



SPECIAL REPORT

Budget & Tax Policy Initiative



Illinois' Fiscal Year 2007 Budget

**Important Increases in
Preschool and Children's
Mental Health Supports, But
Revenue Concerns Remain**

June 2006

This special report was prepared as a part of Voices for Illinois Children's Budget & Tax Policy Initiative. Maneesha Date, policy analyst for the Budget & Tax Policy Initiative, is the author of this analysis. To promote discussion of the information and analysis presented in this brief, we invite readers to make copies of the brief and to disseminate it. To learn more about this issue, please contact Maneesha Date at 312-516-5568 or mdate@voices4kids.org.

About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children is making Illinois a much better place for our children by working with families, communities and policymakers to ensure that all children grow up healthy, loved, safe and well educated. Voices is a statewide, privately funded, non-partisan public awareness and advocacy organization that builds support for practical public policies that improve the lives of children. A recognized leader in child advocacy, Voices mobilizes support for initiatives by conducting research, developing policies, building coalitions, offering training and helping people find their own voice in support of children. Jerome Stermer is the president of Voices for Illinois Children, and James J. Mitchell III is the chair of the Board of Directors.

About the Budget & Tax Policy Initiative

Investing in our children's health, education, safety and welfare is the long-term, common sense approach to preserving and enhancing the well being of children, their families and all citizens of Illinois. Smart investment decisions require good information, sound analysis and timely action. Voices for Illinois Children helps the state make those smart investment decisions through the work of its Budget & Tax Policy Initiative. The Budget & Tax Policy Initiative identifies and analyzes the state's revenue and spending policies to help Illinois policymakers and advocates set priorities and make wise fiscal decisions for the short term and for the long haul. Ann Courter is the Budget & Tax Policy Initiative director.

This special report was funded by the Ford Foundation, Annie E. Casey Foundation and Chicago Community Trust. We thank them for their support but acknowledge the findings and conclusions presented are those of Voices for Illinois Children alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these foundations.

Contact Voices for Illinois Children at:

208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1490
Chicago, IL 60604-1120
Phone: 312-456-0600
Fax: 312-456-0088
www.voices4kids.org * info@voices4kids.org

ILLINOIS' FISCAL YEAR 2007 BUDGET: Important Increases in Preschool and Children's Mental Health Supports, But Revenue Concerns Remain

The spring 2006 legislative session concluded with several important gains for children and families in Illinois, including a plan to provide voluntary preschool for all 3- and 4-year olds, increased funding for K-12 education and expanded children's mental health efforts. However, while funding for these priorities was patched together for FY2007, state policymakers again failed to provide long-term, stable sources of funding for these and numerous other state priorities.

Spending Highlights

The FY2007 budget is highlighted by gains in many important programs for children and families including:

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- **Early learning programs:** A \$45 million increase in the Early Childhood Block Grant represents another important step toward Preschool for All – ensuring access to quality preschool for all young children whose parents want it. Governor Blagojevich has proposed annual increases of \$45 million in preschool resources over the course of three to five years.
- **K-12 education:** Apart from preK, policymakers increased state funding for elementary and secondary education by nearly \$364 million. This includes more than \$238 million in additional General State Aid, which will raise the “foundation level” by about \$170 per pupil (though this increase fails to keep pace with inflation); increased funding for “mandated categoricals” such as special education; and \$4.5 million in new funding for statewide bilingual student assessments.
- **Children's mental health:** A \$5.0 million increase in state funds to support both school-based supports in the State Board of Education as well as mental health services in the Department of Human Services.
- **Early Intervention:** A \$3 million increase in the Early Intervention revolving fund to help handle caseload growth in services for children under 3 who have significant developmental delays or disabilities, or risks of such problems.
- **Reimbursement rate and cost-of-doing-business (CODB) increases:** This includes \$34.3 million net growth for providers of state-supported child care, who had gone six years without such an increase. CODB increases were also approved for providers of other important programs administered by the Departments of Human Services and Children & Family Services including Healthy Families Illinois, Parents Too Soon, Crisis Nurseries and Teen REACH.

Revenue Concerns

The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability estimates that FY2007 revenues for all appropriated funds will total \$54.6 billion and that General Funds revenue will account for approximately \$28 billion of that total.¹ The Governor's Office of Management and Budget estimates that FY2007 General Funds revenue will total \$28.3 billion, an increase of nearly \$1.1 billion as compared with the FY2006 estimate. Estimated FY2007 revenues are increased through a variety of measures including natural revenue growth and fund sweeps.

The FY2007 budget is primarily balanced through a plan passed in the spring 2005 legislative session to decrease payments into the five state employee pension systems by a total of \$2.3 billion – \$1.2 billion for FY2006 and \$1.1 billion for FY2007.

The FY2007 budget is primarily balanced through a plan passed in the spring 2005 legislative session to decrease payments into the five state employee pension systems by a total of \$2.3 billion – \$1.2 billion for FY2006 and \$1.1 billion for FY2007 – paying only about half of the scheduled amount due. As a result, the pension funds, already underfunded by more than \$38 billion,² are falling even further behind. Even after reducing these payments, the state's pension payment for FY2007

is already \$437 million more than the FY2006 payment. And the FY2008 estimated payment will total \$2.2 billion, \$848 million more than the FY2007 payment.³ Furthermore, Fitch Ratings recently named Illinois as one of only three states to receive a negative rating outlook, largely a result of the state's large unfunded pension liability.⁴ A downgraded rating could result in higher interest payments, costing the state millions more.

From FY2004 through FY2006, the General Assembly authorized the transfer of approximately \$1.1 billion of surplus money from 360 state special purpose funds into the General Revenue Fund to support spending. In 2003, the Governor was also granted the ability to charge these special funds up to 8 percent of the funds' revenue to pay for administrative costs – chargebacks. For FY2007, the Governor and legislature again authorized transfers of surplus funds – fund sweeps – from 96 special state funds to the General Revenue Fund totaling more than \$156 million (A detailed summary of the fund sweeps can be found in the Appendix of this report). Fund sweeps are not a new phenomenon and have been used by previous governors. It may be argued, however, that fund sweeps are not an effective long-term strategy to be used year after year. Legal challenges to sweeps in three of the funds are pending.

Other FY2007 General Fund revenue enhancements include the transfer of up to \$38.8 million from the Student Loan Operating Fund into the General Revenue Fund from the sale of all or a portion of the Illinois Student Assistance Commission's (ISAC) loan portfolio. ISAC is hiring a financial adviser to help with the process and will issue a request for proposals before the start of FY2007. Another \$38 million is expected from enhanced audit enforcement, new rules for enforcement of net operating losses and the phase out of the Qualified Solid Waste Energy Facility retail rate credit.

The budget has also been balanced by delaying payments to Medicaid providers. Currently, Illinois' Medicaid payment backlog is estimated to be \$1.8 billion and the state's payment cycle

stands at about 74 days.⁵ These long delays increase the risk that providers of Medicaid services could go out of business, negating the strides in health care access made in recent years. State officials estimate that the recent transfer of \$250 million from special purpose funds, which will generate a 100 percent federal match, will reduce the payment cycle by approximately 20 days.

While state revenue sources have increased as Illinois rebounds from an economic downturn, it is important to note that Illinois is not doing as well as other states. In 2005, our tax revenue growth was slower than the national average.⁶ The design of the Illinois state tax system itself is an obstacle to revenue growth. At a flat rate of 3 percent, the Illinois personal income tax is the lowest in the nation on the state’s highest income earners, among the 41 states with an income tax. The state sales tax incorporates fewer services – the largest growing sector of the economy – than all but 5 other states.⁷ Illinois needs to modernize the state tax system to reflect current economic realities and to provide stable long-term sources of revenue to support the needs of children and families in Illinois.

Supplemental FY2006 Appropriations

During the spring legislative session, supplemental appropriations were made to the FY2006 budget to increase or decrease appropriations in certain areas to match the spending needs of the then-current fiscal year. In total, FY2006 appropriations were increased by \$968.1 million: \$136.4 million from General Funds, \$809.7 million from other state funds and \$22.1 million from federal funds. FY2006 appropriations to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services were increased by nearly \$1.7 billion with more than \$1.3 billion to hospitals coming from the Hospital Provider Fund.

Total FY2007 Appropriations

Total operating budget appropriations for FY2007 increased by only 3.5 percent over FY2006, just keeping pace with the inflation rate.⁸ Many of the state’s expenses such as providing employee health benefits, however, are growing much faster than inflation. Appropriations for General Funds increased by 5.3 percent; these funds account for the largest portion of state spending and encompass most of the funding for education, human services, health care and public safety programs. Other state funds and federal funds increased slightly compared with FY2006 appropriations. For the third consecutive year, no appropriations for new capital projects were approved.

Table 1. Operating Budget Appropriations (in billions of dollars)

	FY2006 ^a	FY2007	% Change
Total – All Funds	44.3	45.8	3.5
General Funds	24.5	25.7	5.3
Other State Funds	14.0	14.3	1.7
Federal Funds	5.8	5.8	0.2

a. FY2006 appropriations include supplemental funds appropriated during the spring 2006 legislative session.

Agency Appropriations

This report focuses on five state agencies that encompass a large portion of children’s and families’ programming. Budget changes for FY2007 range from a decrease of 0.9 percent for the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to an increase of 5.1 percent for the Illinois State Board of Education, compared with their FY2006 appropriations (including FY2006 supplemental appropriations). FY2007 appropriations for the newly formed Department of Juvenile Justice are 3.5 percent higher than the FY2006 appropriations for the juvenile justice portion of the Department of Corrections. Final FY2007 appropriations for the Department of Human Services also represent an increase of 3.5 percent compared with FY2006 levels, while the Department of Children and Family Services sees a 2.8 percent increase in appropriations.

Table 2. Agency Appropriations (in millions of dollars)

	FY2005	FY2006 ^a	FY2007	% Change FY2006 to FY2007
Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)	1,268	1,290	1,326	2.8
Department of Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS)	11,883	13,075	12,963	-0.9
Department of Human Services (DHS)	5,144	5,248	5,434	3.5
Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	127	122	126	3.5
Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)	8,059	8,329	8,750	5.1

a. FY2006 appropriations include supplemental funds appropriated during the spring 2006 legislative session.

PreK-12 Education

Overall, the budget for elementary and secondary education increased by nearly \$421 million (5.1 percent), compared with FY2006 appropriations. The final FY2007 budget includes growth in the state’s commitment to preK-12 education, with General Funds for ISBE increasing by nearly \$409 million (6.7 percent). This increase includes:

- A \$45 million increase for the Early Childhood Block Grant, another important step toward the multi-year-goal of Preschool for All — ensuring access to quality early learning for all 3- and 4-year olds whose parents want it.
- An increase of more than \$238 million in General State Aid/Hold Harmless funding. GSA funds the per-pupil foundation level — the basic building block of K-12 education funding in Illinois — and the “poverty grants,” which provide extra funding for low-

income children’s learning. However, the resulting \$170 increase in the foundation level for FY2007 does not even keep up with inflation.

- A new, \$3 million line item for the Children’s Mental Health Partnership to focus on school-based supports for students’ social and emotional health.
- An increase of more than \$25 million for special education programs.
- A \$4.5 million increase for statewide bilingual student assessments.
- An increase of \$1.5 million total for career and technical education programs, anti-truancy and alternative education.

This spring, legislators overwhelmingly approved Senate Bill 1497, enabling legislation for the Preschool for All approach. It lays out a road map for ensuring access to voluntary preschool for all 3- and 4-year olds whose parents want it, over time and as resources are made available. It builds upon the successes and structure of Illinois’ longstanding preK program for at-risk children by establishing a priority order for future funding increases in the Early Childhood Block Grant that supports state-funded preschool.

This legislation keeps “programs serving primarily at-risk children” as top priority. Second priority goes to programs serving primarily children from families earning four times the federal poverty level or less (up to \$80,000 for a household of four, this year). Remaining dollars could be shared with still other programs. The Governor has proposed annual increases of \$45 million in preschool resources over the course of three to five years, beginning with the \$45 million increase already approved for FY2007.

**Table 3. Select Education Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)**

Elementary and Secondary (ISBE)	FY 2006^a	FY 2007	% Change
ISBE Total	8,329.4	8,750.0	5.1
General Funds	6,123.0	6,531.9	6.7
General State Aid/Hold Harmless	3927.4	4166.3	6.1
Early Childhood Block Grant	273.3	318.3	16.5
Special Education	812.1	837.8	3.2
Bilingual Education^b	66.6	71.1	6.8
Reading Improvement Block Grant	76.1	76.1	0.0
Technology for Success	5.0	6.2	24.1
Career and Technical Education	38.1	38.6	1.3
Truant Alternative and Optional Education	17.6	18.1	2.8
Regional Safe Schools	18.0	18.5	2.8
Children’s Mental Health Partnership (ISBE portion)	0.0	3.0	N/A
<small>a. FY2006 appropriations include supplemental funds appropriated during the spring 2006 legislative session. b. This total includes funding for both bilingual education programs as well as for statewide bilingual student assessments.</small>			

The additional General State Aid dollars in the FY2007 budget result in an increase of \$170 in the per-pupil foundation level, from \$5,164 for FY2006 to \$5,334 this year. While this is a step in the right direction toward providing the foundation level recommended by the Education Funding Advisory Board as necessary to provide an adequate education (\$6,405), it remains more than \$1,000 short of this goal and nearly \$1,300 short after adjusting for inflation.⁹



A \$3 million appropriation for the Children’s Mental Health Partnership will provide increased support for school-based social and emotional educational and student support services. These services include implementing social/emotional development curricula, conducting professional development related to the Social/Emotional Learning Standards, increasing student mental health support services and expanding the Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports Program to additional schools.

While the overall budget for K-12 education did increase, policymakers again failed to address the issue of inequity in the school-funding system. Illinois schools’ heavy reliance upon local property taxes produces one of the nation’s most unfair funding systems, with a low percentage of schools’ funding coming from the state. This unfair system perpetuates huge spending and student-achievement gaps between property-poor and -wealthy districts.

Out-of-School-Time Supports

As with the previous year, there is a lot of good news for out-of-school-time supports in the FY2007 budget, tempered with some less-encouraging news. Overall funding for these valuable efforts increased by 23.6 percent (12.5 million) compared with FY2006 appropriations.

**Table 4. Select Out-of-School Time Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)**

	FY2006	FY2007	% Change
Mentoring, After School and Student Support Programs (ISBE)	12.2	24.1	97.2
Teen REACH/ After School Youth Support Programs (DHS)	18.5	19.1	3.3
Summer Bridges (ISBE)	22.2	22.2	0.0

The Mentoring, After School and Student Support Programs line item was created in the State Board of Education budget in FY2006. For FY 2007, appropriations for this line item increase by \$11.9 million to a total of \$24.1 million, an increase of more than 97 percent. It appears the new dollars in this appropriation will be applied much as the funding was used in FY2006: for specific programs earmarked by agreement between individual legislators and the administration, outside the kind of request-for-proposal process by which – for example – Teen REACH grants are awarded. While it is encouraging to note that that more children are receiving more services, this funding arrangement should be carefully re-examined in the future, as it raises concerns about whether adequate quality controls are being used to ensure the best application of these funds.

Teen REACH programs focus on improving academic performance, life skills education, parental involvement, and providing recreation, sports, cultural, and artistic activities as well as positive adult mentors. Final FY2007 funding for Teen REACH in the DHS budget is \$19.1 million, an increase of more than \$600,000 as compared with FY2006 appropriations (3.3 percent), and likely will support a cost-of-doing-business adjustment for providers. Still, one-year grant extensions approved in FY2006 were left to expire in FY2007 for 37 Teen REACH providers, threatening the loss of services for more than 3,000 youths statewide. ISBE’s Summer Bridges, which provides concentrated reading and writing help to students in preK through sixth grade during the summer, was flat-funded from FY2006 to FY2007.

Child Care

Overall FY2007 DHS child care appropriations are increased by \$43 million (6.2 percent), compared with FY2006. This includes a net General Funds increase of \$34.3 million. These funds will largely be used to help sustain low-income, working families' access to high-quality, state-assisted child care through a reimbursement rate increase for

their providers, who had gone six years without one, as well as to cover anticipated growth in the program. Federal funds for child care are also increased by \$8.7 million in the FY2007 budget. Both federal and state appropriations for Great START – a program that enhances salaries for qualified early childhood professionals who further their education and remain in the child care field – remain flat in the FY2007 budget. DCFS child care programs received a \$2.1 million (10.1 percent) increase in the FY2007 budget.

**Table 5. Select Child Care Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)**

	FY2006	FY2007	% Change
Child Care (DHS)^a	690.8	733.8	6.2
Child Care (DCFS)^b	21.1	23.2	10.1
a. This category includes both state and federal funding for Child Care Services, Great START and Migrant Day Care. b. This category includes programs for children who have experienced abuse or neglect as well as services to high-risk families to prevent and reduce parental stress that could lead to abuse or neglect.			

Health Care and Income Supports

After taking into account the FY2006 supplemental appropriation, the medical assistance budget decreases by 1.8 percent (\$228 million) in the FY2007 budget compared with FY2006.

This brings the medical assistance total to \$12.2 billion for FY2007. Included in this total is the new All Kids program, which goes into effect in FY2007. It is designed to provide access to comprehensive health insurance via an affordable sliding-scale fee structure for uninsured Illinois children whose families are not income-eligible for KidCare insurance. Participants in the new program will pay

monthly premiums and co-payments for doctors' visits and prescriptions based on a family's income. There will be no co-pays for preventive care visits, such as annual immunizations and

**Table 6. Select Health and Income Support Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)**

	FY2006 ^a	FY2007	% Change
Medical Assistance (DHFS)^b	12,387.2	12,159.7	-1.8
Child Support Enforcement (DHFS)	205.6	212.1	3.2
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (DHS)	151.2	137.1	-9.4
Emergency Food and Shelter(DHS)	8.9	8.9	0.0
Emergency Food (DHS)	5.3	5.3	0.0
Children's Mental Health (DHS and ISBE)^c	66.1	71.1	7.6
a. FY2006 appropriations include supplemental funds appropriated during the spring 2006 legislative session. b. This includes Medical Assistance appropriations at the Department of Healthcare and Family Services except: the Excellence in Academic Medicine Act, Medical Care: Chronic Renal Disease, Medical Care: Sexual Assault Victims, and Medical Care: Hemophilia. Medical Assistance includes state and federal matching funds. c. This includes DHS Mental Health appropriations for the Block C&A, Children and Adolescent Grants, and Individual Care Grants as well as DHS and ISBE appropriations for the Children's Mental Health Partnership.			



regular check-ups and screenings for vision, hearing, appropriate development or preventative dental. The state will cover the difference between what families contribute in monthly premiums and the actual cost of providing health care for each child.

The cost of All Kids is estimated to be \$45 million in the first year, with an estimated \$56 million in savings from conversion to a primary care case management system. As part of All Kids, services provided by physicians to children will be expedited to a 30-day payment cycle beginning in FY2007, accounting for \$20 million of the \$45 million first-year cost. The DHS medical-assistance total also includes funding for the FamilyCare program, which provides health insurance to low-income working parents. New FamilyCare eligibility rules went into effect on Jan. 1, 2006, expanding eligibility from 133 percent to 185 percent of poverty (approximately \$37,000 for a family of four).

The budget for Child and Adolescent Mental Health services increases by \$5.0 million (7.6 percent) in FY2007 through the Children’s Mental Health Partnership line items in ISBE and DHS. Resources are provided for school-based supports (outlined in the preK-12 section of this report) as well as a range of mental health services administered through DHS.

Appropriations for child support enforcement increase by \$6.5 million (3.2 percent) in the FY2007 budget. Funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families is decreased by \$14.1 million (9.4 percent) in FY2007. The Emergency Food and Emergency Food and Shelter programs remain flat-funded between FY2006 and FY2007 at a total of \$14.1 million.

Intervention for Children at Risk

The FY2007 Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) budget increases by \$36.0 million (2.8 percent) compared with FY2006. This includes increases of \$4.3 million (5.5 percent) for Protective Services, \$800,000 (2.2 percent) for Family Support, \$9.8 million (3.3 percent) for Foster Care and \$14.5 million (7.5 percent) for Institutions and Group Homes. Appropriations for adoption services are decreased by \$7.5 million (2.5 percent) in the FY2007 budget. Many child-welfare programs will realize long-overdue, cost-of-doing-business increases this fiscal year.

**Table 7. Select DCFS Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)**

	FY2006 ^a	FY2007	% Change
DCFS Total	1,290.2	1,326.2	2.8
Protective Services^b	77.8	82.1	5.5
Family Support^c	37.2	38.0	2.2
Foster Care	301.5	311.4	3.3
Institution/Group Homes	194.1	208.6	7.5
Adoption	296.8	289.3	-2.5

a. FY2006 appropriations include supplemental funds appropriated during the spring 2006 legislative session.
b. Protective Services includes the following items: Child Protection, Federal Child Protection Projects, Purchase of Children’s Services, and Children’s Advocacy Centers.
c. Family Support includes the Family Preservation Program and Family Centered Services Initiatives.

Community Health and Prevention

Early Intervention (EI) services help prevent or alleviate developmental delays and disabling conditions in very young children so they can enter school ready to learn. After reductions in previous years, state funds for Early Intervention are increased by \$3.0 million (5.2 percent) for FY2007 to handle projected caseload growth, although EI did not receive a cost-of-doing-business adjustment.

Table 8. Select Community Health and Prevention Appropriations (in millions of dollars)

	FY2006	FY2007	% Change
Early Intervention (DHS)^a	58.0	61.0	5.2
Healthy Families Illinois (DHS)	9.7	10.0	3.0
Parents Too Soon (DHS)	10.9	11.2	3.0
Intensive Prenatal Performance Project (DHS)	5.0	5.0	0.0
Crisis Nurseries (DHS)	0.47	0.48	3.0

a. Totals reflect state appropriations to the Early Intervention Revolving Fund. Federal Medicaid and Early Intervention dollars are also available.

Appropriations for Healthy Families Illinois and Parents Too Soon – home-visiting programs that provide parenting support services – increase by 3 percent in the FY2007 budget, reflecting much-needed cost-of-doing-business adjustments that these programs have gone without for years. The Crisis Nurseries program, which provides round-the-clock crisis intervention for distressed families, received a 3 percent increase in the FY2007 budget and these providers will also receive a cost-of-doing-business increase. The Intensive Prenatal Performance Project, which offers intensive services to women with the most at-risk pregnancies, was flat-funded at \$5 million for both FY2006 and FY2007.

Summary

The spending side of the FY2007 budget represents modest progress for children and families in Illinois through expanded preschool opportunities, added funding for K-12 education and increased support for children’s mental health services. Shorting the state pension funds, sweeping special funds and delaying payments to providers of Medicaid services to pay for these investments, however, creates a heavy burden for future budgets. Long-term, stable sources of revenue will be needed in future years to sustain the level of services funded by this year’s budget, to fully fund an adequate education for all children, provide human services and also to meet the state’s constitutionally guaranteed obligation to its pensioners. Revenue measures employed to balance the FY2007 budget have provided only a short-term fix, leaving the state with a substantial gap to be filled in FY2008 and beyond.

**A copy of our report on the FY2007 budget proposal is available online at www.voices4kids.org/fy07budgetproposal.pdf*



Appendix: FY2007 Fund Sweeps

From FY2007 through FY2006, the General Assembly has authorized the transfer of approximately \$1.1 billion of surplus money from 360 state special purpose funds into the General Revenue Fund to support spending. For FY2007, the Governor and legislature again authorized transfers of surplus funds – fund sweeps – from 96 special state funds to the General Revenue Fund totaling more than \$156 million. These funds and the transfer amounts are listed on the following pages.

FY07 Fund Sweeps into the General Revenue Fund	
Food and Drug Safety Fund	\$421,000
Grade Crossing Prevention Fund	\$4,000,000
General Professions Dedicated Fund	\$5,000,000
Economic Research and Information Fund	\$25,000
Illinois Department of Agriculture Laboratory Services Revolving Fund	\$100,000
Drivers Education Fund	\$900,000
State Parks Fund	\$1,046,000
Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund	\$3,000,000
Public Utility Fund	\$440,000
Solid Waste Management Fund	\$200,000
Illinois Gaming Law Enforcement Fund	\$652,000
Subtitle D Management Fund	\$300,000
Community Health Center Care Fund	\$100,000
School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund	\$1,325,000
Explosives Regulatory Fund	\$23,000
Aggregate Operations Regulatory Fund	\$33,000
Coal Mining Regulatory Fund	\$50,000
Registered Certified Public Accountants' Administration and Disciplinary Fund	\$1,000,000
Agrichemical Incident Response Trust Fund	\$200,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund	\$500,000
Weights and Measures Fund	\$600,000
Division of Corporations Registered Limited Liability Partnership Fund	\$555,000
Local Government Health Insurance Reserve Fund	\$1,000,000
IPTIP Administrative Trust Fund	\$700,000
Professions Indirect Cost Fund	\$500,000
State Police DUI Fund	\$150,000
Asbestos Abatement Fund	\$500,000
Savings and Residential Finance Regulatory Fund	\$6,000,000
Fair and Exposition Fund	\$200,000
State Police Vehicle Fund	\$144,000
Department of Labor Special State Trust Fund	\$162,000
Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund	\$3,000,000
Underground Resources Conservation Enforcement Fund	\$100,000
Mandatory Arbitration Fund	\$906,000
Long Term Care Monitor/Receiver Fund	\$300,000

FY07 Fund Sweeps into the General Revenue Fund (cont'd)	
Community Water Supply Laboratory Fund	\$200,000
Used Tire Management Fund	\$1,000,000
Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$5,000,000
State Garage Revolving Fund	\$691,300
Statistical Services Revolving Fund	\$231,600
Paper and Printing Revolving Fund	\$9,900
Air Transportation Revolving Fund	\$100,000
Tax Recovery Fund	\$150,000
Communications Revolving Fund	\$1,076,800
Facilities Management Revolving Fund	\$111,900
Professional Services Fund	\$1,064,800
Treasurer's Rental Fee Fund	\$100,000
Workers' Compensation Revolving Fund	\$530,800
Audit Expense Fund	\$1,800,000
Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund	\$695,000
Department of Business Services Special Operations Fund	\$7,650,000
Innovations in Long-Term Care Quality Demonstration Grants Fund	\$300,000
State Treasurer's Bank Services Trust Fund	\$5,000,000
Corporate Franchise Tax Refund Fund	\$1,400,000
Tax Compliance and Administration Fund	\$429,400
Appraisal Administration Fund	\$1,000,000
Trauma Center Fund	\$5,000,000
Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund	\$8,611,000
State Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$250,000
Health Facility Plan Review Fund	\$166,000
LEADS Maintenance Fund	\$77,000
Illinois Historic Sites Fund	\$134,400
Public Pension Regulation Fund	\$50,000
Pawnbroker Regulation Fund	\$100,000
Charter Schools Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,200,000
Attorney General Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund	\$1,000,000
Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund	\$8,000,000
International Tourism Fund	\$3,000,000
Real Estate Recovery Fund	\$200,000
Death Certificate Surcharge Fund	\$1,000,000
Auction Recovery Fund	\$50,000
Motor Carrier Safety Inspection Fund	\$150,000
State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund	\$750,000
Post Transplant Maintenance and Retention Fund	\$75,000
Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$19,900,000
Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund	\$319,000
Home Inspector Administration Fund	\$200,000
Tourism Promotion Fund	\$4,000,000
Lawyers' Assistance Program Fund	\$67,200



FY07 Fund Sweeps into the General Revenue Fund (cont'd)	
Presidential Library and Museum Operating Fund	\$750,000
Dram Shop Fund	\$112,000
Illinois State Dental Disciplinary Fund	\$250,000
Real Estate License Administration Fund	\$5,000,000
Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund	\$250,000
Design Professionals Administration and Investigation Fund	\$100,000
State Surplus Property Revolving Fund	\$6,300
State Police Services Fund	\$200,000
Health Insurance Reserve Fund	\$21,000,000
DHS Recoveries Trust Fund	\$3,591,800
Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$2,000,000
State Treasurer Court Ordered Escrow Fund	\$250,000
Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	\$181,000
Illinois State Podiatric Disciplinary Fund	\$250,000
Illinois Beach Marina Fund	\$100,000
International and Promotional Fund	\$70,000
Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$5,000,000
TOTAL	\$156,084,200

Endnotes

¹ “FY 2007 Revenue Forecast and Updated FY 2006 Revenue Estimate,” Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, March 2006. <http://www.ilga.gov/commission/cgfa/FY2007RevEst0306.pdf>

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