

Model Illinois Government 2018



Office of Management & Budget

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Section 1 - Introduction

The primary function of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is to provide analysts with a general overview of the balancing process for the Illinois State Budget. Further, analysts will be familiarized with the rules of debate as per Robert's Rules of Order. The OMB is overseen by the Treasurer and has the objective of balancing the budget. OMB uses small committee format to foster debate and discussion. The debate format in OMB uses a relaxed version of Parliamentary Procedure (Parli Pro) with some internal terminology that is not standard to the remainder of the simulation. OMB has several unique features not found in other parts of Model Illinois Government (MIG) simulation.

These features are as follow:

- The Chairperson in an OMB committee is nonpartisan and may not participate in debate. The chair may not vote save in the event of a tie.
- Each department will be cut based on a certain percentage.
- The members of an OMB committee are nonpartisan. Their function is to represent the budget making process. This consists of balancing the Governor's priorities with the inflated requests of the various departments.
- Analysts debate line-items as opposed to bills. In the legislative section of the MIG simulation, bills are debated in committee and then sent to the floor of the legislative house, where the bills may be on the agenda or not as per the leadership. In the OMB all line-items are open to debate and the analysts are responsible for bringing items to the floor. See fiscal analyst.

Section 2 - Making a Motion

All line-items must be stated to the letter in the initial motion. If the line-item regards the Immigration Integration Services, then the motion must be presented as follows:

“I move that we allocate \$7 million dollars to Immigration Integration Services”

At this point the motion should include the original monetary amount as listed, regardless of the analyst's stance regarding the line-item. For the motion to be admitted to the floor it requires a “Second.” The analyst who makes the motion may not provide the second. In order to second a

motion the analyst must say “Second.” If there is no second then the motion dies.

The most important part of the OMB is the debate leading up to the balancing of the budget. Towards this end, most motions will have a second unless it is apparent that no one is willing to debate a particular item.

Analysts have to be, not only able, but willing to make deals. Many analysts choose to make deals so that the next day’s simulation runs more efficiently.

Notes on Making Motions:

- After a motion has been made and seconded, the analysts must wait for the chair to repeat the motion back before the debate may commence. Here is an example: “It has been moved and seconded that we allocate \$7 million dollars to Immigration Integration Services. The floor is now open for debate.”

- Once the floor is open to debate on a particular motion, nothing else may be discussed until all debate has been exhausted and the votes on the motion have been tallied by the chair. As an example: “Seeing there is no further debate, at this time the chair declares debate to end and we will now move to an immediate vote upon the line-item.” (Once the votes have been tallied, the chair will open the floor again)

Section 3 – Changing the Dollar Amounts

The primary objective of the OMB as previously stated is to balance the budget. However, when the budgetary requests are compared to the amount on hand a severe deficit is immediately apparent. The key to solving this dilemma is the essence of politics – compromise. The budget analysts’ function is to determine how to remove enough funds from the requests of the myriad departments within the state budget to keep them and the Governor satisfied with the overall outcome. Analysts will not agree on how much to allocate on particular items. Analysts have several questions they need to ask such as: How much? Why? Who does it impact? Remember that all amounts are negotiable, but keep in mind that the motion itself is not amendable save the monetary sum. Questions can be directed to the Governor’s Representative and/or a fellow analyst. Such questions can be crucial towards helping the analysts with the decision making process. Another point to remember - always follow the rules of debate.

Some of the basic rules:

- Analysts are not allowed to speak until they are recognized by the chair. To be recognized, the analyst must raise their hand. Keep in mind that recognition may not be verbal (especially when another analyst is speaking) it may be a simple nod from the chair. - The chair will wait until an analyst is done speaking before recognizing the next analyst. When recognized, begin like so: "Thank you Mr./Madame Chair...." End comments by thanking the chair.
- Always direct comments to the chair. Be direct, concise, and above all else respectful.
- Analysts should stand when speaking to ensure that all persons may hear what has been said.

Think back to the example motion:

"I move that we allocate \$7 million to Immigration Integration Services"

Not every analyst will agree with the amount in question. Some may say \$5 million, some \$6, million and maybe some \$8 million. These are widely varied amounts and have relatively little time for debate. This leads to one of the more unique aspects of OMB.

Creating a Blank

When debate appears to have been exhausted, the chair will "entertain a motion to create a blank." When a motion is "entertained" the chair is suggesting that an analyst make a motion in the format stated. The analyst will now say "I move to create a blank," which will then be seconded by another analyst. The example motion now reads:

"I move that we allocate ____ dollars to Immigration Integration Services"

Now the analysts must fill the blank. This is done in the same fashion as making a motion; however this motion does not require a second. As an example:

"I move to fill the blank with \$5 million dollars"

This motion does not stand within the normal range of motions common to the debate process. A motion to fill a blank is non-debatable; however several motions may be filed provided they each have a different amount to allocate. Once all the amounts have been motioned, the chair will arrange the amounts from largest to smallest (let's say that \$8, \$6, and \$5 million are suggested). At this point voting will commence on each amount until a simple majority is reached. The amounts will have various amounts of support. Let's say \$6 million gets 55% of the vote. The motion will now read:

"With majority having been reached, \$6 million dollars will be allocated to the Immigration Integration Services"

Section 4 – Closing Debate _____

There are two primary methods used when ending debate.

1. There is no further debate (debate has become cyclical) and the Chair moves to an immediate vote on the issue.
2. An analyst may choose to make a motion to end debate.

“Call the Question”

This phrase states a desire to end debate and may be called without recognition from the chair. The motion must have a second and the analyst making the motion may not interject any point other than the motion itself. This motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass. Assuming that a 2/3 majority has been reached, debate will be closed and an immediate vote will commence on the line-item as it was last read.

Department Cut Percentages

Department	Percentage (%)
Education	
Illinois Community College Board	
Transportation	
Children & Family Services	
Department of Juvenile Justice	
Public Retirement Systems	
Aging	
State Police	
The Lottery	
Human Services	
Human Rights	
Natural Resources	
Commerce & Economic Opportunity	
Agriculture	
Environmental Protection Agency	
Corrections	

Office of Management & Budget – Line Items

Appropriations Requiring General Assembly Action (\$ Millions)	Enacted 2016	Recommended 2018	Gov. Request	Final Appropriation
Department of Education				
Early Childhood Development	351.67	351.67	4	
Implement Common Core Students for K-8 Students (Language Arts & Math)	72.28	72.28	1	
Career & Technical Education	98.94	98.88	4	
Educational Attainment	20.74	19.93	2	
Children's Residential & Education Services	32.68	34.69	1	
At-Risk Students	1244.59	1281.4	4	
Special Education/Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA)	2251.13	2256.67	4	
School Reform & Accountability	6.97	6.99	5	
Effective Teacher/Principals	214.23	214.25	5	
State Approving Agency for GI Bill Education Benefits	1.62	1.84	3	
Workforce Needs	1.78	1.32	2	
Educator Misconduct Investigators	0.18	0.18	3	
Agricultural Education	1.8	1.8	2	
Arts & Foreign Language Education	0.5	0.5	4	
IL Community College Board				
College Affordability - ILCCB	82.5	77.44	5	
Economic Growth Through Education	82.55	77.49	4	
Alternative School Network	0	0	2	
College & Career Readiness	0	0	3	
Cost Associated with GED Testing	0.75	0.75	3	
ICCB Adult Education Fund	24.5	24.5	4	
College Affordability - ILSAC	775.02	766.34	4	
Education Assistance Fund	266.84	253.39	4	
Ensure Access to Educational Opportunities For All Developmentally Disabled & At-Risk Students	355.27	355.27	4	
State-wide District Support Services	302.83	139.63	2	
Department of Transportation				
Build & Maintain Roads & Highways	1742.91	1742.91	3	
Maintain Aeronautics Fleet & Network of Airports	0.05	0.05	1	
Support Passenger Rail - Amtrak	27.2	39.18	3	

Enhance Public Transportation Infrastructure	75.69	75.69	3	
Enforce Traffic Safety	119.97	119.97	3	
Transportation Safety Highway Hire-Back Fund	0.45	0.45	2	
Downstate Public Transportation Fund	213.2	235.07	3	
Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	0.54	0.54	4	
Motor Fuel Tax Fund	14.09	14.57	3	
Downstate Transit Improvement Fund	54.98	54.98	2	
Public Transportation Fund	466.71	473	4	
Motor Fuel Tax Townships & Road District Fund	96.59	96.59	2	
Highway Safety Program - Traffic Safety	71.77	53.17	2	
Division of Public & Intermodal Transportation	769.62	816.78	1	
Local Traffic Signal City, County & Other Maintenance Agreements	20.69	16.19	3	
Promotes & Provide Public Safety for Illinois Residents	119.97	119.97	3	
Homeland Security	7.09	6.84	2	
Bus/Train Ridership for Northeastern Illinois	0.71	7.25	4	
Roadway Maintenance Cost Per Lane Mile of State Highway	4.83	4.8	2	
Administrative Expenses - ARRA & Other Capital	8.75	5.45	3	
Metropolitan Planning & Research Purpose Federal & Local Share	111.47	92.97	2	
Build 21st Century Infrastructure	1785.56	1785.56	3	
Department of Children & Family Services				
Adoption & Guardianship	109.63	103.17	5	
Family Reunification & Substitute Care	701.24	697.89	4	
Protective Services	158.42	165.52	5	
Support Services	66.52	66.58	3	
Health Care Services	5.46	5.46	4	
Attorney General Representation on Child Welfare Litigation Issues	0.47	0.47	1	
Targeted Case Management	9.9	9.9	1	
Children's Advocacy Centers	1.96	1.96	4	
Counseling & Auxiliary Services	11.1	8.88	3	

Institution & Group Home Care & Prevention	139.32	139.32	3	
Protective/Family Maintenance Day Care	24.58	24.58	3	
Youth in Transition Program	0.89	0.89	4	
Foster Home & Specialized Foster Care	147.97	133.07	4	
Independent Living Initiative	9.3	9.3	2	
Social Security Income Reimbursement	1.51	1.51	3	
Title IV-E Reimbursement Enhancement	4.22	4.22	1	
Child Abuse Prevention	0.5	0.5	5	
Children's Personal & Physical Maintenance	2.85	2.85	3	
Psychological Assessments, Including Operations & Administrative Expenses	1.2	1.2	3	
Foster Care & Adoptive Care Training Services	10	10	3	
Tort Claims	2.8	2.8	2	
Family Preservation Program	19.32	21.89	3	
Juvenile Justice Title IV-E	5	5	5	
DCFS Children's Services Fund	448.27	448.27	4	
Child Welfare	0.61	0.61	4	
Cash Assistance & Housing Locator Services to Families in Class Defined in Normal Consent Order	1.35	1.35	3	
AFCARS/SAWICS Information System	15.41	22.37	3	
Department of Juvenile Justice				
Dept. of Juvenile Justice Administration	46.14	46.14	2	
Youth Centers	91.36	91.36	2	
Public Retirement Systems				
General Assembly Retirement System	14.15	13.85	5	
Judges' Retirement System	88.21	126.8	4	
State Employees Retirement System	1048.88	1097.43	5	
Teachers' Retirement System	2702.27	3437.47	4	
State Universities Retirement System	1406.97	1514.16	5	
General Obligation Bond Retirement System & Interest Fund	2951.91	2951.91	2	
Teachers' Retirement Insurance	86.68	90.43	3	
State Contribution to the Public School Teacher's Pension Retirement Fund of Chicago, per Section 17-127 of the Illinois Pension Code	10.93	10.93	5	
Teachers' Retirement System of Illinois	1.2	1.2		

Guaranteed Minimum Annuity			3	
Debt Retirement	7.15	7.15	3	
Department on Aging				
Elder Abuse & Neglect	10	19.96	5	
Expenses of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Program	0.3	0.3	3	
Expenses of Senior Helpline	1.5	0	1	
Home Delivered Meals (Non-Formula & Formula)	10.74	12.32	3	
Department of State Police				
Total Personal Services & Fringe Benefits	158.63	168.9	2	
Detection, Investigation or Prosecution of Recipient of Vendor Fraud	0.25	0.25	3	
Equipment Purchase to Assist in the Prevention of Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Drugs, or Intoxication Compounds	1	1.3	3	
Expenses Associated with Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	0.6	0.6	3	
Expenses of the Sex Offender Registration Program	0.1	0.1	4	
Cost Associated with Cadet Classes	0	4.3	1	
Expenses Related to Combines DNA Index System (CODIS) & Related Casework	2.32	2.32	2	
Expenses Related to the Nursing Home Identified Offender Program	0.74	0.74	1	
Administration & Operation of State Crime Laboratories	1	1	2	
Administration & Operations of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card	1	1	5	
Expenses Related to the Sex Offender Investigations	0.1	0.1	4	
Payment of Expenditures as Outlined in the Illinois Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Controlled Substances Act, & the Environmental Safety Act	4.5	4.5	1	
Payment of Expenses: Federal & IDOT Programs	8.4	8.4	3	
Payment of Expenses: Fingerprint Program	19	19	2	
Payment of Expenses: Riverboat Gambling	1.5	1.5	5	
Purchase of Vehicle & Accessories	12	12	2	

State Law Enforcement Purpose	38	38	1	
State Police Operations Related to Street Gang Related Crime	0.01	0.01	5	
Department of the Lottery				
For Expenses of Developing & Promoting Lottery Games	192.8	192.8	5	
Department of Human Services				
Mental Health State Operations Facilities	202.65	192.8	3	
Sexually Violent Persons Program	1.59	2.38	4	
Addiction Treatment Services	60.94	50.94	2	
Community Services	0	0	2	
Family Planning Contraceptive	0.47	0.47	4	
Teen Parent Services	1.36	1.44	4	
Community Base Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Prevention	0.15	0.15	1	
Energy Conservation & Efficiency Program	1	1	1	
Public Health Programs	7.92	10.71	3	
Addiction Prevention Related Services	1	1	3	
Assistance for Homeless	0.3	0.3	3	
Children's Health Programs	1.13	1.13	3	
Compulsive Gamblers Treatment	0.99	1.02	2	
Domestic Violence Shelters	0.95	0.95	4	
Illinois Special Olympics	0.1	0.1	5	
Mental Health Supportive Housing	18.34	20.39	4	
Sexual Assault Services	0.1	0.1	4	
Community Reintegration Program	1.27	1.27	2	
Emergency Food Programs	5.12	5.15	3	
Food Stamp Employment & Training	3.68	3.68	1	
Homeless Youth Services	1	1	4	
Immigrant Integration Services	6.65	6.67	4	
Independent Living Centers	2	2	2	
Refugee Social Services	0.21	0.21	2	
Youth Programs	8.21	8.21	4	
Autism Awareness	0.1	0.1	5	
Department of Human Rights				
Equal Employment Opportunity Cases/Elementary & Higher Education Processing	1.25	1.03	3	
Expenses Associated with the Commission on Discrimination Aid Hate Crimes	0.77	0.77	3	
Department of Natural Resources				
Dam Safety Program	0.5	0.5	2	
Operational Expenses of the Department	0	0	2	

Administration of Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act	1.62	2.05	3	
Coordination Training & Education Programs for Miners	0.03		2	
Costs Related to Aggregated Mining Regulation	0.13	0.26	2	
Cost Related to Aggregated Mining	0.05	0.06	2	
Costs Related to the Issuance of Coal Mining Permits & Reclamation	0.16	0.21	2	
Costs Related to the Operations of Mine Safety & Related Programs	3.7	5.48	3	
Education Publication Services & Expenses	0.02		3	
Expenses of Endangered Species Protection Board	0.14	0.38	2	
Expenses of the Sparta World Shooting & Recreational Complex	2.76	3.17	5	
Expenses of the Urban Forestry Program	1.58	1.55	4	
Expenses Related to the Illinois & Michigan Canal (Between MI & IL River)	0.18	0.19	3	
Inner City Urban Revitalization	0.04	0	4	
Operating Expenses of North Point Marina at Winthrop Harbor	1.84	2.1	1	
Park & Conservation Program	12.09	20.25	3	
Repairs & Modifications to Facilities	0.05	0.05	3	
Snowmobile Programs	0.04	0.08	2	
State Fair (Springfield)	0.09	0.09	4	
Watercraft Titling	0.32	0.35	2	
Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity				
Advertising & Promoting Illinois as a Filming Destination	1.37	1.37	4	
Advertising & Promoting Illinois Tourism in International Markets	3.74	3.74	4	
Advertising & Promoting Illinois Tourism Throughout Illinois	12.57	12.57	5	
Statewide Tourism Promotion & Development	7.31	7.31	4	
Department of Agriculture				
Exotic Pet Eradication	0.45	0.45	1	
For DuQuoin State Fair Entertainment Including the Percentage Portion of Entertainment Contracts	0.62	0.69	4	
For Operation of the Illinois State Fair, Including the Percentage Portion of	4.8	5.5	4	

Entertainment Contracts				
For Non-Fair Activities at the DuQuoin State Fairgrounds	0.75	0.75	1	
For Non-Fair Activities at the Illinois State Fairgrounds (Springfield)	1.5	1.5	4	
Administer Pesticide Act	5.8	6.32	3	
Expenses Authorized by the Animal Disease Laboratories Act	1	1.25	3	
Expenses Relating to Feed Control Program	1.8	1.8	2	
Food Safety Modernization Initiative	0.2	0.2	3	
For Inspections of Agricultural Products	0.86	1	3	
For the Regulation of Motor Fuel Quality	0.05	0.05	2	
Investigate Animal Abuse & Neglect	0.4	0.4	3	
Environmental Protection Agency				
Clean Air Act	18.11	18.7	2	
Clean Water Program - NPDES Program	11.91	12.56	4	
Administration of Agency & Community Water Supply Testing Council	1.32	1.32	3	
Drinking Water Loan Administration	1.75	2.06	3	
Household Hazardous Waste Water Collection Program	3.3	4	2	
Other Expenses for Air Permit & Inspection Activities	2.24	1.85	3	
Wastewater Program Support	9.49	10.99	2	
Department of Corrections				
For Statewide Hospitalization	6.68	6.68	3	
Grant to Operation Ceasefire	4.4	4.4	4	

House & OMB - Fiscal Analysis

Welcome to the newest addition within Model Illinois Government. For the 2018 Simulation, the Executive Board is pleased to allow Fiscal Analysis and Review. This is a joint project being undertaken by the Offices of the Treasurer, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate, and will provide a new aspect to the debate and discussion of legislation. The process proceeds as follows:

For the 2018 simulation a number of bills on the legislative docket will be concurrently analyzed by the Analysts of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Committees in the House and Senate will have bills that have been reviewed by individual Analysts. Committees (depending on where the bills have come from) will be assigned Analysts to provide financial arguments for both Majority and Minority parties (if available). This adds an element of realism to the debate as our actual Legislative counterparts have to consider the financial impact of all bills before they become law. The bills will follow the standard process and move from committee to the Floor and forward.

There will also be an award to recognize the Analyst with the Best Fiscal Analysis. We look forward to an exciting simulation!

Fiscal Analysis Process

Analysts in OMB will be assigned to specific bills on Thursday night of Simulation. Each Analyst will choose a Pro or Con position on the Bills and then craft a Financial Argument around their position. Analysts may choose to speak on multiple Bills and have the option to switch positions between Bills (subject to availability). To illustrate the point, just because you are in favor of a Carbon Tax does not mean you must favor a Pollution Remediation Fee. This offers Analysts increased flexibility rather than being bound to the conventions of the traditional Party system.

Analysts will be expected to familiarize themselves with both Standard and OMB Parliamentary Procedure. Analysts will also be expected to provide a synopsis of their position on a Bill that will be provided on Thursday evening. This synopsis will not exceed 1 page in length and a copy will be discussed first thing Friday morning. Analysts will be expected to speak in Committee Session (Keep in mind that you can also share your argument with members of the Party you will coordinate with on each bill). More details about this will come at Simulation.