planning and Response, 2) Monitoring Nuclear Power Plants, 3) Nuclear Power Plant Safety, 4) Regulating Medical and Industrial Uses of Radiation Equipment and Materials, 5) Environmental Monitoring, Radioactive Waste Management and Laboratory Support, and 6) West Chicago Decommissioning Project.

The Emergency Planning and Response program provides training to state and local emergency workers, financial assistance to local governments near nuclear facilities and maintains emergency response equipment for the Department. During fiscal year 2000 program targets were achieved for training emergency workers and successfully conducting emergency exercises with federal, state and local government responders, as well as nuclear industry personnel.

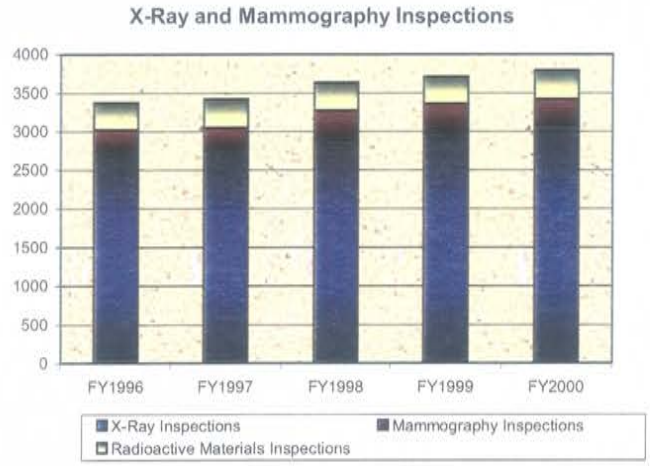
The program for Monitoring Nuclear Power Plants is in the process of developing a new gaseous effluent monitoring system to replace systems using old technology that were installed at each of Illinois' nuclear power stations ten or more years ago. During fiscal year 2000 program targets were nearly met for the completion of the prototype system. In addition program staff are installing new software for each plant to allow Department analysts to better track abnormal events at each plant. Targets were met for this part of the program.

The Nuclear Power Plant Safety program is developing a new risk-based inspection program for the Department's resident inspectors to use at Illinois' nuclear power stations. The new inspection program will allow inspectors to increase their efficiency in checking plant systems for potential problems and failures. In addition, staff are performing an ongoing inspection of the shut-down Zion nuclear power station.

The Regulating Medical and Industrial Uses of Radiation Equipment and Materials program is working to improve its efficiency levels for the various types of inspections it performs. Target levels are nearly being met.

The Environmental Monitoring, Radioactive Waste Management and Laboratory Support program is also working to improve its efficiency in sample analysis and investigations. Target levels are being met or exceeded.

The West Chicago Decommissioning Project is the Department's largest on-going environmental radiation clean-up program. The Department is the regulatory authority for the clean-up of an industrial site and provides testing and verification services for other properties in the area being cleaned up under the U.S. EPA Super Fund program. Program targets are being met or exceeded for verification testing being performed by project staff.



Emergency Planning and Response

Mission Statement: To provide radiation protection for individuals in Illinois through public education, emergency response, regulation, inspection and enforcement.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Minimize unnecessary radiation exposure to individuals from nuclear power plants and from uncontrolled sources of radiation.
   a. Increase the percentage of local government emergency workers for radiological response.
   b. Promptly respond to and investigate all reports of uncontrolled radiation source incidents.
   c. Provide regular radiological response training to staff.
   d. Maintain response equipment in an immediately deployable status.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Emergency exercises successfully conducted	4	4	5	5	5
Deficiencies identified	0	0	0	0	0
Output Indicators					
Emergency workers trained	2,315	2,215	2,000	2,388	3,159
Emergency exercises conducted	4	4	5	5	5
Input Indicators					
Number of FTE personnel	35	35	35	35	35
Program expenditures (thousands)	$2,672.4	$2,794.9	N/A	$2,800.7	$3,013.9
Local government support (thousands) (a)	$550.6	$448.2	N/A	$458.6	$450.0

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Under this program the Department provides financial assistance to local governments located near nuclear facilities for their efforts related to radiological emergency planning and response.

Environmental Monitoring, Radioactive Waste Management & Laboratory Support

Mission Statement: To provide radiation protection for individuals in Illinois through public education, emergency response, regulation, inspection and enforcement.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Minimize unnecessary radiation exposure to individuals from environmental radiation sources.
   a. Assist other agencies to reduce exposures to radium in water supplies and test for radioactive contamination in the environment.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Water samples analyzed by target time (a)	50 %	50 %	75 %	77 %	85 %
Radon reports investigated within 14 days	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Environmental samples analyzed by target time (a)	70 %	70 %	75 %	78 %	85 %
Output Indicators					
Water sample analyses performed	3,048	3,055	3,100	3,118	3,500
Environmental sample analyses performed	5,648	5,730	6,000	5,877	6,500
Radon non-performance reports investigated (b)	25	28	30	39	36
Input Indicators					
Number of FTE personnel	50	50	N/A	50	50
Program expenditures	$4,930.2	$4,229.1	N/A	$4,693.6	$4,435.8
State Indoor Radon grant (thousands)	$129.8	$164.1	N/A	$173.9	$251.5

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Some of the samples are analyzed for U.S. EPA and Illinois EPA. Target turnaround times are suggested by these client agencies.

(b) Clients of entities that test for or mitigate radon contamination may file complaints against the providers.

Monitoring Nuclear Power Plants

Mission Statement: To provide radiation protection for individuals in Illinois through public education, emergency response, regulation, inspection and enforcement.

Program Goals: 1. Minimize unnecessary radiation exposure to individuals from nuclear power plants.

Objectives:
a. Reduce the time for identifying potential accidents at nuclear power plants by developing expert software and procedures that detect and categorize abnormal operating conditions.
b. Improve the reliability, accuracy and speed of monitoring systems by simplifying and updating the system.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Develop replacement gaseous effluent monitor - percent completed (a)	N/A	25 %	100 %	99 %	100 %
Develop reactor analysis decision aids - percent completed (b)	N/A	N/A	50 %	50 %	50 %
Output Indicators					
Reactor units monitored/abnormal events	N/A	N/A	6	6	11
Prototype monitoring developed - tasks completed	N/A	145	445	436	9
Input Indicators					
Program expenditures (thousands)	$3,496.6	$3,657.4	N/A	$3,605.5	$3,863.1
Number of FTE personnel	38	38	N/A	38	38

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) The Department is developing an upgraded system to monitor gases that are released from nuclear power plants. This system will replace systems that were installed ten or more years ago.

(b) The Department is developing computer programs to analyze data coming from nuclear power plants which will assist decision makers responding to emergency situations.

Nuclear Power Plant Safety

Mission Statement: To provide radiation protection for individuals in Illinois through public education, emergency response, regulation, inspection and enforcement.

Program Goals: 1. Minimize unnecessary radiation exposure to individuals from nuclear power plants.

Objectives:
a. Reduce the likelihood of a nuclear power plant accident by developing and following a risk-based inspection program focusing on safety significant plant systems.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Implement a risk-based inspection program - percent completed (a)	N/A	N/A	10 %	9 %	50 %
Output Indicators					
Develop risk-based inspection program - tasks completed (a)	N/A	N/A	6	5	20
Inspection of permanently shut-down plant - tasks completed (b)	N/A	N/A	35	30	15
Input Indicators					
Number of FTE personnel	21	21	N/A	21	21
Program expenditures (thousands)	$1,841.6	$1,926.4	N/A	$1,943.9	$2,067.6

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) The Department is developing a new inspection strategy to be used by its inspectors at each nuclear power plant. The new program will improve inspection efficiency.

(b) The Department inspectors are performing a series of inspections of the shut-down Zion nuclear plant.

West Chicago Decommissioning Project

Mission Statement: To provide radiation protection for individuals in Illinois through public education, emergency response, regulation, inspection and enforcement.

Program Goals: 1. Minimize unnecessary radiation exposure to individuals from non-medical sources of radiation.

Objectives: a. Eliminate contamination from residential and public properties in the West Chicago area.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Properties verified clean within 3 days of notification by contrator.	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Residential properties verified clean	140	140	130	132	110
Input Indicators					
Program expenditures (thousands)	$1,853.7	$1,946.1	N/A	$1,784.7	$2,050.0
Number of FTE personnel	4	4	N/A	4	4

Explanatory Information

The Department inspects and verifies that properties being decontaminated by contractors hired by Kerr-McGee Chemical Co. in West Chicago meet predetermined radiological standards.

PUBLIC SAFETY:
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal (OSFM) enhances its organizational unity with the fire service through ongoing relationships with the Fire Advisory Commission and the Illinois Fire Services Association. OSFM also continues developing proactive partnerships with Illinois businesses.

Fire is a serious problem in this country; 4,000 Americans die each year due to fires and approximately 30,000 are injured. In Illinois, hundreds of Illinois citizens die or are injured every year due to fires. There were 210 fire deaths in 1999. The results are still unacceptable.

A major responsibility of the OSFM is public information and education. Educational materials were developed and provided dealing with arson investigation, assistance to fire departments and victims of fire. Kits include information for families about where to go for shelter, actions to take after a fire, informational booklets, juvenile firesetter intervention assistance, and other useful information. Under the leadership of the OSFM, Illinois' Juvenile Firesetters Task Force continues to develop programs and provide resources to families and organizations dealing with young firesetters. Trained intervention specialists in the fire service are available to departments statewide to assist fire departments or individual families.

The OSFM is committed to providing professional personnel and programs that contribute to the safety of the state's citizens. State statutes (Chapter 425 of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*) mandate that OSFM work to reduce the loss of life, injuries and property damage from fire and explosions and other hazards.

The program divisions of the OSFM form the frontline support for fire prevention programs in Illinois. Two of the divisions, Boiler and Pressure Vessels (Boilers) and Petroleum and Chemical Safety (DPCS) have unique and very specific responsibilities. Boilers focuses on ensuring that the boilers operating within the state of Illinois meet or exceed all industry standards. As evidenced from the external benchmarks, the Division of Boilers and Pressure exceeds the national targets.

The DPCS is responsible for Underground Storage Tank (UST) activities in Illinois. With 2.2 times the number of UST facilities than the national average, DPCS has its work cut out for them. DPCS has established programs, which will ensure that 1/3 of all USTs in the state are inspected annually on a rotating basis.

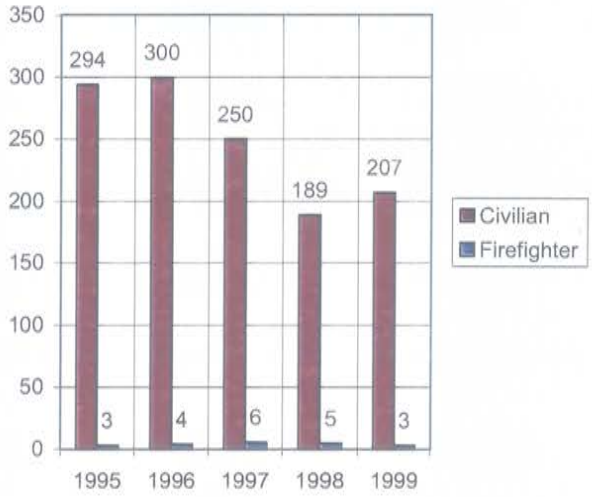
The OSFM devotes one entire division to the critical fire problem of arson. Through its field offices (4) and field staff (20) the Arson Division provides needed services to fire departments across the state. The professional arson investigators provide technical support to the many small and mid-sized departments that lack the fiscal resources to conduct arson investigations on their own.

Fire Prevention has the major responsibility of enforcing national fire codes all across Illinois. While concentrating efforts on state licensed day care, health care and educational occupancies, OSFM fire prevention inspectors also help ensure safety through the inspection of service stations, aboveground petroleum and propane storage tanks, and hotel/motel occupancies.

The OSFM Personnel Standards and Education Division is responsible for assisting local governments in improving levels of education and training standards for local firefighters. The division manages a program of training and certification for the 42,000 firefighters in Illinois.

Past analysis by organizations such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) emphasized that fire deaths and injuries could best be combated by fire prevention and fire safety education. The OSFM continues its commitment to fire safety education and awareness by maintaining its many educational programs offered through the Public Information Office. As such, OSFM is committed to fire prevention and fire safety awareness and education.

1995 - 1999 Fire Deaths in Illinois



1995-1999 Fire Deaths in Illinois
Source: The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), Death Certificates, Clip Service

Arson

Mission Statement: To determine cause, origin, and circumstances of such fires or explosions that are suspected to be arson or arson related crimes.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Conduct fire investigations to assist fire departments and local governments with expertise and case management through successful conclusion.
   a. Conduct regional workshops for the benefit of rural and volunteer fire departments to help them identify suspicious fires, protect the scene and secure evidence that may be used in an arson investigation when the agency is called to investigate. Workshops will begin in the summer and end by fall 2000.
2. Ensure that all arson investigators have met the statutory requirements for the job, maintain quarterly firearms qualifications on the firing range, and attend agency provided in-service training on a quarterly basis.
   a. All arson investigators must be certified through the agency working with the Illinois Federation of Public Employees union (IFPE) to develop mandatory and minimum hours for annual continuning education requirments.
3. Prepare monthly reports to agency director which include caseload, arrests, training, and other information for tracking increases or decreases in workload distribution among employees, and assessing agency services provided to fire departments in arson investigations.
   a. Investigators must submit divisional reports and forms within 10 days of a fire investigation. This allows management to track activities (including caseloads, arrests, and other case information), expenses, and other requirements to ensure proper operation of the division.
   b. Assistance to states attorneys, law enforcement, and other related agencies in fires determined to be arson will continue until a arson case is closed or resolved in court.
4. Assist fire departments and related associations and organizations in the issue of arson investigation to aid in their recognizing and handling suspicious fire scenes until local governments or the state handles the case.
   a. Conduct regional workshops for the benefit of rural and volunteer fire departments to help them identify suspicious fires, protect the scene and secure evidence that may be used in an arson investigation when the agency is called to investigate. Workshops will begin in the summer and end by fall 2000.
   b. Respond to individual requests by fire departments or local agencies for information or assistance as it relates to arson scenes.
5. Operate a canine unit consisting of specially trained dogs and their handlers who are able to assist in difficult fire investigations by covering large fire or damage areas to determine the presence of accelerants used to set arson fires.
   a. Operate a program of four specially trained canines to aid in arson investigation through detection of accelerates used in setting fires.
6. Manage a Juvenile Firesetters Task Force to continue dialog among various state and local level organizations dealing with the issue, including fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, mental health, DCFS and other related interests.
   a. Study juvenile firesetting issues and publish an annual report to the Governor, General Assembly, government entities and the citizens. This report will be submitted by March 30 of each year, starting in 2001.
   b. Work toward effective communications with families, schools, day care centers, and other groups, which experience juvenile firesetting behaviors. Outreach efforts will begin in spring 2000 to begin with direct mail contacts.
   c. Refer juvenile firesetters to intervention specialists at the local level or trained professional counselors or mental health professionals for more severe cases.
7. Foster an effective dialogue, conduct meetings and discuss the needs and results of the arson program with the insurance industry, state and national associations, and the fire service of Illinois to ensure that the needs of the citizens and our "customers" are being met.
   a. Maintain an effective relationship with the insurance industry as a partner in the mission to reduce fires and the resultant deaths and injuries.
   b. Identify effective programs of improving fire safety in homes and public buildings; communicate directly with families, foster homes, day care centers, schools and other entities that deal with potential juvenile firesetters.
   c. Continue public awareness and education programs to alert citizens about fire hazards and taking lifesaving measures in the event of fire. Conduct statewide conference on September 19, 2000 entitled "Showcase 2000".

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Provide local fire departments with Arson Investigator response in 36 hours or less	N/A	N/A	100 %	99 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Arson arrests	126	57	75	38	83
Arson awareness & identification workshops for volunteers	N/A	N/A	6	N/A (a)	6
Agency sponsored in-service training for agency investigators and paid fire department investigators	N/A	N/A	2	N/A (b)	2
Contacts with parents, foster parents, day care centers, schools, and other care providers as relates to juvenile firesetters intervention	N/A	N/A	5,000	25	10,000
Provide local fire departments increased access to Arson Investigators and OSFM headquarters through Regional Arson Offices opened two days a week	N/A	N/A	100 %	107 %	100 %
Qualify all Arson Investigators for firearms use through participation three times a year in hand gun range training	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %
Fire investigations	1,104	835	900	991	990
Canine investigations	148	96	105	129 (c)	115

Continued on Next Page

Arson (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Input Indicators					
Total program spending (thousands)	$1,367.0	$1,462.0	$1,522.0 (d)	$1,537.0	$1,732.0
Personnel full-time headcount	21	19	23	23	23
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Arson awareness & identification workshops for volunteers to start July of 2000.

(b) OSFM sponsored in-service training for agency investigators and paid fire department investigators planned for August. and December 2000.

(c) Canine investigations are included in the fire investigation totals.

(d) Allocated cost.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel

Mission Statement: To regulate the construction, installation, inspection and repair of boilers and pressure vessels to insure conformity with all adopted safety codes and standards.

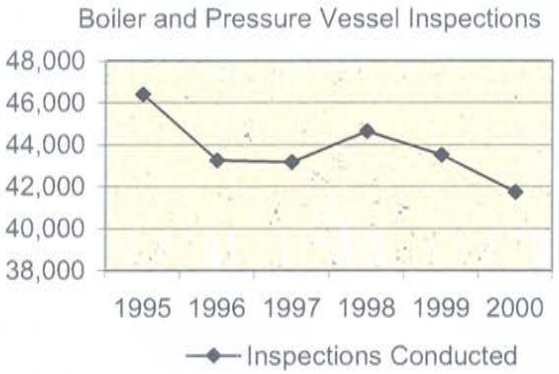
Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. Maintain a complete set of records of all boilers and pressure vessels in the state, which require registration and inspection.
2. Inspect all boilers and pressure vessels to the requirements of the Illinois Boiler Safety Act and adminstrative rules and verify compliance. Conduct standardized safety inspections to minimize risk to general public.
   a. Insure that all inspectors are notified 60 days in advance of certificate expiration date.
   b. Perform annual internal inspections on HP boilers, certificate inspections on LP boilers and triennial inspections on pressure vessels.
   c. Notify owners and users when deficiencies are found and follow up to verify corrective action has been taken.
3. Issue Certificates of Inspections to those owners and users who meet the state rules for continued safe operation.
4. Administer inspector licensing program to make sure only competent individuals are conducting quality safety inspections.
   a. Verify that all applicants meet experience requirements for examination.
   b. Administer National Board Examination four times per year to prospective candidates.
5. Insure that only licensed organizations are performing welded repairs to boilers and pressure vessels.
   a. Issue repairer license to those organizations meeting all the requirements.
   b. Periodically audit authorized repair concerns for compliance with rules.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of violations per 100 inspections in Illinois	5.8	6.3	6	6	6
Conduct safety inpsections of boiler and pressure vessels (pv's) to verify conformance with Illinois statute and adminstrative rules	0.09 %	0.09 %	101 %	10.9 %	100 %
Violations reported and corrected within 60 days of the inspection by boiler safety specialist	76 %	80 %	96 %	77 %	100 %
External Benchmarks					
Number of violations per 100 inspections nationally	7.7	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Total number of inspections performed	44,632	43,499	43,500	41,722	42,050
Total number of active boilers and pressure vessels requiring inspections	99,601	100,643	100,200	101,097	101,200
Input Indicators					
Total program spending (thousands)	$1,613.0	$1,725.0	$1,832.0 (a)	$1,814.0	$2,021.0
Personnel full-time headcount	24	23	22	22	22
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Allocated costs.



Fire Prevention

Mission Statement: To prevent the loss of life and damage to property through effective and efficient enforcement of state fire safety codes.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Conduct inspections and enforce the fire prevention codes of Illinois with the goal of minimizing or eliminating losses of life and property due to fire.
   a. Complete fire prevention inspections as mandated by filling all the inspector vacancies.
   b. Issue letters of compliance, or notice of violations as the result of fire prevention inspection of selected facilities.
   c. Advise interested parties on fire code enforcement, rule development and other public safety issues.
2. Provide a building plan review with the purpose of ensuring that fire safety codes are implemented in new or remodeled occupancies.
   a. Review building plans, fire detection and alarm system plans, automatic fire suppression system plans, self serve gasoline station applications, aboveground flammable and combustible liquid tank installation applications, and LP-Gas tank installation applications for applicable fire code compliance.
   b. Provide information and technical assistance to building owners, architects, local fire departments and state agencies on Life Safety Code compliance and other standards referenced by the Life Safety Code 2000 - National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).
   c. Provide a one week turn-around time for aboveground storage tank, LP-gas tank and self-service station applications and plan review. Seek timely completion of building plan review in accordance with identified construction schedules of the submitter.
3. Conduct training of all fire prevention inspectors to ensure their familiarity with the latest standards and regulations for the inspection of facilities within their jurisdictions.
4. Provide timely emergency response assistance including technical support to state and local emergency responders.
   a. Provide liaison to Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) center during disasters to support fire service activities with technical advice and information.
   b. Provide on site response to local fire department and fire districts requests for technical advice, liaison to other state agencies, and communications equipment support.
5. Oversee a comprehensive fire equipment licensing and testing program throughout the state.
6. Provide for the effective implementation of Wet Fueling (a) program and follow up inspections in the effected areas of the state.
   a. Adopt new standards using NFPA as a guide.
   b. Develop administrative and operational procedures.
   c. Conduct inspections of all wet fueling operations.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Deaths per 1000 fires in Illinois	N/A	2.56	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Life Safety Code violations identified during primary occupancy inspections that are corrected as determined by subsequent re-inspections/recontacts	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percent of aboveground storage tank (AST) reviews completed in ten days or less	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percentage of licensing requests received from other state agencies that are completed by the Division of Fire Prevention in a manner to allow timely responses/results to the requesting agency	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Arrival of Division Fire Prevention personnel at emergency scenes within (4) hours of requests from local authorities having jurisdiction	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Total number of fire prevention inspections conducted	20,876	20,397	22,110	15,862	24,000
Total number of building plans, aboveground storage tank, self service gasoline stations, and fire suppression and detection plans reviewed	1,532	1,322	1,420	1,165	100 %
Total number of employee training-hours delivered to fire prevention personnel	2,100	2,126	2,400	2,199	100 %
Delivery of at least 60 hours per year of ongoing fire prevention education to Division of Fire Prevention field inspectors and staff in the form of monthly regional training seminars and semi-annual "statewide" meetings for all inspectors	N/A	N/A	2,133 (b)	2,199 (b)	2,520 (b)
Input Indicators					
Total program spending (thousands)	$2,689.0	$2,911.0	$3,087.0 (c)	$3,056.0	$3,384.0
Personnel full-time headcount	37	37	41	37	49
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Wet Fueling is mobile fueling to other vehicles.

(b) Target number is in hours.

Personnel Standards and Education

Mission Statement: To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and to encourage and aid municipalities, counties and other local governmental agencies by maintaining a high level of training for fire service personnel.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Raise the level of firefighter training to the highest quality by examination; certify fire training programs at the U of I and other schools; and administer advanced training programs to firefighters.
   a. Annually administer 33 levels of firefighter exams.
   b. Schedule exams at regional sites around the state.
   c. Distribute state certification to successful candidates.
   d. Process course approvals and review course syllabi.
   e. Develop training manuals for advanced levels.
   f. Maintain a database of certifications issued.
2. Administer the reimbursement grant program annually.
   a. By May 30 process all claims that met the March 1 deadline.
   b. By June 30 inform all claimants on the amount of reimbursement.
   c. By September 30 distribute annual funding document.
3. Assist fire departments in the development, implementation and documentation of all of their training activities.
   a. The Administrative rules of the Division state that training records must be kept by all participating fire departments to substantiate the training that is given to firefighters who want to become certified by the Division.
   b. Give written/oral feedback to all fire departments after record review.
   c. Assist setup of fire department training records.
   d. Visit at least 30 fire departments annually to review records.
4. According to statute, provide means of fire incident reporting with the state OSFM.
   a. Train and assist the fire service in the reporting of fire incidents.
   b. Process statistics, based on reported fire data, and share this information with the fire service, other areas of government, and the public.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of levels of certification	33	33	N/A	33	33
Percent of Illinois Firefighter II trained firefighters (a)	92	97	N/A	97	97
Fire Fighter II Testing (b)	N/A	N/A	50 %	68 %	100 %
Fire Fighter Certification (c)	N/A	N/A	70 %	72 %	100 %
Percent of Fire Departments and Districts reporting (d)	67 %	65.7 %	70 %	52.5 %	100 %
External Benchmarks					
Percent of Firefighter II trained nationally	100 %	100 %	N/A	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Process fire department training reimbursement claims	9,390	3,913	3,000	3,652	2,500
Number of courses established for certification	42	52	N/A	52	52
Number of fire fighter exams given each month	14,500	15,676	18,000	17,153	18,200
Number of fire fighter certifications issued each month	6,500	6,808	10,000	8,782	10,200
Input Indicators					
Total program spending (thousands)	$1,681.0	$2,079.0	$2,102.0 (e)	$2,098.0	$2,246.0
Total grant spending (thousands)	$500.0	$450.0	$500.0	$500.0	$500.0
Personnel full-time headcount	7	8	8	8	8
Total number of fire departments we serve	1,272	1,277	1,278	N/A	1,280

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Most states Firefighter II is mandatory while in Illinois it is voluntary.

(b) Our goal is that 70% of applicants will pass the Firefighter II exam on their 1st attempt.

(c) Our goal is that 50% of courses taken will be approved toward certification.

(d) Our goal is that 70% of the fire departments will report fire incidents, death, injury and property loss under the National Fire Incident Reporting System.

(e) Allocated costs.

Underground Storage Tank (UST)

Mission Statement: To protect against threat to human safety and contamination of the environment that can occur by the underground storage of petroleum products and other hazardous substances through prevention, education and enforcement.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Support the Division of Petroleum and Chemical Safety (DPCS) by developing, maintaining and providing complete administrative support to the division.
   a. Conduct customer satisfaction surveys quarterly and utilize input to adjust operation.
   b. Systematize the filing process for all materials in the division and maintain the integrity of the database and its hard file backup through annual review.
2. Support the DPCS Mission by the temporal processing of all checks received by the DPCS to the Management Services Division, timely issuance of removal permits and timely processing of permits that require technical review.
   a. Perform accurate administrative review through use of current computer records.
   b. Develop and utlize a format for processing incoming checks and permit applications focusing on timely and efficient turn around.
   c. Provide process for contractor access to select information on the division database by 2003.
3. Support the DPCS Mission by the accurate and timely processing of all technical permits in 20 working days or less.
   a. Develop the use of e-mail as a vehicle for permit communications with contractors for receipts, issuance and field inspector communication by 2003.
   b. Conduct annual outreach to contractors and owner/operators regarding compliance issues and the latest advances in UST technology.
4. Support the DPCS Mission by effectively and efficiently deploying field staff who work with industry to insure UST activities in Illinois are safe for the citizens and the environment.
   a. Insure that Storage Tank Safety Specialists (STSS) are at every tank pull activity to insure the safety of workers, the community and the environment.
   b. Re-inspect one third of all active UST facilities annually for compliance with the USEPA UST regulations and the Illinois Administrative Code 170 rules.
   c. Secure UST Facility File data transmission capacity for field staff interface with the DPCS UST database.
5. Develop and implement a comprehensive Compliance/Enforcement program to insure the safe operation of UST Systems and work on those systems.
   a. Provide annual training in Notice of Violation (NOV)(a) and Contractor Notice of Violation (CNOV) (b) case development for Storage Tank Safety Specialist.
   b. Maintain effective tracking of NOV and CNOV status and follow up at the appropriate level of OSFM with monthly reports.
6. Support the DPCS Mission by processing all eligibility requests in 60 days or less with an internal target of 40 days.
7. Support the DPCS Mission by providing contemporary, efficient and effective two-way communication with the UST users and regulators.
   a. Conduct "industry group" meetings for the purpose of exchange of ideas and information on UST issues in Illinois on at least a bi-monthly basis.
   b. Maintain current and accurate information on the DPCS portion of the OSFM internet homepage regarding UST issues and developments.
   c. Meet monthly with the Chicago Department of Environment and Chicago Fire Department to insure smooth consistent operation of the UST activity in Chicago.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Compliance with requirement for notification of Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Fund Eligibility	N/A	80 %	100 %	99.7 %	100 %
Percent of UST inspected for compliance annually in Illinois	33 %	33 %	33 %	33 %	33 %
The number of leaking USTs in a given period as a percent of the number of active facilities re-inspected for Green Decals during the period	N/A	N/A	19.2 %	15 %	10 %
Compliance with the Illinois Administrative Code 170 rules for the operation of UST in Illinois	N/A	N/A	66.7 %	53.7 %	66.7 %
Techinical permits will be issued within 20 days of receipt or less	N/A	N/A	100 %	97 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Total number of UST tanks maintained	86,309	99,478	101,200	101,396	102,500
Installation, upgrade and removal permits issued to contractors for UST work	3,622	4,627	3,200	2,826	3,200
UST facility inspections	7,743	8,104	6,000	8,777	6,000
Number of active UST in the state of Illinois	37,056	31,091	28,591	27,993	25,493
UST facility file maintained	33,863	38,776	40,000	39,470	40,500
Phone calls received	33,724	37,229	28,000	26,628	30,000
Eligibility applications received	860	1,008	1,000	762	1,200

Continued on Next Page

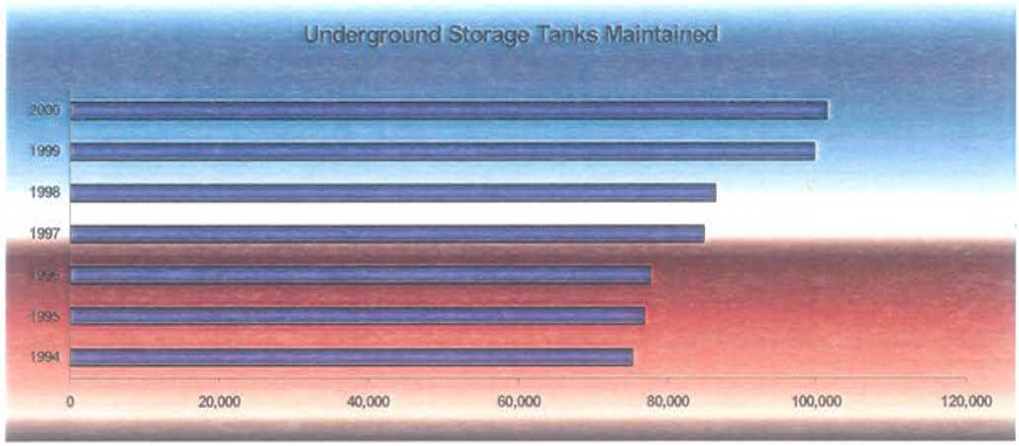
Underground Storage Tank (UST) (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Input Indicators					
Total program spending (thousands)	$2,448.0	$3,367.0	$3,583.0 (c)	$3,166.0	$3,644.0
Personnel full-time headcount	30	32	31	31	31
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) NOV - is an informal enforcement notice to owner and operators of USTs.

(b) CNOV - is an informal enforcement notice to contractors.

(c) Allocated cost.



Mission and Organization

The Illinois State Police (ISP) is a code department in the executive branch of state government, consisting of eight programs (Patrol, Investigation, Forensics, Communications, Information Service, Human Resource, Integrity, and Agency Support). The mission of the ISP is to promote public safety with integrity, service and pride to improve the quality of life for our citizens.

This year's SEA report includes performance data for Patrol, Investigation and Forensics. Although not included in this report, the other programs are also crucial to the agency's mission. Communications provides contemporary public safety communications capabilities for the ISP and other state and local agencies; Information Service provides information solutions which enhance operations and the safety of law enforcement personnel engaged in public safety activities; Human Resource identifies, recruits, educates and retains the most qualified personnel to execute the responsibilities of the ISP; Integrity reduces the incidence of misconduct in the executive branch; and Agency Support maintains an infrastructure and work environment that promote the accomplishment of agency goals.

Patrol

The mission of the Patrol program is to safeguard the public by reducing the number of vehicle crashes and the fatality of those crashes, and by reducing crime and the fear of crime through diligent operations which address the specific needs of the communities served. Patrol program personnel assist motorists, enforce traffic laws, speak to the public on matters of safety and security, and work with local police and communities to combat crime as a team. The agency relies on two principal strategies, strategic patrol and public education, to accomplish its goals of safe streets and communities. Both strategies are developed from a philosophy of problem-oriented policing.

The agency employs strategic patrol to most effectively impact crime and crashes. Officers in 21 districts throughout the state work with local officials to identify crime and traffic concerns. Using mapping technology, command personnel can assign officers and address local concerns.

During fiscal year 2000, the fatal crash rate per 100 million miles traveled increased 5 percent over fiscal year 1999 statewide. However, fatal crashes occurring on interstates, US routes and state highways, which are patrolled by the Illinois State Police, declined 3 percent while personal injury crashes dropped by 4.2 percent. The commercial vehicle crash rate increased slightly over the fiscal year 1999 rate. The ISP will combat this increase with the addition of 29 additional commercial vehicle enforcement officers in the second half of fiscal year 2000, enabling the department to contribute to the improvement of commercial vehicle safety inspections and traffic enforcement statewide.

The rate of statewide alcohol related fatal crashes declined by 13 percent in fiscal year 2000, while the percentage of alcohol related fatal crashes involving drivers under the age of 21 dropped dramatically by 41 percent. Alcohol related fatal crashes on interstates, US routes and state highways went down 28 percent during fiscal year 2000. These reductions are the direct result of aggressive alcohol enforcement strategies including saturation patrols in high crash areas, covert compliance checks of retail establishments selling alcoholic beverages, multi-agency roadside safety checks, and an effective public education/awareness and prevention campaign.

The Illinois State Police has committed to a strong public information effort to get the word out about safety issues. From ads and interviews on local media to officers talking with students and distributing printed materials, the public safety education effort covers seat belt use, aggressive driving, drug abuse, and peer pressure. Using such "interactive" tools as fatal vision goggles which simulate the effects of alcohol on perception and a rollover simulator which demonstrates the effects of a crash on unrestrained occupants, officers stress traffic safety. Fiscal year 2000 saw a 38 percent increase in the number of public safety education programs presented and a 6 percent increase in the seatbelt compliance rate on interstates, US routes, and state highways, while statewide seatbelt usage increased 3 percent. Increased seatbelt compliance saves lives and reduces injuries.

Investigation

The mission of the Investigation program is to solve crimes reported directly to the Illinois State Police and assist other agencies in solving crime where requested, providing impartial evidence to assist in the successful prosecution of identified suspects. The program's 778 employees investigate violent crimes, property crimes, and public integrity crimes throughout Illinois.

The Illinois State Police employs many innovative methodologies to carry out its investigative mission effectively. While many people think of the detective on the street conducting interviews, the Investigation program is also about helping local police and sheriff's departments and providing investigative intelligence resources such as statewide criminal histories, electronic surveillance and computer evidence recovery. Teams of plainclothes investigators known as special agents target such criminal activities as drug dealing or motor vehicle theft through regional task forces and enforcement groups, uniting with municipal and federal law enforcement networks. In fiscal year 2000, ISP investigators opened 8,837 cases. Arrests for criminal offenses increased 2.1 percent over fiscal year 1999, 860 illegal firearms were seized (down 12 percent from the previous year), and arrests for drug offenses rose by 8 percent to 2,578. The reduction in illegal firearms seized may be the result of enhanced penalties for possessing firearms while committing crimes and the success of prior interdiction details.

The Investigation program also facilitates successful investigations across the state by sharing intelligence information, providing crime analysts through locally based resource support centers, and maintaining databases containing criminal histories and sex offender registration. The number of convicted sex offenders required to register increased to 15,709 in fiscal year 2000, while the number actually registering fell from 85.6 percent to 81.8 percent. Convicted sex offenders are required to register with local police or sheriffs who, in turn, report the filing with ISP.

Forensics

ISP is mandated by statute (20 ILCS 2605/55a-4) to provide forensic services in Illinois. ISP meets this mandate by providing assistance primarily to local law enforcement in the collection and analysis of physical evidence through its Division of Forensic Services (DFS).

DFS oversees the third largest system of crime laboratories in the world – topped only by the FBI and Scotland Yard. ISP's nine forensic laboratories provide forensic services to all of the approximately 1,000 law enforcement agencies in Illinois and work about 400 cases for federal agencies. The laboratories in ISP's system are located in Carbondale, Chicago, Joliet, Morton, Rockford, Springfield, Westchester, and the Metro-East (Fairview Heights) area. Additionally, a research and development facility is located in Springfield. Every laboratory in ISP's system is subject to inspection by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Director's Laboratory Accreditation Board every five years. The most recent inspection was conducted during fiscal year 1998 at which time ISP's entire system was re-accredited. The next accreditation will be in 2002.

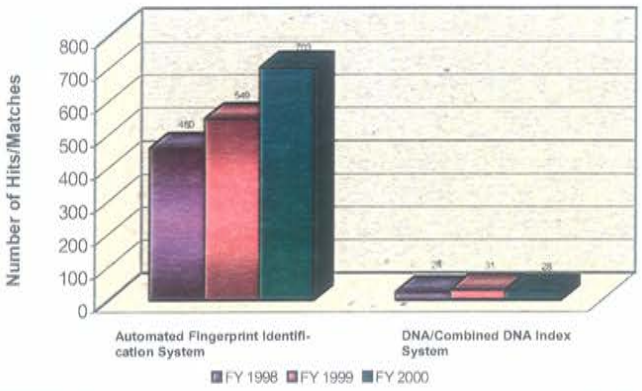
The mission of the Forensics program is to deliver timely and accurate scientific analysis to contribute to the reduction of crime by increasing the number of serious and repeat offenders successfully prosecuted. The criminal justice system relies heavily on forensic sciences as an integral part of the investigation and judicial process. During fiscal year 2000, ISP's laboratory system accepted over 125,000 cases to be analyzed. In fiscal year 2000, 59 percent of cases were completed within established turnaround standards.

The advancement of DNA technology is the most pressing issue in forensic science both statewide and nationally. The ability for forensic scientists to link a suspect to a violent crime is truly remarkable. The ISP Forensics program recognizes the significance of this issue and has been integral in the development of DNA analysis.

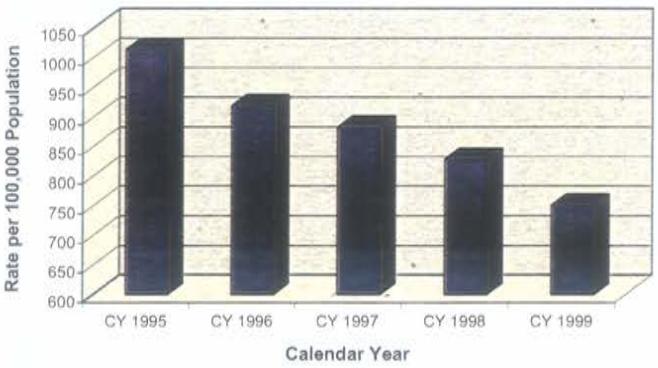
While the demand for ISP's laboratories to perform evidence analysis has increased, so too has the demand to deliver crime scene services. Crime scene investigators are able to reconstruct a scene, transforming a puzzle into identifiable evidence for analysis. During fiscal year 2000, crime scene staff responded to 5,261 requests for crime scene processing, up from 4,722 requests in fiscal year 1999. Crime scene investigators are located at 24 facilities throughout the State of Illinois.

The ISP Crime Scene Services Command also provides technical expertise and assistance to the law enforcement community in Illinois through the Forensic Diagramming and Animation Section. The Forensic Diagramming and Animation Section uses computer-generated images to create two-dimensional and three-dimensional animations of crime scenes and crash sites. This new technology enables jury members to go back in time to the moment of impact at a crash or walk through a crime scene without leaving the courtroom. In fiscal year 2000, Forensic Diagramming and Animation personnel completed 186 two-and-three-dimensional diagrams and 10 animations.

Forensic Hits
Illinois Fiscal Years 1998 - 2000



Illinois Violent Crime Rate
1995 - 1999



Forensics

Mission Statement: To deliver effective and timely scientific analysis in order to contribute to the reduction of crime by increasing the number of offenders and repeat offenders successfully prosecuted.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Improve the effectiveness of the law enforcement community and enhance public safety by delivering accurate and timely crime scene forensic evidence collection.
   a. Develop and implement a recruiting plan and selection process for crime scene investigators by June 30, 2001.
   b. Develop and conduct a First Officer on the Scene Evidence Recognition and Protection training program for state and local law enforcement officers by June 30, 2001.
   c. Develop and administer a comprehensive Quality Assurance Program for crime scene processing and reporting by June 30, 2001.
   d. Respond to requests for crime scene services in accordance with established priorities by June 30, 2002.
2. Improve the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and enhance public safety by delivering accurate and timely forensic laboratory analysis.
   a. By May 1, 2000, reduce from 20% to 10%, the total number of unworked drug chemistry cases in inventory more than 30 days.
   b. Convert the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) offender database for released offenders to the new Short Tandem Repeat (STR) technology by November 30, 2000.
   c. Convert the remainder of the CODIS offender database to the new STR technology by June 30, 2002.
   d. Expand toxicology service to all coroners in northern Illinois by June 30, 2002.
3. Improve the effectiveness of the Illinois State Police by assuring its forensic employees are a diverse group representative of the state's population who have appropriate training, resources, and opportunities to grow personally and professionally.
   a. Provide all employees with advanced diversity training by December 31, 2000, to promote a respectful and desirable work environment.
   b. Develop and implement a section specific training program on court testimony that will include standard responses to often asked questions and professional visual presentations.
   c. Study and report how age and the aging process may affect the analytical abilities of forensic scientists by April 28, 2000.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
AFIS Hit/Matches (Automated Fingerprint Identification System)	460	549	676	703	940
DNA and CODIS Hits/Matches	24	31	29	28	40
Hits/Matches Generated w/Evidence Collected by Crime Scene Investigators (a)	205	202	225	137	N/A
Percent of Cases Processed Within Established Turnaround Standards (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85 %
Percent of Forensic Diagramming and Analysis Cases Completed with Established Turnaround Times (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85 %
Percent of ISP Laboratories Accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (c)	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percent of Crime Scene Investigators Certified by the International Association of Indentification	81 %	72.5 %	76 %	78.4 %	80.5 %
Output Indicators					
Cases Worked Systemwide	119,488	119,557	124,354	130,306	130,000
Crime Scenes Processed Statewide	4,641	4,722	4,900	5,261	5,400
Forensic Diagramming and Analysis Cases Completed (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	196	235
Cases received for Scientific Analysis	117,243	121,279	125,623	126,978	128,000
Requests for Crime Scene Services	4,641	4,722	5,000	5,261	5,500
Forensic Diagramming and Analysis Cases Received	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	330
Input Indicators					
Budget Expenditures (Thousands)	$36,247.6	$36,196.4	$40,102.2	$38,078.5	$43,666.4
Number of Personnel	480	474	484	492	492

Explanatory Information

N/A - Not Available.

Footnotes

(a) New strategies have been developed which will more accurately measure desired outcomes. This information will not be tracked in FY01.

(b) No mechanism in place to track this data in FY 2000, but tracking will begin in FY 2001.

(c) Every laboratory in ISP's system is subject to inspection by the American Association of Crime Lab Directors (ASCLD) every 5 years. The most recent inspection was conducted during FY 1998 at which time ISP's entire system was reaccredited. The next accreditation will be in 2002.

Investigation

Mission Statement: Solve crimes reported directly to the Illinois State Police and assist other agencies in solving crime where requested, providing impartial evidence to assist in the prosecution of identified suspects.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Develop a statewide drug strategy for Illinois by June 30, 2000.
   a. Facilitate the exchange of crime information between Illinois law enforcement agencies by increasing the number of agencies using the Violent Crime Tracking and Linking (VITAL) program by 10% by June 30, 2000.
2. Reduce the impact of crime and the fear of crime for citizens in their communities.
   a. Provide 20 cities with gang survey and threat assessment services and summary seminars for local police officers by June 30, 2000.
   b. Develop a strategy to address migrating homogeneous family groups which operate like traditional gangs by June 30, 2000.
   c. Develop a survey to assess fear of crime by December 31, 2000.
3. Assist and encourage communities to be self-reliant through community policing.
   a. Increase Problem Oriented Policing projects by 10% from 1,000 to 1,100 by December 31, 2000.
   b. Collaborate with the Regional Institute for Community Policing to participate in a community policing summit by June 30, 2000.
4. Maintain professionalism, expertise, and training of Illinois State Police investigators.
   a. Identify current training needs of Illinois State Police investigators by June 30, 2000.
   b. Incrementally increase the number of Illinois State Police investigators in conjunction with implementation of a regionalization plan to ensure more timely response to criminal incidents.
   c. Design and develop a comprehensive case management system by June 20, 2001.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of ISP Violent Index Crime cases cleared (a)	90.5 %	85.1 %	N/A	69.4 %	75 %
Percent of homicides cleared	83.7 %	82.5 %	N/A	61.9 %	65 %
Percent of registered convicted sex offenders	79.2 %	85.6 %	86 %	81.8 %	86 %
External Benchmarks					
Percent of homicide cases cleared (East North Central States) (d)	39.8 %	44.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators					
Number of arrests for criminal offenses from investigations	4,646	4,626	4,680	4,725	4,866
Number of arrests for drug related offenses	2,181	2,387	2,450	2,578	2,655
Number of illegal firearms seized	968	979	985	860	950
Number of cases opened	8,964	8,838	8,900	8,837	9,000
Number of requests for investigative assistance	5,558	5,370	5,400	5,470	5,500
Number of sex offenders required to register	13,735	14,462	14,800	15,709	N/A (b)
Input Indicators					
Budget Expenditures (Thousands)	$65,273.0	$71,839.3	$86,605.0	$72,101.7	$84,790.4
Number of personnel	783	767	790	778	797
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Average caseload per investigator (c)	20.1	21.3	22	27.3	25
Explanatory Information					

N/A - Not Available.

Footnotes

(a) The infrastructure to calculate appropriate clearance rates with existing data is under development. Numbers reported herein are calculated from a pilot project in ISP Region IV (Districts 11,12,13,18,19,22).

(b) Target numbers will be based on actual convictions that occurr in FY 2001.

(c) Work is underway to identify the most efficient manner to collect this information.

(d) These numbers are furnished annually by the FBI Crime in the United States report. The latest figures available are for CY 1999 (entered under FY 1999, CY 1998 entered under FY 1998). East North Central states include: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Patrol

Mission Statement: Safeguard the public by reducing the number of traffic crashes and fatalities by reducing crime and the fear of crime through diligent operations which address the specific needs of the communities served.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure the safety of the motoring public on roadways in Illinois.
   a. Increase statewide use of seat belts by 1% from 67% to 68% by June 30, 2000.
   b. Reduce the percent of fatal crashes that are alcohol related by 2% by June 30, 2000.
   c. Through strengthened collaborative enforcement and prevention strategies, reduce the fatal crash rate by 4% from 1.37 to 1.32 crashes per 100 million vehicle miles traveled by June 30, 2000.
2. Ensure the safe transportation of commercial vehicles in the State of Illinois.
   a. Reduce the commercial vehicle fatal crash rate by 3% from 1.67 to 1.62 crashes per one hundred million commercial vehicle miles traveled by June 30, 2000.
3. Interdict and reduce the availability of illegal drugs entering Illinois.
   a. Through traffic safety enforcement contacts, increase the amount of dangerous drugs seized from illegal drug traffickers by 3% from 12,963 pounds to 13,352 pounds by June 30, 2000.
   b. Through Operation Valkyrie, increase the number of officers trained in interdiction strategy by 200% from 40 to 120 by December 31, 1999.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Fatal Crash Rate on Interstates, US Routes & State Highways (per 100 million Vehicle Miles Traveled)	0.78	0.8	N/A	0.77	0.75
Statewide Fatal Crash Rate (per 100 million VMT) (a)	1.18	1.19	N/A	1.25	1.22
Personal Injury Crash Rate (per 100 million VMT) on Interstates, US Routes & State Highways (b)	20.18	19.34	N/A	18.52	18
Fatal Crash Rate- Alcohol Related on Interstates, US Routes & State Highways	0.22	0.28	N/A	0.2	0.18
Statewide Fatal Crash Rate- Alcohol Related (a)	0.39	0.44	N/A	0.38	0.36
Statewide Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes - Percent of Drivers Under 21	7.9 %	8.73 %	N/A	5.08 %	4.39 %
Fatal Commercial Vehicle Crash Rate (per 100 million VMT) on Interstates, US Routes & State Highways	0.17	0.18	N/A	0.17	0.15
Statewide Fatal Commercial Vehicle Crash Rate (per 100 million VMT) (a)	0.13	0.15	N/A	0.17	0.15
Percent of Seat Belt Compliance on Interstates, US Routes & State Highways	74.4 %	72.6 %	76 %	77.1 %	78 %
Percent of Statewide Seat Belt Compliance	64.5 %	65.9 %	68 %	70.2 %	71.7 %
External Benchmarks					
US Total Fatal Crash Rate (per 100 million VMT) (c)	1.6	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of US Total Fatal Crashes - Alcohol Related (per 100 million VMT) (c)	38.6 %	37.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of US Total Fatal Crashes - Alcohol Related Drivers Under Age 21 (c)	35.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
US Total Fatal Commercial Vehicle Crash Rate (per 100 million VMT) (c)	2.5	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of US Seatbelt Compliance	62 %	65.9 %	85 %	71 %	N/A
Output Indicators					
Illinois Vehicle Code Written Warnings	573,155	536,461	508,000	343,085	350,000
Illinois Vehicle Code Citations	394,827	409,262	410,500	410,392	416,500
Occupant Restraint Citations	50,546	71,134	71,485	73,962	74,500
Impaired Driving/Zero Tolerance Citations	8,020	8,411	8,400	8,371	8,400
Motor Carrier level 1 Inspections (d)	20,256	21,276	19,000	19,668	20,300
Criminal Arrests from Patrol	21,834	19,765	21,000	19,490	19,495
Drug Arrests from Patrol	1,257	1,119	1,200	1,183	1,200
Public Safety Education Presentations	3,308	4,193	5,037	5,285	5,700
Motorist Assists	133,611	144,294	144,300	85,143	85,500
Calls for Service Received	124,570	356,687	356,000	405,259	425,000
Input Indicators					
Budget Expenditures (Thousands)	$110,314.6	$119,297.8	$128,166.8	$126,078.6	$138,873.5
Number of Personnel	1,551	1,569	1,673	1,668	1,675

Patrol (Concluded)					
	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Patrol Hours per Motorist Assist (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patrol Hours per Citation (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patrol Hours per Written Warning (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Explanatory Information

N/A - Not Available.

Footnotes

(a) Statewide data based on total statewide aggregate crash statistics on all roadways. Statewide crash rate targets for all roadways are established by IDOT and are projected to 2003.

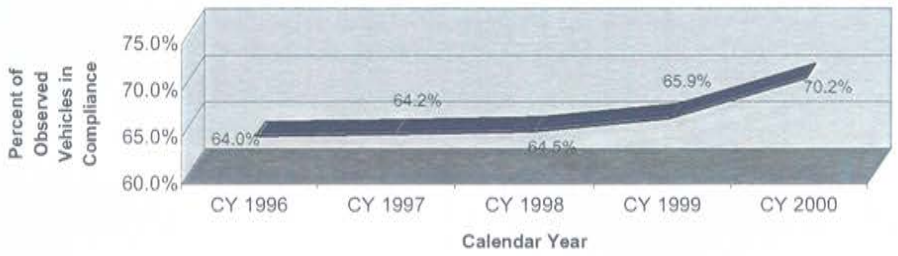
(b) Current statewide personal injury data is not readily available at this time. The IDOT is bringing a new data system on-line in next FY to provide information.

(c) National crash data is available on a calendar year basis. The most recent complete figures available for commercial and non-commercial crash data in 1998. Some limited Calendar Year 1999 data is available and has been incorporated.

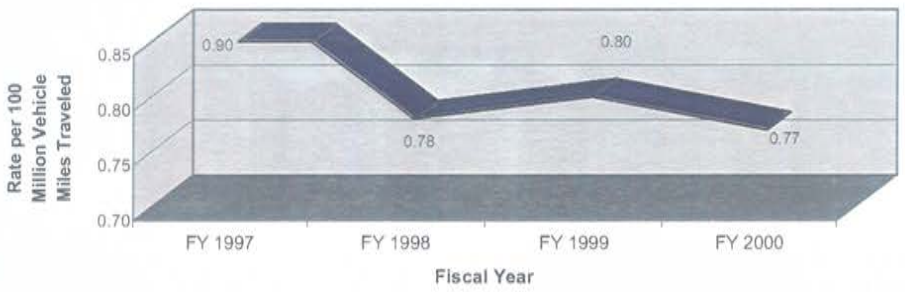
(d) Level 1 inspections are the most comprehensive motor vehicle inspections, including both the vehicle and the driver.

(e) Due to the two reporting mechanisms (CAD and TIPS) and the overlap between the two systems, an accurate ratio of patrol hours to motorist assists, citations, and written warnings cannot be obtained at this time. A program to extrapolate the data from CAD is under development.

Illinois Statewide Seatbelt Compliance
1996 - 2000



Fatal Crash Rate on Illinois' Interstates, US Routes, and State Highways
Illinois Fiscal Years 1997 - 2000



ENVIRONMENT

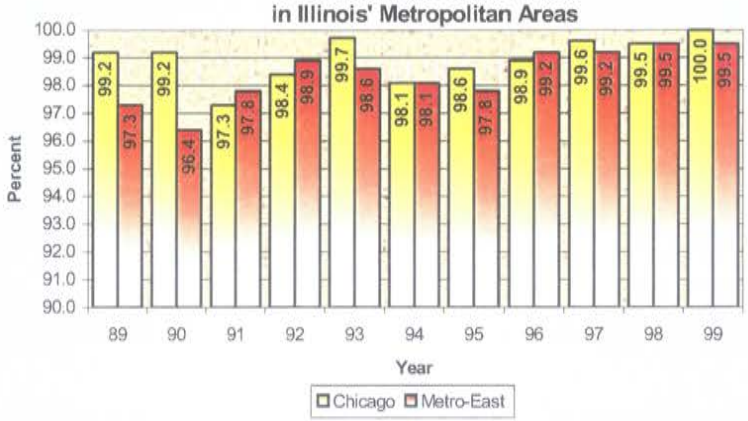
Efforts

Environment Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Environmental Protection Agency	$339,538.8	$376,477.6	10.9%
Environ. Protection Trust Fund Comm.	$2,760.0	$2,500.0	-9.4%
Department of Natural Resources	$241,114.0	$282,758.7	17.3%
Drycleaner Council	N/A	$456.5	N/A
Pollution Control Board	$1,928.0	$2,085.3	8.2%
TOTAL	**$585,340.8**	**$664,278.0**	**13.5%**

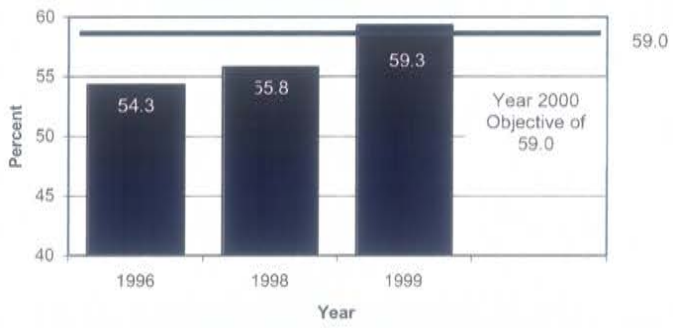
* Appropriated accounts only
Numbers may not add due to rounding

Percentage of Days with Good or Moderate Air Quality in Illinois' Metropolitan Areas



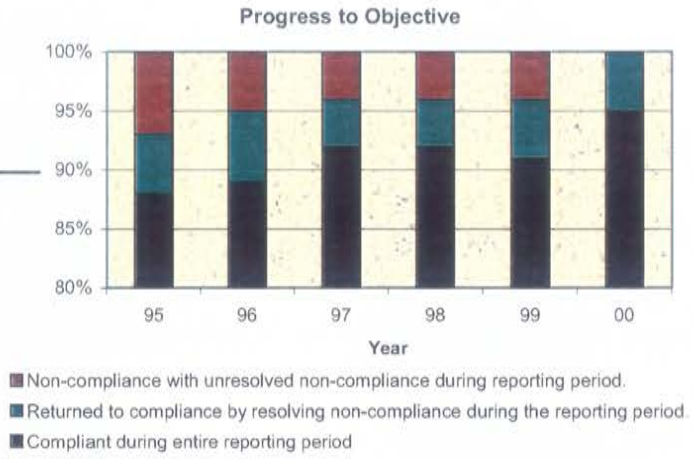
Results

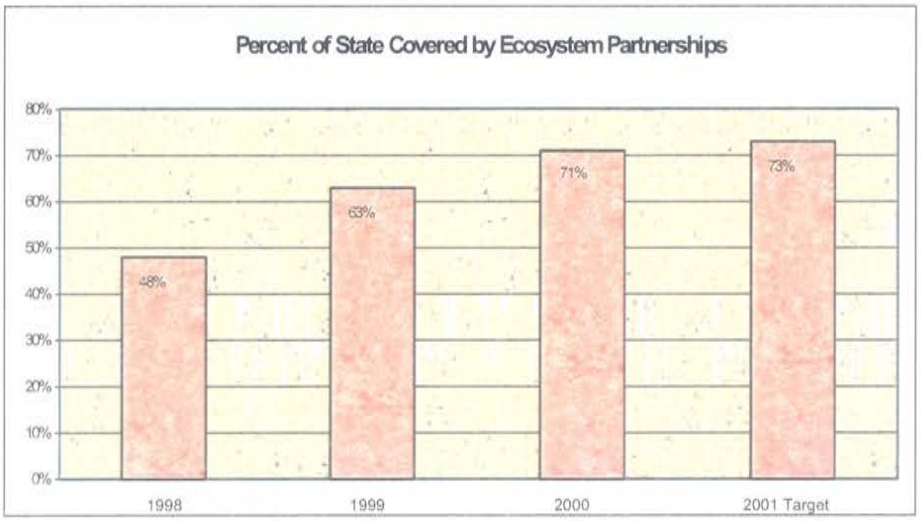
Percent of Waterways in Good Condition

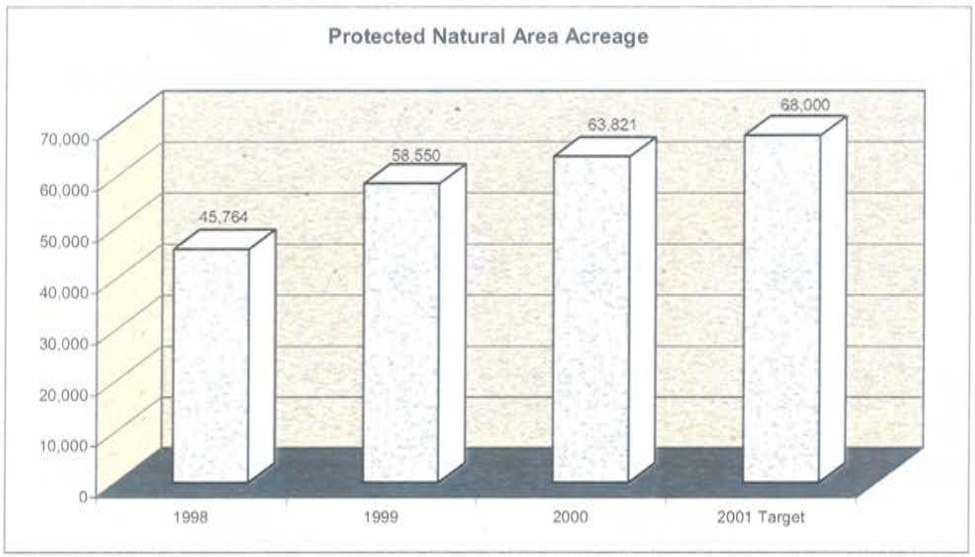


Results

Percent Population Served by Community Water Supplies Compliant With Health Requirements







Mission and Organization

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) was created as part of the Environmental Protection Act of 1970. The IEPA's mission is to "safeguard environmental quality consistent with the social and economic needs of the state, so as to protect health, welfare, property and the quality of life." In fiscal year 2000, the General Assembly appropriated $985 million to fund the activities of the agency, which include administering state and federal programs to protect and improve air, land and water resources. The IEPA employs approximately 1,300 people, including engineers, biologists, attorneys and other professionals with the skills necessary to carry out the functions of the agency. Activities of the agency include issuing permits for air, land and water to restrict emissions into the environment from industrial and commercial sources; regulating pollution control facilities and solid waste disposal sites; testing the quality of water processing procedures for operators of sewage treatment plants and public supplies; training operators of wastewater treatment plants; and testing of gasoline-powered vehicles in ozone nonattainment areas. The IEPA also administers grants and loans to local governments for waste-water and water treatment facilities and certifies requests by industries for tax incentives for pollution control facilities.

DISCUSSION OF INDICATORS

The mission of the Clean Air program is that Illinois should be free of air pollutants at levels that cause significant risk of cancer, respiratory or other health problems. In fiscal year 2000, the Clean Air program expended $73 million and had a headcount of 383 employees. Output indicators include permits issued, facilities inspected and vehicles tested.

The IEPA operates a network of air quality monitors across the state. These monitors continuously test the air to determine the levels of various pollutants. USEPA has established national air quality standards for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and ozone. The state has two ozone nonattainment areas: the Chicago area and the Metro-East/St. Louis area.

The agency's Clean Air program goals are to maintain "good" or "moderate" air quality statewide. The Pollutant Standards Index is the means for determining the air quality in a region. In 2000, areas of the state outside of the Chicago and Metro-East ozone nonattainment areas experienced good to moderate air quality 98 percent of the time. For the same period, the ozone nonattainment areas experienced good to moderate air quality 99 percent of the time. The fact that IEPA's ozone nonattainment areas still experience good to moderate air quality 99 percent of the time demonstrates the progress that has been made toward improving air quality for the citizens of Illinois.

The mission of the Clean Land program is that waste will be managed in an environmentally correct manner to protect human health and the environment and that contaminated sites will be remediated to reduce or control risk to human health and the environment. In fiscal year 2000, the Clean Land program expended $105 million and had a headcount of 464 employees. Output indicators include permits issued, facilities inspected, acres remediated and cleanup projects completed. A goal of the Clean Land program is to increase the acres of land remediated at federal superfund and state hazardous waste sites and at Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites. Remediated sites are defined as properties at which health risks are successfully reduced or controlled. In fiscal year 2000, 3,200 acres of land were remediated. The Clean Land program also ensures that facilities engaging in hazardous waste management processes (e.g., disposal, treatment and storage) meet safe waste management standards. In fiscal year 2000, 47 million cubic yards of waste were properly disposed of in Illinois. Pollution prevention, waste reduction and recycling are also goals of the Clean Land program. In fiscal year 2000, 12 million cubic yards of materials were diverted from landfills through State-administered programs.

The mission of the Clean Water program is that Illinois rivers, streams and lakes will support all designated uses, including protection of aquatic life, recreation and drinking water supplies. In fiscal year 2000, the Clean Water program expended $198 million and had a headcount of 417 employees. Output indicators include permits issued, facilities inspected and the number of financial agreements awarded.

Waterways are an important gauge in the indication of overall environmental quality. Waterways throughout the state have been classified as either good, fair or poor depending upon whether they can attain the standards necessary for their designated uses. The quality of Illinois' rivers and streams has dramatically improved over the last twenty-five years. In fiscal year 2000, 59.3 percent of the river miles in Illinois were in good condition by the year 2000. Inland lakes are a vital component of the economic and social well-being of Illinois. Some 90 million visitor days of general lake recreation generates an estimated $1.8 billion annually to the state's economy. Similar to the way rivers and streams have been evaluated, Illinois' lakes have been judged to be in good, fair or poor condition based upon whether they satisfy the standards necessary for fish consumption, swimming, boating and drinking water as well as the ability to support fish and wildlife. In fiscal year 2000, 90 percent of Illinois' lakes were rated in good or fair condition. Another goal of the Clean Water program is for drinking water to be free of contaminants that have the potential to cause either short-term or long-term health effects. In fiscal year 2000, the percentage of persons served by Illinois community water supplies that were compliant with all health requirements was 92 percent.

Clean Air

Mission Statement: The air should be free of pollutants that cause significant risk of cancer or respiratory or other health problems. The air should be cleaner (i.e., less smog), and the impact of airborne pollutants on the quality of water and on plant life should be reduced.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Attain the 1-hour national ambient air quality standard by 2007. (g)
   a. Reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds in the nonattainment areas through implementation of the Emissions Market Reduction System in May 2000.
   b. Reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides at utilities statewide: 1) Outreach with affected stakeholders in the first calendar quarter, 2000; 2) Develop appropriate rules during the first and second calendar quarters, 2000; 3) Propose rules to the Illinois Pollution Control Board in June, 2000.
2. Assure cost-effective reductions of emissions to attain the ozone standards through operation of a vehicle inspection and maintenance program.
   a. Implement a vehicle inspection and maintenance program efficiently to realize emission reductions.
   b. Ensure all subject vehicles are tested.
3. Continually maintain attainment with the national ambient air quality standards for the other 5 criteria pollutants (sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and lead).
   a. Issue permits with conditions that maintain attainment status.
   b. Ensure compliance with permit conditions through inspections and enforcement, as appropriate.
   c. Ensure that emissions from new facilities do not deteriorate air quality through appropriate permit conditions.
4. Maintain "good" to "moderate" air quality statewide.
   a. Implement measures to continually improve air quality in the ozone nonattainment areas.
   b. Ensure compliance with permit conditions through inspections and enforcement, as appropriate.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of days with "good" to "moderate" air quality in the ozone nonattainment areas	99.5 %	99.5 %	N/A	99 %	95 %
Percentage of days with "good" to "moderate" air quality in the ozone attainment areas	100 %	98.9 %	N/A	98 %	97 %
Ambient levels of ozone in the Chicago ozone nonattainment area	133	119	N/A	N/A (a)	N/A (a)
Ambient levels of ozone in the Metro-East ozone nonattainment area	140	129	N/A	N/A (a)	N/A (a)
Percentage of vehicles damaged during inspections	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.016 %	N/A
Customer satisfaction with claim/repair process for vehicles damaged during inspections (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	91 %	N/A
External Benchmarks					
Highest number of exceedance days of the 1-hour ozone standard in the Chicago nonattainment area (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A (c)
Highest number of exceedance days of the 1-hour ozone standard in the Metro-East nonattainment area (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A (c)
Emissions of volatile organic compounds in the Chicago ozone nonattainment area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (d)	N/A (d)
Emissions of volatile organic compounds in the Metro-East ozone nonattainment area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (d)	N/A (d)
Output Indicators					
Number of permits issued to large pollutant emitting facilities (Title V)for the operation of such facilities	530	582	604	1,127	900
Number of permits issued to non-Title V sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,721	2,400
Number of initial vehicle emission tests performed	1,752,000	2,193,000	2,360,000	1,725,106	1,813,500
Number of pollutant emitting facilities inspected	2,811	3,190	3,250	2,611	2,350
Input Indicators					
Amount Expended (thousands)	$62,272.2	$80,353.2	$89,654.6	$72,836.9	$92,316.9
Headcount	385	384	431	383	436

Continued on Next Page

Clean Air (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of inspecting and permitting each small (non-Title V) pollutant-emitting facility (e)		$869.0	$950.0	$1,004.0	$1,050.0
Cost of inspecting and permitting each large (Title V) pollutant-emitting facility (f)		$7,420.0	$7,500.0	$7,044.0	$7,000.0
Cost per vehicle tested in the Chicagoland and Metro-East areas to ensure compliance with state and federal air quality standards		$21.9	$25.0	$25.3	$26.0
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) We cannot project the ambient ozone levels; therefore, we cannot report a percentage of target. Moreover, attainment of or compliance with the ozone standard is based upon the 4th highest monitored value of ozone over a three-year period during the ozone season,which is April 1 through October 31. Therefore, reporting ozone values during the winter months has little relevance to our progress in attaining or maintaining the ozone standard.

(b) We are assuming that those customers' claims that have been resolved are satisfied. As indicated above, there are 2 customers (of a total of 66 claims by customers) from the 3rd quarter whose claims are not resolved, and we are considering them as unsatisfied due to the time element. The balance are pending, which means they are either in arbitration or the contractor is attempting to obtain documentation to substantiate their claims. Sometimes customers are slow in providing the necessary documentation. Targets for this category are not appropriate.

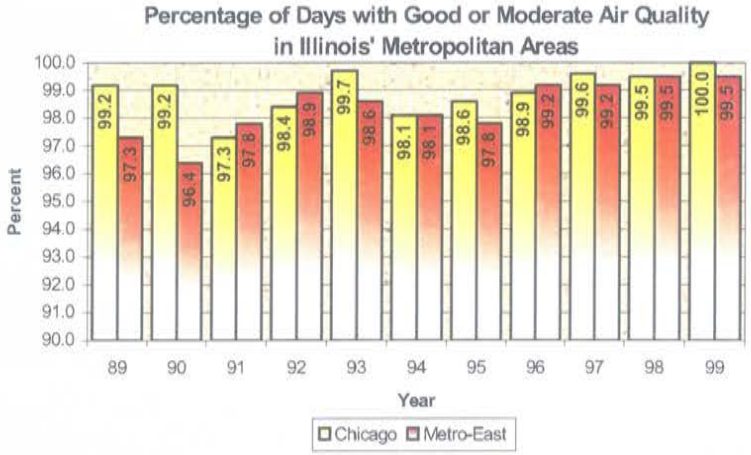
(c) The number of exceedance days is the number of days each month in the quarter where the highest value at any monitor in each of the nonattainment areas exceeded the national ozone air quality standard. We cannot project how many exceedance days there will be, nor do we have a target other than attaining the standard by 2007. Also, the fact that the state fiscal year ends and begins in the middle of an ozone season complicates meaningful reporting. Ozone compliance is determined on a calendar-year basis.

(d) Emissions are reported in annual emissions reports required by May 1 of the year following the calendar year during which the emissions occurred. Subsequent to receipt of the annual emissions reports, the Agency must process the data received. Moreover, all emissions are reported on a calendar-annual basis and emissions of volatile organic compounds are also reported on a seasonal basis. No emissions are reported on a monthly basis. Therefore, it is not truly possible to determine the emissions of volatile organic compounds in the format required, even on a seasonal total, as the ozone season straddles the state fiscal year.

(e) Non-Title V facilities are those facilities to whom the Department issues permits or certifications for operation or who register with the Agency.

(f) Title V facilities include major facilities subject to Title V of the Clean Air Act and the construction permits associated with those facilities.

(g) The 1-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard is the ozone level that USEPA has determined must be achieved to protect human health. If an ambient air quality monitor exceeds 125 parts per billion more than 4 time (i.e. 4 hours) in a three-year period, the monitor indicates a violation of the national standards.



Clean Land

Mission Statement: Waste will be managed in an environmentally correct manner to protect human health and the environment; contaminated sites will be remediated to reduce or control risk to human health and the environment; and groundwater will be protected.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Control the waste disposed in Illinois.(a)
   a. Ensure that the amount of waste disposed in Illinois for FY01 does not exceed 45 million cubic yards by: 1) Assisting 85-90 small businesses each quarter in identifying in-plant practices that may reduce the volume and toxicity of wastes; 2) Collecting and recycling certain widely generated hazardous wastes through Illinois EPA sponsored programs/services (e.g., household hazardous waste collections, Partners for Waste Paint Solutions, county-wide tire collections, Industrial Materials Exchange Service); 3) Inspecting and monitoring landfills to ensure that wastes banned from disposal due to their volume and/or toxicity are recycled, composted, used for supplemental fuel, or treated; 4) Securing sufficient funding for 25 household hazardous waste collection events annually and support for three long-term household hazardous waste collection facilities.
2. Waste is properly handled at incinerators, waste transfer stations, landfills, and other waste management facilities.(b)
   a. Ninety percent of the waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, surface water, and groundwater. Approved controls are design, operating, and closure standards as prescribed in the facility permits. These controls are deemed in place when verified by inspection and monitoring: 1) ninety percent of active waste management facilities will be permitted; 2) seventy-five percent of inactive waste management facilities will be going through closure(c);3)ninety percent of waste management facilities inspected will either be in compliance at the time of inspection, return to compliance within 45 days of receiving written violation notice, or submit a proposed Compliance Commitment Agreement within 45 days of receiving a written violation notice.
3. Protect people from injuries or illnesses associated with wastes spilled, leaked, or dumped into the environment.
   a. Systematically identify contaminated acres during tank upgrades and removal actions; environmental assessments conducted as part of property transactions; responses to citizen complaints; inspections of permitted facilities; and evaluations of notifications and reports submitted by waste generators and facilities.
   b. Reduce or control harm to human health and the environment at 40,000 acres (cumulative total in June 2001) by: initiating cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) within one year of discovery; and reducing or controlling human exposure routes to contaminated acres using short-term emergency actions(d) and cleanup actions. (e)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Millions of cubic yards of material diverted from landfills through State-administered programs (g)	13	13.3	12.5	12	13
External Benchmarks					
Acres with cleanups completed or controls in place	2,983	4,321	3,617	3,200	3,962
Millions of cubic yards of waste disposed in permitted landfills	41.9	44.8	45	47	45
Output Indicators					
Facility permits issued	829	757	763	718	765
Facilities inspected (f)	5,800	4,720	4,500	4,613	4,500
Solid waste administrative citations	18	42	50	50	75
Superfund constructions completed	0	1	4	3	3
State cleanup projects completed	8	6	7	8	7
LUST incidents reported	1,626	1,935	1,400	1,397	700
Household hazardous waste collections	26	7	8	8	8
Input Indicators					
Amount Expended (thousands)	$66,259.3	$73,348.2	$185,328.0	$105,403.6	$202,807.1
Headcount	426	427	467	464	478
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per facility permitted	N/A	$5,300.0	$5,300.0	$5,300.0	$5,500.0
Cost per household hazardous waste collection		$55,600.0	$60,000.0	$115,200.0	$100,000.0
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Although the Clean Land Program does not have the authority to reduce the amount of waste disposed in Illinois, it does promote waste minimization practices to conserve landfill disposal capacity.

(b) Waste management facilities are those operations engaged in the treatment, storage, or disposal of waste.

(c) Closure is the procedure that a waste management facility undergoes to cease operations and ensure protection of human health and the environment.

(d) Examples of short-term emergency actions are building a fence around the contaminated areas to keep people away and removing drums for safe disposal.

(e) Examples of cleanup actions include pumping wells to remove pollutants, and excavating and disposing of contaminated soils.

(f) This measure also includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) actions (e.g., waste determinations, closure plans).

(g) Materials diverted from the waste stream was based on data collected from the following: household hazardous waste collections, used tire collections, long-term household hazardous waste collection facilities, composting facilities, Industrial Materials Exchange Service, Counties reporting recycling rates, and estimates of incineration.

Clean Water

Mission Statement: Illinois rivers, streams and lakes will support all designated uses; every public water supply will provide water that is consistently safe to drink and resource groundwater will be protected.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Illinois rivers, streams, and lakes will support all designated uses for fishing, swimming, and other recreation.
   a. Waterways with good water quality conditions will increase 10% from 1998 to 2002: 1) Timely permits will be issued to reduce pollutant loading from wastewater discharges; 2) Permitted facilities will be periodically inspected, compliance will be monitored, and timely enforcement action will be taken in instances of non-compliance; 3) Financial assistance will be used to promote compliance and protect watersheds to the greatest extent possible.
   b. The percentage of lakes in good or fair condition will remain constant or increase from 1998 to 2002: 1) Financial assistance will be used to restore lakes and protect watersheds to the greatest extent possible; 2) Education and technical assistance related to lake protection will focus on high priority watersheds.
   c. The percentage of Lake Michigan open shoreline miles in good condition will remain constant from 1998 to 2002.
2. Every public water supply will provide water that is consistently safe to drink and resource groundwater will be protected.
   a. The percentage of the population served by community water supplies receiving drinking water with no short-term or long-term adverse health effects will increase to 93% by 2002: 1) Timely permits will be issued for the construction and operation of appropriately designed water treatment facilities; 2) Community water supply facilities will be periodically inspected, compliance monitored, and timely enforcement action will be taken in instances of non-compliance; 3) Financial assistance will be used to promote compliance to the greatest extent possible; 4) The Agency will propose a groundwater quality standard for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE) to the Illinois Pollution Control Board in the fourth quarter of calendar year 2000.
   b. 45% of the community water supply systems in the State will have source water protection programs in place by 2002. Comprehensive delineation and assessment of potential pollution sources for all surface and groundwater supplies will be completed by 2002.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of pollutant of load discharged that is compliant with permit discharge limits	99.2 %	99.2 %	99.5 %	99.21 %	99.3 %
Percent of population served by community water supplies compliant with health requirements	92 %	92 %	92.5 %	92 %	93 %
Percent of community water supplies with source water protection programs in place	34 %	36.2 %	39 %	39 %	42 %
External Benchmarks					
Percent of Illinois Waterways with good water quality conditions	55.8 %	59.3 %	59 %	59.3 %	63 %
Percent of Illinois Inland Lakes in good or fair condition	89.2 %	90.1 %	90 %	90.1 %	90.1 %
Output Indicators					
Drinking Water Permits Issued	4,524	4,492	4,500	5,097	4,900
Wastewater Permits Issued	9,460	3,928	4,000	3,626	3,800
Drinking Water Facilities Inspected	827	662	650	399	525
Wastewater Facilities Inspected	988	923	900	958	900
Infrastructure Grants	37	86	140	115	15
Wastewater Loans	27	35	35	39	35
Drinking Water Loans	5	28	30	27	30
Nonpoint Source Control Projects	16	10	10	23	17
Lakes Restoration/Projection Grants	11	10	10	12	11
Input Indicators					
Amount Expended (thousands) (a)	$189,256.3	$185,860.9	$710,230.6	$198,188.2	$731,088.0
Headcount	415	425	482	417	471
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per facility permitted	N/A	$758.0	$750.0	$736.0	$750.0
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Targets reflect reappropriations of wastewater and drinking water loans issued in prior years.

ENVIRONMENT:
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Overview and Mission

The Department of Natural Resources was established on July 1, 1995 when functions of the former Department of Conservation, Department of Mines and Minerals, the Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council, portions of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources and the Division of Water Resources from the Department of Transportation were merged by an Executive Order of the Governor.

The overall mission of the Department is to provide leadership to manage, protect, sustain and promote Illinois' natural and cultural resources. The Department of Natural Resources currently manages over 260 sites totaling more than 400,000 acres of publicly owned and leased land. Additionally, the Department manages a variety of public sites such as museums, boat access areas, marinas, trails and concessions that are leased to or operated by private concessionaires or local communities.

The Department also coordinates the operations of the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, the Lockport Art Gallery in Lockport, the Illinois Art Gallery in Chicago, the Dickson Mounds Museum in Fulton County and the Southern Illinois Arts and Crafts Marketplace in Franklin County. In addition, the Department oversees the operations of four science institutions in Champaign: the Illinois Natural History Survey, the Illinois State Geological Survey, the Illinois State Water Survey and the Illinois Waste Management and Research Center.

The Department is organized into 10 main operating offices. These offices administer activities in five core program areas: Outdoor Recreation; Resource Protection; Regulation and Safety; Science and Culture; and Education and Outreach. The Fiscal Year 2000 submission for the Service Effort and Accomplishments Report examines the indicators for the Department's two biggest programs: Outdoor Recreation and Resource Protection.

Discussion of Indicators

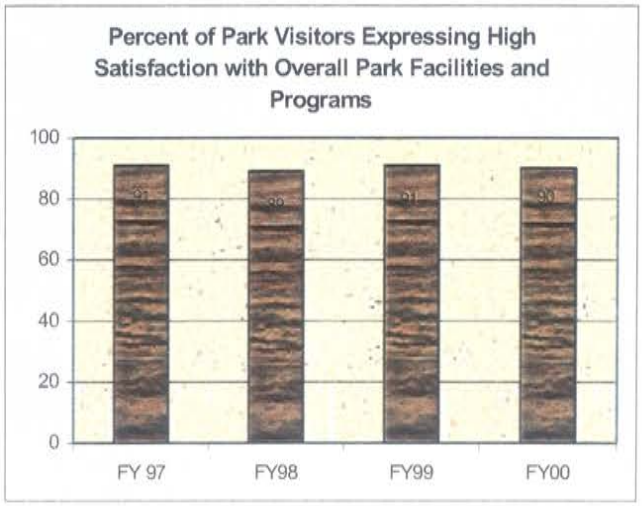
Outdoor Recreation

The mission of the Outdoor Recreation program is to provide safe, accessible, high quality and resource compatible recreational opportunities to the public so they can enjoy the State's natural and cultural resources.

In fiscal year 2000, the Department expended $90,487,200 for the Outdoor Recreation Program with an authorized headcount of 839.

As part of the Outdoor Recreation program, the Department's sites offer a wide range of recreational opportunities, including opportunities for camping, picnicking, sightseeing, fishing, hunting, boating, swimming and trail use. In fiscal year 2000, 43,506,000 people visited these sites. This represents an increase of more than 1,300,000 visitors over fiscal year 1999 visitation figures. It cost the Department $91.91 per acre to manage its various sites. The cost per site visitor was $0.85.

A key objective of the Outdoor Recreation program is to maintain a high level of visitor satisfaction with the overall quality of Department's sites. In fiscal year 2000, 90 percent of park visitors expressed high satisfaction (i.e., visitor survey scores of 4 or more on a 5 point scale, with 5 equaling excellent) with overall park facilities and operations. In addition, 95 percent of site visitors expressed high satisfaction with park cleanliness, while 87 percent expressed high satisfaction with park safety.



* High satisfaction equals percentage of survey scores of 4 or higher on a 5 point scale. (5 = excellent, 1 = poor).

Resource Protection

The mission of the Resource Protection program is to protect, manage, enhance and restore Illinois' natural resources to preserve the State's natural resources for present and future generations.

In fiscal year 2000, the Department expended $107,548,600 for the Resource Protection program with an authorized headcount of 698.

The Department owns or manages less than five percent of the State's vast natural resources. As a result, a key goal of the Department's Resource Protection program is to protect, manage and enhance natural resources not under ownership or direct management of the Department. To this end the Department offers a number of programs to assist landowners and local entities in the management of resources under their control. For example, in fiscal year 2000 the Department provided technical assistance to landowners to improve the wildlife habitat on 153,040 acres of

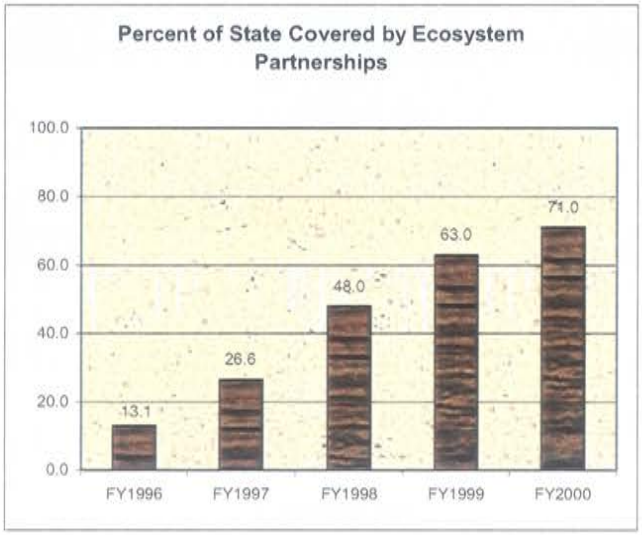
privately owned lands. This represents a 40 percent increase over the prior year. In fiscal year 2000, the Department also responded to more than 8,000 requests for assistance from forest landowners. Through this assistance, the Department brought an additional 49,527 acres under forest management. In addition, the Department planted tree seedlings to reforest 17,568 acres of State and privately owned land, a 34 percent increase over the number of acres reforested in fiscal year 1999.

Improvement in air quality is an important outcome of the Department's reforestation efforts, as the photosynthetic process of planted trees removes carbon dioxide generated by fossil fuel consumption from the atmosphere. The Department's reforestation activities in fiscal year 2000 resulted in the annual absorption of an additional 55,447 tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This represents an increase of 12,092 tons (28%) over the prior year.

The C2000 Ecosystem Program (C2000)* and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) are other examples of programs initiated by the Department to achieve the objectives of the Resource Protection program on lands not owned or managed by the Department. C2000 is a voluntary program that provides assessment and monitoring, financial support, technical support and technical assistance to Local Partnership Councils (Ecosystem Partnerships) represented by groups of individuals including private organizations and public agencies that seek to maintain and enhance conditions in key watersheds in which they live, work and recreate.

A key objective of this C2000 program has been to increase both the number of ecosystem partnerships and their coverage area throughout the State. In fiscal year 2000, the number of such partnerships increased from 29 to 33 (14%) increasing the coverage of the State by ecosystem partnerships from 63 percent to 71 percent.

CREP is an unique State and Federal partnership to assist landowners in protecting lands along the Illinois River Watershed through the implementation of resource management practices such as the planting of trees and grasses and the development of wetlands. CREP is a voluntary program whose objective is to enhance water quality and habitats for threatened and endangered species through the restoration of 232,000 acres along the Illinois River and its tributaries by 2007. Enrollment in CREP began in fiscal year 1999, and at the end of fiscal year 2000, 43,468 acres had been enrolled in the program. This acreage represents 19 percent of the program's ultimate enrollment goal.



* The C2000 program works with Ecosystem Partnerships to provide financial and technical support for sustaining the State's key watersheds through State/local partnerships.

Recreation

Mission Statement: The purpose of the Outdoor Recreation Program is to provide safe, accessible, high quality and resource compatible outdoor recreation opportunities to the public so they can enjoy the state's natural and cultural resources.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide high quality resource compatible recreation opportunities to site visitors at Department managed properties.
2. Acquire additional Department lands to enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation activities.
3. Provide grants and partner with local units of government to preserve open space and provide enhanced outdoor recreation opportunities.
4. Provide compatible public use of wildlife resources and their habitats.
5. Provide quality sport fishing opportunities.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Miles of bike trails acquired/developed through grants	61	46	118	119	64
Amount of grantee acquired acreage (a)	917	1,596	2,000	863	2,100
Percentage of highly satisfied park visitors (b)	89 %	91 %	90 %	90 %	90 %
Percentage of visitors highly satisfied with park cleanliness (b)	93 %	93 %	90 %	95 %	90 %
Percent of visitors highly satisfied with park safety (b)	88 %	86 %	90 %	87 %	90 %
Output Indicators					
Acreage owned and managed	403,303	406,100	409,100	402,302	412,000
Number of camper days (c)	1,122,000	1,150,000	1,175,000	1,174,100	1,185,000
Total amount of grants awarded (in thousands) (a)	$18,563.0	$23,498.0	$32,000.0	$22,911.1	$36,500.0
Number of fishing licenses issued (d)	788,559	775,685	779,500	781,340	779,500
Number of grants awarded (a)	129	147	145	143	150
Number of hunting licenses issued (d)	318,639	313,693	306,000	312,807	307,000
Site attendance	40,981,000	42,144,000	43,000,000	43,506,000	44,000,000
Land acquired (in acres)	1,297	2,818	3,000	3,374	9,700
Input Indicators					
Estimated Headcount (e)	837	837	839	839	892
Amount Expended (in thousands)	$67,085.6	$87,954.8	$110,846.8	$90,487.2	$140,068.7
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per acre managed	$81.60	$87.92	$92.13	$91.91	$96.89
Cost per visitor	$0.80	$0.85	$0.88	$0.85	$0.91

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) The Department facilitates land acquisition by local governments with grant assistance provided under the State's Open Land and Development Program, Bike Trail program and other grant programs. The land must be used in perpetuity for open space and outdoor recreation activities.

(b) Percentage of visitor survey scores of 4 or more on 5-point scale [5=Excellent].

(c) Camper days information is reported on a calendar year basis. Information shown for FY2000 reflects camper activity in calendar year 1999.

(d) License information is reported on a license year basis. Information shown for FY2000 is for the 1999 license year [April 1999 – March 2000].

(e) Estimated full-time equivalency based on authorized full-time, part-time and seasonal staffing levels.

Resource Protection

Mission Statement: The purpose of the Resource Protection Program is to protect, manage, enhance and restore Illinois' natural resources to preserve the State's natural resources for present and future generations.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Protect, manage and enhance natural and cultural resources on DNR owned or managed properties following an ecosystem-based management philosophy.
2. Protect, manage and enhance natural resources not under ownership or direct management of DNR following an ecosystem-based management philosophy.
3. Protect the public's interests in public waters through the management of water resources and efforts to reduce flood damages.
4. Manage plant and animal populations and habitats for their ecological, sociological and economic values.
5. Assure statutory compliance with natural resource laws and regulations, assess environmental impacts and coordinate assessment activities with other entities.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of the state covered by Ecosystem Partnerships (a)	48 %	63 %	70 %	71 %	73 %
Number of acres brought under forest management (b)	39,278	57,639	45,000	49,527	49,500
Tons of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) removed from the atmosphere by reforestation (c)	27,606	43,355	55,000	55,447	52,848
Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program (CREP) enrollment percentage (d)	N/A	8 %	15 %	19 %	30 %
Number of deer harvested	133,274	135,336	136,000	136,470	136,000
Protected natural area acreage	45,764	58,550	62,000	63,821	68,000
Private lands wildlife habitat benefitted (acres)	49,270	109,272	51,000	153,040	51,000
Output Indicators					
Acquired land (acres)	1,297	2,818	3,000	3,374	9,700
Number of deer permits issued	521,012	523,353	523,000	538,576	545,000
Number of assists to forest landowners	8,156	8,016	8,400	8,396	8,400
Number of acres reforested	8,358	13,126	15,000	17,568	20,000
Number of ecosystem partnerships designated	22	29	33	33	34
Number of protected natural areas	412	436	476	465	500
Amounts of seedlings produced for reforestation	5,544,000	6,877,000	6,100,000	5,662,200	6,100,000
Number of acres annually enrolled in CREP	N/A	18,790	16,240	24,678	23,000
Fish produced and stocked	53,500,000	66,500,000	67,400,000	67,800,000	67,800,000
Number of landowners who receive wildlife assistance	4,735	4,128	4,500	8,046	4,500
Input Indicators					
Estimated headcount (e)	695	694	698	698	703
Amount Expended (in thousands)	$71,340.6	$78,978.5	$131,747.0	$107,549.0	$164,275.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Completed flood control projects cost efficiency ratio (f)	N/A	3.7	6.6	1.5	1.3

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Ecosystem Partnerships provide financial and technical support for maintaining and enhancing ecological and economic conditions in watersheds.

(b) The Department provides forest management assistance to public and private landowners.

(c) The Department facilitates a tree planting program available to private and public entities interested in planting and maintaining trees that consequently remove harmful carbon dioxide elements from the atmosphere.

(d) CREP is a Federal/State partnership to assist landowners to protect 232,000 acres along the Illinois River. The indicator reflects the number of acres enrolled in the program as a percentage of the program's goal.

(e) Estimated full-time equivalency based on authorized full-time, part-time and seasonal staffing levels.

(f) The cost-efficiency figure represents projected flood reduction benefits as a percentage of flood control project costs.

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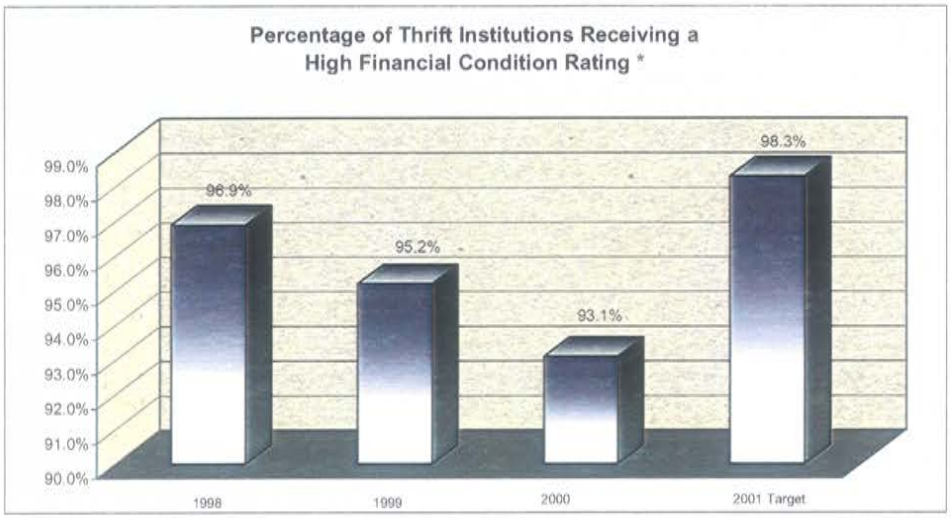
BUSINESS REGULATION

Business Regulation Expenditures*
(in thousands)

Efforts

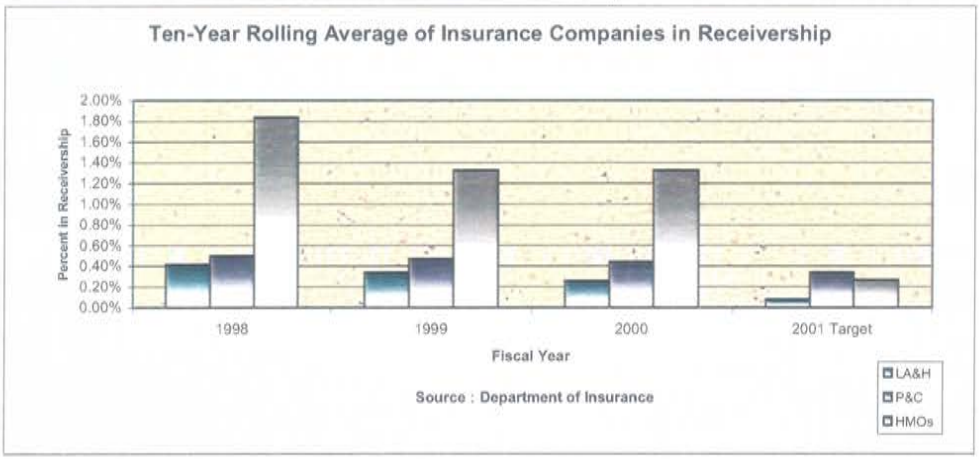
Agency	FY 1999 Expenditures	FY 2000 Expenditures	Percent Change
Illinois Commerce Commission	$31,082.6	$35,589.2	14.5%
Department of Insurance	$23,927.3	$27,197.1	13.7%
Office of Banks and Real Estate	$24,121.7	$25,925.8	7.5%
Department of Professional Regulation	$22,039.1	$22,833.2	3.6%
Industrial Commission	$10,184.8	$10,421.3	2.3%
Illinois Racing Board	$9,498.8	$10,382.6	9.3%
Department of Human Rights	$8,408.7	$8,649.5	2.9%
Department of Financial Institutions	$12,622.3	$7,252.6	-42.5%
Human Rights Commission	$1,750.9	$1,676.3	-4.3%
TOTAL	**$143,636.3**	**$149,927.6**	4.4%

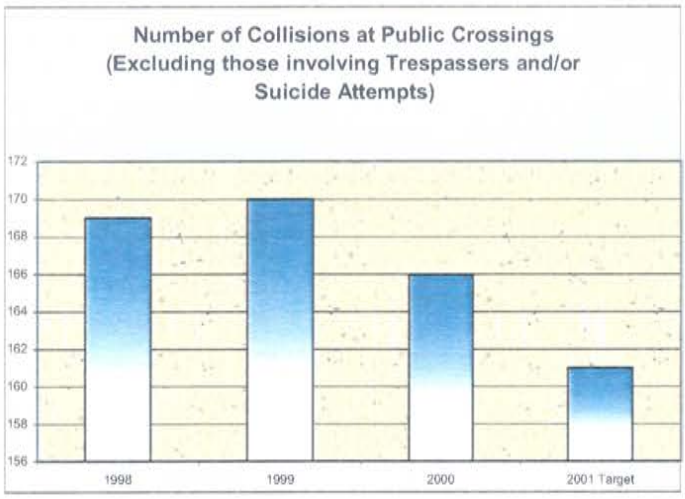
* Appropriated accounts only
Numbers may not add due to rounding



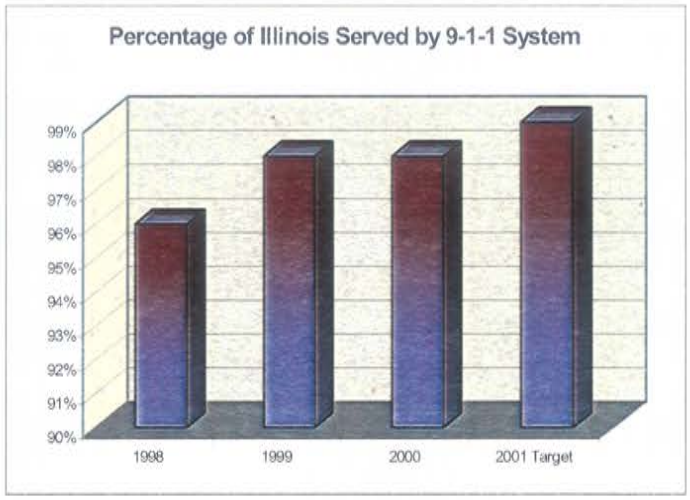
* Based on a rating of "1" or "2" on a 5-point uniform scale where "1" is the highest and "5" is the lowest. Source data came from the Office of Banks and Real Estate.

Accomplishments



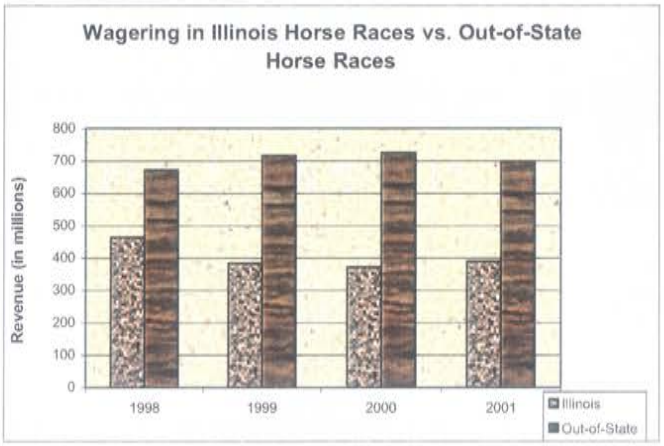


Source: Illinois Commerce Commission

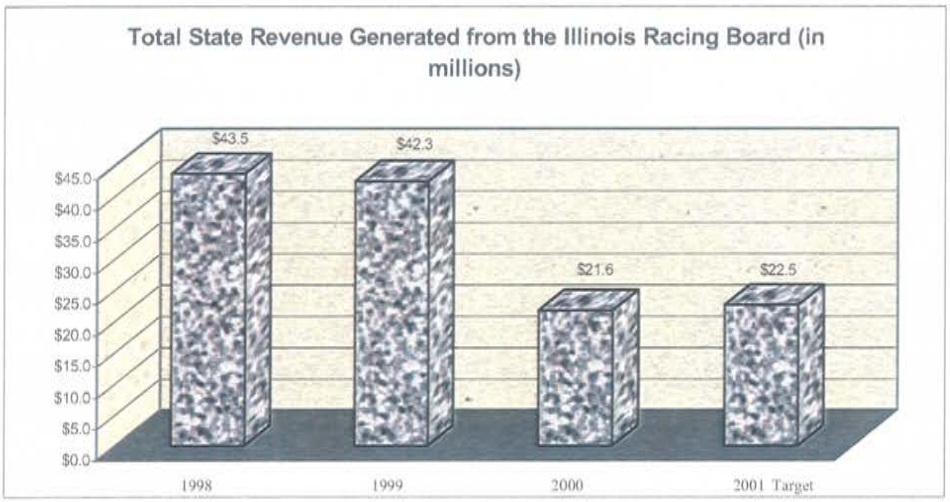


Source: Illinois Commerce Commission

Accomplishments



Source data for both graphs: Illinois Racing Board.



BUSINESS REGULATION: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Mission and Organization

The Illinois Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) was created in 1957 to serve as the state regulatory agency responsible for the oversight of various financial entities. As authorized and directed by the Financial Institutions Code, the Department licenses, regulates, examines and investigates: state chartered credit unions, currency exchanges, consumer finance companies, title insurance companies, money transmitters and various related consumer credit institutions.

Management of the Department of Financial Institutions is vested in the Director who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Illinois Senate. The Director is advised in her management of the Department by three advisory boards appointed by the Governor. The Board of Credit Union Advisors, the Board of Currency Exchange Advisors and the Board of Financial Planning and Management Services Advisors play a key role in shaping the direction by which the Department fulfills its fundamental mission: to protect the interests of the depositors, borrowers, shareholders, and consumers of the licensed financial institutions operating in the State of Illinois.

The Department has three operating divisions. They administer the laws dealing with currency exchanges, credit unions, and consumer credit. A Supervisor who is responsible for dealing directly with the industries within their jurisdiction heads each division.

Discussion of Indicators

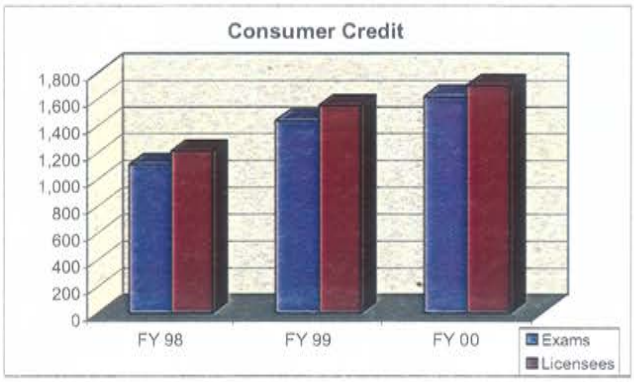
Consumer Credit

The mission of the Consumer Credit Division is to provide protection to consumers to ensure that the entities, which they regulate, are in compliance with state and federal statutes.

The Consumer Credit Division is the most diverse of DFI's operating divisions, administering nine Illinois statutes. In accordance with their statutory directives, the Consumer Credit Division licenses, examines and regulates the various entities identified in the following respective statutes:

- Consumer Installment Loan Act
- Debt Management Services Act
- Development Credit Corporation Act
- Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Act
- Retail Installment Sales Act
- Safety Deposit Box Act
- Sales Finance Agency Act
- Title Insurance Act
- Transmitters of Money Act

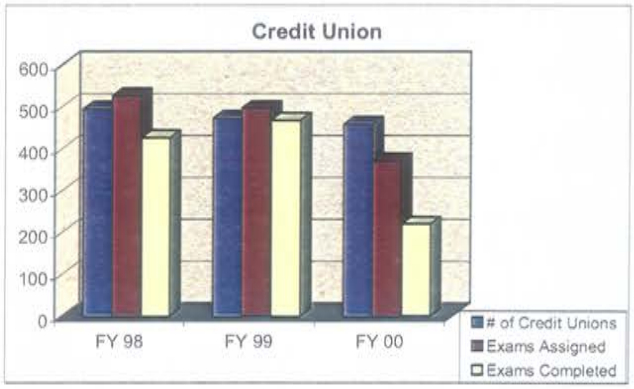
During fiscal year 2000, the Consumer Credit Division regulated 1,705 licensees and had a full-time headcount of 21. The number of examinations completed during fiscal year 2000 was 2,813 with 1,191 of these being consumer installment loan examinations. The Consumer Credit Division received 389 consumer complaints during fiscal year 2000. The Division resolved 327 of these complaints. The cost to administer each licensee for fiscal year 2000 was $808.



Credit Union

The mission of the Credit Union Division is to administer and enforce the laws and regulations pertaining to Illinois state chartered credit unions and ensure the safety and soundness of these financial institutions thereby protecting the interest of their members. During fiscal year 2000, the Credit Union Division regulated 462 credit unions and had a full-time headcount of 47. There were 371 examinations assigned during fiscal year 2000. The Division received 262 by-law amendments and processed 227. The remaining by-laws were processed during fiscal year 2001. The Division received 86 consumer complaints which were all resolved.

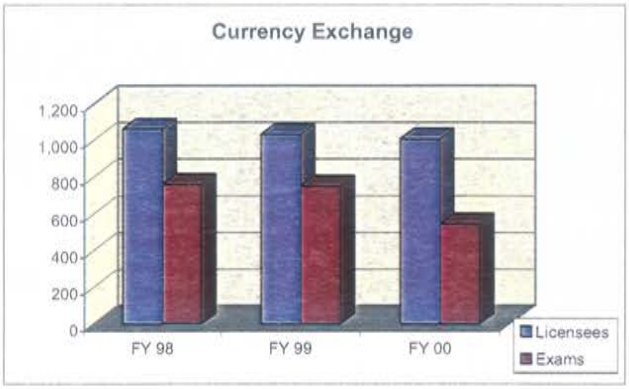
The Department of Financial Institutions is charged with the statutory responsibility of administering the Illinois Credit Union Act. As outlined in the Act, DFI's Credit Union Division oversees the chartering, examination, supervision and regulation of all state chartered credit unions in Illinois.



Currency Exchange

The mission of the Currency Exchange Division is to ensure that currency exchange services are delivered fairly and that the public is provided with the protection intended by state law. During fiscal year 2000, the Currency Exchange Division regulated 674 community currency exchanges and 334 ambulatory currency exchanges. The Division had a full-time headcount of 7. During fiscal year 2000, the Currency Exchange Division assigned and completed 752 examinations. The Division received 138 new licensee applications and processed 128 of these during the fiscal year. They received 205 consumer complaints which were all resolved. During this fiscal year, the Division was able to resolve consumer complaints, on average, in only 2 days.

The Currency Exchange Division licenses and regulates all Illinois community and ambulatory currency exchanges as directed by the Currency Exchange Act. The Division also enforces the Act's attendant rules and regulations that delineate rates, records and ratemaking procedures.



Consumer Credit Division

Mission Statement: To provide protection to consumers to ensure that the entities which we regulate are in compliance with state and federal laws.

Program Goals:
Objectives:

1. To provide protection to consumers by conducting examinations of all licensees under the following statutes:
   - Consumer Installment Loan Act
   - Sales Finance Agency Act
   - Title Insurance Act
   - Safe Deposit Box Act
   - Development Credit Corporation Act

   a. To conduct examinations to ensure licensees are in compliance with respective statutes and rules.

   b. Determine possible revisions to examination procedures.
2. To provide protection to consumers by reviewing and analyzing all statutory reports and filings submitted by the following licensees:
   - Consumer Installment Loan Act
   - Sales Finance Agency Act
   - Title Insurance Act
   - Safe Deposit Box Act
   - Transmitters of Money Act
   - Debt Management Services Act
   - Development Credit Corporation Act

   a. Ensure that licensees are in compliance with all state and federal statutes and rules.

   b. Determine possible areas that may require statutory and/or rule amendments.
3. Review, analyze and respond to all consumer inquiries and complaints regarding the above named statutes.

   a. Determine compliance with respective statutes and rules.

   b. Bring resolution between licensee and consumer.

   c. Ascertain possible amendment to statutes and rules.

   d. Provide assistance to consumers to determine appropriateness of loan transactions.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target(a)*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of days complaint outstanding (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (d)	8
Percentage of resolved complaints to total filed (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	84.1 %	90.5 %
Percentage of short-term lender complaints resolved to total filed (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.4 %	92.3 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Consumer Installment Loan Act (CILA) examinations completed	578	988	N/A	1,191	1,350
Number of other examinations completed	1,112	1,441	N/A	1,622	1,820
Number of consumer complaints	231	224	N/A	389	475
Number of short-term lender complaints (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	52	65
Number of resolved complaints (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	327	430
Number of resolved short-term lender complaints by consumer (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	60
Number of individuals attending the Mortgage Awareness Program (M.A.P.) (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A (d)	500
Total number of licensees	1,212	1,556	N/A	1,705	1,875
Input Indicators					
Personnel full-time headcount	19	18	N/A	21	25
Total program expenditures (in thousands)	$1,280.0	$1,309.0	N/A	$1,380.0	$1,900.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost to administer each licensee	$1,056.0	$835.0	N/A	$808.0	$1,020.0

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Our Agency was not involved in the Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) Reporting until fiscal year 2001. Therefore, we do not have any fiscal year 2000 target figures to report.

(b) These figures were not tracked for Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999.

(c) M.A.P. is a mortgage awareness program designed to protect consumers from predatory lenders when purchasing a new home or refinancing an existing mortgage. This is a joint effort with our Agency and the Illinois Office of Banks and Real Estate and continues to be developed.

(d) This figure was not tracked during Fiscal Year 2000.

Credit Union Division

Mission Statement: To administer and enforce the laws and regulations pertaining to Illinois state chartered credit unions and ensure the safety and soundness of these financial institutions thereby protecting the interest of their members.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Ensure the safety and soundness of Illinois state chartered credit unions by conducting on-site examinations pursuant to Section 9 of the Illinois Credit Union Act.
   a. Assign approximately 115 credit union examinations per quarter to our field examination staff.
   b. Review and analyze a variety of reports that are required pursuant to the Illinois Credit Union Act.
2. Ensure that Illinois state chartered credit unions are operating in accordance with their by-laws set forth by the credit union's Board of Directors.
   a. During the statutory examinations, review the credit union's by-laws for accuracy and compliance.
   b. Review the required documents submitted by credit unions subsequent to their annual organizational meeting.
3. Protect the interest of the over 2 million Illinois state chartered credit union members by ensuring that all deficiencies noted during Departmental Examinations are acted upon and resolved pursuant to the Illinois Credit Union Act.
   a. Notify the credit union in writing of the deficiencies noted during the statutory examination by issuing a Review Comment Letter.
   b. Review the credit union's reply to our Review Comment Letter to ensure all deficiencies have been corrected or are receiving attention.
4. Ensure that all problem case and special assistance credit unions are monitored and reviewed for safety and soundness.
   a. Assign approximately 12 credit union on-site reviews per quarter to our problem case officer.
   b. Review and analyze the written reports submitted by the problem case officer to determine if further departmental supervision is necessary.
   c. Review and analyze various reports submitted by our problem case and special assistance credit unions for major deficiencies or unusual activity.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target(a)*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of complex examinations completed ($25 million and over) (b)	46	52	N/A	45	60
Number of complex examinations completed ($5 million - $24.9 million)	105	121	N/A	48	75
Number of non-complex examinations completed (less than $5 million)	229	265	N/A	103	150
Number of problem case examinations completed	46	30	N/A	24	35
Number of Review Comment Letters issued	431	312	N/A	383	375
Number of by-law amendments processed	264	241	N/A	227	245
Number of consumer complaints resolved (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	96 (e)	100
Number of credit unions that are in compliance with applicable statutes and rules and regulations	448	436	N/A	412	420
Output Indicators					
Number of complex examinations assigned ($25 million and over) (b)	56	52	N/A	59	63
Number of complex examinations assigned ($5 million - $24.9 million)	132	134	N/A	91	95
Number of non-complex examinations assigned (less than $5 million)	292	274	N/A	184	175
Number of problem case examinations assigned	46	36	N/A	37	40
Number of consumer complaints received	91	82	N/A	86	100
Number of by-law amendments received	308	252	N/A	262	275
Regulatory fees received (in thousands)	$2,280.0	$2,450.0	N/A	$2,380.0	$3,350.0
Total number of Illinois state chartered credit unions	494	472	N/A	458	450
Input Indicators					
Number of examination staff	18	25	N/A	19 (d)	35
Number of support/administration staff	17	10	N/A	14	15
Total program expenditures (in thousands)	$2,560.0	$2,680.0	N/A	$2,670.0	$3,490.0

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Credit Union Division (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target(a)	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of examinations completed per examiner	21	18	N/A	11	10
Average number of days to resolve a complaint (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	30
Average number of days to process a by-law amendment	14	12	N/A	14	10

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Our Agency was not involved in the Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) Reporting until fiscal year 2001. Therefore, we do not have any fiscal year 2000 target figures to report.

(b) A credit union is considered to be complex when the institution offers a wide variety of services. This can include such things as mortgage loans, home equity loans, ATM machines and CUSO's (Credit Union Service Organization. CUSO's are considered loans/investments).

(c) Not tracked during fiscal year 1998 and 1999.

(d) 33 examiners total: 9 new examiners in training and 5 examiners dedicated to our Y2K initiative.

(e) This number includes complaints that were pending from the previous fiscal year.

Currency Exchange Division

Mission Statement: To ensure that currency exchange services are delivered fairly, and by regulating the industry that provides those services, that the public is provided with the protection intended by state law.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Provide public protection by conducting on-site examinations of currency exchanges.
   a. Conduct examinations to ensure currency exchanges are operating in accordance with the Currency Exchange Act and all Rules and Regulations.
   b. Ensure the public's funds are available when presented for payment.
2. Investigate and resolve consumer complaints to guarantee the public is treated fairly.
   a. Determine compliance with respective statutes and rules.
   b. Bring resolution between the currency exchange and the consumer.
3. Process new currency exchange applications and new service requests within the parameters of the Currency Exchange Act.
   a. Review and analyze the personal financial statement and questionnaire submitted by the individual who will be involved in the exchange as an owner, officer or director.
   b. Review and analyze the narrative credit bureau report for each applicant.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target(a)	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Outcome Indicators					
Number of examinations completed	762	752	N/A	546	725
Number of consumer complaints resolved	238	205	N/A	251	275
Number of new licensee applications processed	181	128	N/A	155	180
Output Indicators					
Number of examinations assigned	762	752	N/A	546	725
Number of consumer complaints received	238	205	N/A	251	275
Number of new licensee applications received	131	138	N/A	169	180
Number of Currency Exchanges Regulated	1,063	1,032	N/A	1,008	1,030
Input Indicators					
Number of examination staff	7	7	N/A	5	7
Number of administrative/support staff	7	7	N/A	7	8
Total program expenditures (in thousands)	$933.0	$893.0	N/A	$1,020.0	$1,250.0
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of examinations completed per examiner	109	115	N/A	109	112
Average number of days to resolve a consumer complaint	2	2	N/A	2	2
Average number of days to complete a new licensee application	54	50	N/A	45	40
Average cost to administer each currency exchange	$934.00	$916.00	N/A	$1119.00	$1345.00

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Our Agency was not involved in the Service Efforts and Accomplishments (SEA) Reporting until fiscal year 2001. Therefore, we do not have any fiscal year 2000 target figures to report.

BUSINESS REGULATION: ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

Mission and Organization

"The Illinois Commerce Commission, in a period of emerging reliance on the marketplace to ensure fairly-priced, reliable and adequate utility services, will protect consumer interests and manage the transition of network industries from regulation to efficient competition through the use of innovative regulatory practices. Through its actions the ICC shall generally promote effective competition in utility and transportation industries, enhanced consumer choice, efficient and effective dispute resolution, and the sharing of impartial and comprehensive information within its jurisdiction as provided by law." -ICC Strategic Vision

The Illinois Commerce Commission ("ICC" or "Commission") regulates investor-owned telecommunications, electricity, natural gas, and water and sewer utilities. In addition, the Commission also regulates and oversees household movers, certain relocation towing companies, the enforcement of certain trucking insurance coverage laws, railroad grade crossing standards and gas pipeline safety.

Discussion of Indicators

Transition to Competition

The primary goal of the Transition To Competition Program is to facilitate consumer opportunities, ensure reliable service, enforce Commission rules and certification requirements and ensure monopoly services are provided at a reasonable rate. As the telephone, natural gas and electric service markets transform from monopoly-based services to competitive services, several of the age-old paradigms surrounding the industries and the Commission are changing drastically. Rate of return regulation is being replaced with prices determined by the marketplace. Disputes between providers of service which were unheard of a few short years ago are occurring on a regular basis as the market participants strive to gain market share from the incumbents. While some of the traditional work of the Commission with regard to regulation will no longer be necessary, there are several historical functions which must continue to be performed in addition to the plethora of new activities dictated by the changing marketplace.

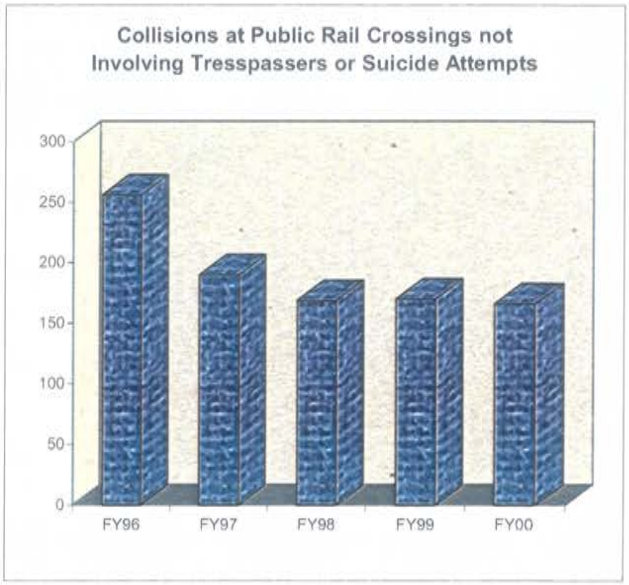
As the marketplace continues to move from monopoly-based services to competitive services, consumers will have the opportunity to change providers of electric and gas services. One measure of how competitive the market is getting is how many consumers or businesses change providers of gas or electric service. In Illinois in fiscal year 2000, 7,136 electric customers changed service. By May of 2002 all business and residential consumers will have the ability to choose who delivers their electricity.

Public Safety

The goal of the Public Safety program is to enhance public safety through the use of rules, new technologies, consumer education, and monitoring of entities under the ICC jurisdiction. Ensuring the safety of the public is a traditional role for the Commission, but the passage of new laws (both Federal and State) have increased the Commission's responsibilities in these areas.

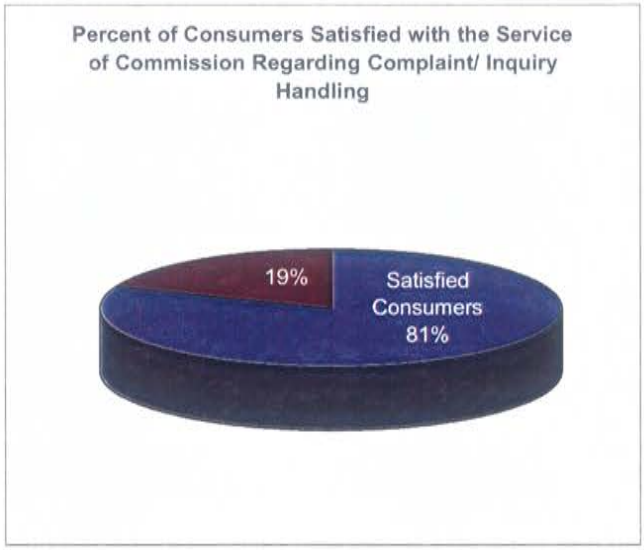
Safety of railroad crossings has been the subject of much legislative activity in the past few years, the most recent developments include the federal whistle blowing requirements, and the expectation for high speed rail lines through the State of Illinois. In fiscal year 2000, there were 166 collisions at public crossings, which was a decrease of almost 2.3% from the prior year. Additionally ICC railroad track inspectors inspected more then 8,400 miles of track in fiscal year 2000, up from the 7,544 miles of track inspected in fiscal year 1999.

A separate public safety issue that is increasing Commission responsibilities is in the area of 9-1-1 service. The new 9-1-1 requirements impacting cellular telephones and large buildings must be overseen by the Commission in addition to traditional 9-1-1 operations. In fiscal year 2000, 98% of the population in Illinois was served by a 9-1-1 system. It is expected that by the end of FY2001, 99% of the population will be served by a 9-1-1 system.



Service Quality

The goal of the Service Quality program is to provide appropriate incentives and disincentives for entities under the ICC jurisdiction to put resources into their infrastructure to ensure that reliable, quality service is delivered to consumers. Provision of utility services is not considered a luxury in today's digital society; it is considered a necessity. Consequently, ensuring the provision of a reliable, quality level of telephone, electric, and natural gas service has become a priority of the Commission. The Commission is instituting new programs to assure that utility service providers maintain the infrastructure necessary to provide an adequate level of service. In fiscal year 2000 the Commission has started stepping up inspections of electric utility transmission/ distribution systems to help reduce outages by trying to ensure that systems are being properly maintained.



Consumer Issues

The goal of the Consumer Issues program is to increase consumer understanding and awareness of issues under ICC jurisdiction and to respond to inquiries and complaints. Consumers in the 21st Century are empowered with the ability to choose utility service providers. The information provided by market participants is often overwhelming and confusing for many consumers; therefore, the Commission is striving to provide information and education to those consumers to assist them in making an informed choice. Additionally, as witnessed in the telecommunications industry in recent years, competition of utility services has a dark side - for example, slamming and cramming. The Commission is also stepping up efforts to protect consumers from unscrupulous service providers in conjunction with the Attorney General's Office.

The ICC receives consumer inquiries and complaints regarding regulated entities through an 800 number, the Internet, walk-ins, and via the mail. The goal is to provide quick resolution to the consumer's inquiry or complaint. In fiscal year 2000, the ICC started surveying randomly picked consumers who had filed a complaint or inquiry with the ICC. Of those consumers surveyed, 81% expressed satisfaction with the ICC's handling of their complaint/ inquiry. The Commission was also able to resolve 67% of the complaints and inquiries in one-phone call.

Consumer Issues

Mission Statement: Increase consumer understanding and awareness of issues under the ICC jurisdiction and respond to inquiries and complaints.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Effectively respond to consumer inquiries and complaints in a timely manner.
   a. Reduce the number of complaint call-backs by resolving issues in one call.
   b. Optimize the use of the informal complaint process.
   c. Address complaints, and where possible mitigate systemic causes.
   d. Assess the quality of Commission response to complaints and inquiries through surveys of customer satisfaction.
   e. Design and implement a consumer complaint tracking system for transportation industries.
2. Increase consumer understanding and awareness of issues under the jurisdiction of the ICC through the Commission website, printed materials, and public forums.
   a. Create a handout and website document to describe the deregulation of the natural gas and potential causes for fluctuating prices.
   b. Develop basic dictionary of terms (similar to "How Did You Learn to Talk Like That?") for consumers.
   c. Develop a brochure (similar to "Some Things to Know About the Illinois Commerce Commission") describing the ICC.
3. Increase staff understanding and awareness of issues under the jurisdiction of the ICC.
   a. Conduct at least six educational sessions annually.
   b. Executive Director will conduct "town meetings" on a quarterly basis to foster staff interaction and awareness.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percent of consumers surveyed that express satisfaction with the service of the Commission regarding complaint/ inquiry handling	N/A	N/A	75 %	81 % (a)	77 %
Output Indicators					
Number of formal complaints closed	56	46	40	27	30
Percent of consumer complaints/inquiries resolved in one call	81 %	70 %	69 %	67 %	70 %
Percent of staff attending education sessions that say the information provided was helpful	N/A	N/A	75 %	98 %	95 %
Input Indicators					
Number of personnel	44	46	47	44	48
Overall expenditures (in thousands)	$2,468.0	$3,120.7	$3,482.7	$3,482.7	$4,495.2
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of inquiries/ complaints resolved per consumer counselor	2,102	1,624	1,737	2,087	2,176
Cost per complaint/ inquiry resolved	$46.28	$53.74	$55.38	$51.52	$48.34
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) Based upon only 3 months data.

Public Safety

Mission Statement: Enhance public safety through the use of rules, new technologies, consumer education, and monitoring of entities under the ICC jurisdiction.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Educate staff, consumers, and companies under the ICC jurisdiction about relevant safety issues to reduce accidents.
   a. Ensure continuing education of safety staff and maintenance of applicable certifications.
   b. Participate with companies and associations in public safety education programs.
   c. Participate in joint education efforts between ICC safety staff and providers of services, to ensure awareness and adequate training.
   d. Maintain relationships with other State and Federal safety entities (IEMA, Fire Marshal, NTSB, and others).
2. Utilize new technologies to continually enhance safety of the public.
   a. Use new technology to increase enforcement of safety rules and regulations (e.g. Illinois Wireless Information Network, infrared scanner).
   b. Use new technology to improve communication between and among field and base personnel (e.g. cellular telephones, laptop computers with modems, e-mail, voicemail, wider pager coverage).
   c. Use new technology to improve communication between the public and emergency response agencies; test emergency response on a routine basis and implement improvements as discovered.
3. Enhance Commission safety rules and requirements.
   a. Establish rules for cellular 9-1-1.
   b. Conduct inspections and reviews of entities under the jurisdiction of the ICC.
   c. Increase the level and frequency of fines and penalties for non-compliance through rulemakings and/or legislation.
4. Monitor the effect of increased competition and mergers on the safety of the public.
   a. Ensure that mergers do not adversely affect safety of the public and employees.
   b. Establish rules that protect the safety of the public from competitive providers.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of Illinois Served by 9-1-1 system	96 %	98 %	98 %	98 %	99 %
Number of collisions at public crossings excluding those involving trespassers and or suicide attempts	169	170	161	166	161
Output Indicators					
Number of Grade Crossing projects ordered by the commission	179	158	286	273	275
Number of non-compliance's written by pipeline safety inspectors	10	14	10	4	8
Average number of man-days in the field for pipeline safety investigators	115	99	120	121.9	122
Number of gas pipeline safety incidents caused by system operator non-compliance	0	0	0	0	0
Number of investigated gas pipeline safety incidents caused by 3rd party damage to the pipeline	1	2	0	0	0
Number of track miles inspected by railroad track inspectors	8,468	7,544	8,400	8,434	9,000
Input Indicators					
Number of personnel	66	65	73	66	83
Overall Expenditures (in thousands)	$13,395.2	$13,395.7	$16,142.7	$16,142.7	$18,410.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per man-day in the field for pipeline safety investigator	$481.55	$624.34	$562.05	$553.29	$577.05
Cost per track mile inspected	$34.29	$35.58	$32.86	$32.73	$31.63
Explanatory Information					

Service Quality Program

Mission Statement: To provide appropriate incentives for entitites under the ICC jurisdiction, to put resources into their infrastructure to ensure that a reliable, quality service is delivered to consumers.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Monitor and work with entitites under the ICC jurisdiction to ensure that a reliable utility service is delivered to consumers.
   a. Monitor mergers and ensure entities follow guidelines set out by the Commission.
   b. Issue sanctions against entities that do not follow the Commission's merger conditions.
2. Ensure reliable service with a low number and duration of interruptions.
   a. Conduct or review Company-conducted annual reliability survey of customers and publish results.
   b. Review and increase out-of-service standards as appropriate.
   c. Utilize a compliance advisory program for sub-standard performers (accountability of companies).
   d. Conduct investigations, and monitor company investigations of companies with extreme reliability problems.
3. Monitor mergers involving entities under the ICC jurisdiction to ensure the merger does not impact the delivery of quality, reliable service.
   a. Issue citations and fines for non-compliance with Commission rules (up to and including decertification).
   b. Pursue additional enforcement authority through legislation.
   c. Update or eliminate rules when needed.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of outage inquiries/ complaints to the ICC	498	836	N/A	466	600
Output Indicators					
Electric Distribution Circuits Inspected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
Percent of service quality standards met	N/A	N/A	85 %	67 %	100 %
Input Indicators					
Number of Personnel	16	21	22	22	22
Overall expenditures (in thousands)	$1,227.8	$1,451.4	$1,675.6	$1,675.6	$2,034.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost Per Electric Distribution Circuit Inspected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,755
Explanatory Information					

Transition to Competition

Mission Statement: Facilitate consumer opportunities, ensure reliable service, enforce Commission rules and certification requirements and ensure monopoly services are provided at a reasonable rate.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Facilitate consumer opportunities for choices in electric, gas, telephone, and household goods movers services.
   a. Develop streamlined certification program and forms for entities under ICC jurisdiction (including Alternative Retail Electric Suppliers (ARES)) and complete necessary rulemakings.
   b. Increase consumer awareness of competitive alternatives through education programs via the Commission website, printed materials, and public forums.
2. Enforce Commission rules and certification requirements.
   a. Issue citations and fines for non-compliance with Commission rules (up to and including decertification).
   b. Pursue additional enforcement authority through legislation.
   c. Update or eliminate rules when needed.
3. Ensure that monopoly services are provided at reasonable rates.
   a. Monitor the Return on Equity and/or other financial indicators of providers.
   b. Apply the Commission's statutory authority to investigate and modify prices.
   c. Ensure that companies don't use regulated business to subsidize competitive business.
   d. Review and analyze annual reports of electric, gas, telecommunications, water/sewer, household goods carriers, and buses.
   e. Provide information regarding Commission cases via the Internet (e.g. e-Docket system).

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of customers to switch electric suppliers (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,136	10,000
Number of gas customers using a competitive supplier	N/A	N/A	N/A	108,992	150,000
Output Indicators					
Percentage of ARES certified by the Commission and published within 45 days	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %	100 %
Input Indicators					
Number of personnel	150	161	183	179	185
Overall expenditures (in thousands)	$11,345.1	$13,095.2	$14,110.9	$14,110.9	$15,885.7
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Effectiveness of Consumer Education - Percentage of customers knowing about "Electric Choice" (b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	74 %	75 %

Explanatory Information

Footnotes

(a) Currently only non-residential customers meeting certain requirements are eligible to choose their electric providers. As of December 31, 2000, all non-residential customers will be eligible to choose their electric providers. Residential customers will be eligible to choose their electric providers in May of 2002.

(b) Under "Electric Choice" eligible customers have the right to choose their electric provider. As of December 31, 2000 all non-residential customers will be eligible to choose their electric providers. Residential customers will be eligible to choose their electric providers in May of 2002.

BUSINESS REGULATION: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

Mission and Organization

The Illinois Racing Board consists of eleven members appointed to six-year terms by the Governor. The Board is statutorily responsible for the enforcement of the Illinois Horse Racing Act, which governs horse racing, and for the execution of all the provisions and purposes under the Act. Each year the Board awards racing dates among the race track applicants and establishes an overall racing schedule for both thoroughbred and standard bred race meets. The issuance of racing dates is required to be consistent with the best interests of Illinois horse racing. The legislative intent of the Act is to stimulate growth within the industry, to produce additional tax revenues and create additional jobs; ensure that Illinois' horse racing industry remains competitive with neighboring states; promote the further growth of tourism; and ensure that public confidence and trust in the credibility and integrity of racing operations and the regulatory process is maintained.

The board is authorized to issue up to 43 off-track wagering location licenses. Currently, there are 20 off-track locations in operation in addition to the seven racetracks located within Illinois. As an extension of conducting live racing and wagering, licensees are also allowed to offer wagering on races conducted from outside Illinois (interstate simulcasting) and by reciprocal agreements, accept wagers placed from outside Illinois on our in-state live races (interstate commingled pools).

The Board is responsible for the audit and verification of all racing revenues and receipts, and for the collection and disbursement of all fees and taxes generated from racing. In calendar year 1999, the Board collected $56 million in state and local government revenues.

Discussion of Indicators

With Illinois' wagering handle on races conducted outside of Illinois continuing to displace the wagering handle on live Illinois races, a true and accurate measure of industry growth is reflected in total wagering on Illinois races. In 1994, live handle represented 95% of the total. In 1999, the live handle percentage dropped to 33% of the total statewide handle.

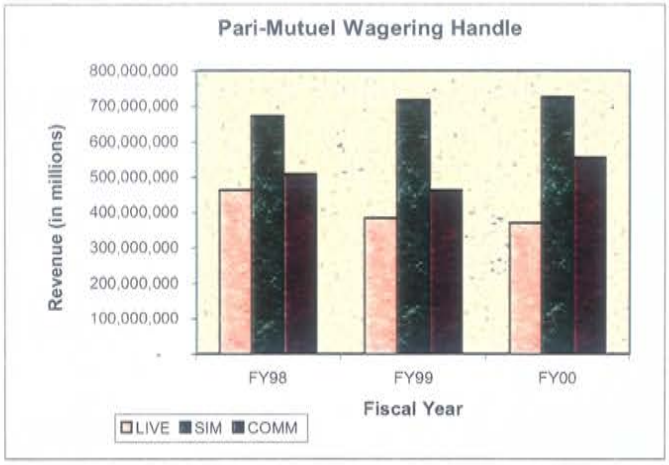
It is also the statutory responsibility of the Board to maximize revenues to the State in administering the Horse Racing Act. The Board must make decisions that include the issuance of off-track licenses, overall schedules, post times, purse levels and hundreds of other regulatory policy decisions that have a direct effect on revenues to be generated. Focusing on the total State revenue generated is a valuable tool in evaluating the policy of the Board as it relates to the maximization of State revenue.

One of the primary responsibilities of the Board is to ensure the honesty and integrity of the conduct of racing. All racing participants are licensed by the Board and are subject to the rules of racing as promulgated by the Board. The stewards, who are employed by the Board, are the presiding racing officials at a race meeting. The main function of the stewards is to officiate the races and enforce the racing rules to ensure that all races are conducted fairly and competitively. The number of rule violations and the resulting rulings is a good indicator of the industry's adherence to the Board's regulation. Reducing the number of rule violations educates industry participants and deters future potential violations.

Valid outcome indicators would include total number of live races contested and the total number of occupational licensees (participants). These indicators directly relate to and are effected by the racing meets awarded and the overall live racing schedule established by the Board.

Additional outcome indicators would include wagering location compliance visitations. To insure that the Illinois wagering public is best served by the wagering license holders, it is an important regulatory function of Board staff to regularly inspect each of the 27 wagering facilities. By strict enforcement of the Board's administrative rules, the protection, comfort and convenience of the betting public can be assured by strict enforcement of the Board's administrative rules through on-site regulatory inspections.

The Board's equine laboratory testing facility plays an integral role in insuring the honesty and integrity of the sport. In fiscal year 1999, the equine laboratory performed over 25,000 blood and urine tests. These tests uncovered 167 positives, including overages for permitted medications and detection of prohibited substances. The numbers of tests performed are dependent on the number of races conducted. On average, approximately 1.5 horses are subject to drug tests per race.



Notes:
Live = Wagering at Illinois locations on races conducted in Illinois.
Sim = (Simulcast) Wagering at Illinois locations on races conducted out-of-state.
Comm = (Commingled) = Wagering at out-of-state locations on races conducted in Illinois.

Central Office Administration

Mission Statement: Direct supervision and oversight of field operations consisting of Regulation of Racing and Equine Laboratory. Facilitates organization and occupational licensee administrative hearings. Conduct statutorily mandated monthly Board meeting and annual Dates hearing.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Encourage, promote and stimulate growth within the horse racing industry.
   a. IRB staff verification and monitoring of marketing and advertising efforts of track operators.
   b. Convene the Illinois Thoroughbred Breeding Task Force to establish policies to enhance Illinois' breeding program.
2. Maintain a high level of wagering customer satisfaction at all wagering facilities.
   a. IRB staff to perform two (minimum) wagering location compliance visitations.
   b. Conduct customer satisfaction surveys.
   c. Maintain and enhance IRB web site information relating to statutory and administrative regulation.
3. Reduce the number of occupational licensee administrative civil court appeals.
   a. Board legal staff to provide specific direction to IRB stewards as it relates to enforcement and sanctions.
   b. Amend administrative rules in order to minimize loopholes and ambiguities.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Illinois wagering on Illinois races (in millions)	$464.7	$385.5	$380.0	$372.1	$390.0
Illinois wagering on out-of-state races (in millions)	$672.6	$717.8	$720.0	$727.2	$700.0
Out-of-state wagering on Illinois races (in millions)	$508.7	$463.7	$550.0	$556.5	$575.0
Total state revenue (in millions)	$43.5	$42.3	$20.0	$21.6	$22.5
Output Indicators					
Backstrech and stabling area inspections	5	6	12	10	15
Wagering location compliance inspections	18	16	20	19	25
Organization licenses (live racing) issued	8	8	8	7	8
Intertrack wagering licenses issued (a)	30	29	30	28	30
Input Indicators					
Central office operating budget (in thousands)	$1,663.0	$1,732.0	$1,770.0	$1,769.0	$1,810.0
Central office employee headcount	28	28	28	28	29

Explanatory Information

1. Increases in wagering on Illinois races is a reliable indicator of the growth of the Illinois horse racing industry.
2. FY 2000 decline in state revenue generated is a result of legislation lowering the pari-mutuel tax rate.

Footnotes

(a) Intertrack wagering licenses include both racetrack and off-track locations.

Equine Laboratory

Mission Statement: The equine laboratory enforces the Illinois Racing Board's medication rules by performing forensic testing of equine blood and urine samples. Testing assures the wagering public and fans that races are being conducted fairly and competitively by detecting the presence of prohibited substances and levels of permissible medication above the allowable threshold.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Enforce the medication and prohibited substances administrative rules.
   a. Increase the number of detection tests within each blood and urine sample.
   b. Coordinate and target specific substances with IRB security staff.
2. Research and develop a policy and plan to detect carbon dioxide levels (milkshaking) in blood serum samples.
   a. Determine and establish threshold levels for naturally occurring carbon dioxide amounts in racehorses.
   b. Analyze excessive CO2 level patterns among trainers, and communicate the results to IRB security staff.
3. Inform and educate racing industry participants in order to minimize excessive levels of permitted medication and inadvertent prohibited drug positives.
   a. Conduct meetings and informational seminars for horsemen organizations and individuals.
   b. Provide information on environmental drug positives via the IRB newsletter and web site.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Number of positive test results per live race contested	0.0246	0.0204	0.015	0.0122	0.015
Number of positive test results per sample collected	0.0077	0.0065	0.0035	0.0036	0.0033
Association of Racing Commisioners International blind proficiency testing (a)	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Output Indicators					
Total number of urine samples collected	12,016	11,145	12,000	11,186	12,000
Total number of blood serum samples collected	12,422	11,662	13,000	13,596	13,750
Input Indicators					
Equine laboratory operating budget (in thousands)	$1,852.0	$1,796.0	$1,861.0	$1,785.0	$1,915.0
Equine laboratory employee headcount	18.5	18.5	18.5	19	18.5
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost per blood and urine sample tested	$71.98	$69.83	$70.00	$68.77	$70.00
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) The Association of Racing Commissioner International (ARCI) is a horse racing regulatory organization which has a membership that includes horse racing jurisdictions from throughout the world. ARCI administers a "Blind Proficiency" testing program that serves as a quality control laboratory testing standard. Blood and urine samples with a specific known positive foreign substance (known only to the ARCI) are sent to member laboratories for confirmation testing.

Regulation of Racing

Mission Statement: Responsible for the enforcement of horse racing statute and administrative rules relating to the conduct of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering and officiating of the actual running of both thoroughbred and standardbred racing.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Insure that horse racing is conducted in a fair and competitive manner and in strict compliance of all rules and regulations of the Board.
   a. Reduce the number of rule infractions by conducting horsemen informational seminars.
   b. Establish clear and consistent policies in determining occupational licensee suspensions, fines and sanctions.
2. Protect and maintain the integrity of the pari-mutuel system of wagering.
   a. Conduct two (minimum) totalisator compliance tests per year.
   b. Perform random track audits for verification of the statutory allocation of pari-mutuel retention (revenue).
   c. Develop additional methods to deter and detect irregular wagering patterns (odds manipulation and race fixing).
3. Establish and maintain effective security controls on the backstretch and barn area of all racetracks.
   a. Develop a plan to rotate and vary security staffing levels in order to minimize the predictability of IRB security measures and methods.
   b. Provide annual security staff training to improve and expand familiarity with prohibited substances and contraband.
4. Initiate and implement reasonable and efficient occupational licensing policy and procedures.
   a. Enhance the Live Scan Fingerprint System to interface with the Illinois State Police criminal history database.
   b. Implement a multi-jurisdictional license system.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Average number of stewards rulings per race	0.231	0.283	0.265	0.275	0.265
Total number of appeals of stewards rulings	32	18	22	20	20
Output Indicators					
Total number of Illinois races contested	8,670	8,155	8,100	8,027	8,100
Total number of occupational licenses issued (a)	10,663	10,308	10,000	9,471	10,000
Input Indicators					
Regulation of racing operating budget (in thousands)	$3,032.0	$3,034.0	$3,112.0	$3,092.0	$3,192.0
Regulation of racing employee headcount	71	71	71	71	73
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
Cost of regulation per live race program	$3667.00	$3885.00	$4100.00	$4240.00	$4350.00

Explanatory Information

The totalisator system is the computer database system that manages the pari-mutuel system of wagering.

Footnotes

(a) Licenses issued to all individual participants of racing in Illinois (i.e. horse owners, trainers, jockeys, drivers, etc.)

BUSINESS REGULATION: DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Mission and Organization

The Department of Insurance is the administrative agency charged with protecting the rights of Illinois citizens in their insurance transactions and monitoring the financial solvency of all regulated entities through effective administration and enforcement of the Illinois Insurance Code, the Illinois Pension Code, and related laws and regulations.

The Department's obligation, as evidenced by its mission statement, is "to protect consumers by providing assistance and information, by efficiently regulating the insurance industry's market behavior and financial solvency, and by fostering a competitive insurance marketplace."

This mission is carried out by the Consumer Market and Financial-Corporate regulation programs, which receive support from the Administrative Services and Legal Divisions.

Over ninety-six percent of the Department of Insurance total budget appropriations come from various fees collected from insurance companies and producers.

The Consumer Market regulation program oversees consumer protection and education efforts, licenses and regulates the activities of insurance producers, and monitors the market place operations of insurance companies through policy analysis, complaint investigation, and periodic on-site market conduct examinations. In addition, this program includes the Senior Health Insurance Plan (SHIP), a counseling program for Illinois Medicare beneficiaries and their caregivers who have questions or problems about health insurance issues facing senior citizens. In January 2000, the Department established an Office of Consumer Health Insurance (OCHI) that assists all Illinois consumers with health insurance questions and issues.

The Financial-Corporate regulation program is responsible for analyzing and monitoring the financial condition of insurance companies, health maintenance organizations (HMOs), and all other regulated insurance risk bearing entities, conducting on-site financial examinations, and intervening when problems are identified. This program licenses authorized insurers and identifies, investigates, and acts against companies conducting business in the state illegally. This program also provides assistance to the state's public pension funds.

Each program measures achievement of its goals against a series of input/output, outcome, efficiency/effectiveness, and external benchmark indicators. Several key indicators for each program are included in this report.

As of this SEA report filing, the Department is still developing our strategic plan and establishing the performance measures for goals, objectives, and actions that will result from the plan. Based on future strategic planning activities, all of these indicators will be reevaluated for their suitability. As a result, some new indicators may be added, while current indicators may be deleted or revised.

Discussion of Indicators

Like many other state agencies, the Department has traditionally been measured by input and output activity. Developing concrete performance indicators that measure outcome and efficiency/effectiveness is a new activity for the Department, so we anticipate that additional measures will be established as we continue through the strategic planning process. Both the Consumer Market and the Financial-Corporate programs are establishing new outcome indicators to assess our impact on Illinois insurance consumers, as well as efficiency/effectiveness indicators to measure our impact on the insurance industry we regulate.

Consumer Market

Indicators for HMO complaints and form review are not included at this time due to implementation of new mandates under the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

Input indicators: For fiscal year 2000, the Consumer Market regulation program expanded 11.7 million and had an authorized head count of 169 individuals.

Output indicators: Consumer Market output measures include numbers of: Property and Casualty (P&C) and Life Accident and Health (LA&H) consumer complaints closed, market conduct exams completed, corrective orders issued, senior health insurance counseling sessions, new and renewal producer licenses processed, and policy forms reviewed. In addition, the program measures dollars paid to consumers in the form of: premium overcharges returned, additional claims dollars paid, and dollars saved for Medicare beneficiaries.

Outcome indicators: The Department places a high priority on improving company response times to consumer complaints, increasing the percentage of auto/homeowner insurers who comply with prompt payment schedules, and increasing the percentage of companies who are found, through subsequent market conduct exams, not to be in compliance with previous corrective orders. In addition, the Department recently implemented a new indicator to measure user satisfaction with our consumer services and complaint assistance. An overall outcome measure for the Department is the percentage of insured drivers and homeowners who buy their insurance from residual market plans (the Illinois Automobile Insurance Plan and the Illinois FAIR Plan Association respectively). Low percentages in these areas indicate that very few consumers are unable to find insurance coverage in the voluntary marketplace.

Developing outcome indicators is a new activity for the Department, so we anticipate that additional measures will be established as we continue through the strategic planning process.

Efficiency/Effectiveness indicators: The Department places a high priority on efficiency in turning around

producer licensing applications. The goal is to process 95% of all new and renewal producer licensing applications within one day. Two sections within the Consumer Market program will be undergoing extensive operational changes by implementing electronic rate and form filing capabilities. When the electronic systems are in place, these areas will develop efficiency and effectiveness measures around the turnaround time for policy and rate filings.

External Benchmark indicators: The inclusion of external benchmarks is helpful, but also problematic because of the difficulty in obtaining comparable data from states that have different laws/regulations, regulatory environments, and market conditions. However, outside entities do compare states in several areas and those results are included here. Specifically, the percentage of insured drivers nationwide who buy their insurance from residual market plans is an important gauge in the indication of automobile insurance available in the voluntary market.

Illinois has fared quite well in this area compared to other states with comparable populations and written premiums. Although this is not a perfect measure, as external influences such as economic conditions can affect the numbers, it is an indicator nonetheless.

Financial-Corporate

Input indicators: In fiscal year 2000, the Financial-Corporate regulation program expended $14.1 million and had a head count of 190 individuals.

Output indicators: Financial-Corporate output measures include numbers of: financial exams completed, financial statements reviewed, quarterly financial statements reviewed, company transaction requests reviewed, corrective action orders/notices issued, certificates of authority renewed, certification transactions processed, pension fund exams completed, and pension fund annual statements reviewed.

Outcome indicators: The highest priority for the Financial-Corporate program is to monitor the solvency of insuring entities to ensure that they will be able to meet their financial obligations to policyholders, and to take corrective action when necessary. It is difficult to formulate a measure for such activity because the goal is not to liquidate a certain number of companies per year, nor is the goal to not liquidate a certain number of companies per year. Rather, the ultimate goal is to work with companies to avoid liquidation if possible, but to liquidate companies when rehabilitation or corrective measures don't adequately address the problems.

The Department has attempted to measure the outcome of this important activity by establishing a 10-year rolling average of the percentage of domestic companies that are placed in receivership. Although this is not a perfect measure, as external influences such as economic conditions can affect the numbers, it is an indicator nonetheless.

Another goal of the Department is to create a competitive, stable insurance environment for consumers. One way to measure this outcome is to compare the number of companies authorized to operate in Illinois from year to year, with the goal of having at least 100% of the number of companies operating in the current year that were operating in the previous year. Once again, this is not a perfect measure, as external factors such as economic conditions, consolidations, and mergers may affect the numbers.

Efficiency/Effectiveness indicators: The Department is currently developing measures around the timeliness and completeness of financial examinations and financial statement analysis.

External benchmark indicators: The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) instituted an accreditation program in 1990 to measure the adequacy of state insurance department financial solvency regulation. The standards for accreditation require that insurance departments have adequate statutory and administrative authority to regulate an insurer's corporate and financial affairs, that they have the necessary resources to carry out that authority, and that the departments have in place organizational and personnel practices designed for effective regulation. The accreditation program involves a rigorous review of the departments by an independent review team. The Illinois Department of Insurance received its accreditation in 1991 (the second state to receive accreditation) and was re-accredited in 1998. To maintain its accreditation, the Department must undergo a full on-site reexamination and reaccredidation every five years, as well as interim annual reviews to ensure compliance with the standards.

Consumer Market Division

Mission Statement: To protect consumers by providing assistance and information, by efficiently regulating the insurance industry's market behavior and financial solvency, and by fostering a competitive insurance marketplace.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Assure that insurance related complaints and inquiries are handled in a timely and accurate manner.
   a. To maintain the average number of days required to investigate and close a life, accident, and health insurance complaint at 44.
   b. To maintain the average number of days required to investigate and close a property and casualty insurance complaint at 30.
2. Assure that regulated entities perform according to applicable laws, regulations, and their policy contracts.
   a. To protect Illinois insurance consumers by targeting examinations annually toward the 2% of insurance entities operating in Illinois whose practices and complaint volume most suggest non-compliance or abuse.
   b. To schedule and complete 50 market conduct examinations during the fiscal year, as follows:
      1. Complete market conduct examinations for 23 property and casualty companies, including those exams necessary to ensure that non-standard auto carriers (i.e., carriers writing high-risk policies) are examined at least once every three years.
      2. Complete market conduct examinations for 27 life, accident and health insurance companies.
3. Enforce licensing and continuing education requirements for individuals and other licensed entities, determining, by investigation, that entities are in compliance with laws and regulations.
   a. To process 95% of all new license requests within one working day of the date on which the Producer Section receives a complete license application.
   b. To process 95% of all license renewal requests within one working day of the date on which the Producer Section receives a complete appication for renewal of license.
   c. To respond to potential licensing violations committed by applicants and licensees through investigations and examinations of selected insurance producers and other entities. Depending on complaint volume, regulatory needs and other circumstances, between 400-600 investigations and examinations will be conducted each year.
   d. Maintain a process for accelerating the completion of investigations and examinations that have been open for four or more months including:
      1. Maintenance of a scheme for classifying open investigations and examinations based on the extent to which the responsible examiner or insurance analyst is in control of the circumstances causing the examination or investigation to remain open.
      2. Maintenance of a procedure for formally classifying, accumulating and reporting information on the status of open investigations and examinations according to the adopted classification scheme.
      3. Maintenance of the classification scheme and procedures previously adopted.
      4. Reduce by 10% the number of open investigations and examinations.
4. Provide insurance consumers with information needed for purchase or renewal decision making.
   a. To maintain an annual base of 175 radio presentations, with an estimated listenership of 1.2 million, through which useful information is provided to insurance consumers in Illinois during fiscal year.
   b. To educate and provide useful information to targeted segments of insurance consumers by making the following presentations during the fiscal year:
      1. 440 presentations made to senior insurance consumers at senior citizens centers.
      2. 180 presentations made to future insurance consumers at high schools.
   c. To provide specialized assistance during disasters by providing, within one week of declaration of the disaster, on-site consumer education and information at all sites declared as State disaster areas in the fiscal year.
5. Protect and inform Medicare beneficiaries through education, counseling, and access to health insurance information and services.
   a. To increase the number of educational sessions provided to Medicare beneficiaries and service providers by 5% during calendar year.
   b. To increase the number of one-on-one counseling sessions with Medicare beneficiaries to 22,500 in the calendar year of 2002.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Reduction in # of P&C companies whose average consumer complaint response time is >21 days	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 % (a)
Reduction in # of LA&H companies whose average consumer complaint response time is >21 days	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 % (a)
% of auto/homeowners insurers complying with prompt payment standards	94 %	90 %	90 %	92 %	92 %
% reduction in companies not in compliance with previous market conduct exam orders	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40 % (a)
% of respondents indicating they would contact the Department again with questions/problems	N/A	N/A	N/A	83 % (a)	85 % (a)
% of insured private passenger drivers insured by the Illinois Automobile Insurance Plan	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.03 % (f)	N/A (f)	N/A (f)
% of insured homeowners insured by the Illinois FAIR Plan Association	0.29 %	0.26 %	0.25 % (f)	N/A (f)	N/A (f)

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Consumer Market Division (Concluded)

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	Fiscal Year 1999 Actual	Fiscal Year 2000 Target	Fiscal Year 2000 Actual	Fiscal Year 2001 Target
Output Indicators					
# of LA&H & P&C consumer complaints closed	12,521	12,738	14,900	13,023	15,900
# of written inquiries responded to	3,188	3,156	3,400	3,683 (b)	4,100 (b)
# of LA&H and P&C market conduct exams completed	44	51	50	51	50
Premium overcharges returned to consumers (in millions)	$5,331.0	$4,768.7	$5,000.0	$4,883.2	$6,000.0
Additional claims dollars paid to consumers (in millions)	$44,426.0	$58,643.2	$60,000.0	$60,848.2	$40,000.0
# of market conduct corrective orders issued	43	41	46	48	50
# of new/renewal licenses processed by Producer Licensng Section	110,009	119,296	120,755	124,829	103,183 (c)
# of LA&H and P&C form and rate filings processed	65,246	68,082	71,550	67,998	68,450
# of Consumer Outreach presentations made	619	674	829 (d)	804	820
# of SHIP education presentations	300	350	368	348	400
# of SHIP one-on-one counseling sessions	13,000	19,300	20,300	17,613	20,500
# of volunteer hours	16,000	20,000	20,500	18,649	20,700
# of people reached by SHIP activities	246,785	200,000	202,000	452,774 (e)	204,000
Dollars saved for Illinois Medicare beneficiaries as a result of Medicare and health insurance counseling sessions	$836,000.0	$1,255,000.0	$1,265,000.0	$1,397,903.0	$1,275,000.0
# SHIP 800 calls	35,822	33,579	33,579	30,327	33,600
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures (in millions)	$10.3	$10.8	$12.0	$11.7	$13.8
Number of personnel	169	175	184	169	186
Efficiency/Cost-Effectiveness Indicators					
% of completed new license apps processed within one day (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95 %
% of completed renewal license apps processed within one day (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95 %
External Benchmarks					
% of insured private passenger drivers nationwide insureds by residual market program	2.26 %	2.15 %	N/A (f)	N/A (f)	0 % (f)
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) This is a new measure so previous figures are unavailable.

(b) Now includes Internet inquiries.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2000, all new producer and registered firm licenses will be issued for two years; renewal producer licenses will be staggered, with one-half receiving two-year licenses beginning January 1, 2000 and the other half receiving two-year licenses beginning January 1, 2001.

(d) For FY 2000, the unit filled a position that had been vacant for several years resulting in additional presentations.

(e) In FY 2000, the SHIP section had an extensive public relations campaign which enabled them to reach more seniors than originally targeted.

(f) These are the latest available figures for this measure.

Financial/Corporate Division

Mission Statement: To protect consumers by providing assistance and information, by efficiently regulating the insurance industry's market behavior and financial solvency, and by fostering a competitive insurance marketplace.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. Conduct periodic financial examinations, identify and work with companies on solvency problems and, when warranted, take corrective regulatory action.
   a. To conduct financial examinations pursuant to a schedule which ensures that all domestic insurance companies (approximately 530) are examined not less frequently than every five years as required by Illinois law and National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Financial Regulation Accreditation Standards:
      1. By September 30, 2001 initiate 25 exams.
      2. By December 31, 2001 initiate 20 exams.
      3. By March 31, 2002 initiate 25 exams.
      4. By June 30, 2002 initiate 30 exams.
   b. To conduct more frequent financial examinations of domestic insurance companies (included in the same universe of approximately 530 companies) identified as priorities based on certain characteristics (e.g., new companies for which there is a regulatory action):
      1. By September 30, 2001 initiate 25 exams.
      2. By December 31, 2001 initiate 20 exams.
      3. By March 31, 2002 initiate 25 exams.
      4. By June 30, 2002 initiate 30 exams.
2. Assure that regulated entities conduct business according to the incorporation, licensing, registration, and transaction approval requirements specified by applicable law and regulation.
   a. To renew by July of each year certificates of authority for all authorized foreign and alien companies operating in Illinois, and all approved/accredited foreign and alien insurers operating in Illinois by September 1 of each year.
   b. To review and process all transaction requests (e.g., new requests for incorporation, requests for corporate changes) within 30 days of the date on which all information necessary to act on the request is available.
3. Provide advisory services to Illinois public pension funds, retirement systems and their participants and assess compliance with applicable law and regulation.
   a. To conduct more frequent examinations of public pension funds in order to achieve, by the end of calendar year 2002, a decrease of 2.5 years in the time interval between examinations.
      1. Initiate 90 examinations for the calendar year ending December 31, 2002.
      2. Complete 85 examinations for the calendar year ending December 31, 2002.
   b. To process all annual financial statements from public pension funds and retirement systems within 10 days of receipt of the annual statement.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
% of financial analysis issues resolved	N/A	N/A	98 % (a)	98 %	98 %
10-year rolling average LA&H companies in receivership	0.42 %	0.34 %	0.26 %	0.26 %	0.08 %
10-year rolling average P&C companies in receivership	0.5 %	0.47 %	0.44 %	0.44 %	0.34 %
10-year rolling average HMOs in receivership	1.84 %	1.33 %	1.33 %	1.33 %	0.27 %
# LA&H companies operating compared to previous year	99.8 %	97.8 %	96.8 %	97 %	100.7 %
# P&C companies operating compared to previous year	102.8 %	103.5 %	104.3 %	101.7 %	101.2 %
# HMOs operating compared to previous year	100 %	90.7 %	104.1 %	88.7 %	98 %
Output Indicators					
# LA&H and P&C financial exams completed	127	128	130	123	130
# LA&H, P&C & HMO annual financial statements reviewed	552	564	529	556	601
# LA&H, P&C & HMO quarterly financial statements reviewed	1,547	1,591	1,635	1,604	1,670
# company transaction requests reviewed	2,878	3,010	3,148	3,044	3,300
# corrective orders, stipulation and consent orders, and notices of impairment issued	27	17	17	32	28
# certificates of authority renewed	1,483	1,490	1,500	1,470	1,507
# certification and corporate transactions processed	27,475	33,726	41,426	42,725	41,104
# cease and desist and consent orders issued	13	11	7	7	7
# pension fund exams completed	42	28	35	38	60
# pension fund annual statements reviewed	599	604	600	606	616
Input Indicators					
Budget expenditures (in millions)	$12.8	$13.2	$15.1	$14.1	$16.7
Number of personnel	190	197	206	190	227
External Benchmarks					
National Association of Insurance Commissioners Accreditation Awarded	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Explanatory Information					

Footnotes

(a) This is a new measure so previous figures are unavailable.

BUSINESS REGULATION: OFFICE OF BANKS AND REAL ESTATE

Mission and Organization

The Office of Banks and Real Estate (OBRE) was created June 1, 1996 through the merger of the Commissioner of Banks and Trust Companies and the Commissioner of Savings and Residential Finance. The mission of OBRE is to protect the public and promote confidence in the regulated industries through administration of statutory responsibilities in an efficient, professional, and responsive manner.

In fiscal year 2000, the OBRE had 270 employees functionally assigned into four bureaus, based on areas of responsibility. Main offices are maintained in Springfield and Chicago, and remote offices for field examination personnel in Belleville, Champaign, Effingham, Jacksonville, and Peoria. Agency operations are 100% funded through fees paid by regulated and licensed entities.

Discussion of Indicators

The mission of the Bureau of Banks and Trust Companies is to charter, authorize, and supervise state-chartered commercial banks, foreign bank offices, electronic funds transfer systems, and corporate fiduciaries in order to assure the safety and soundness of such institutions in compliance with applicable laws and regulations for the benefit of the public. The bureau also registers check printers, nonfinancial institutions that deploy ATMs, and licenses pawnbrokers that operate in Illinois. In fiscal year 2000, this largest program area of OBRE had expenditures of $17.3 million and had 183 employees. Major output indicators include the number of examinations performed, the number of applications reviewed, and the number of complaints investigated.

A primary activity of the Bureau is to perform on-site examinations and off-site monitoring of regulated institutions to foster a banking climate where Illinois consumers feel safe in conducting their financial transactions. Regulatory activities are coordinated with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve who both accept 100% of OBRE's examination product. One of the factors on which the federal agencies base their acceptability of the Illinois program is the quality of OBRE personnel, 61.5% of whom have achieved certification status in areas such as bank auditing, information systems auditing, trust auditing, CPA, etc. OBRE continues to strive for improvement in this area through staff educational programs.

The mission of the Bureau of Real Estate Professions, as directed by law, is to administer and enforce the Illinois Real Estate License Act of 2000, the Illinois Real Estate Timeshare Act of 1999, The Land Sales Registration Act of 1999, the Auction License Act, Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act, and the Provisions and Rules of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The bureau has responsibility for the licensing and regulation of real estate salespersons, brokers, leasing agents, real estate firms, auctioneers, real estate appraisers, and real estate and appraisal schools, instructors, and courses. In addition, the bureau is responsible for the registration and regulation of Timeshare and Land Sales Projects marketed to Illinois residents. In fiscal year 2000, the bureau's expenditures were $5.5 million and it had 56 employees. Major output indicators include the number of licenses issued and renewed, the number of complaints received and investigated, and the number of cases prosecuted.

Since 1995, OBRE has focused on improving processing time for new and renewal license applications. In fiscal year 2000, 85% of licenses were issued within eight days of receipt of completed applications. An additional area of emphasis was complaint resolution time, which in many cases involved detailed analysis and investigation. Although no historical data is available, OBRE has begun compiling information in this area and is working toward resolving 80% of all complaints within 180 days of receipt of documentation. In fiscal year 2000, which will serve as a benchmark, approximately 60% of such complaints were resolved within the targeted timeframe.

The mission of the Bureau of Residential Finance is to fairly administer the Illinois Savings and Loan Act, the Savings Bank Act, the Residential Mortgage License Act of 1987, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. The Bureau consists of the Thrift Division and the Mortgage Banking Division. In fiscal year 2000, the Bureau expended $3.2 million and had 31 employees. Major output indicators include the number of examinations conducted and the number of mortgage banking licenses issued. A goal of the program is to ensure that regulated entities are providing consumers with proper mortgage disclosures. In fiscal year 2000, an examination program was instituted to verify within five months that licensees receiving poor ratings have corrected their violations.

The mission of the Bureau of Administration is to support the agency's operations by providing:

- Human resource and labor relations functions;
- Budget development and fiscal transaction processing;
- Procurement services;
- Technical support to individual PC users and maintenance of mainframe databases; and,
- A venue for deploying e-government applications and for pioneering the use of new technologies to increase efficiency and effectiveness in OBRE's regulatory programs.

Bureau of Banks and Trust Companies

Mission Statement: The mission of the Bureau of Banks and Trust Companies is to charter, authorize and supervise state-chartered commercial banks, foreign bank offices, electronic funds transfer systems, and corporate fiduciaries in order to assure the safety and soundness of such institutions in compliance with applicable laws and regulations for the benefit of the public.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To ensure the safety and soundness of banks and corporate fiduciaries chartered by the Commissioner.
   a. By June 30, 2000, perform 691 examinations to assess the safety and soundness of banks and corporate fiduciaries.
   b. By June 30, 2000, increase the percentage of examiners achieving certification in bank auditing, information systems auditing, trust auditing, etc. to 67.7%.
2. To review applications submitted to the Commissioner in a comprehensive and timely manner.
   a. Complete the review of all applications and notify applicant of Commissioner's decision within established time frames.
3. To investigate pawnshop complaints in a timely manner.
   a. Complete investigation of pawnshop complaints within 15 days of receipt of complaint.
4. To enhance public awareness of the Bureau's activities.
   a. Within 15 days from the end of each month, post all applications filed with the Bureau and all actions taken by the Bureau during the previous month.
   b. Post all supervisory actions taken against the Bureau's regulated entities on the internet within 15 days from the date the supervisory action is taken.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of examinations accepted by Federal regulatory counterparts	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Percentage of newly-chartered banks that chose a state vs. national charter	71.4 %	53.8 %	88.2 %	100 %	83.3 %
Percentage of examiners achieving certification	N/A	N/A	67.7 %	61.5 %	72.9 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Domestic Commercial Banks	545	519	520	519	500
Number of Foreign Bank Branches	36	30	30	28	28
Number of Corporate Fiduciaries	376	351	350	336	350
Number of Financial Information Systems Entities	453	460	600	596	600
Number of Examinations Performed	850	655	690	690	691
Number of Applications Reviewed	366	483	540	540	545
Number of Pawnshop Complaints Investigated	N/A	15	120	120	125
Number of Pawnbroker Licensees	N/A	207	226	221	231
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	$16,489.9	$16,995.2	$18,115.6	$17,276.0	$18,699.1
Number of Program Employees	205	197	197	197	190
Explanatory Information					

Bureau of Real Estate Professions

Mission Statement: The mission of the Bureau of Real Estate Professions, as directed by law, is to administer and enforce the Illinois Real Estate License Act of 2000, the Illinois Real Estate Timeshare Act, the Land Sales Registration Act of 1989, the Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act, and the provisions and rules of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To review all Real Estate Bureau license applications in a timely and comprehensive manner.
   a. By June 30, 2000 process at least 85% of license applications within 8 days of their receipt.
   b. By June 30, 2000 begin development of a written training and procedure manual for license application processors.
2. To ensure statutory requirements are met for all licensed schools and education providers.
   a. By June 30, 2000 complete the planning stage for development of a comprehensive field compliance inspection program of the schools licensed within the bureau.
3. To receive, review, investigate and resolve all complaints received in a timely and comprehensive manner.
   a. By June 30, 2000 develop a matrix to track complaint processing, to include specific complaint information and data to determine timeliness of processing.
   b. By June 30, 2000 process 35% of all complaints to resolution within 180 days of receipt of all documentation.
4. To enhance licensee and public awareness of the statutory responsibilities and requirements of the Bureau's licensees.
   a. By June 30, 2000 complete planning stage for statewide field compliance inspection programs for real estate, appraisal and auction licensees.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of license applications processed within 8 days	N/A	N/A	85 %	87 %	100 %
Percentage of complaints resolved within 180 days of receipt of documentation	N/A	N/A	35 %	60 %	80 %
Output Indicators					
Number of New Licenses Issued	6,849	6,950	9,000	8,966	9,500
Number of Licenses Renewed	32,113	41,334	32,000	32,811	42,000
Number of Licenses Transferred	N/A	N/A	12,000	10,013	12,000
Number of Complaints Received	N/A	N/A	1,200	1,204	850
Number of Complaints Investigated	462	524	550	567	400
Number of Cases Prosecuted	362	487	550	566	200
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	$4,564.4	$4,481.7	$5,722.8	$5,455.4	$6,416.1
Number of Program Employees	49	55	61	61	69
Explanatory Information					

Bureau of Residential Finance

Mission Statement: The mission of the Bureau of Residential Finance is to fairly administer the Illinois Savings and Loan Act, the Savings Bank Act, and the Residential Mortgage License Act of 1987 and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Program Goals: Objectives:

1. To ensure the safety and soundness of the state chartered savings & loans and savings banks.
   a. By June 30, 2000 complete the examination of 28 thrifts.
2. To issue mortgage banking licenses within 30 days from the time the last required document has been received so the public can receive the protection of a licensed entity.
   a. Within 5 days of opening new mortgage banking license file, communicate any questions or additional information needed to prospective licensee.
   b. Within 5 days of receipt of application order credit report on applicant.
3. To review and approve Thrift corporate activity requests in a comprehensive and timely manner.
   a. Approve/disapprove by-law and charter applications within 30 days of receipt.
   b. Review independent audits within 20 days of receipt.
   c. Post supervisory actions on the Agency web-site within 24 hours of issuance.
4. To ensure that Mortgage Banking licensees are providing consumers with the proper mortgage disclosures.
   a. Examine "fair" rated licensees within 12 months to ensure that violations are corrected and consumers are receiving proper disclosures.
   b. Examine "poor" rated licensees within 5 months to ensure that violations are corrected and consumers are receiving accurate and proper disclosures.
5. To promptly furnish Mortgage Banking licensees their examination results to ensure that they will correct their errors in a timely fashion.
   a. Reduce licensee examination time from 1.5 days to 1.25 days.
   b. Expand Internet Examination PILOT Project by conducting 15 internet examinations of licensees by June 30, 2000.
   c. Increase use of "mail in" examinations by 10%.

	Fiscal Year 1998 Actual	*Fiscal Year 1999 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Target*	*Fiscal Year 2000 Actual*	*Fiscal Year 2001 Target*
Outcome Indicators					
Percentage of institutions receiving a financial condition rating of "1" or "2" on a 5 point uniform scale where "1" is the strongest and "5" is unsatisfactory	96.9 %	95.2 %	98.4 %	93.1 %	98.3 %
Output Indicators					
Number of Associations, Service Corporations & Savings Banks	129	101	99	103	101
Number of Thrift Examinations Conducted	26	30	28	24	27
Number of Thrift Visitations by Sr. Mgmt.	63	63	60	58	57
Number of Mortgage Banking Licensees	1,160	1,383	1,673	1,550	1,700
Number of Mortgage Examinations Conducted	508	598	740	481	793
Input Indicators					
Expenditures (in thousands)	$3,056.0	$2,863.6	$3,225.4	$3,194.4	$4,222.5
Number of Program Employees	32	32	33	33	43
Explanatory Information					