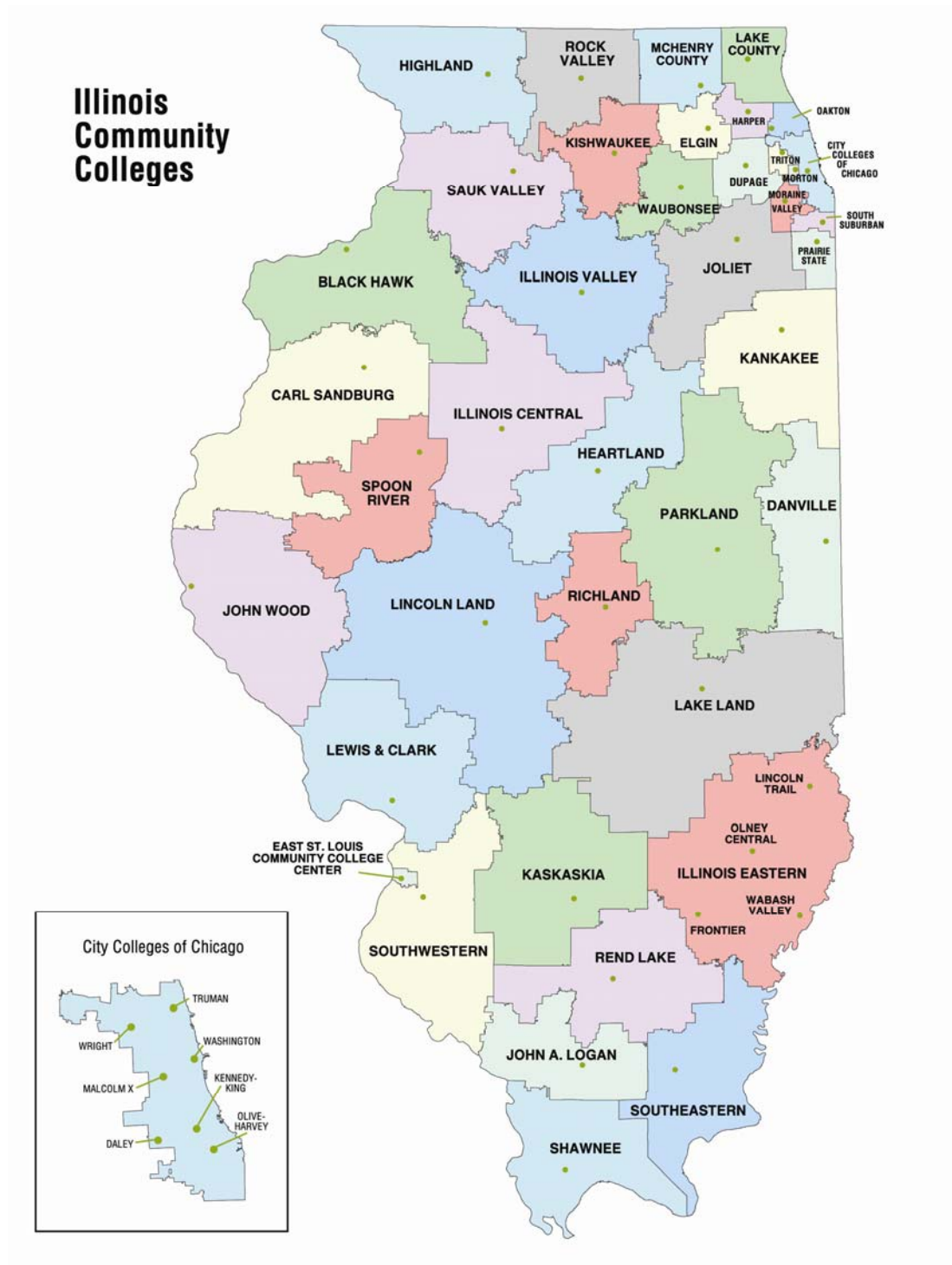


# The Illinois Community Colleges Council of Presidents New Presidents Orientation Materials



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## Acknowledgment

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## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	Page 2
Illinois Community College Map.....	Page 10
Section One:	History of Illinois Community College System
Section Two:	Illinois Community College Enrollment Data
Section Three:	American Community College System
Section Four:	Illinois Community College Funding
Section Five:	Economic Impact of Community Colleges
Section Six:	Illinois Community College Act of 1965
Section Seven:	Illinois Open Meetings Act
Section Eight:	Illinois Community College Board
Section Nine:	Illinois Community College Trustees Association
Section Ten:	Illinois Council of Community College Administrators
Section Eleven:	Illinois Community College Faculty Association
Section Twelve:	Leadership and Core Values
Section Thirteen:	Illinois Community College System Foundation

## **Introduction:**

Welcome to the Illinois community college system! We invite each and every president of an Illinois community college to join the Council of Presidents. Your membership will provide for networking and a wonderful opportunity to learn and share professionally, all for the purpose of supporting students with quality, affordable, and accessible educational programs and services.

This document was prepared by the Council of Presidents for assisting newly appointed presidents in the Illinois community college system with general information and data that will be helpful in learning the history and operations of the Illinois system. The materials included herein were extracted from various publications and will be updated on an annual basis. Further, it is the intent of this project to add additional items of information and data that will be considered to be helpful for future publications of this document.

The Council of Presidents organization is composed of current Illinois community college presidents, CEO's, and Chancellors. These educational leaders represent the 49 community college campuses and 39 community college districts within the State of Illinois. The organization meets generally monthly and on special occasions. The roles of the Council is to promote the growth and development of the Illinois community college system, to monitor and respond to legislative issues affecting higher education and specifically community colleges, and to share and support common interests for the enhancement of community college programs and services. This is a volunteer organization that serves as a catalyst in bringing institutional leaders together to learn and share with each other. The Council coordinates closely with the Illinois Community College Board and the Illinois Community College Trustees Association, the Illinois Council of Community College Administrators, in addition to many other organizations.

These materials will provide new presidents with an overview of the Illinois history of community colleges, the Illinois community college funding formula, recent enrollment and financial data, systems data by state, along with many other informational items.

The demand on community colleges is escalating as these institutions are serving a major role in economic development, workforce training and retraining, career and technical, continuing education, adult basic education, transitional studies, along with the first two years of a Bachelor's Degree. This comprehensive mission requires partnerships and networking for which the Council of Presidents can be of a great assistance.

It should also be noted of the importance for community colleges to work together for developing cooperative arrangements or intergovernmental agreements between institutions and districts, for the purpose of effectively serving students. It is also important to collectively pursue appropriate state funding levels for operations and capital. The Council members will assist with facilitating partnerships and affiliations between and among institutions.

Illinois has an effective and proud community college system that is the third largest system in the nation. It is the goal of the Council of Presidents to provide a mentorship program along with providing a network of current presidents who are available to assist and support new presidents for gaining a successful and rewarding career in Illinois.

Again, welcome to the Illinois community college system and we hope the information and materials that are provided within this document are helpful in familiarizing you with the system.

Illinois community colleges  
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Dr.	Wayne	Watson	City Colleges of Chicago Interim	not provided	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Harold	McAninch	College of DuPage	under 1	not provided	not provided
Dr.	James Alice	Rock	College of Lake County	1	1	6
Dr.	Marie	Jacobs	Danville Area Community College	9	14	14
Dr.	David	Sam	Elgin Community College	1	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Timothy	Taylor	Frontier Community College/ Illinois Eastern	3 mo	3 mo	8
Mr.	John	Wozniak	Harold Washington College/City Colleges of Chicago	not provided	not provided	not provided
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Dr.	John	Erwin	Illinois Central College Illinois Eastern Community Colleges	8 12	8 12	17 12
Mr.	Terry	Bruce	Illinois Valley Community College	5 mo	5 mo	18
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Dr.	Robert	Mees				
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Dr.	Gena	Proulx	Joliet Junior College	3	3	3
Dr.	Girard	Weber	Kankakee Community College	7	7	27

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Mr.	Scott	Lensink	Lake Land College	1	1	6
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Dr.	Charlotte	Warren	Lincoln Land Community College	2	2	2
Ms.	Beverly	Turkal	Lincoln Trail Community College/ Illinois Eastern	1	not provided	not provided
Mr.	Ghingo	Brooks	Malcolm X College/City Colleges of Chicago	6 mo	6 mo	18
Dr.	Walter	Packard	McHenry County College	5	5	18
Dr.	Vernon	Crawley	Moraine Valley Community College	17	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Leslie Margaret	Navarro	Morton College	5 mo	5 mo	2
Dr.		Lee	Oakton Community College	13	13	23
Dr.	Valerie R.	Roberson	Olive-Harvey College/City Colleges of Chicago	2	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Jackie L.	Davis	Olney Central College/Illinois Eastern	6	6	25

<b>Title</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>College</b>	<b>Years in Current Position</b>	<b>Years as President in IL</b>	<b>Years as Administrator in Illinois</b>
Dr.	Thomas	Ramage	Parkland College	1	1	17
Dr.	Eric	Radtke	Prairie State College	2 mo	2 mo	2 mo
Mr.	Charley	Holstein	Rend Lake College	3 mo	3 mo	9 mo
Dr.	Sylvia	Ramos	Richard J. Daley College/City Colleges of Chicago	not provided	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Gayle	Saunders	Richland Community College	7	7	25
Dr.	Jack	Becherer	Rock Valley College	4	4	15
Dr.	George	Mihel	Sauk Valley Community College	2	2	2
Dr.	Larry E.	Peterson	Shawnee Community College	10 mo	not provided	not provided
Mr.	George	Dammer	South Suburban College	8	8	28
Dr.	Ray	Cummiskey	Southeastern Illinois College	4	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Georgia	Costello	Southwestern Illinois College	not provided	not provided	not provided
Dr.	Robert	Ritschel	Spoon River College	3	3	3
Dr.	Patricia	Granados	Triton College	7	7	24

<b>Title</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>College</b>	<b>Years in Current Position</b>	<b>Years as President in IL</b>	<b>Years as Administrator in Illinois</b>
Mr.	Matthew	Fowler	Wabash Valley College/Illinois Eastern	1	1	5
Dr.	Christine	Sobek	Waubensee Community College	7	7	30
Dr.	Charles	Guengerich	Wilbur Wright College/City Colleges of Chicago	9	9	21
Dr.	Robert	Breuder	William Rainey Harper College	10	10	10

# Illinois Community College Presidents' Council Committees 2008-2009

President– Bob Mees-John A. Logan Community College  
Vice-President-Jerry Weber– Kankakee Community College  
Secretary/Treasurer-John Erwin-Illinois Central College

## Administrative Services

Christine Sobek– Waubonsee, Chair  
Thomas Schmidt– Carl Sandberg, Vice-Chair  
Larry Peterson-Shawnee  
Valerie Roberson-Olive-Harvey  
James Rock-Lake County  
Gayle Saunders– Richland

## Curriculum and Transfer Services

Jack Davis-Olney Central, Chair  
Eugenia Proulx– Joliet, Vice-Chair  
Jack Becherer-Rock Valley  
George Costello-Southwestern  
Harold McAninch-College of DuPage  
Lynn Walker-Truman

## Federal Relations

Ray Cummiskey-Southeastern, Chair  
Robert Ritschel-Spoon River, Vice-Chair  
James Corcoran-Illinois Valley  
George Dammer-South Suburban  
Gene Gardner-Black Hawk  
Thomas Klincar-John Wood

## Finance

Vernon Crawley-Moraine Valley, Chair  
Joe Kanosky– Highland, Vice-Chair  
Terry Bruce-Illinois Eastern  
Dale Chapman-Lewis & Clark  
Sylvia Ramos– Daley College  
Tim Taylor-Frontier

## Governance

Terry Bruce-Illinois Eastern, Chair  
Alice Jacobs-Danville, Vice-Chair  
Jon Astroth-Heartland

## Leadership Development

Patricia Granados-Triton, Chair  
James Underwood-Kaskaskia, Vice-Chair  
Ghingo Brooks-Malcom X  
Bob Breuder-William Rainey Harper  
Eric Radtke-Prarie State  
Matt Fowler-Wabash Valley

## State Legislative

Wayne Watson-City Colleges, Chair  
Tom Choice-Kishwaukee, Vice-Chair  
Alice Jacobs-Danville  
George Mihel-Sauk Valley  
Walter Packard-McHenry  
David Sam-Elgin

## Student Development

Charles Guengerich-Wright, Chair  
Thomas Ramage-Parkland, Vice-Chair  
Clyde El-Amin-Kennedy-King  
Charles Holstein-Rend Lake  
Peg Lee-Oakton  
John Wozniak-Harold Washington

## Workforce Development

Joe Kanosky-Highland, Chair  
Charlotte Warren-Lincoln Lane, Vice-Chair  
Scott Lensink-Lake Land  
Leslie Anne Navarro-Morton  
Bev Turkal-Lincoln Trail

## Special Committees

### Adult Education Committee

Jack Becherer-Rock Valley, Chair  
Sylvia Ramso-Richard J. Daley, Vice-Chair  
Dale Chapman-Lewis & Clark  
Jackie Davis-Olney Central

### IBHE Public Agenda Committee

Peg Lee-Oakton, Chair  
Alice Jacobs-Danville, Vice Chair  
Vern Crawley-Moraine Valley  
Walt Packard-McHenry  
Tom Schmidt-Carl Sandberg  
Christine Sobek-Waubonsee

### Dept. of Corrections Committee

Ray Cummiskey-Southeastern, Chair  
Gayle Saunders-Richland, Vice Chair  
Alice Jacobs-Danville  
Scott Lensink-Lake Land  
Bev Turkal-Lincoln Trail  
James Underwood-Kaskaskia

### Sustainability Committee

Jon Astroth-Heartland, Chair  
Jerry Weber-Kankakee, Vice-Chair  
Dale Chapman-Lewis & Clark  
Charles Guengerich-Wright  
Bob Mees-John A. Logan  
Valerie Roberson-Olive-Harvey

# **Illinois Community College Council of Presidents' Committee Charges 2008-2009**

## **Administrative Services**

**(Chair-Christine Sobek)**

This committee addresses administrative issues facing the community colleges, including legal questions, collective bargaining, SURs, technology, human resources, the ICCB uniform accounting system, continued funding for health insurance for retirees, early retirement and pension issues, performance-based incentive system, and chargeback's and tuition rates.

## **Curriculum and Transfer Services**

**(Chair-Jack Davis)**

This committee is concerned with issues of General Education, Baccalaureate preparation, remediation, the IBHE articulation initiative, continuing education, the program approval process, international education, and policies on the delivery of Internet courses.

## **Federal Relations**

**(Chair-George Dammer)**

This committee tracks and organizes lobbying efforts concerning federal legislation. This committee works closely with ICCB, ICCTA, and ACCT representatives. In addition, the committee is responsible for organizing special efforts regarding federal legislation that involves community colleges, such as the annual Federal Legislative Seminar.

## **Finance**

**(Chair-Vernon Crawley)**

This committee addresses issues related to operating and capital recommendations of the ICCB and IBHE. The committee primarily focuses its attention on the budgetary recommendations and methods for proration based upon gubernatorial or General Assembly recommendations.

## **Governance**

**(Chair-Terry Bruce)**

This committee is made up of the past chairs of the Council and is responsible for assisting with the orientation of new presidents and mentor programs. Also, the committee deals with sensitive matters that is general in nature and related to the Council's ability to achieve its goals. The committee further functions as the Nominating Committee for the annual slate of officers.

## **Leadership Development**

**(Chair-Patricia Granados)**

This committee is responsible for the personal and professional development of the state's 50 community college presidents. The committee sets up professional development activities for monthly meetings, assists with the annual retreat, serves as a resource for leadership development for the presidents, and acts as the presidents' liaison with the Systems' foundation.

## **Legislative**

**(Chair-Wayne Watson)**

This committee is responsible for advocating and advancing state legislation, which would enhance the community college system. The committee works cooperatively with ICB and ICCTA in helping to establish lobby day priorities and in maintaining contacts with legislative leaders and the Governor's staff. The committee also monitors legislation that might adversely affect member colleges.

## **Student Development**

**(Chair-Charles Guengerich)**

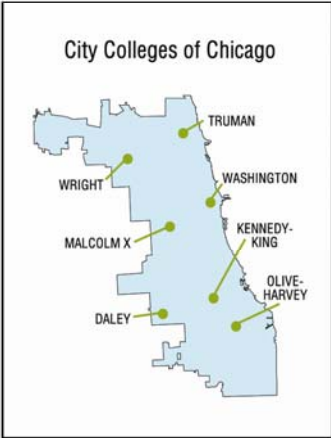
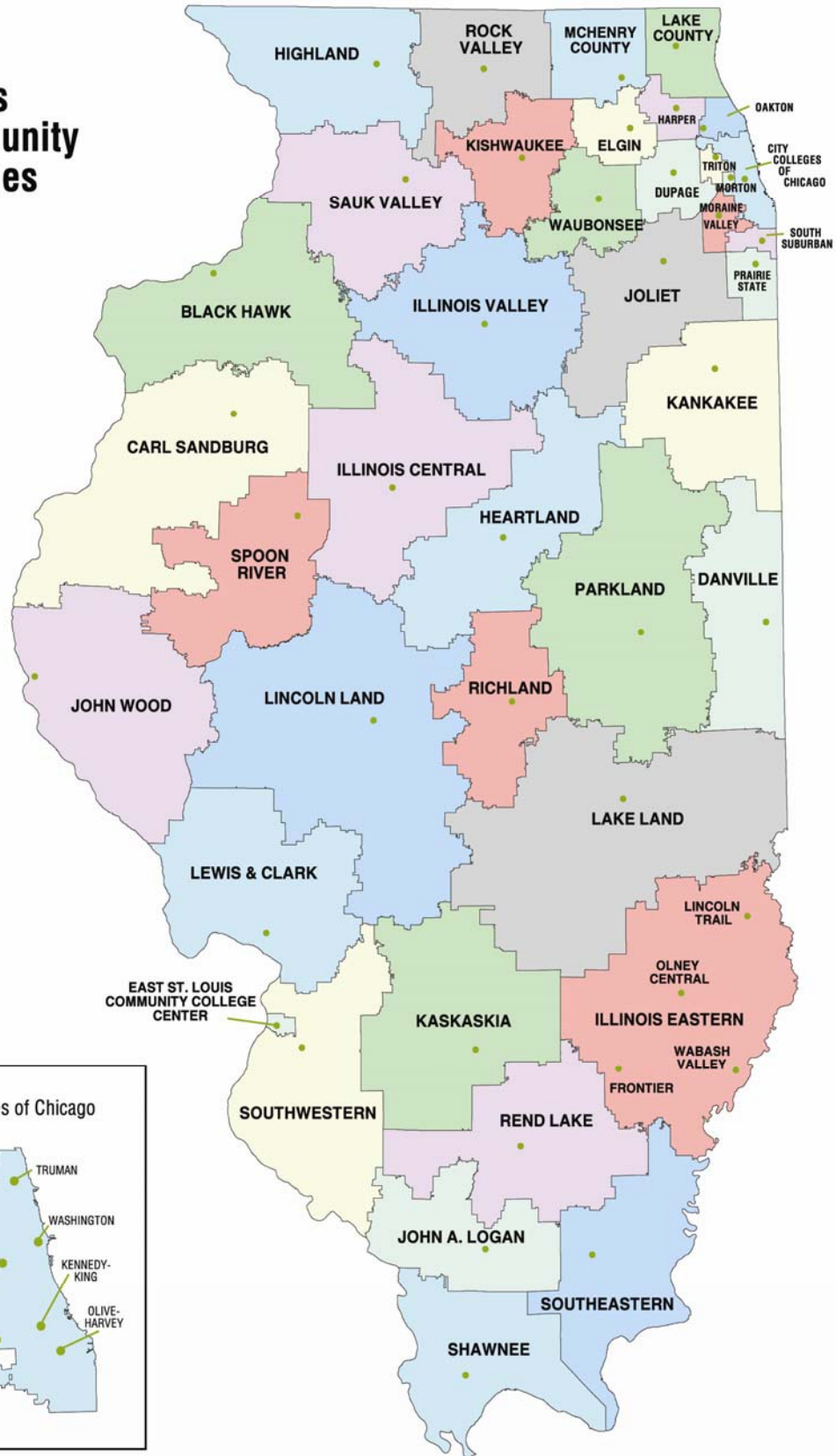
This committee is concerned with student development issues; financial aide, student activities, athletics (NJCAA regulations), and multi-cultural activities. This committee acts as a liaison group between the Presidents' Council and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission in order to ensure that community college's point of view is represented in budgetary deliberations by the Commission: Monetary Award Program rationing devices, the continued funding of the Illinois Incentive for Access Program, and the full funding of the Veterans and National Guard Scholarships.

## **Workforce Development**

**(Chair-Joe Kamosky)**

This committee is responsible for all workforce-related issues: economic development, technical programs, work place literacy, education-for-employment, tech prep, Education-to-Careers programs, occupational skill standards, and short-term training. This committee acts as a liaison group between the Presidents' Council and the other statewide agencies dealing with workforce development and welfare-to-work initiatives, such as the DCEO.

# Illinois Community Colleges







## History of the Illinois Community College System

Writer Gerald Early once said the three things that America will be known for in a thousand years will be the Constitution, baseball and jazz music. "They are the three most beautifully designed things this culture has ever produced." There is little doubt that a fourth item can be added to that list...the community college. Originally devised to serve students who desired to remain within their community and still pursue a college education, the community college system has taken its place as **the** institution for higher education preparing America's workforce in today's global environment.

The first community college established in the United States was Joliet Junior College in Illinois in 1901. Though William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, is often credited as the "father" of the community college system, President Thomas Jefferson's "Central College" later known as the University of Virginia was founded on a philosophy that parallels that of the modern community college: equal access to education, education is a right to the masses not just a privilege for the wealthy, education enhances a student's freedom and happiness, provide education at accessible locations and at times convenient to the students, and affordable tuition with the state sharing in the cost of education.

By 1931 Illinois adopted its first junior college legislation and by 1937 the Junior College Act provided for the development of the system as part of the public school system. As the nation grew so did its need for a trained and educated workforce requiring students to further their educational opportunities. By 1965 the state passed the Junior College Act of 1965, providing the foundation for the present community college system. It removed the college from the school system, and established districts under the control of a board of trustees elected by residents of those districts. Kaskaskia College in Centralia was the first college established under the new legislation.

In 1973 the term "junior college" was changed to "community college" by statute, with just one institution, Joliet Junior College, retaining the "junior" in its name.

Currently there are 39 community colleges districts in Illinois, enrolling approximately one million students, which represent nearly 60 percent of the total freshmen and sophomore enrollments in the state. Nationwide there are more than 1,200 community colleges enrolling more than 12 million students. Over the years, community colleges have become comprehensive institutions preparing students for jobs through the Arts and Sciences and Career and Technical Education; providing workforce training and re-training, Adult Basic Education, Traditional Studies, Continuing Education and non-credit Community Education. The community college system has established itself as an institution which meets the needs of its students and the needs of its community.

## FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- The first community college in the nation was established in Illinois – Joliet Junior College – in 1901.
- Illinois is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest community college system in the nation.
- 39 community college districts, which contain 48 community colleges statewide, serve the diverse needs of Illinois’ adult population.
- The average community college full-time student pays only \$1,400 per year in tuition and fees.
- Community colleges offer training in over 240 different occupations.
- Almost three-fourths of the occupational program graduates are employed in the community college district where they are trained.
- Community colleges helped to create and retain over 135,000 Illinois jobs in the last five years through economic development initiatives.
- Of all postsecondary sectors, community colleges enroll by far the highest proportion of low-income youths, particularly from urban centers; the highest proportion of legal immigrants seeking to develop their skills and expand their opportunities; and the highest proportion of minority groups who are under represented both at middle-and upper income levels and in good jobs with career opportunities. Heading off the spread of poverty among these groups and reversing the growing disparity of wealth and income are among the most important tasks facing our nation. Community colleges are one of the keys to meeting these challenges.
- Community colleges are taking on the huge task of “reskilling” America’s work force by helping literally millions of working adults develop higher levels of basic and technical skills. Success in this unprecedented challenge is essential if America’s workers are to earn good wages and if their employers are to compete in demanding world markets.
- Community colleges account for **60 percent** of all undergraduate students enrolled in Illinois public high education. Community colleges are the primary provider of the higher education experience in Illinois.
- Nearly one out of every 11 Illinois citizens attends an Illinois community college. The average age of community college students is 30 years of age.
- Nearly two-thirds of all minorities in public higher education attend community colleges, in early 11,000 students with disabilities and 38,000 students with limited English proficiency are served annually.
- The Illinois community college system is the primary provider of workforce preparation in Illinois.
- Nine out of ten Illinois community college graduates live, work and raise their families in Illinois.

## **A Brief Outline of the History of Higher Education (Hied)**

1. Oxford and Cambridge provided the original model for the Colonial colleges.
2. Prototype for the first English-American College was Emmanuel College, Cambridge University.
3. Harvard College statutes are from the Elizabethan statutes of the University of Cambridge.
  - a. "Fellow commoners" were elite students
  - b. "Gentlemen" were students who paid double to learn and dine with Fellows.
  - c. Freshman, sophomore, junior sophister, and senior sophister classes are from England.
4. Yale formed after Cambridge model.
5. William and Mary formed after Scottish ideas.
6. Medieval mind directed the New World Protestant setting. Human society unified in Christ in terms of royal, priestly, and prophetic roles.
7. Threefold authority – the State, based on Law; the Church, formed on Revelation; the University, upheld by Reason.
- 8. Gowns worn by justices in Court, ministers in Church, and Professors and graduates at Commencement; all reflect the threefold authority.**
9. The chief aim of Harvard "every one shall consider the Mayne End of his life and studies, to know God and Jesus Christ, which is Eternal life.
10. William and Mary, was established in order to furnish the Church with a piously educated youth of good letters and manners, and also to propagate Christian faith among the Indians.
11. Yale's purposes paralleled Harvard's in 1701 it was declared to be a place wherein youth may be instructed in the arts and sciences who through the blessings of Almighty God may be fitted for public employment both in church and civil state. In 1754, the president of Yale stated that colleges are societies of Ministers, for training up persons for the work of the Ministry.
12. Clergy were leading forces in the founding of colonial colleges.
13. Thomas Jefferson established at Charlottesville in Virginia America's first real state university (University of Virginia 1825)
14. Morrill Act of 1860 created land grant universities (one per state).
15. Denominational colleges fought against the Morrill Act.
16. Morrill Act provided each state with land to build an endowment for a University.

## History and Philosophy of Higher Education

1. Oxford – Cambridge – Emmanuel College. Veritas
  - a. Fellow commoners, serious degree students, gentlemen.
2. Interdenominational boards of control – secular
  - a. Scholasticism – aim of preserving not reconstructing society.
3. Medievalism
  - a. Royal – State – Law (Church – State)
  - b. Priestly - Church – Revelation – Gowns (Justice, Ministers, Graduation)
  - c. Prophetic – University – Reason
4. Colonial Colleges
  - a. Small, conservative, pass on to future generations’ best ideals of humankind.

NOW	THEN	FIRST CHARTER
Harvard University	Harvard College	1636
William and Mary	Same	1693
Yale University	Collegiate School and Yale College	1701
Princeton	College of New Jersey	1746
Columbia University	King’s College	1754
U of Penn	College of Philadelphia	1755
Brown U	College of Rhode Island	1764
Rutgers U	Queen’s College	1766
Dartmouth College	Same	1769

5. Curriculum
  - a. Trivium an quadrivium
    - i. Newton, Descartes, Neo-Platonist
6. Honorary Degrees
7. President – Board of Control – Administration
  - a. Harvard- Board of Overseers – Magistrates and Clergy
    - i. In 1650 Corporation President, five fellows, treasurer
    - ii. Jefferson opted for no University president – but rotating faculty member first among equals.
    - iii. Discuss local problem of board vs. faculty in reference to financial exigency.
    - iv. BOARD – External Control – policy and financing
    - v. Faculty – Internal Control – instruction, discipline of students
8. Dartmouth College Case – 1819- Argument for private university autonomy
  - a. Daniel Webster
    - i. College would lead a precarious existence if it depended on fluctuation of public opinion and rise and fall of political parties.
    - ii. Benefactors would be turned away, professors would leave Effective thwarting of Democratic forces and support for conservatism in higher education.

# The People's COLLEGE

## A Jeffersonian Concept

BY CHARLES J. CARLSEN AND SUSAN J. LINDAHL



The community college is America's contribution to education in the 20th century. Originally, university sponsors saw the growth of the two-year institution, or "people's colleges," as a way to divert students from the university so that they would be able to focus on the "higher" tasks of research and advanced professional training.

The roots of the community college movement can be found in the junior colleges of the 1920s and '30s, which offered the first two years of a postsecondary education. Today, at more than 1,200 community colleges across the country, the community college's broad curriculum, its responsiveness to community needs, and its accessibility to all local residents distinguish it from the old junior college concept. Colleges continue to evolve to meet the needs of the community they serve, for both individuals and the workforce. Because of the equal opportunity for education offered to its supporters, "like jazz and football, the community college movement is an American phenomenon," Hudson Community College President Glen Gabert said in 1991.

However, the traditional explanation or credit for the founding of community colleges may go back even further in history. Imagine, if you will, the first community-based college established in the

heart of Virginia, advocated by Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States. One could say that Jefferson had the original community college concept with his proposal to "diffuse knowledge more generally through the mass of the people." "Central College" was later to become the University of Virginia.

*The education Jefferson proposed was not based on wealth or position in society — it was based on merit.*

Jefferson's goal was to deliver accessible education from a central location in the state of Virginia ("within a day's ride") to the local constituency. This resonates with Jefferson's kind of thinking that challenged assumptions about access to education and mirrors the delivery of education via the community college system today. The education Jefferson proposed was not based on wealth or position in society—it was based on merit. The very concept of meritocracy in education parallels the community college mission today as it relates to educational delivery.

Jefferson's original concept was a college within close proximity of students so they would have access to education. He also proposed that the expenses of the school be supported by the inhabitants of the county, as divided into "Hundreds" or "Wards," just as local funding today supports the community college. Jefferson proposed that 10 districts in the state each house a college that would teach language, geography, surveying and other subjects and that a single university would exist primarily for the sciences. That said, the parallel between Jefferson's concept and the community college is further defined by Jefferson's stated intent to provide education adapted to each person's ability, with the goal directed to the individual student's freedom and happiness.

Jefferson wanted the Virginia curriculum to be elective—students should choose their own direction. His concept of local control and public support was proposed formally in "A Bill for the More Generalized Diffusion of Knowledge" in 1779—nearly 120 years prior to 1892, when William Rainey Harper proposed separating instruction at the University of Chicago into two divisions to provide education and educational options to more people.

Both Jefferson and Harper, in a radical departure from the education establishment of their times, advocated providing educational access beyond the elite.

Further insight into Jefferson's commitment to the concept is found in a letter to George Wythe. From Paris in 1786, Jefferson wrote, "I think by far the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom, and happiness. .... Preach, my dear Sir, a crusade against ignorance; establish and improve the law for educating the common people."

It is perhaps ironic that the under-prepared nature of students who were attending school in Jefferson's time mirrors many of the challenges in education today. The under-prepared student in the community college, specifically in English, math and reading, has been the focus of extensive research. Interestingly enough, Jefferson found that students who attended the university in 1825 were "wretchedly prepared" for the academic rigor required. It is certainly amazing that under-preparedness continues to be a national issue 178 years later.

Like the school Jefferson proposed, the community college's mission is to provide the educational programs and services that lead to stronger communities. Ultimately, like any educational institution, a community college exists to serve students and promote lifelong learning. In their book, *The American Community College*, Arthur M. Cohen and Florence B. Brawer describe community college students this way:

*Both Jefferson and  
Harper...advocated  
providing educational  
access beyond the elite.*

"Community colleges are indeed untraditional, but they are truly American because, at their best, they represent the United States at its best. Never satisfied

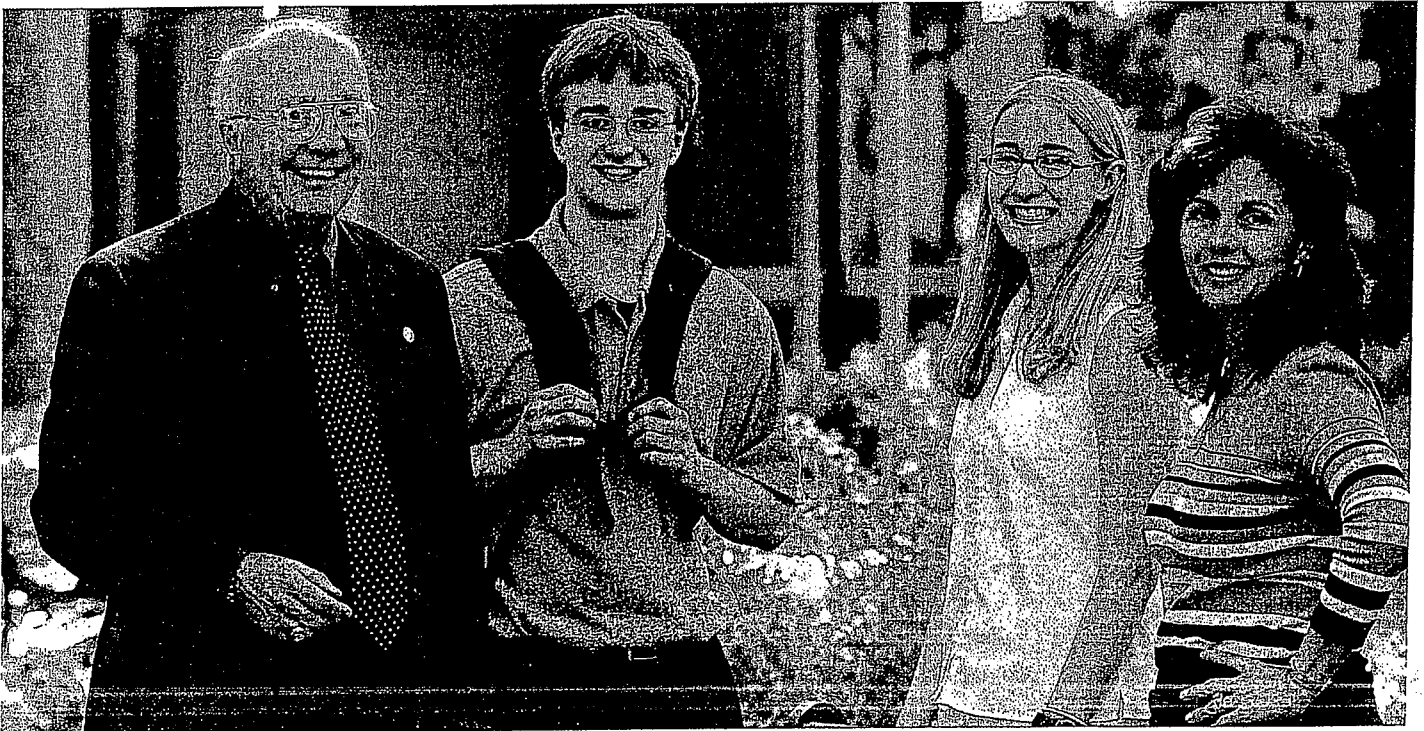
with resting on what has been done before, they try new approaches to old problems. They maintain open channels for individuals, enhancing the social mobility that has characterized America; and they accept the idea that society can be better, just as individuals can better their lot within it."

The community college concept, whether credited to William Raney Harper or Thomas Jefferson, is truly an American tradition. It took vision and foresight.

Today it continues to challenge not only the presidents and CEOs but also the community college trustees to maintain the vision and provide the funding to make education accessible and affordable to their constituents and safeguard an American tradition. ■

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*Charles J. Carlsen is president of Johnson County Community College, KS and Susan J. Lindahl is special assistant to the president.*



*Johnson County Community College President Charles J. Carlsen with student ambassadors, from left, Alan Grafton, Jenifer Lindahl and Lisa Fulton.*

**ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES  
YEAR INSTITUTION WAS ESTABLISHED**

<b>DIST. NO.</b>	<b>COLLEGE NAME</b>	<b>YR. EST.</b>
52501	Joliet	1901
50800	Chicago	1911
50803	Malcolm X	1911
51301	Illinois Valley	1924
52701	Morton	1924
51001	South Suburban	1927
50801	Kennedy-King	1934
50807	Wilbur Wright	1934
50101	Kaskaskia	1940
50301	Black Hawk	1946
50701	Danville	1946
50901	Elgin	1946
52201	Southwestern	1946
52101	Rend Lake	1955
50804	Truman	1956
50805	Olive-Harvey	1957
51501	Prairie State	1957
53401	Spoon River	1959
50806	Daley	1960
53301	Southeastern	1960
51901	Highland	1961
50802	Washington/Loop	1962
52901	Illinois Eastern	1962
52901	Lincoln Trail	1962
52902	Olney Central	1962
52903	Wabash Valley	1962
52904	Frontier	1962
51101	Rock Valley	1964
50401	Triton	1964
50201	DuPage	1965
51201	Harper	1965
50601	Sauk Valley	1965
52001	Kankakee	1966
51701	Lake Land	1966
50501	Parkland	1966
51801	Sandburg	1966
51601	Waubonsee	1966

Cont. next page



**ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES  
YEAR INSTITUTION WAS ESTABLISHED**

51401	Illinois Central	1967
52301	Kishwaukee	1967
53201	Lake County	1967
52601	Lincoln Land	1967
53001	Logan	1967
52801	McHenry	1967
52401	Moraine Valley	1967
53101	Shawnee	1967
53501	Oakton	1969
53601	Lewis & Clark	1970
53701	Richland	1971
53901	Wood	1974
54001	Heartland	1990

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

- AA**            **Associate of Arts Degree** (Community College)  
A two-year degree that emphasizes the humanities and social sciences portion of general education. This degree is intended for transfer to four-year institutions.
- AACC**        **American Association of Community Colleges** (Community College)  
AACC serves as an umbrella organization for all community college interests. Providing information through a monthly journal and periodic conventions, AACC is a voluntary national organization in Washington, D.C. It serves as liaison to the federal government.
- AAS**            **Associate of Applied Science** (Community College)  
A two-year degree intended to prepare the student for employment. The general education component of this degree is generally less than 35 percent of the credit hours. While not intended for transfer, AAS degrees often do transfer to universities with special articulation agreements (called "capstone" agreements).
- ABE/ASE**     **Adult Basic Education/Adult Secondary Education** (General)  
ABE/ASE consists of the most fundamental level of courses that prepare a student for a high school equivalency exam or college work. These courses are generally free to students, and they are funded by grants from the state.
- ACCT**        **Association of Community College Trustees** (Community College)  
ACCT is a national organization primarily oriented toward community college trustees. With its offices in Washington, D.C., ACCT provides information through vehicles such as a quarterly journal and periodic conventions.
- ACE**            **American Council of Education** (General)  
A voluntary national organization in Washington, D.C., ACE acts as the umbrella organization that coordinates legislative programs and lobbying for the various segments of higher education, including community colleges, universities, and private colleges.
- ACT**            **American College Testing** (General)  
Historically, a major testing corporation for college entrance examinations, ACT now provides a wide range of tests including computer adapted placement tests.
- ADN**            **Associate Degree Nursing** (General)  
Two-year AAS degree; graduates are prepared to take the RN licensing examination.

<b>AS</b>	<b>Associate of Science Degree</b> (Community college) A two-year degree that emphasizes the mathematics and science portion of general education. This degree is intended for transfer to four-year institutions.
<b>ASC</b>	<b>Academic Support Center</b> (General) Area that supplies academic support (tutoring, study skills) alternative delivery, library and other academic support services for students.
<b>BoT</b>	<b>Board of Trustees</b> The college has a seven-member public board, elected at large; each board member serves six-year terms.
<b>CAD</b>	<b>Computer Aided Design</b> (General) The process of doing architectural and drafting with computers. CAD has done to mechanical drafting tables what word processing did to typewriters.
<b>CDB</b>	<b>Capital Development Board</b> (State) CDB is a state body responsible for construction of public buildings. Its board and chairman are appointed by the governor. CDB provides the state portion of capital funding through its yearly budget, some supervision of architect-engineering efforts, bidding, some on-site inspection of construction progress, and final acceptance.
<b>CNA</b>	<b>Certified Nursing Assistant</b> (General) Eight-week course preparing persons to function in the nursing assistant role.
<b>CQI</b>	<b>Continuous Quality Improvement</b> (General) The CQI Committee is a standing committee of the college. Their charge is to review and develop measures for institutional effectiveness, to promote quality assurance, and to assist and recommend appropriate staff training to improve quality.
<b>DAVTE</b>	<b>Division of Adult, Vocational and Technical Education</b> (General) DAVTE is a part of the State Board of Education which makes grants to community colleges for vocational education, programs, and equipment.
<b>DCCA</b>	<b>Department of Commerce and Community Affairs</b> (State) Old name for the Illinois state economic development agency; see DCEO.
<b>DCEO</b>	<b>Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity</b> (State) Name given to the new state agency for economic development. Formed in 2003, DCEO combines the old DCCA with workforce development and other state agencies for economic development.

<b>ECH</b>	<b>Equated Contact Hour</b> (General) Method of equating lecture, laboratory, and other forms of instruction to determine faculty load.
<b>ESL</b>	<b>English as a Second Language</b> (General) ESL teaches English to non-native speakers of English.
<b>FTE</b>	<b>Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment</b> (General) Method for stating total enrollment as if all students were full-time. FTE is calculated by dividing total semester credit hours by fifteen.
<b>FY</b>	<b>Fiscal Year</b> (General) The accounting year used by higher education in Illinois. It begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 and is named by the ending part of the year. Thus Fiscal Year 1996 (FY96) begins on July 1, 1995 and ends on June 30, 1996.
<b>GED</b>	<b>General Education Development</b> The GED exam is taken to acquire the legal equivalent of a high school diploma.
<b>IBHE</b>	<b>Illinois Board of Higher Education</b> (State) IBHE is a board appointed by the governor which oversees all public higher education in Illinois. IBHE generates yearly operating and capital budgets for all state contributions.
<b>IAI</b>	<b>Illinois Articulation Initiative</b> (State) A complete reform of the higher education articulation system for transfer of courses among institutions. Since the greatest number of transfer students are community college to four year institutions, the impact on Heartland and other community colleges is significant. In this system all articulated courses have a common state code; these codes become the mechanism for exchanging credits.
<b>ICCB</b>	<b>Illinois Community College Board</b> (State) ICCB is a board appointed by the governor which oversees all community colleges in Illinois. ICCB must approved any new programs in a college and develops a yearly operating and capital budget to give to the IBHE.
<b>ICCCA</b>	<b>Illinois Council of Community College Administrators</b> ICCCA members include administrators other than presidents, and business officers who meet semiannually and have sub councils that do the work for the organization, such as councils of academic deans, council of librarians.
<b>ICCFA</b>	<b>Illinois Community College Faculty Association</b> A voluntary organization of representative faculty members from Illinois community colleges, ICCFA acts as an advisory committee to the ICCB.

<b>ICCTA</b>	<b>Illinois Community College Trustees Association</b> A voluntary organization based in Springfield, ICCTA supports trustee development, college advocacy, and a legislative agenda for the colleges.
<b>IDPH</b>	<b>Illinois Department of Public Health</b> State agency responsible for matters pertaining to public health; the regulatory agency for nursing assistant education.
<b>IDPR</b>	<b>Illinois Department of Professional Regulation</b> State agency responsible for maintaining standards of competence by license holders in order to protect the public; regulatory agency for nursing education.
<b>IOICC</b>	<b>Illinois Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (State)</b> A database of state employment statistics. The information from this database is used to justify program development.
<b>ISAC</b>	<b>Illinois Student Assistance Commission (State)</b> ISAC oversees the state scholarship program.
<b>ISBE</b>	<b>Illinois State Board of Education (State)</b> The ISBE oversees elementary and secondary schools. It is related to community colleges through joint funding of several curricular areas, specifically adult education and vocational education.
<b>ITV</b>	<b>Instructional Television (General)</b> ITV courses are classroom instruction offered over television.
<b>LPN</b>	<b>Licensed Practical Nurse</b>
<b>MIS</b>	<b>Management Information System</b> An information system for an organization. MIS typically includes the student database, state reporting and record system, and all business services information.
<b>NCA</b>	<b>North Central Association (General)</b> The regional accrediting agency for the central United States.
<b>PC</b>	<b>Presidents Council</b> The PC is an organization of Illinois community college presidents that works closely with the ICCTA. PC acts as an advisory committee to the ICCB.
<b>PCS</b>	<b>Program Classification System (State, Federal)</b> A code for identifying both instructional programs and other functions of the college used in state and federal reporting.

- SBDC**      **Small Business Development Center (State)**  
Funded through DCCA to assist businesses with less than 500 employees in planning, financing, and staff development; assistance is also provided for entrepreneurs.
- SDA**      **Service Delivery Area**  
JTPA divides the state into service regions. Each region is an SDA and has a board of control called a private industrial council (PIC).
- SURS**      **State Universities Retirement System**  
SURS manages a retirement fund for all employees of public higher educational institutions in Illinois.



## **ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES**

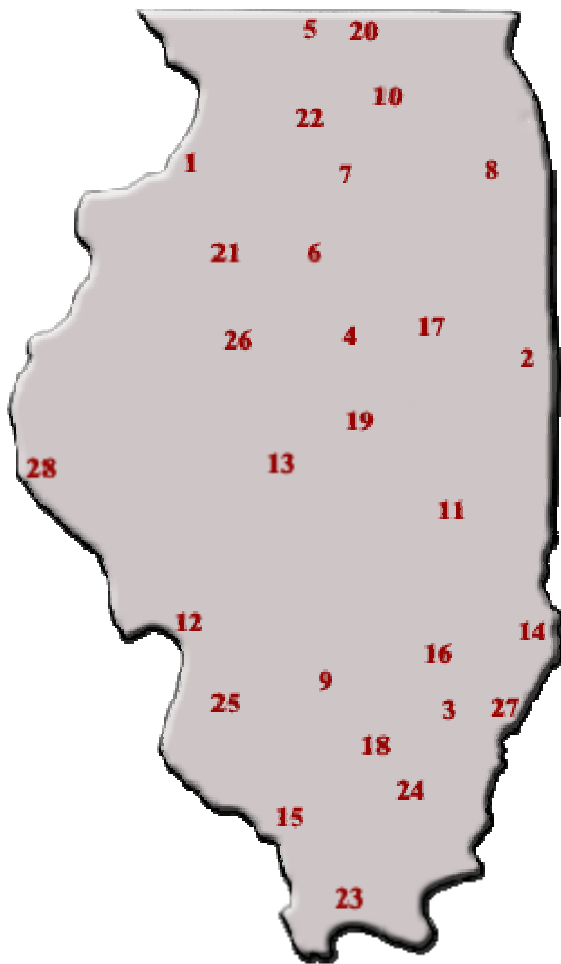
While Illinois's community colleges continue to attract students of all ages, younger students have fueled recent growth. The average age of students has decreased every year since 2000, and dual-credit and dual-enrollment programs contribute to the growth among the younger population. Increases in both overall enrollment and dual-credit program enrollment in recent years have helped additional students bridge the gap between high school and college.

Public community colleges have prioritized investment in processes that promote student success. As a result, larger numbers of students are completing their education at Illinois community colleges. This growth results partly from a system wide initiative to develop, implement and expand online course offerings and local computerized degree and certificate audit systems, an advisement tool that reflects progress toward completion of a degree or certificate requirements.

Nonetheless, the state's contribution for education on a per-student basis has steadily decreased. Illinois has not significantly increased higher education funding since 2002. This shortfall has resulted in regular tuition increases and heavy reliance on local funds for operation.

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges.





**Community Colleges (Excludes Chicago Area)**

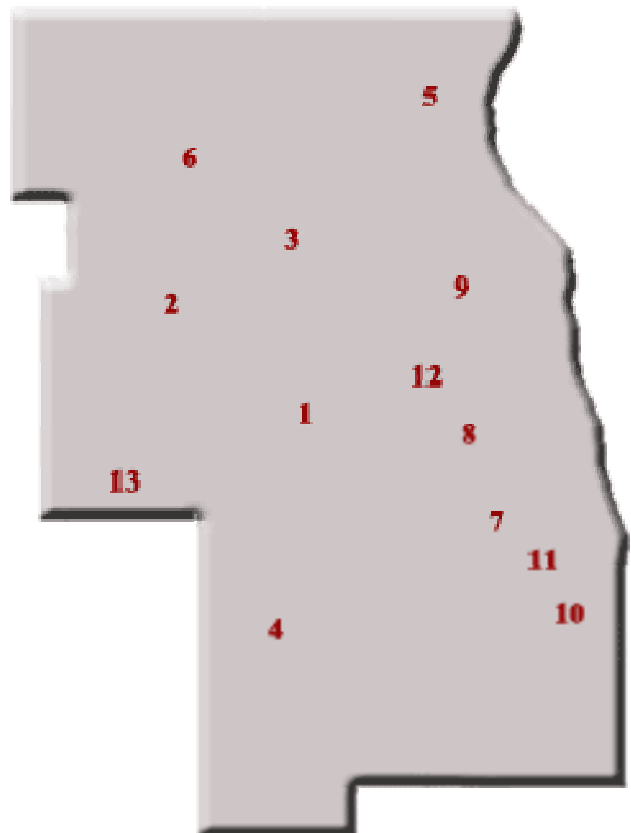
1. Black Hawk College
2. Danville Area Community College
3. Frontier Community College
4. Heartland Community College
5. Highland Community College
6. Illinois Central College
7. Illinois Valley Community College
8. Kankakee Community College
9. Kaskaskia College
10. Kishwaukee College
11. Lake Land Community College
12. Lewis and Clark Community College
13. Lincoln Land Community College
14. Lincoln Trail College
15. Logan College, John A.
16. Olney Central College
17. Parkland College
18. Rend Lake College
19. Richland Community College
20. Rock Valley College
21. Sandburg College, Carl
22. Sauk Valley Community College
23. Shawnee Community College
24. Southeastern Illinois College
25. Southwestern Illinois College
26. Spoon River College
27. Wabash Valley College
28. Wood Community College, John

**Chicago Area Community Colleges**

1. College of Dupage
2. Elgin Community College
3. Harper College, William Rainey
4. Joliet Junior College
5. College of Lake County
6. McHenry County College
7. Moraine Valley Community College
8. Morton College
9. Oakton Community College
10. Prairie State College
11. South Suburban College of Cook County
12. Triton College
13. Waubonsee Community College

**Community Colleges in the City of Chicago**

- Daley College, Richard J.
- Kennedy-King College
- Malcolm X College
- Olive-Harvey College
- Truman College, Harry S.
- Washington College, Harold
- Wright College, Wilbur



## Illinois Community College Demographics

<b>Number of IL Community Colleges</b>	
Colleges	48
Districts	39

<b>Credit Enrollment</b>	
Annual Enrollment	700,000
% population served	7.50%

<b>Student Characteristics</b>	
Gender	
Male	42.1%
Female	57.9%

<b>Attendance Status</b>	
Full Time	35.7%
Part Time	64.3%

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
Black	14.6%
Asian/Pacific	4.6%
Hispanic	16.0%
Native American	0.3%
% minority	35.5%
White, non-Hispanic	63.5%
Unknown	1.0%

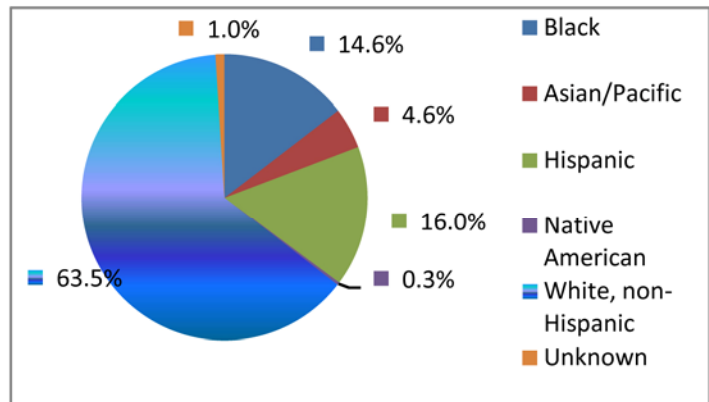
<b>Age</b>	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	5.5%	1.2%
18-21	19.6%	64.6%
22-29	28.8%	20.7%
30-39	20.9%	8.2%
40 & older	25.2%	5.3%

<b>Tuition and Family Income</b>	
<b>Average tuition (including fees)</b>	
Public 2-year college	\$1,952
Public 4-year college	\$6,497
Median income, family of 4	\$70,357
<b>Tuition as % of family income</b>	
Public 2-year college	2.8%
Public 4-year college	9.2%

<b>Financial Aid</b>	
<b>Pell Grants (in millions)</b>	
State Total	\$479.36
Community Colleges	\$153.05
% to community colleges	31.9%

<b>Full-Time Employees</b>		
	Number	%
Faculty	4,891	32.8%
Executive/Mgmt	2,073	13.9%
Other Professional	897	6.0%
Other Staff	7,031	47.2%

**ETHNICITY -- WITHIN IL COM COLLEGES**



Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
 State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges  
 and ICCB Data and Characteristics

## Illinois WorkForce Information

### Highest-Paying Occupations Requiring Some College/Associate Degree (2012)

Nuclear Techs	\$ 70,500
Computer Specialists	\$ 66,200
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	\$ 64,700
Ship Engineers	\$ 63,300
Dental Hygienists	\$ 60,900

### Fastest -Growing Occupations Requiring Some College/Associate Degree (2012)

	Number	% of Growth
Fitness Trainers/Aerobics Inst.	10,690	38%
Medical Records/Health Info Techs	8,580	36%
Veterinary Technologists and Techs	2,270	35%
Physical Therapist Assistants	3,240	33%
Preschool Teachers, except Spec. Ed	23,240	30%

### State Demographics

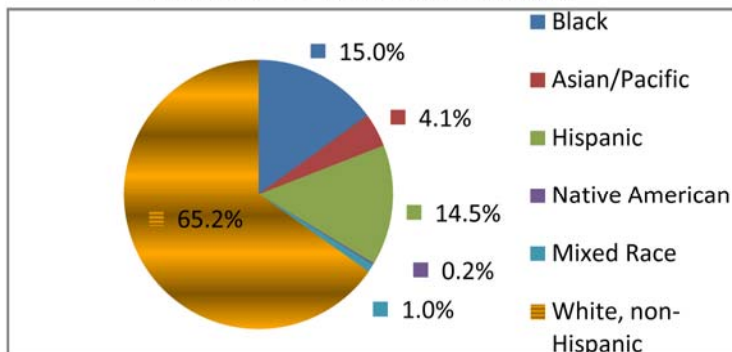
#### IL Racial/Ethnic Percentages

	2006 (Census Bureau)
Black	15.0%
Asian/Pacific	4.1%
Hispanic	14.5%
Native American	0.2%
Mixed Race	1.0%
% Minority	34.8%
White, non-Hispanic	65.2%

#### IL Rural/Urban Population

% in Metropolitan Area	86.8%
% in Nonmetropolitan Area	13.2%

#### ETHNICITY WITHIN ILLINOIS



Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
 State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges  
 and US Census Bureau

**Illinois Community College Board**  
**SUMMARY OF OPENING FALL TERM STUDENT HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT**  
**FALL 1997 THROUGH FALL 2006**

Dist No.	District/College	1997 Fall	1998 Fall	1999 Fall	2000 Fall	2001 Fall	2002 Fall	2003 Fall	2004 Fall	2005 Fall	2006 Fall
503	Black Hawk	6,532	6,536	6,473	6,118	6,248	6,350	6,266	6,600	6,407	6,151
508	Chicago	(70,717)	(69,389)	(66,797)	(66,396)	(66,109)	(66,720)	(67,383)	(63,811)	(58,649)	(57,603)
	Daley	10,067	9,834	9,800	9,532	10,068	10,654	11,203	10,817	9,977	10,105
	Kennedy-King	7,111	7,117	6,681	6,029	5,371	5,862	6,097	5,813	5,274	5,179
	Malcolm X	9,348	8,791	8,561	8,638	8,519	8,329	8,026	7,813	7,149	6,442
	Olive-Harvey	7,375	7,693	7,778	6,569	6,388	6,253	6,116	5,672	4,996	4,285
	Truman	16,009	15,048	14,147	15,466	15,584	15,280	15,415	14,001	12,518	12,229
	Washington	8,531	8,434	8,270	8,147	7,946	8,193	8,212	7,987	7,613	8,302
	Wilbur Wright	12,276	12,472	11,560	12,015	12,233	12,149	12,314	11,708	11,122	11,061
507	Darville	2,633	2,586	2,461	2,505	2,585	2,589	2,760	2,638	2,728	3,500
502	DuPage	28,989	28,968	29,032	28,862	29,423	30,235	30,378	29,854	27,117	26,032
509	Elgin	9,181	9,549	9,513	10,171	9,636	10,148	10,573	10,851	10,449	10,072
512	Harper	15,680	14,986	14,817	15,021	14,514	14,482	14,991	15,265	15,026	15,053
540	Heartland	3,534	3,637	3,932	4,205	4,558	4,566	4,672	4,647	4,736	4,764
519	Highland	2,603	2,504	2,493	2,595	2,541	2,514	2,462	2,500	2,406	2,136
514	Illinois Central	11,724	11,486	11,145	11,053	11,083	11,468	11,567	12,046	12,402	12,145
529	Illinois Eastern	(7,334)	(7,010)	(7,334)	(7,867)	(7,273)	(8,653)	(9,069)	(10,317)	(8,552)	(10,534)
	Frontier	1,898	1,652	1,819	1,519	1,913	2,177	1,907	1,960	2,164	2,453
	Lincoln Trail	1,339	1,279	1,303	1,279	1,100	1,355	1,357	1,496	1,532	1,504
	Oleary Central	1,427	1,381	1,417	1,648	1,617	1,631	1,707	1,670	1,701	1,737
	Wabash Valley	2,675	2,698	2,795	3,421	2,643	3,490	4,098	5,191	3,155	4,840
513	Illinois Valley	3,919	3,678	4,135	3,794	3,673	3,873	4,105	4,078	4,027	3,939
525	Joliet	10,647	11,137	10,858	11,334	12,089	12,904	13,245	12,751	13,022	12,924
520	Kankakee	3,686	3,685	3,643	3,120	3,164	3,475	3,593	3,513	3,369	3,353
501	Kaskaskia	2,687	2,993	2,857	2,676	3,097	3,722	4,636	4,601	4,764	5,070
523	Kishwaukee	3,146	3,164	3,612	3,663	3,883	3,950	4,076	4,192	4,348	4,675
532	Lake County	13,577	13,733	13,880	14,441	12,917	15,457	15,822	15,868	15,745	15,558
517	Lake Land	5,182	5,388	5,606	5,925	6,102	6,473	7,256	7,196	7,181	7,431
536	Lewis & Clark	5,421	5,992	6,104	6,629	6,985	7,121	7,352	7,446	7,512	7,781
526	Lincoln Land	7,958	7,112	6,993	6,789	6,883	7,120	7,115	6,942	6,847	6,532
530	Logan	6,159	6,163	6,241	7,675	6,546	6,322	6,461	7,281	7,431	7,364
528	Mc Henry	5,071	5,050	5,108	5,086	5,747	5,501	5,940	5,331	5,444	5,414
541	Metropolitan*	1,085	776	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
524	Moraine Valley	13,347	13,417	14,414	12,972	14,033	14,480	15,780	16,077	15,929	15,683
527	Morton	4,222	4,223	4,348	4,465	4,328	4,933	4,809	4,436	4,744	5,049
535	Oakton	11,103	10,881	10,928	11,551	10,792	11,421	11,910	11,212	11,040	10,597
505	Parkland	7,848	7,937	8,143	8,026	8,482	9,539	9,245	9,536	9,752	9,336
515	Prairie State	5,471	5,275	5,188	4,795	4,428	5,001	5,544	5,342	5,083	5,294
521	Rend Lake	4,213	3,653	3,182	2,739	2,944	3,132	3,446	3,420	4,913	4,837
537	Richland	3,244	3,267	3,090	3,243	3,260	3,568	3,342	3,112	3,034	3,152
511	Rock Valley	8,188	8,254	6,352	7,699	8,542	9,016	9,298	9,475	8,145	8,011
518	Carl Sandburg	2,635	2,906	2,739	3,220	3,341	3,441	3,554	3,575	3,260	2,930
506	Sauk Valley	2,627	2,452	2,573	2,386	2,688	2,588	2,579	2,623	2,745	2,609
531	Shawnee	1,961	1,700	1,865	1,880	1,887	2,058	2,083	2,077	1,975	2,056
510	South Suburban	8,458	7,390	7,254	6,751	6,452	6,997	7,649	7,535	7,072	7,160
533	Southeastern	2,807	2,443	2,668	2,508	2,704	2,704	3,014	3,578	2,949	3,023
522	Southwestern**	13,144	12,288	13,757	13,351	13,307	13,633	15,113	14,376	14,479	13,601
534	Spoon River	1,785	1,813	1,861	1,894	1,909	2,089	2,161	2,412	2,333	2,032
504	Triton	16,799	17,815	18,697	16,927	14,848	14,864	15,023	15,597	15,845	15,738
516	Waubensee	7,000	7,021	7,276	7,602	7,890	8,290	8,373	8,682	8,834	8,843
539	John Wood	2,209	2,265	2,309	2,167	2,111	2,308	2,974	2,411	2,530	2,516
	TOTALS	344,556	340,522	339,673	340,101	339,002	353,705	363,019	363,204	352,824	350,508

\*Formerly State Community College

\*\*Formerly Belleville Area College

SOURCE OF DATA: Fall Enrollment (E1 Records) - reflects enrollment as of the fall term census date (end of registration). Will not reflect enrollments in courses that have a starting date later than the census date - particularly those in adult education

**Illinois Community College Board**  
**ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS\***  
**FISCAL YEAR 1996 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Dist. No.	District/College	Annual FY 1996 FTE	Annual FY 1997 FTE	Annual FY 1998 FTE	Annual FY 1999 FTE	Annual FY 2000 FTE	Annual FY 2001 FTE	Annual FY 2002 FTE	Annual FY 2003 FTE	Annual FY 2004 FTE	Annual FY 2005 FTE	Annual FY 2006 FTE
503	Black Hawk	5,080	5,110	4,951	4,847	4,667	4,647	4,846	4,803	4,812	4,803	4,697
508	Chicago	45,887	45,748	45,180	44,087	40,789	40,818	41,103	42,233	41,486	38,829	36,195
507	Danville	1,665	1,629	1,629	1,543	1,473	1,442	1,546	1,631	1,712	1,693	1,640
502	DuPage	13,836	13,702	13,748	13,867	14,229	14,301	15,229	15,968	16,618	16,668	14,995
509	Elgin	4,628	4,678	4,754	4,869	4,885	5,135	5,095	5,231	5,672	5,954	5,552
512	Harper	7,413	7,540	7,707	7,704	7,807	7,448	7,781	8,078	8,718	8,990	9,150
540	Heartland	1,603	1,743	1,831	1,938	2,202	2,255	2,493	2,739	2,730	2,787	2,760
519	Highland	1,563	1,546	1,560	1,509	1,641	1,700	1,638	1,672	1,752	1,763	1,715
514	Illinois Central	6,231	6,275	6,422	6,430	6,328	6,238	6,332	6,716	7,122	7,207	7,178
529	Illinois Eastern	4,404	4,603	4,733	4,615	4,566	4,689	4,771	5,021	5,202	5,297	5,583
513	Illinois Valley	2,348	2,423	2,378	2,440	2,547	2,551	2,530	2,596	2,693	2,765	2,785
525	Joliet	5,709	5,811	5,965	5,987	6,202	6,231	6,637	7,225	7,458	7,574	7,680
520	Kankakee	3,070	2,936	2,861	2,651	2,696	2,567	2,549	2,902	3,025	2,870	2,634
501	Kaskaskia	2,354	2,251	2,204	2,270	2,184	2,124	2,366	2,783	3,404	3,253	3,268
523	Kishwaukee	1,912	1,749	1,878	1,868	2,134	2,187	2,309	2,451	2,530	2,626	2,636
532	Lake County	5,887	5,942	6,089	6,010	6,218	6,218	6,687	7,153	7,532	7,559	7,755
517	Lake Land	3,283	3,389	3,738	3,988	4,419	4,601	4,795	5,115	5,442	5,334	5,384
536	Lewis & Clark	2,797	2,864	2,918	2,987	3,032	3,054	3,181	3,354	3,537	3,628	3,717
526	Lincoln Land	4,584	4,622	4,313	4,189	4,357	4,196	4,644	4,450	4,483	4,411	4,452
530	Logan	3,622	3,555	3,664	3,612	3,824	3,899	3,847	4,084	4,338	4,629	4,680
528	McHenry	2,716	2,707	2,789	2,778	2,948	3,026	3,228	3,444	3,559	3,526	3,569
541	Metropolitan	613	625	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
524	Moraine Valley	7,040	7,058	7,187	7,341	7,546	7,808	8,311	8,676	9,580	9,858	9,826
527	Morton	1,762	1,955	2,080	2,068	2,083	2,194	2,303	2,541	2,517	2,523	2,579
535	Oakton	6,367	6,070	5,872	5,855	6,567	7,000	7,404	6,896	6,994	6,893	6,960
505	Parkland	4,881	4,752	4,807	4,786	4,850	4,860	5,182	5,737	5,924	5,962	6,013
515	Prairie State	2,746	2,809	2,851	2,865	2,726	2,703	2,826	2,888	2,860	2,925	2,975
521	Rend Lake	2,301	2,296	2,238	2,174	2,321	2,310	2,435	2,451	2,805	2,701	2,722
537	Richland	1,775	1,782	1,829	1,855	1,771	1,880	2,010	2,283	2,134	1,990	2,168
511	Rock Valley	4,141	4,072	4,082	4,248	4,349	4,329	4,903	5,292	5,484	5,357	5,214
518	Sandburg	1,825	1,852	1,847	1,926	1,883	1,984	2,015	2,251	2,392	2,444	2,283
506	Sauk Valley	1,487	1,486	1,454	1,396	1,435	1,423	1,704	1,666	1,601	1,602	1,628
531	Shawnee	1,357	1,282	1,296	1,314	1,359	1,387	1,581	1,623	1,667	1,706	1,705
510	South Suburban	4,437	4,168	4,187	4,099	4,021	3,938	4,166	4,574	4,997	4,985	4,651
533	Southeastern	2,147	2,025	1,960	1,890	1,971	1,903	1,871	1,839	1,908	2,104	1,942
522	Southwestern	6,991	6,870	6,819	6,852	7,061	7,078	7,444	7,701	8,093	8,119	8,208
534	Spoon River	1,204	1,206	1,132	1,085	1,083	1,075	1,148	1,199	1,288	1,370	1,305
504	Triton	8,154	8,349	8,387	8,165	8,242	7,866	7,892	8,127	8,215	8,022	8,107
516	Waubonsee	3,437	3,582	3,695	3,652	3,910	4,171	4,544	4,938	5,016	5,328	5,526
539	Wood	1,187	1,204	1,272	1,378	1,380	1,355	1,422	1,500	1,591	1,668	1,616
	TOTALS	194,444	194,266	194,995	193,138	193,706	194,591	202,768	211,830	218,891	217,723	213,453

\*Calculated from annual credit hour claims

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Credit Hour Claims (SU and SR)

**Illinois Community College Board**  
**SUMMARY OF ANNUAL UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT**  
**ENROLLMENT BY GENDER**  
**FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006**

District	College	Male	Female	Total
503	Black Hawk	5,391	6,953	12,344
508	Chicago	(41,600)	(57,037)	(98,637)
	Daley	6,438	9,518	15,956
	Kennedy-King	3,162	5,965	9,127
	Malcolm X	4,629	7,408	12,037
	Olive-Harvey	2,545	4,834	7,379
	Truman	10,081	11,708	21,789
	Washington	7,611	7,703	15,314
	Wilbur Wright	7,134	9,901	17,035
507	Danville	3,300	4,879	8,179
502	DuPage	20,065	25,556	45,621
509	Elgin*	8,041	10,078	18,119
512	Harper	11,284	14,531	25,815
540	Heartland	3,262	4,237	7,499
519	Highland	2,228	3,694	5,922
514	Illinois Central	9,151	11,031	20,182
529	Illinois Eastern	(18,913)	(12,441)	(31,354)
	Frontier	3,724	4,460	8,184
	Lincoln Trail	1,545	1,238	2,783
	Olney Central	1,119	1,994	3,113
	Wabash Valley	12,525	4,749	17,274
513	Illinois Valley	3,624	4,205	7,829
525	Joliet	9,139	12,439	21,578
520	Kankakee	3,264	5,489	8,753
501	Kaskaskia	4,060	5,088	9,148
523	Kishwaukee	3,588	4,358	7,946
532	Lake County	12,033	15,260	27,293
517	Lake Land	9,663	6,369	16,032
536	Lewis & Clark	5,223	7,215	12,438
526	Lincoln Land	5,992	8,592	14,584
530	Logan	6,389	8,343	14,732
528	McHenry	4,830	6,285	11,115
524	Moraine Valley	13,168	17,158	30,326
527	Morton	2,784	4,368	7,152
535	Oakton	11,189	20,460	31,649
505	Parkland	7,746	9,206	16,952
515	Prairie State	4,303	6,459	10,762
521	Rend Lake	6,956	5,310	12,266
537	Richland	3,031	4,278	7,309
511	Rock Valley	6,602	8,947	15,549
518	Sandburg	2,453	3,538	5,991
506	Sauk Valley	2,503	3,146	5,649
531	Shawnee	3,208	4,034	7,242
510	South Suburban	6,222	11,149	17,371
533	Southeastern	8,327	3,091	11,418
522	Southwestern	11,744	14,112	25,856
534	Spoon River	2,326	2,505	4,831
504	Triton	10,967	13,323	24,290
516	Waubensee	7,930	10,468	18,398
539	Wood	1,700	2,792	4,492
	TOTALS*	304,199	378,424	682,623

\*Data modified since the Student Enrollments and Completions in the Illinois Community College System FY2006 Report was published.

SOURCE OF DATA: A1 Record Submission

**Illinois Community College Board**  
**ANNUAL FTE STUDENTS\***  
**FISCAL YEAR 1996 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Dist. No.	District/College	Annual FY 1996 FTE	Annual FY 1997 FTE	Annual FY 1998 FTE	Annual FY 1999 FTE	Annual FY 2000 FTE	Annual FY 2001 FTE	Annual FY 2002 FTE	Annual FY 2003 FTE	Annual FY 2004 FTE	Annual FY 2005 FTE	Annual FY 2006 FTE
503	Black Hawk	5,080	5,110	4,951	4,847	4,667	4,647	4,846	4,803	4,812	4,803	4,697
508	Chicago	45,887	45,748	45,180	44,087	40,789	40,818	41,103	42,233	41,486	38,829	36,195
507	Danville	1,665	1,629	1,629	1,543	1,473	1,442	1,546	1,631	1,712	1,693	1,640
502	DuPage	13,836	13,702	13,748	13,867	14,229	14,301	15,229	15,968	16,618	16,668	14,995
509	Elgin	4,628	4,678	4,754	4,869	4,885	5,135	5,095	5,231	5,672	5,954	5,552
512	Harper	7,413	7,540	7,707	7,704	7,807	7,448	7,781	8,078	8,718	8,990	9,150
540	Heartland	1,603	1,743	1,831	1,938	2,202	2,255	2,493	2,739	2,730	2,787	2,760
519	Highland	1,563	1,546	1,560	1,509	1,641	1,700	1,638	1,672	1,752	1,763	1,715
514	Illinois Central	6,231	6,275	6,422	6,430	6,328	6,238	6,332	6,716	7,122	7,207	7,178
529	Illinois Eastern	4,404	4,603	4,733	4,615	4,566	4,689	4,771	5,021	5,202	5,297	5,583
513	Illinois Valley	2,348	2,423	2,378	2,440	2,547	2,551	2,530	2,596	2,693	2,765	2,785
525	Joliet	5,709	5,811	5,965	5,987	6,202	6,231	6,637	7,225	7,458	7,574	7,680
520	Kankakee	3,070	2,936	2,861	2,651	2,696	2,567	2,549	2,902	3,025	2,870	2,634
501	Kaskaskia	2,354	2,251	2,204	2,270	2,184	2,124	2,366	2,783	3,404	3,253	3,268
523	Kishwaukee	1,912	1,749	1,878	1,868	2,134	2,187	2,309	2,451	2,530	2,626	2,636
532	Lake County	5,887	5,942	6,089	6,010	6,218	6,218	6,687	7,153	7,532	7,559	7,755
517	Lake Land	3,283	3,389	3,738	3,988	4,419	4,601	4,795	5,115	5,442	5,334	5,384
536	Lewis & Clark	2,797	2,864	2,918	2,987	3,032	3,054	3,181	3,354	3,537	3,628	3,717
526	Lincoln Land	4,584	4,622	4,313	4,189	4,357	4,196	4,644	4,450	4,483	4,411	4,452
530	Logan	3,622	3,555	3,664	3,612	3,824	3,899	3,847	4,084	4,338	4,629	4,680
528	McHenry	2,716	2,707	2,789	2,778	2,948	3,026	3,228	3,444	3,559	3,526	3,569
541	Metropolitan	613	625	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
524	Moraine Valley	7,040	7,058	7,187	7,341	7,546	7,808	8,311	8,676	9,580	9,858	9,826
527	Morton	1,762	1,955	2,080	2,068	2,083	2,194	2,303	2,541	2,517	2,523	2,579
535	Oakton	6,367	6,070	5,872	5,855	6,567	7,000	7,404	6,896	6,994	6,893	6,960
505	Parkland	4,881	4,752	4,807	4,786	4,850	4,860	5,182	5,737	5,924	5,962	6,013
515	Prairie State	2,746	2,809	2,851	2,865	2,726	2,703	2,826	2,888	2,860	2,925	2,975
521	Rend Lake	2,301	2,296	2,238	2,174	2,321	2,310	2,435	2,451	2,805	2,701	2,722
537	Richland	1,775	1,782	1,829	1,855	1,771	1,880	2,010	2,283	2,134	1,990	2,168
511	Rock Valley	4,141	4,072	4,082	4,248	4,349	4,329	4,903	5,292	5,484	5,357	5,214
518	Sandburg	1,825	1,852	1,847	1,926	1,883	1,984	2,015	2,251	2,392	2,444	2,283
506	Sauk Valley	1,487	1,486	1,454	1,396	1,435	1,423	1,704	1,666	1,601	1,602	1,628
531	Shawnee	1,357	1,282	1,296	1,314	1,359	1,387	1,581	1,623	1,667	1,706	1,705
510	South Suburban	4,437	4,168	4,187	4,099	4,021	3,938	4,166	4,574	4,997	4,985	4,651
533	Southeastern	2,147	2,025	1,960	1,890	1,971	1,903	1,871	1,839	1,908	2,104	1,942
522	Southwestern	6,991	6,870	6,819	6,852	7,061	7,078	7,444	7,701	8,093	8,119	8,208
534	Spoon River	1,204	1,206	1,132	1,085	1,083	1,075	1,148	1,199	1,288	1,370	1,305
504	Triton	8,154	8,349	8,387	8,165	8,242	7,866	7,892	8,127	8,215	8,022	8,107
516	Waubonsee	3,437	3,582	3,695	3,652	3,910	4,171	4,544	4,938	5,016	5,328	5,526
539	Wood	1,187	1,204	1,272	1,378	1,380	1,355	1,422	1,500	1,591	1,668	1,616
	TOTALS	194,444	194,266	194,995	193,138	193,706	194,591	202,768	211,830	218,891	217,723	213,453

\*Calculated from annual credit hour claims

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Credit Hour Claims (SU and SR)

**Illinois Community College Board**  
**SUMMARY OF TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE AVAILABLE ON ILLINOIS PUBLIC**  
**COMMUNITY**  
**COLLEGE CAMPUSES AS OF JUNE 30, 2006**

Dist. No.	District/College	<u>State-Appropriated</u>		<u>Locally Funded</u>		<u>Total Permanent</u>		<u>Temporary</u>		<u>Totals</u>			
		<u>Permanent</u>		<u>Permanent</u>		<u>NASF</u>		<u>GSF</u>		<u>NASF</u>		<u>GSF</u>	
		NASF	GSF	NASF	GSF	NASF	GSF	NASF	GSF	NASF	GSF	NASF	GSF
503	Black Hawk	321,570	465,698	50,161	66,829	371,731	532,527	0	0	371,731	532,527		
508	Chicago												
50806	Daley	0	0	364,783	572,686	364,783	572,686	69,088	89,962	433,871	662,648		
50801	Kennedy	439,763	673,846	111,002	148,655	550,765	822,501	0	0	550,765	822,501		
50803	Malcolm	338,208	541,575	28,766	37,168	366,974	578,743	0	0	366,974	578,743		
50805	Olive-Harvey	0	0	266,103	413,160	266,103	413,160	94,759	111,880	360,862	525,040		
50804	Truman	296,001	437,500	78,084	116,200	374,085	553,700	0	0	374,085	553,700		
50802	Washington	0	0	231,132	345,300	231,132	345,300	0	0	231,132	345,300		
50807	Wright	0	0	381,203	587,940	381,203	587,940	0	0	381,203	587,940		
50810	Central Office	154,563	226,546	0	0	154,563	226,546	0	0	154,563	226,546		
507	Danville	152,765	234,919	46,210	86,175	198,975	321,094	116,471	197,191	315,446	518,285		
502	DuPage	488,629	816,070	253,422	385,641	742,051	1,201,711	149,229	206,406	891,280	1,408,117		
509	Elgin	185,533	337,549	372,245	550,772	557,778	888,321	0	0	557,778	888,321		
512	Harper	431,264	718,618	349,869	585,520	781,133	1,304,138	3,255	3,648	784,388	1,307,786		
540	Heartland	138,023	222,658	12,341	18,567	150,364	241,225	0	0	150,364	241,225		
519	Highland	139,031	205,216	81,907	111,272	220,938	316,488	7,617	18,433	228,555	334,921		
514	Illinois Central	434,777	628,474	208,976	273,723	643,753	902,197	0	0	643,753	902,197		
529	Illinois Eastern												
52904	Frontier	11,413	13,300	50,536	53,855	61,949	67,155	0	0	61,949	67,155		
52901	Lincoln Trail	73,421	90,350	26,209	34,090	99,630	124,440	25,592	28,456	125,222	152,896		
52902	Olney	96,681	140,590	0	0	96,681	140,590	31,431	36,336	128,112	176,926		
52903	Wabash Valley	104,113	131,085	27,689	36,790	131,802	167,875	0	0	131,802	167,875		
52900	Central Office	0	0	4,976	6,698	4,976	6,698	0	0	4,976	6,698		
513	Illinois Valley	176,855	308,106	44,055	64,522	220,910	372,628	0	0	220,910	372,628		
525	Joliet	364,628	591,742	75,646	105,607	440,274	697,349	54,925	62,006	495,199	759,355		
520	Kankakee	194,927	253,776	9,974	14,918	204,901	268,694	34,677	35,930	239,578	304,624		
501	Kaskaskia	182,007	273,067	3,549	3,700	185,556	276,767	9,923	11,894	195,479	288,661		
523	Kishwaukee	138,877	208,644	203,280	261,268	342,157	469,912	12,169	15,050	354,326	484,962		
532	Lake County	322,353	532,615	210,048	318,890	532,401	851,505	30,458	34,692	562,859	886,197		
517	Lake Land	234,421	312,616	48,778	51,951	283,199	364,567	4,980	5,200	288,179	369,767		
536	Lewis & Clark	348,486	574,618	71,029	99,263	419,515	673,881	8,270	9,200	427,785	683,081		
526	Lincoln Land	281,328	411,108	59,517	87,503	340,845	498,611	18,900	17,245	359,745	515,856		
530	Logan	316,731	470,036	36,418	52,092	353,149	522,128	0	0	353,149	522,128		
528	McHenry	157,562	220,583	111,389	175,815	268,951	396,398	0	0	268,951	396,398		
524	Moraine Valley	388,022	545,242	93,702	151,661	481,724	696,903	14,748	20,000	496,472	716,903		
527	Morton	144,074	235,718	0	0	144,074	235,718	0	0	144,074	235,718		
535	Oakton	419,406	596,525	7,960	15,700	427,366	612,225	0	0	427,366	612,225		
505	Parkland	348,861	565,667	0	0	348,861	565,667	32,409	45,463	381,270	611,130		
515	Prairie State	206,648	363,857	52,236	39,483	258,884	403,340	16,315	23,040	275,199	426,380		
521	Rend Lake	227,642	317,474	34,331	39,101	261,973	356,575	0	0	261,973	356,575		
537	Richland	144,869	212,462	26,656	44,607	171,525	257,069	0	0	171,525	257,069		
511	Rock Valley	278,826	462,830	173,448	240,398	452,274	703,228	831	1,385	453,105	704,613		
518	Sandburg	125,447	170,114	99,400	140,626	224,847	310,740	0	0	224,847	310,740		
506	Sauk Valley	181,458	355,624	0	0	181,458	355,624	41,031	51,040	222,489	406,664		
531	Shawnee	83,366	117,632	21,104	31,955	104,470	149,587	3,703	16,805	108,173	166,392		
510	South Suburban	312,972	567,118	36,075	40,989	349,047	608,107	0	0	349,047	608,107		
533	Southeastern	134,712	207,774	22,349	28,585	157,061	236,359	1,425	1,425	158,486	237,784		
522	Southwestern	294,665	452,605	173,672	246,407	468,337	699,012	13,077	0	481,414	699,012		
534	Spoon River	143,033	240,814	0	0	143,033	240,814	0	0	143,033	240,814		
504	Triton	515,529	738,546	78,085	121,282	593,614	859,828	0	0	593,614	859,828		
516	Waubensee	176,976	287,836	177,534	304,692	354,510	592,528	14,281	16,000	368,791	608,528		
539	Wood	143,441	217,978	5,775	6,808	149,216	224,786	0	0	149,216	224,786		
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10,793,877</b>	<b>16,696,721</b>	<b>4,821,624</b>	<b>7,118,864</b>	<b>15,615,501</b>	<b>23,815,585</b>	<b>809,564</b>	<b>1,058,687</b>	<b>16,425,065</b>	<b>24,874,272</b>		

NASF = Net Assignable Square Feet

GSF = Gross Square Feet

SOURCE OF DATA: NASF is taken from the R3 records.

GSF is taken from the B3 records





# DEMOGRAPHICS OF SELECT AMERICAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEMS

Community colleges continue to be seen as the portal to opportunity in the United States, offering high-quality education programs and services that meet the needs of an increasingly diverse national population. Whether students enroll for a few courses or a full degree program, they expect to leave with the knowledge and skills needed for effective participation in the workforce and civic life of this country. For those who aspire to a higher standard of living, community colleges are truly an open door.

The reasons for choosing to attend these community colleges are as diverse as the students themselves: ease of access, low cost, excellent academic programs, a broad array of support services, flexibility of scheduling and links to other levels of education. For more than 6.5 million students taking courses for credit each fall, these institutions have become the colleges of choice.

The aspirations of these students are equally varied. The comprehensive mission of most community colleges makes them attractive to a broad range of people who seek particular programs or opportunities. With a highly diverse student body characterized by differing aspirations, life circumstances, and skill levels, community colleges throughout America are challenged to provide learning experiences and support services that meet the needs of very distinct groups. In order to meet these challenges and be accountable for the outcomes of their programs and services, community college systems throughout the United States are quite varied in their size, structure and program offerings to ensure that their students accomplish their education goals and can demonstrate real learning that can be applied in work and life setting.

Key demographics are provided on the following pages for the top ten American community college systems, based on total annual, unduplicated enrollments of credit students; demographics are also provided on the community college systems bordering Illinois.

<b>TOP TEN AMERICAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEMS</b>		
#	State	Enrollment
#1	California	2,206,413
#2	Texas	895,663
<b>#3</b>	<b>Illinois</b>	<b>712,862</b>
#4	Florida	594,497
#5	New York	447,830
#6	Arizona	368,643
#7	Michigan	342,945
#8	Washington	324,752
#9	Ohio	295,123
#10	North Carolina	292,291

<b>ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEMS BORDERING ILLINOIS (in alphabetic order)</b>		
#	State	Enrollment
#24	Indiana	121,240
#20	Iowa	138,308
#23	Kansas	127,913
#26	Kentucky	118,782
#21	Missouri	137,320

Source: Narrative – National Profile of Community Colleges: Trends and Statistics, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed.

Source: Table Data – State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition

**NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES  
AND 2003-2004 TOTAL CREDIT ENROLLMENT  
Sorted by Annual, Unduplicated Credit Enrollment**

<b>State</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Credit Enrollment</b>
California	111	41	152	2,206,413
Texas	66	6	72	895,663
Illinois	48	11	59	712,862
Florida	28	4	32	594,497
New York	45	15	60	447,830
Arizona	19	3	22	368,643
Michigan	28	6	34	342,945
Washington	33	2	35	324,752
Ohio	31	7	38	295,123
North Carolina	59	2	61	292,291
Virginia	24	2	26	238,458
Georgia	41	6	47	220,771
New Jersey	19	2	21	210,291
Pennsylvania	18	9	27	194,265
Wisconsin	17	3	20	172,046
Maryland	18	1	19	169,596
Minnesota	29	6	35	167,055
Oregon	14	1	15	146,096
Colorado	15	0	15	140,657
Iowa	15	6	21	138,308
Missouri	14	5	19	137,320
Massachusetts	17	9	26	135,627
Kansas	21	4	25	127,913
Indiana	3	2	5	121,240
Alabama	24	1	25	120,468
Kentucky	17	2	19	118,792
South Carolina	18	1	19	114,211
New Mexico	15	3	18	110,023
Tennessee	13	4	17	109,577
Oklahoma	16	1	17	109,338
Mississippi	15	0	15	96,731
Utah	5	1	6	83,415
Nevada	4	1	5	81,555
Arkansas	25	1	26	79,372
Nebraska	7	2	9	73,889
Louisiana	12	1	13	70,782
Connecticut	12	5	17	67,614
Hawaii	7	3	10	38,892
Idaho	4	1	5	37,327
Rhode Island	1	3	4	32,285
Wyoming	7	0	7	27,426
West Virginia	10	1	11	26,947
New Hampshire	7	2	9	25,757
Delaware	3	1	4	24,131
Alaska	5	0	5	23,173
Maine	8	2	10	21,081
Montana	8	7	15	18,746
North Dakota	5	5	10	15,090
Vermont	2	2	4	12,934
South Dakota	4	4	8	10,784
Territories	7	4	11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>10,351,002</b>

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

# California Community College Demographics

## Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 111

## Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 2,206,413

% population served 8.3%

## Student Characteristics

### Gender

Male 44.1%

Female 55.9%

## Attendance Status

Full Time 31.8%

Part Time 68.2%

## Race/Ethnicity

Black 7.8%

Asian/Pacific 15.5%

Hispanic 27.2%

Native American 0.9%

% minority 51.4%

White, non-Hispanic 38.3%

Unknown 10.3%

## Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	4.6%	2.9%
18-21	25.5%	61.8%
22-29	28.3%	21.8%
30-39	18.1%	7.7%
40 & older	23.5%	5.8%

## Tuition and Family Income

### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$721

Public 4-year college \$4,323

Median income, family of 4 \$68,310

### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 1.1%

Public 4-year college 6.3%

## Financial Aid

### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$1,398.56

Community Colleges \$467.93

% to community colleges 33.5%

## Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	20,638	42.4%
Executive/Mgmt	3,399	7.0%
Other Professional	2,928	6.0%
Other Staff	21,749	44.6%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

## Florida Community College Demographics

### Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 28

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 594,497

% population served 4.3%

### Student Characteristics

Gender

Male 38.8%

Female 61.2%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 37.1%

Part Time 62.9%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 17.2%

Asian/Pacific 2.7%

Hispanic 19.3%

Native American 0.4%

% minority 39.6%

White, non-Hispanic 55.7%

Unknown 4.7%

### Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	6.2%	2.4%
18-21	27.4%	58.3%
22-29	31.0%	23.5%
30-39	18.6%	10.0%
40 & older	16.8%	5.8%

17 and younger 6.2% 2.4%

18-21 27.4% 58.3%

22-29 31.0% 23.5%

30-39 18.6% 10.0%

40 & older 16.8% 5.8%

### Tuition and Family Income

#### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$1,745

Public 4-year college \$2,633

Median income, family of 4 \$59,798

#### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 2.9%

Public 4-year college 4.4%

### Financial Aid

#### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$672.18

Community Colleges \$152.71

% to community colleges 22.7%

### Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	5,192	29.4%
Executive/Mgmt	1,060	6.0%
Other Professional	3,460	19.6%
Other Staff	7,957	45.0%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges



# Iowa Community College Demographics

## Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 15

## Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 138,308

% population served 6.0%

## Student Characteristics

Gender

Male 40.6%

Female 59.4%

## Attendance Status

Full Time 48.0%

Part Time 52.0%

## Race/Ethnicity

Black 3.4%

Asian/Pacific 1.3%

Hispanic 2.2%

Native American 0.6%

% minority 7.5%

White, non-Hispanic 75.3%

Unknown 17.2%

## Age

### Part-Time Full-Time

17 and younger 23.0% 1.2%

18-21 21.8% 63.2%

22-29 23.6% 20.9%

30-39 17.1% 9.1%

40 & older 14.5% 5.6%

## Tuition and Family Income

### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$2,876

Public 4-year college \$5,407

Median income, family of 4 \$61,951

### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 4.6%

Public 4-year college 8.7%

## Financial Aid

### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$171.76

Community Colleges \$25.14

% to community colleges 14.6%

## Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	1,892	37.2%
Executive/Mgmt	359	7.1%
Other Professional	1,315	25.8%
Other Staff	1,524	29.9%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

Illinois Community College Board

Table 2

FISCAL YEAR 2006 NET INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT COST BY FUNDING CATEGORIES

	<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>General Study</u>	<u>Average</u>	
503	BLACK HAWK	\$194.04	\$203.58	\$232.10	\$220.69	\$193.84	\$136.85	\$0.00	\$194.91
508	CHICAGO	\$235.42	\$216.73	\$310.33	\$303.49	\$207.89	\$151.46	\$0.00	\$207.81
507	DANVILLE	\$233.14	\$272.61	\$318.29	\$269.07	\$227.28	\$240.33	\$0.00	\$249.65
502	DUPAGE	\$217.48	\$246.38	\$317.36	\$326.82	\$208.80	\$211.50	\$0.00	\$234.52
509	ELGIN	\$260.39	\$272.56	\$365.88	\$397.74	\$250.00	\$227.97	\$0.00	\$279.73
512	HARPER	\$237.53	\$247.74	\$347.93	\$392.93	\$251.03	\$280.51	\$0.00	\$253.37
540	HEARTLAND	\$160.74	\$193.58	\$327.20	\$229.21	\$115.24	\$129.61	\$0.00	\$166.76
519	HIGHLAND	\$224.15	\$271.22	\$243.54	\$261.81	\$159.47	\$167.60	\$0.00	\$223.36
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$188.79	\$228.74	\$292.95	\$314.18	\$178.75	\$173.47	\$198.45	\$211.39
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$109.01	\$148.75	\$112.70	\$163.89	\$128.09	\$62.21	\$0.00	\$120.11
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$170.01	\$190.93	\$219.03	\$246.81	\$166.05	\$220.84	\$0.00	\$185.95
525	JOLIET	\$200.33	\$241.66	\$351.46	\$299.48	\$191.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$226.18
520	KANKAKEE	\$209.18	\$218.70	\$274.36	\$258.09	\$206.38	\$161.94	\$0.00	\$218.53
501	KASKASKIA	\$139.42	\$150.86	\$183.11	\$218.78	\$92.35	\$176.09	\$144.17	\$156.33
523	KISHWAUKEE	\$182.02	\$215.71	\$305.34	\$272.85	\$186.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$204.67
532	LAKE COUNTY	\$225.51	\$240.15	\$280.70	\$358.14	\$225.81	\$207.92	\$0.00	\$236.28
517	LAKE LAND	\$135.94	\$144.54	\$168.47	\$220.32	\$147.14	\$194.51	\$194.57	\$151.27
536	LEWIS & CLARK	\$164.32	\$162.18	\$181.56	\$362.39	\$162.60	\$136.89	\$0.00	\$175.72
526	LINCOLN LAND	\$210.76	\$208.47	\$267.15	\$360.45	\$227.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$229.69
530	LOGAN	\$167.43	\$178.35	\$191.23	\$202.46	\$168.73	\$130.80	\$0.00	\$174.96
528	MC HENRY	\$257.04	\$252.54	\$395.42	\$292.20	\$230.13	\$1,027.86	\$0.00	\$263.93
524	MORAIN VALLEY	\$159.47	\$143.62	\$228.05	\$217.65	\$157.10	\$101.77	\$0.00	\$166.78
527	MORTON	\$192.36	\$190.39	\$310.06	\$302.10	\$187.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$206.65
535	OAKTON	\$251.60	\$257.95	\$397.15	\$301.36	\$230.52	\$190.15	\$0.00	\$261.65
505	PARKLAND	\$197.66	\$211.37	\$238.53	\$314.02	\$192.03	\$232.45	\$0.00	\$210.83
515	PRAIRIE STATE	\$201.85	\$246.46	\$317.47	\$399.03	\$188.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$224.94
521	REND LAKE	\$114.27	\$242.24	\$234.03	\$224.16	\$102.51	\$96.92	\$0.00	\$156.04
537	RICHLAND	\$184.95	\$189.47	\$220.51	\$288.86	\$177.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$202.37
511	ROCK VALLEY	\$174.03	\$184.20	\$280.04	\$266.52	\$165.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$191.32
518	SANDBURG	\$184.09	\$210.64	\$247.85	\$249.73	\$150.52	\$289.87	\$0.00	\$202.88
506	SAUK VALLEY	\$208.20	\$219.95	\$261.18	\$297.52	\$212.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$223.38
531	SHAWNEE	\$207.80	\$225.84	\$304.23	\$244.92	\$227.60	\$197.89	\$0.00	\$220.28
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$261.90	\$246.53	\$331.34	\$334.42	\$254.72	\$207.27	\$347.39	\$270.66
533	SOUTHEASTERN	\$167.45	\$143.77	\$176.52	\$188.44	\$128.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$168.77
522	SOUTHWESTERN	\$172.88	\$186.91	\$193.10	\$248.14	\$168.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$182.40
534	SPOON RIVER	\$226.19	\$231.29	\$365.68	\$276.15	\$210.26	\$170.07	\$0.00	\$241.26
504	TRITON	\$166.38	\$162.88	\$232.66	\$250.86	\$184.59	\$115.22	\$0.00	\$168.37
516	WAUBONSEE	\$215.70	\$215.63	\$215.63	\$215.63	\$215.63	\$215.63	\$0.00	\$215.67
539	WOOD	<u>\$182.98</u>	<u>\$190.04</u>	<u>\$268.59</u>	<u>\$325.62</u>	<u>\$182.66</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$204.97</u>
	STATE AVERAGES	\$200.72	\$209.61	\$252.03	\$279.79	\$198.10	\$158.16	\$206.19	\$208.43

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 2006 Unit Cost Study



Illinois Community College Board

Table 3

FISCAL YEAR 2006 ADJUSTED NET INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT COST

	<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>Totals/ Averages</u>
Unadjusted Unit Cost	\$ 200.47	\$ 209.23	\$ 252.11	\$ 277.84	\$ 197.75	\$ 161.96	\$ 208.43
FY 2006 Expenditures	\$ 732,598,259	\$ 95,714,529	\$ 171,440,478	\$ 127,016,873	\$ 116,759,772	\$ 92,041,763	\$ 1,335,571,674
FY 2006 Unit Cost Credit Hours	3,654,455	457,451	680,018	457,166	590,441	568,285	6,407,816
FY 2006 Adjusted Unit Cost/Credit Hour	\$ 200.47	\$ 209.23	\$ 252.11	\$ 277.84	\$ 197.75	\$ 161.96	\$ 208.43
FY 2006 Actual Credit Hours	3,421,413	433,202	650,333	440,810	546,456	522,113	6,014,327
Adjusted Unit Cost Expenditures	\$ 685,890,644	\$ 90,638,938	\$ 163,955,453	\$ 122,474,511	\$ 108,061,753	\$ 84,561,357	\$ 1,255,582,656
FY 2008 Funded Credit Hours	3,467,469	437,541	668,390	436,790	553,384	550,440	6,114,013
FY 2006 Statewide Average Unit Cost/Credit Hour	\$ 197.81	\$ 207.16	\$ 245.30	\$ 280.40	\$ 195.27	\$ 153.63	\$ 205.36

## Kansas Community College Demographics

### Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 21

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 127,913

% population served 6.2%

### Student Characteristics

Gender

Male 41.9%

Female 58.1%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 40.4%

Part Time 59.6%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 7.5%

Asian/Pacific 2.3%

Hispanic 5.2%

Native American 1.9%

% minority 16.9%

White, non-Hispanic 76.3%

Unknown 6.8%

### Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	17.1%	2.4%
18-21	24.1%	67.6%
22-29	23.4%	18.3%
30-39	14.4%	7.1%
40 & older	21.0%	4.6%

17 and younger 17.1% 2.4%

18-21 24.1% 67.6%

22-29 23.4% 18.3%

30-39 14.4% 7.1%

40 & older 21.0% 4.6%

### Tuition and Family Income

#### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$1,882

Public 4-year college \$4,181

Median income, family of 4 \$59,498

#### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 3.2%

Public 4-year college 7.0%

### Financial Aid

#### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$119.58

Community Colleges \$46.65

% to community colleges 39.0%

### Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	2,704	33.8%
Executive/Mgmt	690	8.6%
Other Professional	1,955	24.4%
Other Staff	2,656	33.2%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

## Kentucky Community College Demographics

### Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 17

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 118,792

% population served 3.7%

### Student Characteristics

#### Gender

Male 44.3%

Female 55.7%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 44.8%

Part Time 55.2%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 7.7%

Asian/Pacific 0.7%

Hispanic 1.1%

Native American 0.3%

% minority 9.8%

White, non-Hispanic 77.5%

Unknown 12.7%

### Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	16.2%	1.0%
18-21	19.5%	52.7%
22-29	25.5%	26.0%
30-39	18.8%	13.0%
40 & older	20.0%	7.3%

### Tuition and Family Income

#### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$2,562

Public 4-year college \$4,502

Median income, family of 4 \$55,001

#### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 4.7%

Public 4-year college 8.2%

### Financial Aid

#### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$198.57

Community Colleges \$71.37

% to community colleges 35.9%

### Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	2,823	44.3%
Executive/Mgmt	366	5.7%
Other Professional	1,251	19.6%
Other Staff	1,928	30.4%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

## Michigan Community College Demographics

### Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 28

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 342,945

% population served 4.5%

### Student Characteristics

Gender

Male 41.1%

Female 58.9%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 35.8%

Part Time 64.2%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 12.9%

Asian/Pacific 1.9%

Hispanic 2.6%

Native American 1.1%

% minority 18.5%

White, non-Hispanic 72.3%

Unknown 9.2%

### Age Part-Time Full-Time

17 and younger 4.1% 2.4%

18-21 27.5% 66.0%

22-29 30.6% 20.1%

30-39 19.4% 7.4%

40 & older 18.4% 4.1%

### Tuition and Family Income

#### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$1,936

Public 4-year college \$6,189

Median income, family of 4 \$68,563

#### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 2.8%

Public 4-year college 9.0%

### Financial Aid

#### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$386.32

Community Colleges \$127.56

% to community colleges 33.0%

### Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	3,071	35.3%
Executive/Mgmt	1,195	13.7%
Other Professional	1,069	12.3%
Other Staff	3,361	38.7%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

## Missouri Community College Demographics

### Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 14

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 137,320

% population served 3.1%

### Student Characteristics

#### Gender

Male 39.8%

Female 60.2%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 46.7%

Part Time 53.3%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 11.6%

Asian/Pacific 1.5%

Hispanic 1.7%

Native American 0.5%

% minority 15.3%

White, non-Hispanic 79.6%

Unknown 5.1%

### Age

#### Part-Time Full-Time

17 and younger 8.4% 1.7%

18-21 24.8% 70.3%

22-29 29.5% 17.0%

30-39 18.2% 7.0%

40 & older 19.1% 4.0%

### Tuition and Family Income

#### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$2,128

Public 4-year college \$5,833

Median income, family of 4 \$62,265

#### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 3.4%

Public 4-year college 9.4%

### Financial Aid

#### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$238.27

Community Colleges \$86.39

% to community colleges 36.3%

### Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	1,542	32.3%
Executive/Mgmt	242	5.1%
Other Professional	959	20.1%
Other Staff	2,037	42.5%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

## New York Community College Demographics

### Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 45

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 447,830

% population served 3.0%

### Student Characteristics

Gender

Male 42.1%

Female 57.9%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 59.9%

Part Time 40.1%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 16.2%

Asian/Pacific 5.1%

Hispanic 12.6%

Native American 0.4%

% minority 34.3%

White, non-Hispanic 57.7%

Unknown 8.0%

### Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	15.0%	1.5%
18-21	18.5%	63.0%
22-29	28.5%	23.8%
30-39	19.0%	7.7%
40 & older	19.0%	4.0%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

### Tuition and Family Income

#### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$3,074

Public 4-year college \$4,922

Median income, family of 4 \$67,564

#### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 4.5%

Public 4-year college 7.3%

### Financial Aid

#### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$952.55

Community Colleges -

% to community colleges -

### Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	8,395	35.7%
Executive/Mgmt	2,519	10.7%
Other Professional	4,165	17.7%
Other Staff	8,437	35.9%

# North Carolina Community College Demographics

**Number of Public Community Colleges**  
Public Colleges 59

**Credit Enrollment**  
Annual Enrollment 292,291  
% population served 4.5%

**Student Characteristics**  
Gender  
Male 36.6%  
Female 63.4%

**Attendance Status**  
Full Time 40.8%  
Part Time 59.2%

**Race/Ethnicity**  
Black 24.8%  
Asian/Pacific 1.5%  
Hispanic 2.4%  
Native American 1.6%  
% minority 30.3%  
White, non-Hispanic 66.0%  
Unknown 3.7%

<b>Age</b>	<b>Part-Time</b>	<b>Full-Time</b>
17 and younger	10.9%	1.4%
18-21	19.7%	46.3%
22-29	26.2%	25.8%
30-39	21.9%	15.4%
40 & older	21.3%	11.1%

**Tuition and Family Income**  
**Average tuition (including fees)**  
Public 2-year college \$1,248  
Public 4-year college \$3,563  
Median income, family of 4 \$55,117  
**Tuition as % of family income**  
Public 2-year college 2.3%  
Public 4-year college 6.5%

**Financial Aid**  
**Pell Grants (in millions)**  
State Total \$355.93  
Community Colleges \$120.58  
% to community colleges 33.9%

**Full-Time Employees**

	Number	%
Faculty	5,714	43.4%
Executive/Mgmt	616	4.7%
Other Professional	2,273	17.3%
Other Staff	4,556	34.6%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

# Ohio Community College Demographics

## Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 31

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 295,123  
 % population served 3.4%

### Student Characteristics

Gender  
 Male 40.4%  
 Female 59.6%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 45.2%  
 Part Time 54.8%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 12.9%  
 Asian/Pacific 1.3%  
 Hispanic 2.0%  
 Native American 0.4%  
 % minority 16.6%  
 White, non-Hispanic 77.9%  
 Unknown 5.5%

### Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	4.7%	1.8%
18-21	19.5%	57.7%
22-29	33.0%	25.2%
30-39	22.4%	9.7%
40 & older	20.4%	5.6%

## Tuition and Family Income

### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$2,999  
 Public 4-year college \$8,041  
 Median income, family of 4 \$62,991

### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 4.8%  
 Public 4-year college 12.8%

## Financial Aid

### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$458.58  
 Community Colleges \$169.88  
 % to community colleges 37.0%

## Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	13,236	26.9%
Executive/Mgmt	4,629	9.4%
Other Professional	13,024	26.4%
Other Staff	18,356	37.3%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
 State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges



# Texas Community College Demographics

## Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 66

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 895,663  
 % population served 5.4%

### Student Characteristics

Gender  
 Male 42.0%  
 Female 58.0%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 36.3%  
 Part Time 63.7%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 12.3%  
 Asian/Pacific 4.0%  
 Hispanic 30.0%  
 Native American 0.5%  
 % minority 46.8%  
 White, non-Hispanic 49.7%  
 Unknown 3.5%

### Age

	Part-Time	Full-Time
17 and younger	10.1%	1.8%
18-21	27.1%	59.1%
22-29	31.5%	25.1%
30-39	17.5%	9.1%
40 & older	13.8%	4.9%

## Tuition and Family Income

### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$1,228  
 Public 4-year college \$4,423  
 Median income, family of 4 \$56,246

### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 2.2%  
 Public 4-year college 7.9%

## Financial Aid

### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$1,007.98  
 Community Colleges \$380.16  
 % to community colleges 37.7%

## Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	10,739	36.7%
Executive/Mgmt	2,298	7.8%
Other Professional	4,221	14.4%
Other Staff	12,037	41.1%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges  
 State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges

# Washington Community College Demographics

## Number of Public Community Colleges

Public Colleges 33

### Credit Enrollment

Annual Enrollment 324,752

% population served 6.8%

### Student Characteristics

Gender

Male 42.9%

Female 57.1%

### Attendance Status

Full Time 46.7%

Part Time 53.3%

### Race/Ethnicity

Black 4.3%

Asian/Pacific 6.8%

Hispanic 5.2%

Native American 1.7%

% minority 18.0%

White, non-Hispanic 66.9%

Unknown 15.1%

### Age

#### Part-Time Full-Time

17 and younger 6.8% 7.9%

18-21 18.9% 44.2%

22-29 24.2% 22.6%

30-39 22.3% 12.7%

40 & older 27.8% 12.6%

## Tuition and Family Income

### Average tuition (including fees)

Public 2-year college \$2,390

Public 4-year college \$4,926

Median income, family of 4 \$70,857

### Tuition as % of family income

Public 2-year college 3.4%

Public 4-year college 7.0%

## Financial Aid

### Pell Grants (in millions)

State Total \$191.48

Community Colleges \$56.20

% to community colleges 29.3%

## Full-Time Employees

	Number	%
Faculty	3,720	35.4%
Executive/Mgmt	1,504	14.3%
Other Professional	1,248	11.9%
Other Staff	4,048	38.4%

Source: American Association of Community Colleges

State-by-State Profile of Community Colleges



## **Illinois Community College Funding**

Illinois community colleges receive funds from state and local taxes, student tuition and fees, state appropriations, as well as state and federal restricted grants. (See Attachment 17 at the end of the Illinois Community College Funding Section) Other revenue sources may include foundation gifts and locally funded debt. Unless funds are restricted to specific purposes, the local Community College Board of Trustees and the Chief Executive Officer of the College approve the budget based on the needs of the local college district. College districts are determined by the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB).

Each community college is required to submit an approved budget to the ICCB by October 15<sup>th</sup> of each fiscal year. The budget must meet the requirements of Section 3-20.1 of the Public Community College Act for community college districts. The budget shall contain:

- Statement of cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year
- Estimate of the cash expected to be received during the fiscal year – all sources
- Estimate of the expenditures contemplated for the fiscal year
- Statement of the estimated cash expected to be on hand at the end of the fiscal year

### **State and Local Tax Revenues**

Local Tax Levy – Local property tax levies are submitted to each county clerk within the college's district once approved by the Board of Trustees. The levy includes taxes for Educational purposes and Operations and Maintenance (O & M) purposes, for liability insurance, risk management, social security and Medicare purposes, for audit costs, for Protection, Health, and Safety (PHS) purposes, and for outstanding debt through bond funds. The Educational and O & M levy has a set limit established by each college district and the PHS levy is a set tax rate. See Attachments 10, 11 and 20 showing the state wide aggregate information.

Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax – Revenue generated from taxes on corporations, partnerships, and utilities is distributed to community colleges in lieu of personal property tax revenues eliminated by the state of Illinois in 1979. The corporate personal property replacement tax revenues distributed to community college districts in 2006 currently are estimated to be \$46.2 million. (See Attachment 12)

## State Appropriation Revenues

### Fiscal Year 2008 ICCB Funding for Illinois Public Community Colleges (See Attachment 25)

<u>Grants to Colleges</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Base Operating Grants	\$197,818,000
Small College Grants	840,000
Equalization Grants	77,383,700
Workforce Development Business & Industry	3,311,300
P-16 Initiative Grants	2,779,000
Retirees Health Insurance Grants	626,000
City College of Chicago Grant	15,000,000
Total Formula Grants to Colleges	<u>\$297,758,600</u>

Base Operating Grants – Base operating grants are unrestricted funds disbursed to community colleges on the basis of credit hours generated two years prior in six reimbursable instructional categories. (See Attachments 13, 14, 15 and 18) Fiscal year 2008 funding is based on fiscal year 2006, Verified Credit Hour report. A portion of the base operating grant (\$2,350,000) was distributed based on the gross square feet of space owned by each college district. The determination of specific grant rates and operations and maintenance allocations is presented in the attached Attachment.

Credit hour reimbursement is based on Midterm Class List Certification submitted each semester to ICCB. Students must be attending each course at midterm to qualify and the student's residency (in-district, out-of-district, out-of-state) must be verified. Out-of-state, correctional center, audit credit courses and adult education credit hours generated from primarily from restricted funds do not qualify for credit hour reimbursement.

Small College Grants – A flat grant of \$60,000 is distributed to districts with 2,500 or less full-time equivalent non-correctional hours. Beginning in fiscal year 2005, districts that are below 2,000 full-time equivalent non-correctional hours, below \$850 million equalized assessed valuation, and qualify for an equalization grant, will receive an additional \$6,000 grant.

These small districts have fewer discretionary dollars and a greater percentage of their budget allocated to fixed costs than do larger districts. (See Attachment #6, Small College Funding).

Equalization Grants – Since 1970, an overarching funding philosophy for Illinois community colleges has been – funding necessary to educate a student should not depend on where he or she happens to reside. A significant amount of each college's resources flow from the local community, and there are vast differences in taxable wealth among local districts. For example, currently, local tax revenue per student varies significantly from a low of \$638 per FTE at one college to a high of \$5,038 at another college.

Because of these differences the State of Illinois has sought to “equalize” revenues to community colleges. Equalization is designed to assure that colleges with limited local tax bases have access to funds to support necessary educational programs. Equalization funding provides a vital level of financial support for many community colleges, and without these funds colleges would not be able to provide high quality programs to local communities. Currently, eight colleges receive more funds in equalization than in base operating grants.

Attachments 21 and 22 detail the calculation of fiscal year 2008 equalization grants. A threshold or foundation of expected local tax revenues per student is the basis for equalization funding. Any community college district below the threshold is eligible for tax base equalization funding. Attachment #2, titled “Equalization funding History and Accumulated Deficit”, explains the method for computing the basic equalization threshold. A new concept introduced in the fiscal year 1998 budget was the establishment of a “minimum” equalization grant. This grant would be distributed to districts that qualify for equalization funding based upon formula calculations, but become ineligible for equalization based solely upon reductions to the statewide threshold that are necessary due to funding levels. This grant was funded at \$40,000/district in the fiscal year 2008 budget.

The local tax base also is adjusted to reflect corporate personal property replacement tax (CPPRT) revenue distributed to community college districts. This adjustment is based on the difference between each district's CPPRT revenues per in-district and chargeback FTE student and a CPPRT equalization threshold (the statewide weighted average CPPRT/FTE). See Attachment 20 which reflects the CPPRT equalization adjustments for 2006.

For fiscal year 2008, the equalization threshold was prorated at .8171 of the calculated total threshold.

In addition, colleges must demonstrate “good effort” in garnering needed resources for academic programming and services. It is recommended that colleges seeking equalization funds meet the following two criteria:

1. The college shall be taxing at 95 percent of the legal maximum operating tax rate for both the Education and the Operations and Maintenance funds which includes the equity tax provision if applicable. Colleges not taxing at 95 percent of the legal maximum operating rate due to not utilizing the equity tax provision must make a public notification of their intent to levy the equity tax provision once every five years.
2. The college shall be charging tuition and universal fees at 85 percent of the state average based on an analysis of data two years prior to allocating the equalization funds.

Workforce Development Business & Industry Grant – The purpose of this grant is to allow colleges to provide additional workforce development activities such as Contract/Customized Job Training, Entrepreneurship Seminars and Workshops, Counseling and Management Assistance, Employment and Training Services, and other activities. The total for fiscal year 2008 is \$3,311,300. (See Attachment 23)

P-16 Initiative Grants - The P-16 Initiative Grant is intended to allow community colleges to address the need to strengthen student preparation within the P-16 education spectrum in two ways:

1. Expand service to high school students desiring to take college-level classes prior to receiving their high school diploma to accelerate their college coursework (formerly known as the Accelerated College Enrollment Grant).
2. Implement and/or expand programs and services that relate to teacher preparation (certification) and professional development (recertification). (See Attachment 24)

Retirees Health Insurance Grants – Only the City Colleges of Chicago participate in this program. All other districts are eligible to participate in the College Insurance Program administered by Central Management Services.

City Colleges of Chicago Grant – This is a special grant given to the City Colleges of Chicago to assist in specific funding needs.

Additional Grants – The ICCB also distributes the Program Improvement Grant and the Career and Technical Education Grant funds.

## **Tuition and Fees**

Each community college district board of trustees will establish its own student tuition and fee rates for in-district residents, instate out-of-district residents, out-of-state residents, and out-of-country residents in accordance with state policies prescribed in 110 ILCS 805/6 of the *Public Community College Act* and ICCB Rule 1501.505. Attached is a list of the current in-district tuition and fees for all Illinois community colleges. (See Attachment 7)

In-district student tuition and fees may not exceed one-third of the per capita cost as defined in the chargeback reimbursement calculation included in the annual college audit report. Attachment 7, titled In-District Tuition and Fee Rates, provides the current tuition and fees reported by Illinois community colleges.

Out-of-district tuition rates shall be at a minimum 1.5 times the highest in-district tuition rate of any of its neighboring contiguous Illinois community college districts.

Out-of-state and out-of-country tuition rates shall at a minimum be 1.67 times its in-district tuition rate.

The tuition and fee charges have been interpreted historically to include the tuition and fee rates which normally are reported to the Illinois Student Assistance commission as eligible for inclusion in the calculation of institutional cost.

## **Funding Issues**

The attached Attachment #3, titled Funding Issues, is a discussion concerning Illinois community college funding and comparison charts.

Sources:

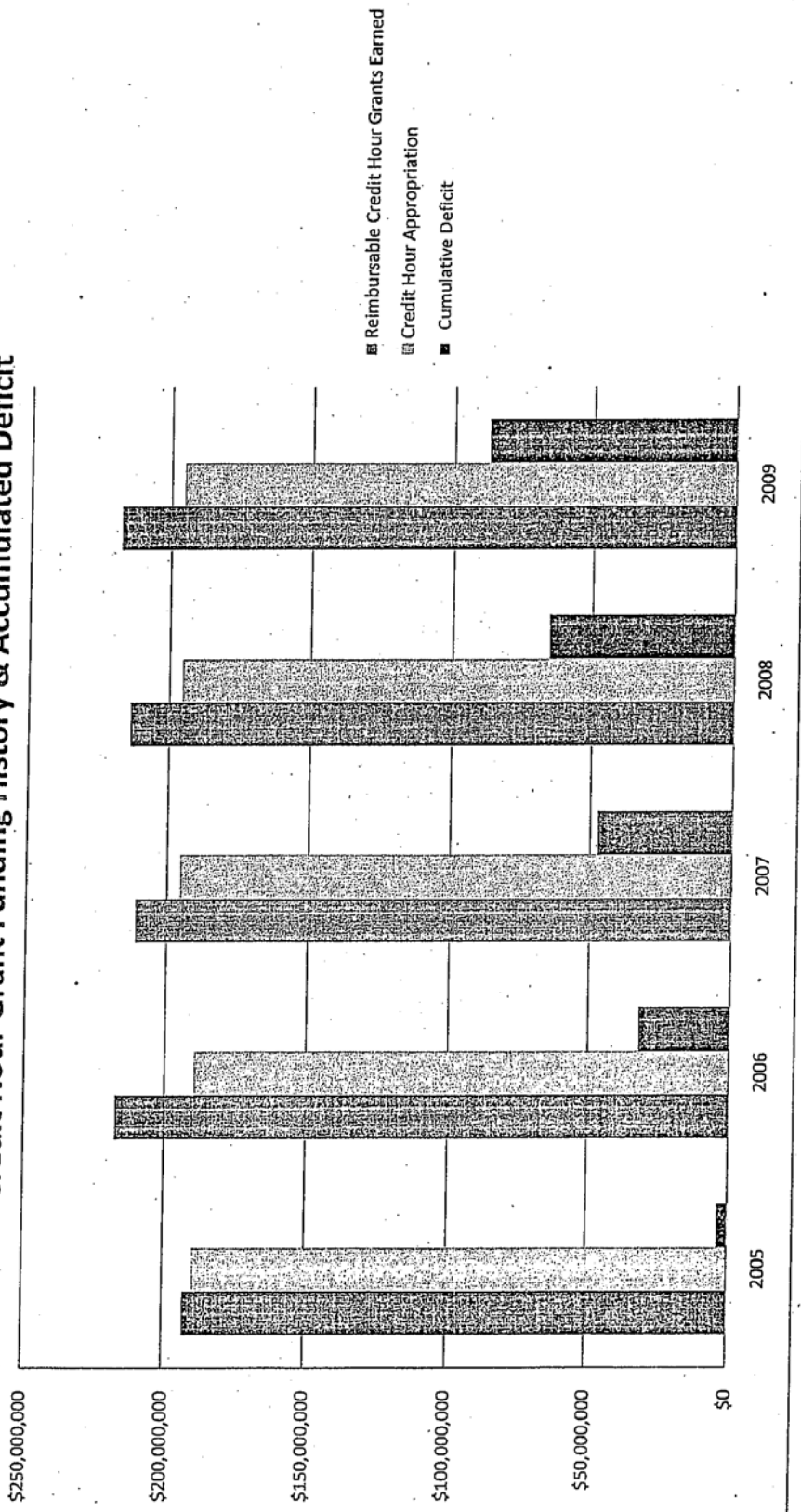
- Operating Budget Appropriation and Supporting Technical Data for the Illinois Public community College System – Fiscal Year 2008
- Administrative Rules of the Illinois Community College Board
- Fiscal Management Manual for the Illinois Community College Board
- Fiscal Year 2008 Illinois Community College Budget



## SUMMARY OF TABLES FOR ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUNDING SECTION

1. Credit Hour Grant Funding History & Accumulated Deficit
2. Equalization Funding History & Accumulated Deficit
3. Funding Issues
4. ICCB Direct Grants vs. Student Tuition/Fees
5. PIG & CTE Allocations
6. Small College Funding
7. In-District Tuition and Fee Rates
8. Table 2 – Net Instructional Unit Cost by Funding Categories
9. Table 3 – Adjusted Net Instructional Unit Cost
10. Table 9 – Actual Equalized Assessed Valuation and Yearly percent Change
11. Table 10 – EAVS, Operating Tax Rates and Tax Extensions
12. Table 11 – Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax (CPPRT) Revenues
13. Table 15A – Credit Hours Used in Calculating Credit Hour Allocation for Base Operating Grants
14. Table 15B – Unrestricted Credit Hours
15. Table 15C – Three-Year Average Unrestricted Credit Hours
16. Table 16 – Restricted Credit Hours
17. Table 17 – Sources of Revenue
18. Table 18 – Calculation for Credit Hour Allocation Rates by Category
19. Table 18F – Calculation of operation & Maintenance Allocation for Base Operating Grants
20. Table 20B – Calculation of EAV/FTE for Equalization
21. Table 20C – Net Operating Corporate personal Property Replacement Tax (CCPRT) Revenue per In-District and Chargeback FTE
22. Table 20D – Equalization Funding
23. Table 21 – Workforce Development Business and Industry Grant
24. Table 22 – P-16 Initiative Grants
25. Table 23- Operating Grants to Colleges

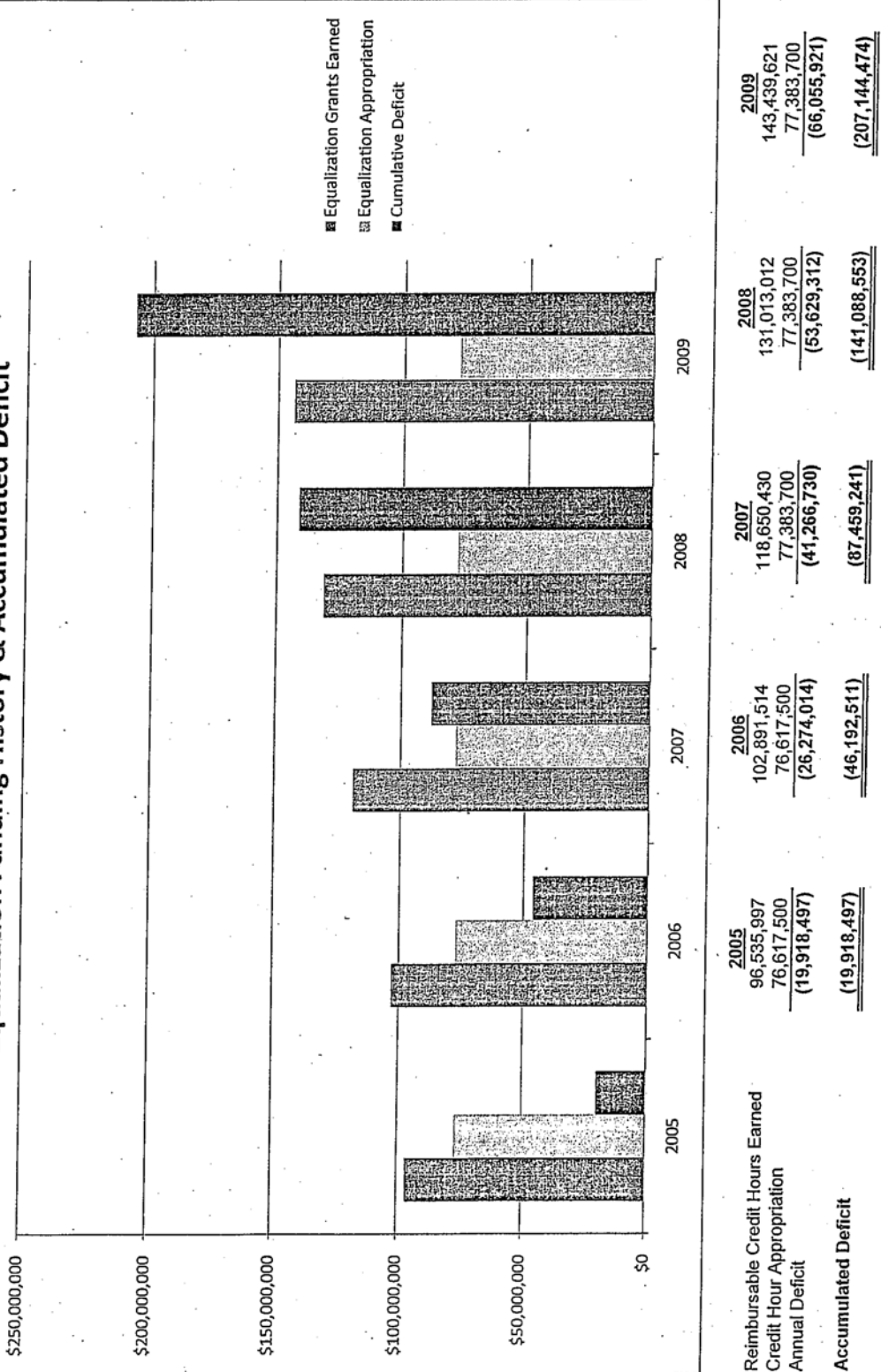
# Credit Hour Grant Funding History & Accumulated Deficit



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Reimbursable Credit Hours Earned	193,152,185	217,506,712	210,929,600	213,609,332	217,528,075
Credit Hour Appropriation	189,487,100	189,487,100	195,468,000	195,468,000	195,468,000
Annual Deficit	<u>(3,665,085)</u>	<u>(28,019,612)</u>	<u>(15,461,600)</u>	<u>(18,141,332)</u>	<u>(22,060,075)</u>
Accumulated Deficit	<u>(3,665,085)</u>	<u>(31,684,697)</u>	<u>(47,146,297)</u>	<u>(65,287,629)</u>	<u>(87,347,704)</u>

Presented by Terry Bruce, CEO  
 Prepared by Roger Browning, CFO  
 Illinois Eastern Community Colleges  
 February 28, 2008

### Equalization Funding History & Accumulated Deficit



Reimbursable Credit Hours Earned  
 Credit Hour Appropriation  
 Annual Deficit  
 Accumulated Deficit

Presented by Terry Bruce, CEO  
 Prepared by Roger Browning, CFO  
 Illinois Eastern Community Colleges  
 February 28, 2008

**Illinois Community College Board  
Funding Issues**

<u>Grant</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2001</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2008</u>
Credit Hour Grant	\$ 180,620,728	\$ 195,408,000
Square Footage Grant	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,350,000
Small College Grant	\$ 900,000	\$ 840,000
Equalization Grant	\$ 73,657,001	\$ 77,383,700
Current Workforce Trg.	\$ 4,999,984	
Workforce Development Grant	\$ 13,849,997	\$ 3,311,300
Special Populations Grant	\$ 13,000,002	
Accelerated College Enrollment	\$ 999,999	
Illinois Comm. College Online Grant	\$ 550,017	
Advanced Technology Grant	\$ 13,599,996	
Deferred Maintenance Grant	\$ 3,249,996	
Student Success Grant	\$ -	
P-16 Initiative Grant	\$ -	\$ 2,779,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 307,627,720</b>	<b>\$ 282,072,000</b>
Retirees Health Ins. Grant (Chicago)	\$ 735,000	\$ 626,600
Additional Grant (Chicago)	\$ -	\$ 15,000,000
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>\$ 308,362,720</b>	<b>\$ 297,698,600</b>

**Notes:**

1. For the seven year period (01-08) total funds for the community colleges operations (excluding special funds for Chicago) decreased \$25.5 M (\$307.6 M to \$282.1 M).
2. The major program losses in funding are:
  - a. Workforce Training less \$ 5.0 M
  - b. Workforce Development less 10.5 M
  - c. Special Populations less 13.9 M
  - d. Accelerated College Enrollment less 1.0 M
  - e. Online Grants less .6 M
  - f. Advanced Technology less 13.6 M
  - g. Deferred Maintenance less 3.3 M
  - Total less \$47.0 M**

3. Another analysis is to compare 2008 level with the 2002 level. Including the ICCB office operations, the comparison is:

FY 2002 state funding level	\$347.0 M
FY 2008 state funding level	<u>300.6 M</u>
Total decrease in funding	\$ 46.4 M

4. The current issue for FY 2008: The Governor has requested the authority from the Legislator to sweep the Special Funds balances and credit these balances to the State Operations. These special funds represent restricted programs such as Road Funds, Cancer Research Fund, Fishing and Wildlife Funds, etc. There are 625 special funds in total. The Senate has passed a bill that provides the Governor with this authority, but the House has not to date.

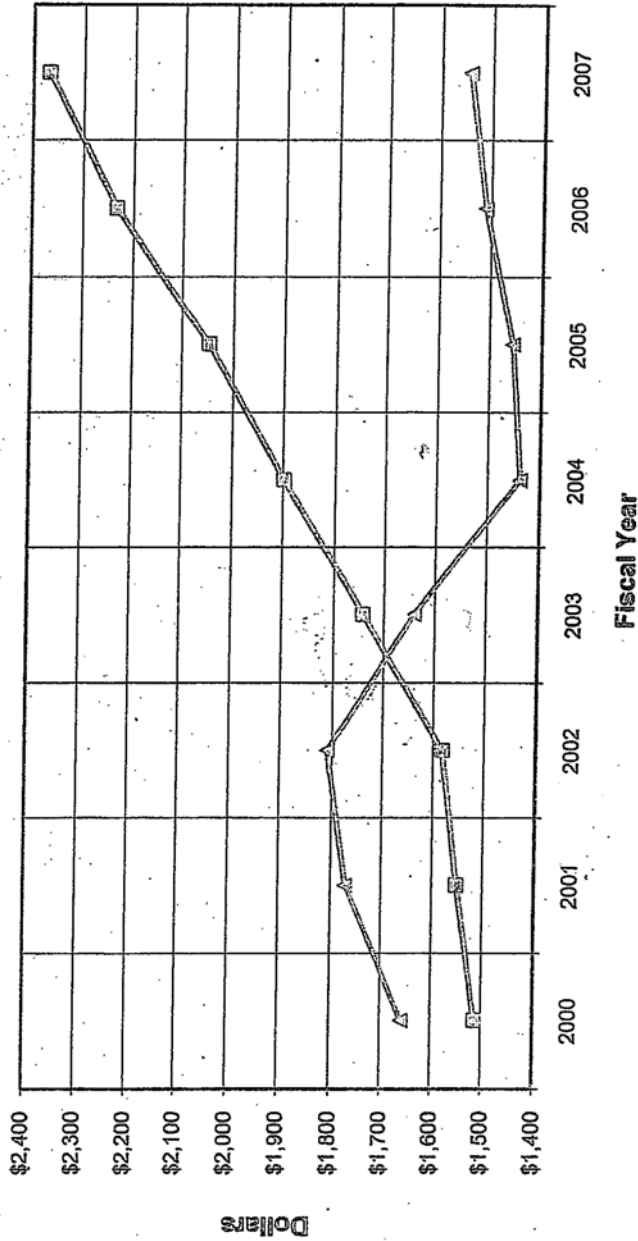
- a. Apparently, the expenditures for these special funds have been slowed down which has created large fund balances. The intent of transferring these fund balances is to eliminate or reduce the possibility of raising the State Income Tax Rate.
- b. If the fund sweeping authority is not granted to the Governor, Higher Education may see the last payment of this year's appropriation eliminated. This will result in a loss of 8.3% of the current appropriation, or \$25 million reduction.
- c. ICCTA reported that the Governor's Office would not guarantee the community colleges would not still be cut this year even with the fund sweeping approval. This is a concern of the community colleges.

5. Request for FY 2008-09:

- a. ICCTA has requested on behalf of the community colleges \$88 M in new money over the next three years; which, would result in full funding. The request is as follows:

Fiscal 08 Total System Appropriations	\$ 300.6 M	
Fiscal 09 Total System Request	29.3 M	\$ 329.9 M
Fiscal 10 Total System Request	29.3 M	\$ 359.2 M
Fiscal 11 Total System Request	29.3 M	\$ 388.5 M

**Illinois Community College System  
Total ICCB Direct Grants vs. Student Tuition/Fees**



Jackie L. Davis, Ed.D.  
President  
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges:  
Olney Central College

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ICCB Approp	298,602,900	316,993,600	331,103,500	317,383,800	291,345,400	295,486,740	298,262,200	303,897,800
Avg CC Tuition	47.31	48.48	49.44	54.49	59.32	63.98	69.79	74.04
Fall Final FTE	180,084	178,908	183,023	193,485	202,699	203,091	197,367	196,868

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ICCB Direct Grants Per Fall FTE	\$1,551.36	\$1,771.82	\$1,809.08	\$1,640.35	\$1,437.33	\$1,454.95	\$1,511.21	\$1,543.66
Tuition/Fees per Fall FTE	\$1,513.92	\$1,658.13	\$1,582.08	\$1,743.68	\$1,896.24	\$2,047.36	\$2,233.28	\$2,369.28

Illinois Community College Board

FY 2008 PIG & CTE Allocations  
General Assembly Action -- HB 3866

	<u>PIG</u>	<u>CTE</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
BLACK HAWK	\$ 22,828	\$ 167,057	\$ 189,885
CHICAGO	\$ 120,244	\$ 879,941	\$ 1,000,185
DANVILLE	\$ 11,806	\$ 86,395	\$ 98,201
DUPAGE	\$ 82,294	\$ 602,226	\$ 684,520
ELGIN	\$ 30,957	\$ 226,542	\$ 257,499
HARPER	\$ 34,913	\$ 255,489	\$ 290,402
HEARTLAND	\$ 8,407	\$ 61,518	\$ 69,925
HIGHLAND	\$ 9,503	\$ 69,541	\$ 79,044
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$ 33,521	\$ 245,303	\$ 278,824
ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$ 58,460	\$ 427,809	\$ 486,269
ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$ 16,039	\$ 117,369	\$ 133,408
JOLIET	\$ 40,942	\$ 299,612	\$ 340,554
KANKAKEE	\$ 16,226	\$ 118,740	\$ 134,966
KASKASKIA	\$ 26,774	\$ 195,928	\$ 222,702
KISHWAUKEE	\$ 13,252	\$ 96,978	\$ 110,230
LAKE COUNTY	\$ 33,025	\$ 241,676	\$ 274,701
LAKE LAND	\$ 32,724	\$ 239,475	\$ 272,199
LEWIS & CLARK	\$ 21,558	\$ 157,764	\$ 179,322
LINCOLN LAND	\$ 22,484	\$ 164,534	\$ 187,018
LOGAN	\$ 35,616	\$ 260,639	\$ 296,255
MC HENRY	\$ 11,761	\$ 86,069	\$ 97,830
MORAIN VALLEY	\$ 45,761	\$ 334,878	\$ 380,639
MORTON	\$ 9,805	\$ 71,754	\$ 81,559
OAKTON	\$ 34,159	\$ 249,974	\$ 284,133
PARKLAND	\$ 33,177	\$ 242,790	\$ 275,967
PRAIRIE STATE	\$ 14,613	\$ 106,934	\$ 121,547
REND LAKE	\$ 18,475	\$ 135,197	\$ 153,672
RICHLAND	\$ 11,998	\$ 87,799	\$ 99,797
ROCK VALLEY	\$ 27,352	\$ 200,159	\$ 227,511
SANDBURG	\$ 16,332	\$ 119,517	\$ 135,849
SAUK VALLEY	\$ 9,780	\$ 71,571	\$ 81,351
SHAWNEE	\$ 10,687	\$ 78,210	\$ 88,897
SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$ 29,313	\$ 214,514	\$ 243,827
SOUTHEASTERN	\$ 15,282	\$ 111,831	\$ 127,113
SOUTHWESTERN	\$ 58,127	\$ 425,369	\$ 483,496
SPOON RIVER	\$ 6,673	\$ 48,831	\$ 55,504
TRITON	\$ 41,429	\$ 303,173	\$ 344,602
WAUBONSEE	\$ 22,297	\$ 163,168	\$ 185,465
WOOD	\$ 9,751	\$ 71,354	\$ 81,105
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 1,098,345</b>	<b>\$ 8,037,628</b>	<b>\$ 9,135,973</b>

Hours are the greater of the FY 2006 or the three-year average of 2006, 2005, & 2004.  
Hours are from the Business, Technical, and Health funding categories (less correctional hours).

FISCAL YEAR 2008 SMALL COLLEGE FUNDING

Districts Under 2,500 FTE*	FTE	Small College Grant	Districts Under 2,000 FTE	Districts Under \$850 million EAV**	District Receive Equalization Grant	Additional Small College Grant
Danville	1,688	\$60,000	X	X	X	\$60,000
Highland	1,751	\$60,000	X		X	
Illinois Valley	2,492	(1)				
Rend Lake	2,466	\$60,000		X	X	
Richland	1,824	\$60,000	X		X	
Sandburg	2,247	\$60,000			X	
Sauk Valley	1,659	\$60,000	X		X	
Shawnee	1,683	\$60,000	X	X	X	\$60,000
Southeastern	1,585	\$60,000	X	X	X	\$60,000
Spoon River	1,320	\$60,000	X	X	X	\$60,000
John Wood	1,633	\$60,000	X		X	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$600,000</b>				<b>\$240,000</b>

\*non-correctional full-time equivalent

\*\*equalized assessed valuation

(1) In a later supplemental, \$60,000 will be transferred to Illinois Valley for a Small College Grant



IN-DISTRICT TUITION AND FEE RATES (per credit hour)

	In-District			State Rank
	Fall FY2008 (calendar 2007)			
	Tuition	Fee*	Total	
SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$ 90.00	\$ 13.75	\$ 103.75	1
DUPAGE	\$ 82.25	\$ 20.75	\$ 103.00	2
HARPER	\$ 85.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 99.00	3
WOOD	\$ 88.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 96.00	4
SANDBURG	\$ 77.50	\$ 17.00	\$ 94.50	5
ELGIN	\$ 91.00	\$ -	\$ 91.00	6
LAKE COUNTY	\$ 76.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 90.00	7
PRAIRIE STATE	\$ 78.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 87.00	8
OAKTON	\$ 82.00	\$ 2.60	\$ 84.60	9
LINCOLN LAND	\$ 72.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 82.00	10
MC HENRY	\$ 73.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 82.00	11
PARKLAND	\$ 79.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 82.00	12
SAUK VALLEY	\$ 79.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 82.00	13
BLACK HAWK	\$ 74.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 81.00	14
CHICAGO	\$ 72.00	\$ 8.33	\$ 80.33	15
LEWIS & CLARK	\$ 71.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00	16
MORTON	\$ 64.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 80.00	17
SPOON RIVER	\$ 68.50	\$ 10.50	\$ 79.00	18
DANVILLE	\$ 68.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 78.00	19
HIGHLAND	\$ 72.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 78.00	20
HEARTLAND	\$ 72.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 77.00	21
JOLIET	\$ 62.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 76.00	22
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$ 75.00	\$ -	\$ 75.00	23
KISHWAUKEE	\$ 68.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 75.00	24
WAUBONSEE	\$ 72.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 75.00	25
LAKE LAND	\$ 58.50	\$ 13.80	\$ 72.30	26
MORAIN VALLEY	\$ 67.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 72.00	27
SOUTHEASTERN	\$ 68.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 70.00	28
KANKAKEE	\$ 63.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 69.00	29
REND LAKE	\$ 69.00	\$ -	\$ 69.00	30
RICHLAND	\$ 64.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 69.00	31
ROCK VALLEY	\$ 61.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 69.00	32
KASKASKIA	\$ 61.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 68.00	33
SOUTHWESTERN	\$ 68.00	\$ -	\$ 68.00	34
LOGAN	\$ 67.00	\$ -	\$ 67.00	35
TRITON	\$ 56.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 66.00	36
ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$ 58.50	\$ 7.25	\$ 65.75	37
ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$ 57.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 60.00	38
SHAWNEE	\$ 54.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 60.00	39
State Average	\$ 70.87	\$ 7.49	\$ 78.36	
Kaskaskia			\$ 68.00	
85% of State Average			\$ 66.61	
			<u>\$ 10.36</u>	

\*Standard fees paid by all students



Illinois Community College Board

Table 10

2005 EAVS, OPERATING TAX RATES, AND TAX EXTENSIONS

		2005 <u>EAV</u>	Operating <u>Rate (cents)</u>	Budgeted <u>Tax Revenue</u>
503	BLACK HAWK	\$2,951,380,890	25.15	\$7,422,723
508	CHICAGO	\$59,274,592,340	17.60	* \$104,323,283
507	DANVILLE	\$836,339,729	44.79	\$3,745,966
502	DUPAGE	\$38,691,586,701	16.23	* \$62,796,445
509	ELGIN	\$11,117,640,343	28.07	* \$31,207,216
512	HARPER	\$20,154,588,870	20.18	* \$40,671,960
540	HEARTLAND	\$3,406,317,505	25.15	\$8,566,889
519	HIGHLAND	\$1,489,291,126	34.92	\$5,200,605
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$5,357,914,425	25.00	\$13,394,786
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$1,077,939,382	25.00	\$2,694,848
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$2,402,841,121	25.15	\$6,043,145
525	JOLIET	\$15,299,377,998	18.83	* \$28,808,729
520	KANKAKEE	\$1,839,108,549	23.70	\$4,358,687
501	KASKASKIA	\$1,110,917,266	25.15	\$2,793,957
523	KISHWAUKEE	\$1,774,389,985	32.39	\$5,747,249
532	LAKE COUNTY	\$23,911,029,337	18.60	* \$44,474,515
517	LAKE LAND	\$1,959,651,402	25.15	\$4,928,523
536	LEWIS & CLARK	\$2,900,417,918	25.15	\$7,294,551
526	LINCOLN LAND	\$4,598,621,742	34.00	\$15,635,314
530	LOGAN	\$1,372,156,890	35.00	\$4,802,549
528	MC HENRY	\$7,614,436,883	26.74	* \$20,361,004
524	MORAIN VALLEY	\$10,478,199,596	17.92	* \$18,776,934
527	MORTON	\$1,997,335,543	32.47	* \$6,485,349
535	OAKTON	\$21,252,314,300	15.07	* \$32,027,238
505	PARKLAND	\$3,772,691,334	35.86	\$13,528,871
515	PRAIRIE STATE	\$3,561,450,036	20.52	* \$7,308,095
521	REND LAKE	\$638,872,081	24.97	\$1,595,264
537	RICHLAND	\$1,801,237,403	31.51	\$5,675,699
511	ROCK VALLEY	\$5,621,212,221	27.00	\$15,177,273
518	SANDBURG	\$1,203,479,281	25.15	\$3,026,750
506	SAUK VALLEY	\$1,294,766,660	27.50	\$3,560,608
531	SHAWNEE	\$471,618,434	29.18	\$1,376,135
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$3,884,632,399	22.65	* \$8,798,692
533	SOUTHEASTERN	\$371,723,317	38.00	\$1,412,549
522	SOUTHWESTERN	\$5,375,248,995	25.15	\$13,518,751
534	SPOON RIVER	\$639,167,978	24.72	\$1,580,023
504	TRITON	\$9,062,323,315	20.03	* \$18,151,834
516	WAUBONSEE	\$7,898,851,737	33.52	* \$26,476,951
539	WOOD	<u>\$1,016,224,464</u>	<u>25.04</u>	<u>\$2,544,423</u>
TOTALS/WTD. AVERAGE		\$289,481,889,496	20.94	\$606,294,383

\*Community college districts affected by the Property Tax Extension Limitation Act.  
SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Budget and Tax Revenue Survey (2006)

Illinois Community College Board

Table 11

2006 CORPORATE PERSONAL PROPERTY  
REPLACEMENT TAX (CPPRT) REVENUES

	2006 Total <u>CPPRT</u>
503 BLACK HAWK	\$1,291,887
508 CHICAGO	\$12,852,627
507 DANVILLE	\$543,605
502 DUPAGE	\$1,464,917
509 ELGIN	\$531,990
512 HARPER	\$904,758
540 HEARTLAND	\$757,389
519 HIGHLAND	\$379,643
514 ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$2,776,844
529 ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$634,327
513 ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$1,135,422
525 JOLIET	\$1,857,139
520 KANKAKEE	\$463,814
501 KASKASKIA	\$468,840
523 KISHWAUKEE	\$247,754
532 LAKE COUNTY	\$1,117,369
517 LAKE LAND	\$411,633
536 LEWIS & CLARK	\$936,297
526 LINCOLN LAND	\$1,037,950
530 LOGAN	\$593,657
528 MC HENRY	\$307,186
524 MORAIN VALLEY	\$1,186,736
527 MORTON	\$1,182,118
535 OAKTON	\$968,375
505 PARKLAND	\$2,080,048
515 PRAIRIE STATE	\$455,348
521 REND LAKE	\$405,545
537 RICHLAND	\$408,236
511 ROCK VALLEY	\$1,456,142
518 SANDBURG	\$256,486
506 SAUK VALLEY	\$438,389
531 SHAWNEE	\$465,593
510 SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$529,877
533 SOUTHEASTERN	\$211,503
522 SOUTHWESTERN	\$1,312,955
534 SPOON RIVER	\$865,612
504 TRITON	\$1,894,369
516 WAUBONSEE	\$872,179
<u>539 WOOD</u>	<u>\$474,432</u>
TOTAL	\$46,178,988

SOURCE OF DATA: Department of Revenue

Illinois Community College Board

Table 15A

CREDIT HOURS\* USED IN CALCULATING FISCAL YEAR 2008 CREDIT HOUR ALLOCATION  
FOR BASE OPERATING GRANTS

		<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>Total</u>
503	BLACK HAWK	75,627	6,216	13,008	10,481	10,715	11,667	127,714
508	CHICAGO	375,023	46,835	64,232	51,906	111,088	400,068	1,049,152
507	DANVILLE	25,831	4,733	4,782	5,925	4,377	570	46,218
502	DUPAGE	295,736	37,026	48,588	25,889	35,775	11,941	454,955
509	ELGIN	97,121	13,454	19,287	9,142	11,389	11,385	161,778
512	HARPER	181,746	21,418	14,176	11,725	30,826	7,239	267,130
540	HEARTLAND	59,806	3,092	5,059	3,082	9,128	823	80,990
519	HIGHLAND	29,142	3,350	4,865	4,295	6,355	730	48,737
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	147,025	13,058	26,957	12,646	10,481	2,618	212,785
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	74,587	11,974	49,786	21,647	4,933	1,323	164,249
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	48,944	4,864	13,895	6,350	6,217	946	81,216
525	JOLIET	139,170	16,456	24,245	14,791	23,303	0	217,963
520	KANKAKEE	31,758	4,041	6,144	11,402	8,121	14,313	75,779
501	KASKASKIA	52,004	10,525	15,086	13,739	4,926	674	96,954
523	KISHWAUKEE	47,243	4,174	7,377	6,292	8,105	224	73,414
532	LAKE COUNTY	140,008	12,031	19,371	11,905	20,968	15,704	219,986
517	LAKE LAND	81,708	18,049	39,733	11,281	7,967	102	158,839
536	LEWIS & CLARK	66,671	11,399	11,483	6,204	9,889	1,555	107,201
526	LINCOLN LAND	86,557	5,952	14,060	9,719	12,839	0	129,125
530	LOGAN	79,183	14,628	20,163	13,377	6,456	2,408	136,213
528	MC HENRY	74,073	7,892	5,130	2,919	8,858	1,364	100,236
524	MORAIN VALLEY	186,693	21,879	21,213	18,931	30,136	1,017	279,868
527	MORTON	39,739	4,844	3,123	5,090	6,777	529	60,102
535	OAKTON	114,508	13,915	10,582	21,710	16,598	8,264	185,576
505	PARKLAND	113,331	8,462	24,920	11,317	16,483	594	175,107
515	PRAIRIE STATE	49,316	4,347	6,872	6,896	13,220	168	80,818
521	REND LAKE	44,126	6,025	16,128	8,112	4,041	653	79,085
537	RICHLAND	33,552	4,169	14,938	5,634	4,472	0	62,764
511	ROCK VALLEY	99,530	7,637	19,817	8,814	16,950	0	152,748
518	SANDBURG	37,239	6,696	6,991	8,177	4,487	1,327	64,917
506	SAUK VALLEY	29,676	3,809	4,656	4,618	4,201	0	46,960
531	SHAWNEE	25,987	5,485	2,357	6,644	2,991	4,812	48,275
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	66,544	16,657	9,023	14,050	19,374	895	126,543
533	SOUTHEASTERN	26,241	6,121	15,985	7,114	1,552	0	57,013
522	SOUTHWESTERN	131,608	23,363	39,136	16,091	22,920	0	233,118
534	SPOON RIVER	26,075	1,835	3,958	2,832	2,365	227	37,292
504	TRITON	120,909	15,804	25,772	13,783	15,072	32,388	223,728
516	WAUBONSEE	82,723	11,560	9,996	8,664	15,197	13,915	142,055
539	WOOD	30,712	3,771	5,499	3,601	3,832	0	47,415
	TOTALS	3,467,469	437,541	668,390	436,790	553,384	550,440	6,114,013

\*The funded hours are the greater of the FY2006 actual hours or the calculated three-year average.

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Financial Records

Illinois Community College Board

Table 15B

FISCAL YEAR 2006 UNRESTRICTED CREDIT HOURS

	<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>Total</u>
503 BLACK HAWK	74,558	6,137	12,711	10,541	10,305	12,749	127,000
508 CHICAGO	364,953	46,687	63,513	50,544	105,785	388,998	1,020,480
507 DANVILLE	24,881	4,704	4,469	6,407	4,053	464	44,977
502 DUPAGE	267,290	34,014	40,151	26,132	38,645	8,736	414,968
509 ELGIN	93,874	12,325	18,438	10,467	11,604	10,437	157,143
512 HARPER	181,746	21,418	14,176	11,725	30,826	7,239	267,130
540 HEARTLAND	60,854	3,032	4,056	3,317	8,755	961	80,975
519 HIGHLAND	28,222	3,333	5,284	4,263	5,881	663	47,646
514 ILLINOIS CENTRAL	147,025	13,058	26,957	12,646	10,481	2,618	212,785
529 ILLINOIS EASTERN	74,587	11,974	49,786	21,647	4,933	1,323	164,249
513 ILLINOIS VALLEY	48,944	4,864	13,895	6,350	6,217	946	81,216
525 JOLIET	139,170	16,456	24,245	14,791	23,303	0	217,963
520 KANKAKEE	31,979	4,474	5,891	11,601	8,339	6,995	69,278
501 KASKASKIA	51,285	10,243	15,357	13,853	4,552	358	95,648
523 KISHWAUKEE	47,243	4,174	7,377	6,292	8,105	224	73,414
532 LAKE COUNTY	140,008	12,031	19,371	11,905	20,968	15,704	219,986
517 LAKE LAND	81,708	18,049	39,733	11,281	7,967	102	158,839
536 LEWIS & CLARK	66,671	11,399	11,483	6,204	9,889	1,555	107,201
526 LINCOLN LAND	86,557	5,952	14,060	9,719	12,839	0	129,125
530 LOGAN	79,183	14,628	20,163	13,377	6,456	2,408	136,213
528 MC HENRY	75,205	7,964	4,403	2,801	8,878	234	99,485
524 MORAIN VALLEY	186,693	21,879	21,213	18,931	30,136	1,017	279,868
527 MORTON	39,739	4,844	3,123	5,090	6,777	529	60,102
535 OAKTON	114,508	13,915	10,582	21,710	16,598	8,264	185,576
505 PARKLAND	113,331	8,462	24,920	11,317	16,483	594	175,107
515 PRAIRIE STATE	49,316	4,347	6,872	6,896	13,220	168	80,818
521 REND LAKE	43,999	5,367	15,025	8,948	3,974	1,110	78,422
537 RICHLAND	33,552	4,169	14,938	5,634	4,472	0	62,764
511 ROCK VALLEY	97,915	7,500	17,448	9,390	15,858	0	148,110
518 SANDBURG	35,908	6,726	7,606	8,792	4,071	870	63,972
506 SAUK VALLEY	29,676	3,809	4,656	4,618	4,201	0	46,960
531 SHAWNEE	25,987	5,485	2,357	6,644	2,991	4,812	48,275
510 SOUTH SUBURBAN	65,743	16,810	7,602	13,511	18,132	774	122,572
522 SOUTHWESTERN	25,120	6,065	15,211	7,783	1,827	0	56,006
533 SOUTHEASTERN	131,608	23,363	39,136	16,091	22,920	0	233,118
534 SPOON RIVER	26,107	1,905	3,297	2,886	2,572	327	37,094
504 TRITON	122,839	16,317	25,340	14,449	14,415	27,023	220,382
516 WAUBONSEE	82,723	11,560	9,996	8,664	15,197	13,915	142,055
539 WOOD	30,712	3,771	5,499	3,601	3,832	0	47,415
TOTALS	3,421,413	433,202	650,333	440,810	546,456	522,113	6,014,327

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Financial Records

Illinois Community College Board

Table 15C

THREE-YEAR AVERAGE UNRESTRICTED CREDIT HOURS

	<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>Total</u>
503 BLACK HAWK	75,627	6,216	13,008	10,481	10,715	11,667	127,714
508 CHICAGO	375,023	46,835	64,232	51,906	111,088	400,068	1,049,152
507 DANVILLE	25,831	4,733	4,782	5,925	4,377	570	46,218
502 DUPAGE	295,736	37,026	48,588	25,889	35,775	11,941	454,955
509 ELGIN	97,121	13,454	19,287	9,142	11,389	11,385	161,778
512 HARPER	176,687	21,120	15,146	9,979	31,175	7,315	261,422
540 HEARTLAND	59,806	3,092	5,059	3,082	9,128	823	80,990
519 HIGHLAND	29,142	3,350	4,865	4,295	6,355	730	48,737
514 ILLINOIS CENTRAL	146,114	13,843	27,653	11,739	10,076	2,539	211,964
529 ILLINOIS EASTERN	74,625	11,052	45,710	20,263	4,761	1,434	157,845
513 ILLINOIS VALLEY	49,220	4,909	12,829	6,325	5,464	860	79,607
525 JOLIET	136,110	14,662	25,239	14,289	24,792	103	215,195
520 KANKAKEE	31,758	4,041	6,144	11,402	8,121	14,313	75,779
501 KASKASKIA	52,004	10,525	15,086	13,739	4,926	674	96,954
523 KISHWAUKEE	45,775	4,140	7,541	6,188	8,032	412	72,088
532 LAKE COUNTY	138,789	10,896	21,388	12,158	20,049	13,609	216,889
517 LAKE LAND	83,155	18,001	39,351	10,453	7,610	177	158,747
536 LEWIS & CLARK	65,346	10,401	11,065	6,023	10,141	1,214	104,190
526 LINCOLN LAND	86,493	6,249	14,061	9,009	12,919	3	128,734
530 LOGAN	76,926	14,367	20,106	12,677	6,593	2,298	132,967
528 MC HENRY	74,073	7,892	5,130	2,919	8,858	1,364	100,236
524 MORAIN VALLEY	187,052	21,379	20,188	18,037	30,115	968	277,739
527 MORTON	38,214	4,589	3,677	5,024	6,493	802	58,799
535 OAKTON	114,406	14,128	11,973	18,853	16,620	8,004	183,984
505 PARKLAND	113,520	8,001	24,075	10,927	17,636	418	174,577
515 PRAIRIE STATE	47,789	4,130	7,821	6,872	12,326	58	78,996
521 REND LAKE	44,126	6,025	16,128	8,112	4,041	653	79,085
537 RICHLAND	35,774	3,669	11,090	5,246	4,741	0	60,520
511 ROCK VALLEY	99,530	7,637	19,817	8,814	16,950	0	152,748
518 SANDBURG	37,239	6,696	6,991	8,177	4,487	1,327	64,917
506 SAUK VALLEY	29,330	3,511	4,126	4,418	4,609	263	46,257
531 SHAWNEE	26,602	4,732	3,104	6,586	2,925	3,954	47,903
510 SOUTH SUBURBAN	66,544	16,657	9,023	14,050	19,374	895	126,543
533 SOUTHEASTERN	26,241	6,121	15,985	7,114	1,552	0	57,013
522 SOUTHWESTERN	131,280	23,551	37,941	15,898	22,362	0	231,032
534 SPOON RIVER	26,075	1,835	3,958	2,832	2,365	227	37,292
504 TRITON	120,909	15,804	25,772	13,783	15,072	32,388	223,728
516 WAUBONSEE	80,393	10,649	10,049	7,552	15,009	13,903	137,555
539 WOOD	30,183	3,990	5,725	3,501	4,007	0	47,406
TOTALS	3,450,568	429,908	663,713	423,679	553,028	547,359	6,068,255

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Financial Records

Illinois Community College Board

Table 16

FISCAL YEAR 2006 RESTRICTED CREDIT HOURS

	<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>Total</u>
503 BLACK HAWK	0	400	56	0	0	13,445	13,900
508 CHICAGO	0	0	0	0	0	65,372	65,372
507 DANVILLE	35	15	139	227	0	3,813	4,229
502 DUPAGE	0	0	0	0	0	34,892	34,892
509 ELGIN	401	29	75	0	0	8,925	9,430
512 HARPER	0	0	0	0	0	7,360	7,360
540 HEARTLAND	0	0	94	200	0	1,541	1,835
519 HIGHLAND	0	0	0	0	101	3,698	3,799
514 ILLINOIS CENTRAL	0	0	0	0	0	2,563	2,563
529 ILLINOIS EASTERN	1	1	20	1,052	0	2,166	3,240
513 ILLINOIS VALLEY	0	0	0	0	0	2,336	2,336
525 JOLIET	0	0	0	0	0	12,435	12,435
520 KANKAKEE	0	12	15	0	0	9,717	9,744
501 KASKASKIA	0	0	0	0	0	2,384	2,384
523 KISHWAUKEE	0	64	55	0	0	5,548	5,667
532 LAKE COUNTY	0	324	0	0	0	12,344	12,668
517 LAKE LAND	0	0	17	0	0	2,673	2,690
536 LEWIS & CLARK	91	60	0	74	0	4,087	4,311
526 LINCOLN LAND	39	543	46	155	0	3,639	4,422
530 LOGAN	6	12	0	93	0	4,082	4,193
528 MC HENRY	0	0	0	0	0	7,596	7,596
524 MORAIN VALLEY	0	0	0	0	0	14,922	14,922
527 MORTON	0	0	0	0	0	17,276	17,276
535 OAKTON	0	15	0	76	0	23,130	23,221
505 PARKLAND	234	268	0	0	0	4,788	5,290
515 PRAIRIE STATE	32	513	362	0	0	7,512	8,419
521 REND LAKE	89	1	58	0	0	3,079	3,227
537 RICHLAND	0	0	0	0	0	2,286	2,286
511 ROCK VALLEY	0	660	1,644	0	0	5,993	8,297
518 SANDBURG	0	0	0	0	0	4,528	4,528
506 SAUK VALLEY	20	170	3	0	0	1,693	1,885
531 SHAWNEE	0	0	0	0	0	2,887	2,887
510 SOUTH SUBURBAN	0	0	0	0	0	16,946	16,946
522 SOUTHWESTERN	28	0	23	0	79	2,135	2,265
533 SOUTHEASTERN	0	192	0	0	0	12,930	13,122
534 SPOON RIVER	0	58	274	56	0	1,656	2,044
504 TRITON	0	45	0	0	0	22,792	22,837
516 WAUBONSEE	0	0	0	0	0	23,724	23,724
539 WOOD	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072
TOTALS	976	3,381	2,879	1,932	180	379,961	389,308

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Financial Records



Illinois Community College Board

Table 17

FISCAL YEAR 2008 SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Public Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tax Contribution from Local Sources	\$534,542,081	\$26,807,527	\$561,349,608
Tax Contribution Supported by Equalization	\$68,738,822	\$3,447,283	\$72,186,105
Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax	\$41,020,128	\$2,057,177	\$43,077,305
Tuition and Fees	\$430,974,033		\$430,974,033
Miscellaneous Federal, State, and Local Revenues	\$29,593,671	\$34,478,941	\$64,072,612
ICCB Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$8,000,000		\$8,000,000
Small College Funding	\$840,000		\$840,000
Additional State Grants to Districts	\$15,000,000		\$15,000,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,128,708,735</b>	<b>\$66,790,928</b>	<b>\$1,195,499,663</b>
FY 2008 Resource Requirements	\$1,332,072,649	\$69,117,479	\$1,401,190,128
Less Revenue from all Sources	\$1,128,708,735	\$66,790,928	\$1,195,499,663

Illinois Community College Board

Table 18

FISCAL YEAR 2008 CALCULATION FOR CREDIT HOUR ALLOCATION RATES BY CATEGORY

	<u>Baccalaureate</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Remedial</u>	<u>ABE/ASE</u>	<u>Totals/Averages</u>
FY2006 Unit Cost	\$ 197.81	\$ 207.16	\$ 245.30	\$ 280.40	\$ 195.27	\$ 153.63	\$ 205.36
FY2008 Weighted Cost	\$ 212.72	\$ 222.77	\$ 263.79	\$ 301.54	\$ 210.00	\$ 165.21	\$ 220.85
Less:							
Tuition & Fees	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	0.00	70.49
Local Tax Contribution	105.38	105.38	105.38	105.38	105.38	105.38	105.38
CTE Grants	0.00	5.19	5.19	5.19	0.00	0.00	1.31
Other Revenues	7.16	7.50	8.88	10.15	7.07	5.56	7.43
Total	191.01	196.53	197.91	199.18	190.92	110.94	184.61
Rate Adjustment	(2.88)	(2.99)	(3.50)	(3.99)	(2.88)	(2.23)	(2.98)
Credit Hour Rate	18.83	23.25	62.39	98.36	16.20	52.04	33.26
Reduction for O&M Grants	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%
Effective Credit Hour Rate	\$ 18.61	\$ 22.98	\$ 61.65	\$ 97.19	\$ 16.01	\$ 51.42	\$ 32.87

Illinois Community College Board

Table 18F

FISCAL YEAR 2008 CALCULATION OF OPERATION & MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION  
FOR BASE OPERATING GRANTS

	Total Gross Square Feet	Student Headcount	GSF/ Student	GSF @ Actual or State Ave.*	Amount Per Student Greater Than Average	Total Weighted GSF**	Total Allocation
Black Hawk	532,527	12,344	43.14	451,050	6.60	491,785	\$ 49,486
Chicago	4,302,418	98,637	43.62	3,604,196	7.08	3,953,371	\$ 397,811
Danville	518,285	8,179	63.37	298,861	26.83	408,582	\$ 41,114
DuPage	1,408,117	45,621	30.87	1,408,117		1,408,117	\$ 141,693
Elgin	888,321	16,118	55.11	588,952	18.57	738,607	\$ 74,323
Harper	1,307,786	25,815	50.66	943,280	14.12	1,125,534	\$ 113,258
Heartland	241,225	7,499	32.17	241,225		241,225	\$ 24,273
Highland	322,511	5,922	54.46	216,390	17.92	269,451	\$ 27,114
Illinois Central	902,197	20,182	44.70	737,450	8.16	819,793	\$ 82,492
Ill. Eastern	571,550	31,354	18.23	571,550		571,550	\$ 57,513
Illinois Valley	372,628	7,829	47.60	286,072	11.06	329,366	\$ 33,143
Joliet	759,355	21,578	35.19	759,355		759,355	\$ 76,411
Kankakee	304,624	8,753	34.80	304,624		304,624	\$ 30,653
Kaskaskia	288,661	9,148	31.55	288,661		288,661	\$ 29,047
Kishwaukee	484,962	7,946	61.03	290,347	24.49	387,646	\$ 39,007
Lake County	886,197	27,293	32.47	886,197		886,197	\$ 89,174
Lake Land	375,187	16,032	23.40	375,187		375,187	\$ 37,753
Lewis & Clark	683,081	12,438	54.92	454,485	18.38	568,790	\$ 57,235
Lincoln Land	515,856	14,584	35.37	515,856		515,856	\$ 51,908
Logan	522,128	14,732	35.44	522,128		522,128	\$ 52,540
McHenry	397,186	11,115	35.73	397,186		397,186	\$ 39,967
Moraine Valley	716,903	30,326	23.64	716,903		716,903	\$ 72,139
Morton	235,718	7,152	32.96	235,718		235,718	\$ 23,719
Oakton	612,225	31,649	19.34	612,225		612,225	\$ 61,606
Parkland	611,130	16,952	36.05	611,130		611,130	\$ 61,495
Prairie State	426,380	10,762	39.62	393,243	3.08	409,817	\$ 41,238
Rend Lake	356,575	12,266	29.07	356,575		356,575	\$ 35,881
Richland	257,069	7,309	35.17	257,069		257,069	\$ 25,868
Rock Valley	704,613	15,549	45.32	568,160	8.78	636,421	\$ 64,040
Sandburg	310,740	5,991	51.87	218,911	15.33	264,832	\$ 26,649
Sauk Valley	406,664	5,649	71.99	206,414	35.45	306,543	\$ 30,846
Shawnee	166,392	7,242	22.98	166,392		166,392	\$ 16,743
South Suburban	608,107	17,371	35.01	608,107		608,107	\$ 61,191
Southeastern	238,604	11,418	20.90	238,604		238,604	\$ 24,010
Southwestern	699,012	25,856	27.03	699,012		699,012	\$ 70,339
Spoon River	240,814	4,831	49.85	176,525	13.31	208,675	\$ 20,998
Triton	859,828	24,290	35.40	859,828		859,828	\$ 86,521
Waubonsee	608,528	18,398	33.08	608,528		608,528	\$ 61,234
Wood	224,786	4,492	50.04	164,138	13.50	194,459	\$ 19,568
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,868,890</b>	<b>680,622</b>	<b>36.54</b>	<b>21,838,650</b>		<b>23,353,848</b>	<b>\$2,350,000</b>

\* Gross square footage equals actual or amount per student calculated at state average (36.54 x district headcount)

\*\*Gross square-footage at actual/average plus one-half of amount over state average (one-half of the amount per student above state average times student headcount)

Illinois Community College Board

Table 20B

CALCULATION OF EAV/FTE FOR EQUALIZATION

	EAVS Used In Equalization Calculation*	In-district Chargeback FTE**	EAV/FTE	
503	BLACK HAWK	\$2,887,315,750	4,539	\$636,113
508	CHICAGO	\$57,291,857,496	37,672	\$1,520,807
507	DANVILLE	\$830,737,220	1,564	\$531,162
502	DUPAGE	\$37,053,061,932	14,621	\$2,534,236
509	ELGIN	\$10,487,834,831	5,246	\$1,999,206
512	HARPER	\$19,517,671,935	8,122	\$2,403,062
540	HEARTLAND	\$3,328,925,584	2,529	\$1,316,301
519	HIGHLAND	\$1,453,178,371	1,698	\$855,818
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$5,213,753,365	6,531	\$798,309
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$1,056,336,652	4,002	\$263,952
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$2,380,988,876	2,545	\$935,556
525	JOLIET	\$14,384,798,176	7,384	\$1,948,104
520	KANKAKEE	\$1,769,987,767	2,708	\$653,614
501	KASKASKIA	\$1,068,961,506	2,981	\$358,592
523	KISHWAUKEE	\$1,688,342,343	2,129	\$793,021
532	LAKE COUNTY	\$22,858,179,833	7,607	\$3,004,888
517	LAKE LAND	\$1,952,071,958	3,759	\$519,306
536	LEWIS & CLARK	\$2,775,963,883	3,732	\$743,827
526	LINCOLN LAND	\$4,490,984,938	4,260	\$1,054,222
530	LOGAN	\$1,325,175,652	4,525	\$292,856
528	MC HENRY	\$7,215,776,844	3,937	\$1,832,811
524	MORAIN VALLEY	\$9,696,567,861	8,223	\$1,179,201
527	MORTON	\$1,812,470,418	2,301	\$787,688
535	OAKTON	\$20,475,767,404	5,529	\$3,703,340
505	PARKLAND	\$3,657,612,706	4,607	\$793,925
515	PRAIRIE STATE	\$3,337,309,714	2,727	\$1,223,803
521	REND LAKE	\$626,842,274	2,246	\$279,093
537	RICHLAND	\$1,799,727,796	1,825	\$986,152
511	ROCK VALLEY	\$5,479,001,319	5,305	\$1,032,799
518	SANDBURG	\$1,203,479,281	2,105	\$571,724
506	SAUK VALLEY	\$1,275,545,253	1,613	\$790,791
531	SHAWNEE	\$465,172,053	1,671	\$278,379
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$3,619,855,908	4,190	\$863,927
533	SOUTHEASTERN	\$368,858,058	1,564	\$235,843
522	SOUTHWESTERN	\$5,155,796,108	7,799	\$661,084
534	SPOON RIVER	\$632,320,554	1,116	\$566,595
504	TRITON	\$8,482,080,032	6,227	\$1,362,146
516	WAUBONSEE	\$7,458,057,291	5,106	\$1,460,646
539	WOOD	\$996,827,877	1,593	\$625,755
TOTALS/AVERAGES		\$277,575,196,821	197,838	\$1,403,043

\* Lesser of FY 2005 Adjusted EAVS or two-year average EAV.

\*\* Greater of FY 2006 In-District & Chargeback FTE or three-year average.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 20C

NET OPERATING CORPORATE PERSONAL PROPERTY REPLACEMENT TAX (CPPRT)  
REVENUE PER IN-DISTRICT AND CHARGEBACK FTE

		CPPRT Revenue Used in Equal. Calculation*	CPPRT Inflated by State Tax Rate	In-District Chargeback FTE**	CPPRT Inflated / FTE
503	BLACK HAWK	\$1,149,052	\$548,735,435	4,539	\$120,893
508	CHICAGO	\$11,431,613	\$5,459,223,018	37,672	\$144,915
507	DANVILLE	\$483,502	\$230,898,758	1,564	\$147,633
502	DUPAGE	\$1,302,952	\$622,231,137	14,621	\$42,557
509	ELGIN	\$473,172	\$225,965,616	5,246	\$43,074
512	HARPER	\$804,724	\$384,299,904	8,122	\$47,316
540	HEARTLAND	\$673,649	\$321,704,394	2,529	\$127,206
519	HIGHLAND	\$337,668	\$161,255,014	1,698	\$94,968
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$2,469,828	\$1,179,478,510	6,531	\$180,597
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$564,192	\$269,432,665	4,002	\$67,325
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$1,009,886	\$482,276,027	2,545	\$189,499
525	JOLIET	\$1,651,808	\$788,829,035	7,384	\$106,830
520	KANKAKEE	\$412,531	\$197,006,208	2,708	\$72,750
501	KASKASKIA	\$417,002	\$199,141,356	2,981	\$66,804
523	KISHWAUKEE	\$220,360	\$105,234,002	2,129	\$49,429
532	LAKE COUNTY	\$993,828	\$474,607,450	7,607	\$62,391
517	LAKE LAND	\$366,119	\$174,841,929	3,759	\$46,513
536	LEWIS & CLARK	\$832,776	\$397,696,275	3,732	\$106,564
526	LINCOLN LAND	\$923,194	\$440,875,836	4,260	\$103,492
530	LOGAN	\$528,018	\$252,157,593	4,525	\$55,725
528	MC HENRY	\$273,221	\$130,478,032	3,937	\$33,141
524	MORAINÉ VALLEY	\$1,055,526	\$504,071,633	8,223	\$61,300
527	MORTON	\$1,051,419	\$502,110,315	2,301	\$218,214
535	OAKTON	\$861,307	\$411,321,394	5,529	\$74,393
505	PARKLAND	\$1,850,073	\$883,511,461	4,607	\$191,776
515	PRAIRIE STATE	\$405,002	\$193,410,697	2,727	\$70,924
521	REND LAKE	\$360,705	\$172,256,447	2,246	\$76,695
537	RICHLAND	\$363,098	\$173,399,236	1,825	\$95,013
511	ROCK VALLEY	\$1,295,145	\$618,502,865	5,305	\$116,589
518	SANDBURG	\$228,125	\$108,942,216	2,105	\$51,754
506	SAUK VALLEY	\$389,918	\$186,207,259	1,613	\$115,442
531	SHAWNEE	\$414,113	\$197,761,700	1,671	\$118,349
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$471,291	\$225,067,335	4,190	\$53,715
533	SOUTHEASTERN	\$188,117	\$89,836,199	1,564	\$57,440
522	SOUTHWESTERN	\$1,167,789	\$557,683,381	7,799	\$71,507
534	SPOON RIVER	\$769,907	\$367,672,875	1,116	\$329,456
504	TRITON	\$1,684,922	\$804,642,789	6,227	\$129,218
516	WAUBONSEE	\$775,748	\$370,462,273	5,106	\$72,554
539	WOOD	\$421,976	\$201,516,714	1,593	\$126,501
	TOTALS/AVERAGES	\$41,073,276	\$19,614,744,983	197,838	\$99,145

\* Lesser of 2006 Net Operating CPPRT Revenue or two-year average.

\*\*Greater of FY 2006 In-District & Chargeback FTE or three-year average.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 20D

FISCAL YEAR 2008 EQUALIZATION FUNDING FOR THE  
ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

	<u>EAV/FTE &amp; CPPRT Inflated/FTE</u>	<u>Total Local Revenue per FTE</u>	<u>Difference from Prorated Threshold \$2,570</u>	<u>In-District Chargeback FTE</u>	<u>Calculated Equalization Grant</u>	<u>Minimum Grant</u>	<u>FY 2008 Equalization Grant</u>
503	BLACK HAWK	\$757,006	\$1,585	\$985	4,539	\$4,471,972	\$4,471,972
508	CHICAGO	\$1,665,722	\$3,488	(\$918)	37,672	\$0	\$0
507	DANVILLE	\$678,795	\$1,421	\$1,149	1,564	\$1,797,040	\$1,797,040
502	DUPAGE	\$2,576,793	\$5,396	(\$2,825)	14,621	\$0	\$0
509	ELGIN	\$2,042,280	\$4,277	(\$1,706)	5,246	\$0	\$0
512	HARPER	\$2,450,378	\$5,131	(\$2,561)	8,122	\$0	\$0
540	HEARTLAND	\$1,443,507	\$3,023	(\$452)	2,529	\$0	\$50,000
519	HIGHLAND	\$950,785	\$1,991	\$579	1,698	\$983,924	\$983,924
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$978,906	\$2,050	\$521	6,531	\$3,399,852	\$3,399,852
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$331,277	\$694	\$1,877	4,002	\$7,510,612	\$7,510,612
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$1,125,055	\$2,356	\$215	2,545	\$545,980	\$545,980
525	JOLIET	\$2,054,933	\$4,303	(\$1,733)	7,384	\$0	\$0
520	KANKAKEE	\$726,364	\$1,521	\$1,049	2,708	\$2,841,756	\$2,841,756
501	KASKASKIA	\$425,395	\$891	\$1,680	2,981	\$5,006,960	\$5,006,960
523	KISHWAUKEE	\$842,450	\$1,764	\$806	2,129	\$1,716,640	\$1,716,640
532	LAKE COUNTY	\$3,067,278	\$6,423	(\$3,852)	7,607	\$0	\$0
517	LAKE LAND	\$565,819	\$1,185	\$1,386	3,759	\$5,208,408	\$5,208,408
536	LEWIS & CLARK	\$850,391	\$1,781	\$790	3,732	\$2,947,092	\$2,947,092
526	LINCOLN LAND	\$1,157,714	\$2,424	\$146	4,260	\$622,600	\$622,600
530	LOGAN	\$348,582	\$730	\$1,840	4,525	\$8,328,148	\$8,328,148
528	MC HENRY	\$1,865,952	\$3,907	(\$1,337)	3,937	\$0	\$0
524	MORAIN VALLEY	\$1,240,501	\$2,598	(\$27)	8,223	\$0	\$50,000
527	MORTON	\$1,005,902	\$2,106	\$464	2,301	\$1,067,760	\$1,067,760
535	OAKTON	\$3,777,734	\$7,911	(\$5,340)	5,529	\$0	\$0
505	PARKLAND	\$985,701	\$2,064	\$506	4,607	\$2,332,716	\$2,332,716
515	PRAIRIE STATE	\$1,294,727	\$2,711	(\$141)	2,727	\$0	\$50,000
521	REND LAKE	\$355,787	\$745	\$1,825	2,246	\$4,099,812	\$4,099,812
537	RICHLAND	\$1,081,165	\$2,264	\$306	1,825	\$559,256	\$559,256
511	ROCK VALLEY	\$1,149,388	\$2,407	\$164	5,305	\$867,796	\$867,796
518	SANDBURG	\$623,478	\$1,306	\$1,265	2,105	\$2,662,496	\$2,662,496
506	SAUK VALLEY	\$906,232	\$1,898	\$673	1,613	\$1,085,148	\$1,085,148
531	SHAWNEE	\$396,729	\$831	\$1,740	1,671	\$2,906,964	\$2,906,964
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$917,643	\$1,922	\$649	4,190	\$2,718,732	\$2,718,732
533	SOUTHEASTERN	\$293,283	\$614	\$1,956	1,564	\$3,059,612	\$3,059,612
522	SOUTHWESTERN	\$732,591	\$1,534	\$1,036	7,799	\$8,082,512	\$8,082,512
534	SPOON RIVER	\$896,051	\$1,876	\$694	1,116	\$774,584	\$774,584
504	TRITON	\$1,491,364	\$3,123	(\$553)	6,227	\$0	\$50,000
516	WAUBONSEE	\$1,533,200	\$3,211	(\$640)	5,106	\$0	\$0
539	WOOD	\$752,256	\$1,575	\$995	1,593	\$1,585,328	\$1,585,328
TOTALS/AVERAGES		\$1,502,188	\$2,615		197,838	\$77,183,700	\$200,000 \$77,383,700

Illinois Community College Board

Table 21

FISCAL YEAR 2008 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY GRANT

	(a)		(b)	FY 2008	
	<u>Basic Allocation</u>	<u>Occupational Credit Hours</u>	<u>Remaining Allocation</u>	<u>Business and Industry Grants</u>	
503	BLACK HAWK	\$35,000	30,941	\$38,841	\$73,841
508	CHICAGO	\$35,000	162,973	\$204,583	\$239,584
507	DANVILLE	\$35,000	16,001	\$20,086	\$55,086
502	DUPAGE	\$35,000	111,537	\$140,014	\$175,014
509	ELGIN	\$35,000	41,958	\$52,671	\$87,671
512	HARPER	\$35,000	47,319	\$59,400	\$94,400
540	HEARTLAND	\$35,000	10,699	\$13,431	\$48,431
519	HIGHLAND	\$35,000	12,510	\$15,704	\$50,704
514	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$35,000	52,661	\$66,106	\$101,106
529	ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$35,000	84,480	\$106,049	\$141,049
513	ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$35,000	25,109	\$31,519	\$66,519
525	JOLIET	\$35,000	55,491	\$69,658	\$104,658
520	KANKAKEE	\$35,000	21,596	\$27,110	\$62,110
501	KASKASKIA	\$35,000	39,350	\$49,397	\$84,397
523	KISHWAUKEE	\$35,000	17,961	\$22,547	\$57,547
532	LAKE COUNTY	\$35,000	43,630	\$54,770	\$89,770
517	LAKE LAND	\$35,000	67,841	\$85,162	\$120,162
536	LEWIS & CLARK	\$35,000	29,219	\$36,679	\$71,679
526	LINCOLN LAND	\$35,000	30,473	\$38,253	\$73,253
530	LOGAN	\$35,000	48,272	\$60,597	\$95,597
528	MC HENRY	\$35,000	15,168	\$19,041	\$54,041
524	MORAIN VALLEY	\$35,000	62,022	\$77,857	\$112,857
527	MORTON	\$35,000	13,057	\$16,390	\$51,390
535	OAKTON	\$35,000	46,297	\$58,117	\$93,117
505	PARKLAND	\$35,000	44,967	\$56,447	\$91,447
515	PRAIRIE STATE	\$35,000	18,990	\$23,838	\$58,838
521	REND LAKE	\$35,000	30,343	\$38,090	\$73,090
537	RICHLAND	\$35,000	24,740	\$31,057	\$66,057
511	ROCK VALLEY	\$35,000	37,682	\$47,303	\$82,303
518	SANDBURG	\$35,000	23,711	\$29,765	\$64,765
506	SAUK VALLEY	\$35,000	13,256	\$16,640	\$51,640
531	SHAWNEE	\$35,000	14,485	\$18,183	\$53,183
510	SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$35,000	39,730	\$49,874	\$84,874
533	SOUTHEASTERN	\$35,000	29,259	\$36,729	\$71,729
522	SOUTHWESTERN	\$35,000	78,782	\$98,896	\$133,896
534	SPOON RIVER	\$35,000	9,044	\$11,353	\$46,353
504	TRITON	\$35,000	55,457	\$69,616	\$104,616
516	WAUBONSEE	\$35,000	30,220	\$37,936	\$72,936
539	WOOD	\$35,000	13,216	\$16,590	\$51,590
	TOTALS	\$1,365,000	1,550,444	\$1,946,299	\$3,311,300

(a) Each district receives a basic allocation of \$35,000

(b) The Business and Industry grant money is distributed on the basis of each district's total occupational/vocational credit hours at the rate of \$1.26 per hour.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 22

FISCAL YEAR 2008 P-16 INITIATIVE GRANTS

	11th & 12th Grade Enrolled (2006)	Food Program Eligible	Dual Credit Hours	Initial Allocations			FY 2008 P-16 Grant
				60% 11th & 12th Grade Enrolled (2006)	20% Food Program Eligible	20% Dual Credit Hours	
Black Hawk	5,296	14,452	841	\$31,923	\$9,469	\$2,750	\$44,141
Chicago	23,928	106,930	945	\$144,233	\$70,059	\$3,089	\$217,381
Danville	2,012	7,956	3,549	\$12,128	\$5,213	\$11,604	\$28,945
DuPage	26,087	26,184	1,749	\$157,247	\$17,155	\$5,718	\$180,121
Elgin	13,006	36,421	2,868	\$78,397	\$23,863	\$9,377	\$111,637
Harper	17,657	78,139	1,512	\$106,433	\$51,196	\$4,944	\$162,572
Heartland	3,690	6,943	78	\$22,243	\$4,549	\$255	\$27,046
Highland	2,298	4,746	3,594	\$13,852	\$3,109	\$11,751	\$28,712
Illinois Central	7,878	19,291	7,397	\$47,487	\$12,639	\$24,185	\$84,311
Illinois Eastern	2,667	6,519	15,539	\$16,076	\$4,271	\$50,806	\$71,153
Illinois Valley	3,521	6,326	2,223	\$21,224	\$4,144	\$7,268	\$32,637
Joliet	16,036	31,293	1,481	\$96,662	\$20,503	\$4,842	\$122,007
Kankakee	3,431	9,694	674	\$20,681	\$6,351	\$2,204	\$29,236
Kaskaskia	2,717	6,968	15,613	\$16,377	\$4,566	\$51,048	\$71,991
Kishwaukee	2,734	3,718	2,262	\$16,480	\$2,436	\$7,396	\$26,312
Lake County	17,511	64,558	723	\$105,553	\$42,297	\$2,364	\$150,214
Lake Land	4,285	9,389	11,261	\$25,829	\$6,152	\$36,819	\$68,799
Lewis & Clark	4,975	11,679	20,439	\$29,988	\$7,652	\$66,827	\$104,467
Lincoln Land	7,213	19,288	4,573	\$43,478	\$12,637	\$14,952	\$71,068
Logan	2,673	4,161	1,614	\$16,112	\$2,726	\$5,277	\$24,116
McHenry	7,538	7,047	875	\$45,437	\$4,617	\$2,861	\$52,915
Moraine Valley	13,802	62,021	8,718	\$83,195	\$40,635	\$28,504	\$152,334
Morton	2,820	12,673	0	\$16,998	\$8,303	\$0	\$25,301
Oakton	11,007	49,425	0	\$66,348	\$32,382	\$0	\$98,730
Parkland	5,350	12,834	2,016	\$32,249	\$8,409	\$6,591	\$47,249
Prairie State	11,018	43,604	707	\$66,414	\$28,568	\$2,312	\$97,294
Rend Lake	2,172	7,081	7,713	\$13,092	\$4,640	\$25,218	\$42,950
Richland	2,803	9,194	2,537	\$16,896	\$6,024	\$8,295	\$31,214
Rock Valley	6,856	27,491	3,659	\$41,326	\$18,012	\$11,963	\$71,302
Sandburg	2,514	7,370	3,027	\$15,154	\$4,828	\$9,897	\$29,879
Sauk Valley	2,512	5,041	3,554	\$15,142	\$3,303	\$11,620	\$30,064
Shawnee	1,411	5,923	2,442	\$8,505	\$3,881	\$7,984	\$20,370
South Suburban	8,191	36,809	4,340	\$49,374	\$24,117	\$14,190	\$87,680
Southeastern	1,152	3,879	5,976	\$6,944	\$2,541	\$19,539	\$29,024
Southwestern	10,189	28,773	8,321	\$61,417	\$18,851	\$27,206	\$107,475
Spoon River	1,231	3,814	1,640	\$7,420	\$2,499	\$5,362	\$15,281
Triton	5,680	25,525	9,492	\$34,238	\$16,723	\$31,035	\$81,996
Waubonsee	8,516	19,007	3,009	\$51,333	\$12,453	\$9,838	\$73,624
Wood	<u>2,242</u>	<u>6,148</u>	<u>3,031</u>	<u>\$13,514</u>	<u>\$4,028</u>	<u>\$9,910</u>	<u>\$27,452</u>
	276,619	848,312	169,992	\$1,667,400	\$555,800	\$555,800	\$2,779,000



Illinois Community College Board

Table 23

FISCAL YEAR 2008 OPERATING GRANTS TO COLLEGES

	Base Operating Grants				Small College Grant	Equalization Grant	Retirees Health Ins. Grant	Student Success Grant	Workforce Development Grant	P-16 Initiative Grant	Additional Grant	Total Grants to Colleges
	Credit Hour Grant	Square Footage Grant										
BLACK HAWK	\$4,142,372	\$49,486	\$0	\$4,471,972	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,841	\$44,141	\$0	\$8,781,812
CHICAGO	\$39,410,630	\$397,811	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$626,600	\$0	\$0	\$239,584	\$217,381	\$15,000,000	\$55,892,006
DANVILLE	\$1,559,946	\$41,114	\$120,000	\$1,797,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,086	\$28,945	\$0	\$3,601,731
DUPAGE	\$13,053,042	\$141,693	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,014	\$180,121	\$0	\$13,549,870
ELGIN	\$4,961,970	\$74,323	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$87,671	\$111,637	\$0	\$5,235,601
HARPER	\$6,753,812	\$113,258	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,400	\$162,572	\$0	\$7,124,042
HEARTLAND	\$1,983,955	\$24,273	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,431	\$27,046	\$0	\$2,133,705
HIGHLAND	\$1,475,974	\$27,114	\$60,000	\$983,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,704	\$28,712	\$0	\$2,626,428
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$6,229,673	\$82,492	\$0	\$3,399,852	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101,106	\$84,311	\$0	\$9,897,434
ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$6,983,464	\$37,513	\$0	\$7,510,612	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,049	\$71,153	\$0	\$14,763,791
ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$2,644,607	\$33,143	\$0	\$545,980	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66,519	\$32,637	\$0	\$3,322,886
JOLIET	\$6,273,417	\$76,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$104,658	\$122,007	\$0	\$6,576,493
KANKAKEE	\$3,036,847	\$30,653	\$0	\$2,841,756	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,110	\$29,236	\$0	\$6,000,602
KASKASKIA	\$3,588,573	\$29,047	\$0	\$5,006,960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,397	\$71,991	\$0	\$8,780,968
KISHWAUKEE	\$2,182,644	\$39,007	\$0	\$1,716,640	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,547	\$26,312	\$0	\$4,022,150
LAKE COUNTY	\$6,376,523	\$89,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,770	\$150,214	\$0	\$6,705,681
LAKE LAND	\$5,614,125	\$37,753	\$0	\$5,208,408	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,162	\$68,799	\$0	\$11,049,247
LEWIS & CLARK	\$3,051,862	\$57,235	\$0	\$2,947,092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$71,679	\$104,467	\$0	\$6,232,335
LINCOLN LAND	\$3,764,492	\$51,908	\$0	\$622,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,253	\$71,068	\$0	\$4,583,321
LOGAN	\$4,580,051	\$52,540	\$0	\$8,328,148	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$95,597	\$24,116	\$0	\$13,080,452
MC HENRY	\$2,371,805	\$39,967	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,041	\$52,915	\$0	\$2,518,728
MORAIN VALLEY	\$7,659,633	\$72,139	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$112,857	\$152,334	\$0	\$8,046,963
MORTON	\$1,673,780	\$23,719	\$0	\$1,067,760	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,390	\$25,301	\$0	\$2,841,950
OAKTON	\$5,903,777	\$61,606	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,117	\$98,730	\$0	\$6,157,230
PARKLAND	\$5,234,221	\$61,495	\$0	\$2,332,716	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91,447	\$47,249	\$0	\$7,767,128
PRAIRIE STATE	\$2,331,832	\$41,238	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,838	\$97,294	\$0	\$2,579,202
REND LAKE	\$2,840,646	\$35,881	\$60,000	\$4,099,812	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,090	\$42,950	\$0	\$7,152,379
RICHLAND	\$2,260,270	\$25,868	\$60,000	\$559,256	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66,057	\$31,214	\$0	\$3,002,665
ROCK VALLEY	\$4,377,530	\$64,040	\$0	\$867,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,303	\$71,302	\$0	\$5,462,971
SANDBURG	\$2,212,710	\$26,649	\$60,000	\$2,662,496	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,765	\$29,879	\$0	\$5,056,499
SAUK VALLEY	\$1,442,943	\$30,846	\$60,000	\$1,085,148	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,640	\$30,064	\$0	\$2,700,641
SHAWNEE	\$1,695,975	\$16,743	\$120,000	\$2,906,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,183	\$20,370	\$0	\$4,813,235
SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$3,899,200	\$61,191	\$0	\$2,718,732	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,874	\$87,680	\$0	\$6,851,677
SOUTHEASTERN	\$2,330,770	\$24,010	\$120,000	\$3,059,612	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$71,729	\$29,024	\$0	\$5,635,145
SOUTHWESTERN	\$7,329,741	\$70,339	\$0	\$8,082,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$133,896	\$107,475	\$0	\$15,723,963
SPOON RIVER	\$1,096,227	\$20,998	\$120,000	\$774,584	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,353	\$15,281	\$0	\$2,073,443
TRITON	\$7,448,498	\$86,521	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$104,616	\$81,996	\$0	\$7,771,631
WAUBONSEE	\$4,222,292	\$61,234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,936	\$73,624	\$0	\$4,430,086
WOOD	\$1,408,571	\$19,568	\$60,000	\$1,585,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,590	\$27,452	\$0	\$3,152,509
Totals	\$195,408,000	\$2,350,000	\$840,000	\$77,383,700	\$626,600	\$0	\$0	\$3,311,300	\$2,779,000	\$15,000,000	\$297,698,600	
Rounding	\$60,000										\$60,000	
Totals	\$195,468,000	\$2,350,000	\$840,000	\$77,383,700	\$626,600	\$0	\$0	\$3,311,300	\$2,779,000	\$15,000,000	\$297,758,600	

\* In a later supplemental, \$60,000 will be transferred to Illinois Valley for a Small College Grant

## Illinois Community College Capital Projects

All capital projects, which have a total projected budget greater than \$250,000, must be approved by the Illinois Community College Board. These projects include all Protection, Health, and Safety (PHS) projects, locally funded projects, and projects submitted through the Community College Capital Resource Allocation Management Program (RAMP). All capital project requests for approval must include Program Justification, Scope of Work, and Project Funding.

Protection, Health and Safety (PHS) projects are funded by a local tax levy up to 5 cents per hundred of property assessed value. This tax is included in the annual tax levy approved by the local board of trustees and submitted to each county within the college's district. Projects must be at least \$25,000.

Locally funded projects may be funded through fund balances, grants, bond funds, and donations. Program justification, budget, and architectural specifications must be submitted for approval by the ICCB.

Annual requests for state funding for construction projects are submitted through the Resource Allocation and Management Plan (RAMP). For fiscal year 2007, ICCB received 117 project requests for an estimated cost of \$1.8 billion and requiring \$1.4 billion in state funding to fully fund the requests. Projects are evaluated using the criteria established by ICCB which results in a selection of projects for inclusion in the capital budget request and the establishment of a priority ranking assignment for each project. Table 1, attached, presents the community college fiscal year 2008 Capital Budget Recommendations. Included in this table is the total budget for each project recommended, as well as a breakdown of the funding sources of local and state funds. Total state funding for the 56 specific projects recommended for inclusion in the fiscal year 2008 capital budget request is \$678.7 million.

Additionally, the Illinois community colleges were successful during the 2002, 2003, and 2004 legislative sessions in gaining a commitment from the Governor and the General Assembly for \$150 million in capital funding. While the original intent of these funds was to obtain funding over a five-year period (\$50 million per year for a total of \$250 million), the General Assembly has not taken specific action since fiscal year 2005. The primary purpose was to provide additional funds to replace temporary facilities or to make modifications to such buildings that would make them permanent structures.

One other capital project funding source is the Capital Renewal Grants. The General Assembly appropriated \$9.1 million in fiscal year 2004 for the capital renewal program. This was the same level of funding as the previous year and was at the Governor's recommended funding level. Funding for this initiative needs to be increasing to adequately address the deferred maintenance backlog. The General Assembly has not taken action since fiscal year 2005. Community colleges have over 23 million gross square feet of facilities and comprise approximately 30 percent of all public higher education space.

Source: Illinois Community College Capital Budget Request

Table 1  
Illinois Community College Board  
Fiscal Year 2008 Capital Budget Recommendation

Rank	District	Project Title	Proposed Funding		Total Credits Applied	Adjusted for Eligible State Credits		Cumulative State Funding
			State	Local		State	Local	
			Funding	Funding		Funding	Funding	
Statewide Initiatives			1,676.5	556.6	2,233.1	1,676.5	556.6	1,676.5
Capital Renewal Grants			9,647.6	12,863.5	22,511.1	9,647.6	12,863.5	22,511.1
Enhanced Construction Program			3,952.0	5,270.0	9,222.0	3,952.0	5,270.0	9,222.0
Specific Project Initiatives (in thousands)			16,427.3	24,568.7	40,996.0	16,427.3	24,568.7	40,996.0
1	Lake Land	Student Services Building Addition	1,676.5	556.6	2,233.1	1,676.5	556.6	1,676.5
2	Triton	Rehabilitation of Technology Building	9,647.6	12,863.5	22,511.1	9,647.6	12,863.5	22,511.1
3	Joliet	Utilities Renovation	3,952.0	5,270.0	9,222.0	3,952.0	5,270.0	9,222.0
4	Rock Valley	Arts Instructional Center	16,427.3	24,568.7	40,996.0	16,427.3	24,568.7	40,996.0
5	Elgin	Spartan Drive Extension	2,077.2	692.3	2,769.5	2,077.2	692.3	2,769.5
6	Parkland	Student Services Center	13,622.8	4,541.0	18,163.8	13,622.8	4,541.0	18,163.8
7	Harper	Engineering & Technology Center Renovation	17,918.6	5,872.9	23,791.5	17,918.6	5,872.9	23,791.5
8	Rend Lake	Art Program Addition	410.0	136.6	546.6	410.0	136.6	546.6
9	Lake Land	Rural Development Technology Center	6,579.0	2,192.9	8,771.9	6,579.0	2,192.9	8,771.9
10	DuPage	Instructional Center Noise Abatement	1,324.8	441.6	1,766.4	1,324.8	441.6	1,766.4
11	Harper	Campus Life/One Stop Admissions Center	32,635.1	10,878.4	43,513.5	32,635.1	10,878.4	43,513.5
12	Illinois Valley	Community Instructional Center Building	14,282.2	4,760.7	19,042.9	14,282.2	4,760.7	19,042.9
13	Lake County	Student Services/Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Building	31,517.3	10,505.8	42,023.1	31,517.3	10,505.8	42,023.1
14	Richland	Student Success Center and Addition	3,072.0	1,024.0	4,096.0	3,072.0	1,024.0	4,096.0
15	IECC Lincoln Trail	Center for Technology	6,182.5	2,060.8	8,243.3	6,182.5	2,060.8	8,243.3
16	Joliet	Student Support Center and Remodeling of Classrooms	21,625.4	7,208.5	28,833.9	21,625.4	7,208.5	28,833.9
17	Spoon River	Educational Buildings Remodeling and Expansion	4,150.3	1,383.3	5,533.6	4,150.3	1,383.3	5,533.6
18	CCC Kennedy King	Planning and Land Acquisition	15,014.6	5,004.8	20,019.5	15,014.6	5,004.8	20,019.5
19	Lincoln Land	Project Outreach: Regional Center Expansion	2,543.9	848.0	3,391.9	2,543.9	848.0	3,391.9
20	Southeastern	Carmil/White County Vocational Building Addition	1,128.4	380.4	1,508.8	1,128.4	380.4	1,508.8
21	Sauk Valley	Remodel Natural Sciences Laboratories	2,233.8	744.6	2,978.4	2,233.8	744.6	2,978.4
22	Illinois Valley	Revisions to Buildings B,C & D	7,320.2	2,440.1	9,760.3	7,320.2	2,440.1	9,760.3
23	Danville	Addition/Remodeling of Mary Miller Center	2,742.7	236.2	2,978.9	2,742.7	236.2	2,978.9
24	Waubesaee	Hennepin Academic Computing Center	8,834.3	2,944.8	11,779.1	8,834.3	2,944.8	11,779.1
25	IECC Olney Central	Applied Technology Center	1,258.1	419.4	1,677.5	1,258.1	419.4	1,677.5
26	Carl Sandburg	Parking Lot Paving	503.4	167.8	671.2	503.4	167.8	671.2
27	DuPage	Grounds and Retention Pond Improvements	2,168.1	722.7	2,890.8	2,168.1	722.7	2,890.8
28	Rend Lake	Science and Nursing Building	6,639.4	2,213.1	8,852.5	6,639.4	2,213.1	8,852.5
29	Parkland	Applied Technology Addition	10,280.1	3,426.8	13,706.9	10,280.1	3,426.8	13,706.9
30	Joliet	City Center Construction	17,094.0	5,698.0	22,792.0	17,094.0	5,698.0	22,792.0
31	Elgin	Health Careers Center	12,971.2	4,324.0	17,295.2	12,971.2	4,324.0	17,295.2
32	Morrison	Parking Lot, Roadways, and Walkway Replacements	5,486.3	1,829.5	7,315.8	5,486.3	1,829.5	7,315.8
33	Lake County	Grayslake Campus Classroom	25,442.1	8,480.7	33,922.8	25,442.1	8,480.7	33,922.8
34	IECC Wabash Valley	Technology/Student Support Expansion to Main Hall (and Renovation)	5,034.1	1,678.0	6,712.1	5,034.1	1,678.0	6,712.1
35	McHenry	Satellite Facility Ph.II	9,278.9	3,092.8	12,371.7	9,278.9	3,092.8	12,371.7
36	Oakton	Addition/Remodeling Des Plaines Campus	23,860.5	7,953.5	31,814.0	23,860.5	7,953.5	31,814.0
37	Triton	Installation of Backflow Preventors	1,216.9	406.3	1,623.2	1,216.9	406.3	1,623.2
38	Shawnee	Cairo Regional Education Center	1,334.6	444.9	1,779.5	1,334.6	444.9	1,779.5
39	Danville	Clock Tower Center & Ornamental Horticulture Rehab/Remodeling	9,869.1	3,289.7	13,158.8	9,869.1	3,289.7	13,158.8
40	Richland	Community Education Center and Infrastructure Connection	24,747.7	8,249.3	32,997.0	24,747.7	8,249.3	32,997.0
41	Moraine Valley	Rehab/Remodeling of Buildings A,B,G, & L	8,740.5	3,895.4	12,635.9	8,740.5	3,895.4	12,635.9
42	Kaskaskia	Western Region Advanced Technology Center In Pana	7,525.8	2,508.6	10,034.4	7,525.8	2,508.6	10,034.4
43	Lake Land	Classroom Building (Southlake Center)	15,247.0	5,082.4	20,329.4	15,247.0	5,082.4	20,329.4
44	Lake County	Classroom Building III	13,713.2	4,571.1	18,284.3	13,713.2	4,571.1	18,284.3
46	Rock Valley	Allied Health Addition	26,107.9	8,702.5	34,810.4	26,107.9	8,702.5	34,810.4
47	South Suburban	Learning Resource Center	1,029.9	343.3	1,373.2	1,029.9	343.3	1,373.2
48	Triton	Renovation of Campus Light Fixtures	2,412.9	804.3	3,217.2	2,412.9	804.3	3,217.2
49	John A. Logan	Expanded Automotive Laboratory	1,099.2	366.4	1,465.6	1,099.2	366.4	1,465.6
50	IECC Frontier	Student Center Building	6,686.2	2,674.4	9,360.6	6,686.2	2,674.4	9,360.6
51	Black Hawk	Community Instructional Center Building	3,476.2	1,158.7	4,634.9	3,476.2	1,158.7	4,634.9
52	Southwestern	Granite City Campus Extension & Improvements	14,043.8	4,691.3	18,735.1	14,043.8	4,691.3	18,735.1
53	Kaskaskia	Agricultural Facility	14,008.9	4,669.7	18,678.6	14,008.9	4,669.7	18,678.6
54	Moraine Valley	Classroom Building II	19,851.3	6,617.1	26,468.4	19,851.3	6,617.1	26,468.4
55	Hearland	Student Center	15,139.4	5,046.4	20,185.8	15,139.4	5,046.4	20,185.8
56	Lincoln Land	Learning Resource Center	574,527.6	193,116.3	767,643.9	574,527.6	193,116.3	767,643.9
Project Specific Totals			574,527.6	193,116.3	767,643.9	574,527.6	193,116.3	767,643.9
Grand Total			6,787,559.8	2,251,111.1	9,038,670.9	6,787,559.8	2,251,111.1	9,038,670.9

678,759.8

Illinois Community College Board  
Table 1  
Fiscal Year 2008 Operating Grants

<u>Grants</u>	FY 2007 Appropriation	FY 2008 IBHE Recommendations	FY 2008 Governor's Recommendations	FY 2008 General Assembly Action	FY 2008 Governor's Action HB3866 8/23/07	Difference from FY2007	Percent Difference
Base Operating Grant	\$ 197,818,000	\$ 200,997,000	\$ 204,818,000	\$ 197,818,000	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Small College Grant(1)	\$ 840,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 840,000	\$ 840,000	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Equalization Grant	\$ 77,383,700	\$ 79,157,300	\$ 77,383,700	\$ 77,383,700	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
City Colleges of Chicago Grant	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
<b>Unrestricted Grants</b>	<b>\$ 291,041,700</b>	<b>\$ 296,054,300</b>	<b>\$ 298,041,700</b>	<b>\$ 291,041,700</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Workforce Development Grant	\$ 3,311,300	\$ 3,311,300	\$ 3,311,300	\$ 3,311,300	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
P-16 Initiative Grant	\$ 2,779,000	\$ 2,779,000	\$ 2,779,000	\$ 2,779,000	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Student Success Grant	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -	\$ (3,000,000)	
Retirees Health Insurance Grant	\$ 626,600	\$ 626,600	\$ 626,600	\$ 626,600	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Strategic Priority Initiative	\$ -	\$ 990,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Restricted Grants</b>	<b>\$ 9,716,900</b>	<b>\$ 10,706,900</b>	<b>\$ 9,716,900</b>	<b>\$ 6,716,900</b>	<b>\$ (3,000,000)</b>	<b>\$ (3,000,000)</b>	<b>-30.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL GRANTS</b>	<b>\$ 300,758,600</b>	<b>\$ 306,761,200</b>	<b>\$ 307,758,600</b>	<b>\$ 297,758,600</b>	<b>\$ (3,000,000)</b>	<b>\$ (3,000,000)</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
<b>Statewide Initiative &amp; Other Grants</b>							
East St. Louis Higher Education Center	\$ 1,589,100	\$ 1,589,100	\$ 1,589,100	\$ 1,589,100	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Lincoln's Challenge Grant	\$ 120,100	\$ 120,100	\$ 120,100	\$ 120,100	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Illinois Veterans' Grant	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,261,500	\$ 7,261,500	\$ 7,261,500	\$ 7,261,500	
<b>Total Statewide Initiatives &amp; Other Grants</b>	<b>\$ 1,709,200</b>	<b>\$ 1,709,200</b>	<b>\$ 8,970,700</b>	<b>\$ 8,970,700</b>	<b>\$ 7,261,500</b>	<b>\$ 7,261,500</b>	<b>424.8%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 302,467,800</b>	<b>\$ 308,470,400</b>	<b>\$ 316,729,300</b>	<b>\$ 306,729,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,261,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,261,500</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

(1) The requested amount includes the additional small college grant award for those districts that qualify.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 2

FISCAL YEAR 2008 TOTAL GRANTS TO DISTRICTS  
Governor's Action HB3866 8/23/07

	Base Operating Grants				Small College Grant	Equalization Grant	Retirees Health Ins. Grant	Student Success Grant	Workforce Development Grant	P-16 Initiative Grant	Additional Grant	Total Grants
	Credit Hour Grant	Square Footage Grant	Small College Grant	Equalization Grant								
BLACK HAWK	\$ 4,142,372	\$ 49,486	\$ -	\$ 4,471,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,841	\$ 44,141	\$ -	\$ 8,781,812
CHICAGO	\$ 39,410,630	\$ 397,811	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 626,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 239,584	\$ 217,381	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 55,892,006
DANVILLE	\$ 1,559,546	\$ 41,114	\$ 120,000	\$ 1,797,040	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,086	\$ 28,945	\$ -	\$ 3,601,731
DUPAGE	\$ 13,053,042	\$ 141,693	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,014	\$ 180,121	\$ -	\$ 13,549,870
ELGIN	\$ 4,961,970	\$ 74,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,671	\$ 111,637	\$ -	\$ 5,235,601
HARPER	\$ 6,753,812	\$ 113,258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,400	\$ 162,572	\$ -	\$ 7,124,042
HEARTLAND	\$ 1,983,955	\$ 24,273	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,431	\$ 27,046	\$ -	\$ 2,133,705
HIGHLAND	\$ 1,475,974	\$ 27,114	\$ 60,000	\$ 983,924	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,704	\$ 28,712	\$ -	\$ 2,626,428
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$ 6,229,673	\$ 82,492	\$ -	\$ 3,399,852	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,106	\$ 84,311	\$ -	\$ 9,897,434
ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$ 6,983,464	\$ 57,513	\$ -	\$ 7,510,612	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 141,049	\$ 71,153	\$ -	\$ 14,763,791
ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$ 2,644,607	\$ 33,143	\$ -	\$ 545,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,519	\$ 32,637	\$ -	\$ 3,322,886
JOLIET	\$ 6,273,417	\$ 76,411	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,658	\$ 122,007	\$ -	\$ 6,576,493
KANKAKEE	\$ 3,036,847	\$ 30,653	\$ -	\$ 2,841,756	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,110	\$ 29,236	\$ -	\$ 6,000,602
KASKASKIA	\$ 3,588,573	\$ 29,047	\$ -	\$ 5,006,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,397	\$ 71,991	\$ -	\$ 8,780,968
KISHWAUKEE	\$ 2,182,644	\$ 39,007	\$ -	\$ 1,716,640	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,547	\$ 26,312	\$ -	\$ 4,022,150
LAKE COUNTY	\$ 6,376,523	\$ 89,174	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,770	\$ 150,214	\$ -	\$ 6,705,681
LAKE LAND	\$ 5,614,125	\$ 37,753	\$ -	\$ 5,208,408	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,162	\$ 68,799	\$ -	\$ 11,049,247
LEWIS & CLARK	\$ 3,051,862	\$ 57,235	\$ -	\$ 2,947,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,679	\$ 104,467	\$ -	\$ 6,232,335
LINCOLN LAND	\$ 3,764,492	\$ 51,908	\$ -	\$ 622,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,253	\$ 71,068	\$ -	\$ 4,583,321
LOGAN	\$ 4,580,051	\$ 52,540	\$ -	\$ 8,328,148	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,597	\$ 24,116	\$ -	\$ 13,080,452
MC HENRY	\$ 2,371,805	\$ 39,967	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,041	\$ 52,915	\$ -	\$ 2,518,728
MORAIN VALLEY	\$ 7,659,633	\$ 72,139	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,857	\$ 152,334	\$ -	\$ 8,046,963
MORTON	\$ 1,673,780	\$ 23,719	\$ -	\$ 1,067,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,390	\$ 25,301	\$ -	\$ 2,841,950
OAKTON	\$ 5,903,777	\$ 61,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,117	\$ 98,730	\$ -	\$ 6,157,230
PARKLAND	\$ 5,234,221	\$ 61,495	\$ -	\$ 2,332,716	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,447	\$ 47,249	\$ -	\$ 7,767,128
PRAIRIE STATE	\$ 2,331,832	\$ 41,238	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,838	\$ 97,294	\$ -	\$ 2,579,202
REND LAKE	\$ 2,840,646	\$ 35,881	\$ 60,000	\$ 4,099,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,090	\$ 42,950	\$ -	\$ 7,152,379
RICHLAND	\$ 2,260,270	\$ 25,868	\$ 60,000	\$ 559,256	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,057	\$ 31,214	\$ -	\$ 3,002,665
ROCK VALLEY	\$ 4,377,530	\$ 64,040	\$ -	\$ 867,796	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,303	\$ 71,302	\$ -	\$ 5,462,971
SANDBURG	\$ 2,212,710	\$ 26,649	\$ 60,000	\$ 2,662,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,765	\$ 29,879	\$ -	\$ 5,056,489
SAUK VALLEY	\$ 1,442,943	\$ 30,846	\$ 60,000	\$ 1,085,148	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,640	\$ 30,064	\$ -	\$ 2,700,641
SHAWNEE	\$ 1,695,975	\$ 16,743	\$ 120,000	\$ 2,906,964	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,183	\$ 20,370	\$ -	\$ 4,813,235
SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$ 3,899,200	\$ 61,191	\$ -	\$ 2,718,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,874	\$ 87,680	\$ -	\$ 6,851,677
SOUTHEASTERN	\$ 2,330,770	\$ 24,010	\$ 120,000	\$ 3,059,612	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,729	\$ 29,024	\$ -	\$ 15,723,963
SOUTHWESTERN	\$ 7,329,741	\$ 70,339	\$ -	\$ 8,082,512	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,896	\$ 107,475	\$ -	\$ 15,723,963
SPOON RIVER	\$ 1,096,227	\$ 20,998	\$ 120,000	\$ 774,584	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,353	\$ 15,281	\$ -	\$ 2,073,443
TRITON	\$ 7,448,498	\$ 86,521	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,616	\$ 81,996	\$ -	\$ 7,771,631
WAUBONSEE	\$ 4,222,292	\$ 61,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,936	\$ 73,624	\$ -	\$ 4,430,086
WOOD	\$ 1,408,571	\$ 19,568	\$ 60,000	\$ 1,585,328	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,590	\$ 27,452	\$ -	\$ 3,152,509
Totals	\$ 195,408,000	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 840,000	\$ 777,383,700	\$ 626,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,311,300	\$ 2,779,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 297,698,600
Rounding	\$ 60,000											\$ 60,000
Totals	\$ 195,468,000	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 840,000	\$ 777,383,700	\$ 626,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,311,300	\$ 2,779,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 297,758,600

\* In a later supplemental, \$60,000 will be transferred to Illinois Valley for a Small College Grant

Community College add-ons 8/23/07

<u>College</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>General Assembly Action</u>	<u>Governor's Action 8/23/2007</u>
Various	ICCB	College and Career Readiness Pilot	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
Moraine Valley	DCEO	Economic Dev Council Business Leadership Program	\$ 50,000	\$ 0
Spoon River	DCEO	Technology and Security Enhancements	\$ 25,000	\$ 0
Waubonsee	IBHE	GED and English classes	\$ 20,000	\$ 0
Lincoln Land	ICCB	Medical Training program at Hillsboro Campus	\$ 250,000	\$ 0
Lincoln Land	IBHE	Outreach programs	\$ 50,000	\$ 0
Prairie State	ICCB	Educational Related Expenses	\$ 300,000	\$ 0
South Suburban	ICCB	Educational Related Expenses	\$ 250,000	\$ 0
Kishwaukee	ICCB	Early Childhood Building	\$ 150,000	\$ 0
Waubonsee	ICCB	Capital Investments, Building and Equipment	\$ 250,000	\$ 0
Elgin	ICCB	Library and Textbook, Security, and Rad Tech Equipment	\$ 250,000	\$ 0
Harper	ICCB	Recoup losses from flooding in Avante Sciences Building	\$ 150,000	\$ 0
Harper	ICCB	Police Training Academy and Public Safety Center	\$ 300,000	\$ 0
IL Valley	ICCB	Parking Lot Improvements	\$ 500,000	\$ 0
Wabash Valley	ICCB	New Program Equipment	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Lake Land	DCEO	Operations and Renovations	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Lincoln Trail	DCEO	Operations and Equipment	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000

**FY 2008**

**General Assembly Action -- HB 3866**

	<b>PIG</b>		<b>CTE</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<u>Allocation</u>		<u>Allocation</u>		<u>Allocation</u>
BLACK HAWK	\$ 22,828	\$	167,057	\$	189,885
CHICAGO	\$ 120,244	\$	879,941	\$	1,000,185
DANVILLE	\$ 11,806	\$	86,395	\$	98,201
DUPAGE	\$ 82,294	\$	602,226	\$	684,520
ELGIN	\$ 30,957	\$	226,542	\$	257,499
HARPER	\$ 34,913	\$	255,489	\$	290,402
HEARTLAND	\$ 8,407	\$	61,518	\$	69,925
HIGHLAND	\$ 9,503	\$	69,541	\$	79,044
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	\$ 33,521	\$	245,303	\$	278,824
ILLINOIS EASTERN	\$ 58,460	\$	427,809	\$	486,269
ILLINOIS VALLEY	\$ 16,039	\$	117,369	\$	133,408
JOLIET	\$ 40,942	\$	299,612	\$	340,554
KANKAKEE	\$ 16,226	\$	118,740	\$	134,966
KASKASKIA	\$ 26,774	\$	195,928	\$	222,702
KISHWAUKEE	\$ 13,252	\$	96,978	\$	110,230
LAKE COUNTY	\$ 33,025	\$	241,676	\$	274,701
LAKE LAND	\$ 32,724	\$	239,475	\$	272,199
LEWIS & CLARK	\$ 21,558	\$	157,764	\$	179,322
LINCOLN LAND	\$ 22,484	\$	164,534	\$	187,018
LOGAN	\$ 35,616	\$	260,639	\$	296,255
MC HENRY	\$ 11,761	\$	86,069	\$	97,830
MORAIN VALLEY	\$ 45,761	\$	334,878	\$	380,639
MORTON	\$ 9,805	\$	71,754	\$	81,559
OAKTON	\$ 34,159	\$	249,974	\$	284,133
PARKLAND	\$ 33,177	\$	242,790	\$	275,967
PRAIRIE STATE	\$ 14,613	\$	106,934	\$	121,547
REND LAKE	\$ 18,475	\$	135,197	\$	153,672
RICHLAND	\$ 11,998	\$	87,799	\$	99,797
ROCK VALLEY	\$ 27,352	\$	200,159	\$	227,511
SANDBURG	\$ 16,332	\$	119,517	\$	135,849
SAUK VALLEY	\$ 9,780	\$	71,571	\$	81,351
SHAWNEE	\$ 10,687	\$	78,210	\$	88,897
SOUTH SUBURBAN	\$ 29,313	\$	214,514	\$	243,827
SOUTHEASTERN	\$ 15,282	\$	111,831	\$	127,113
SOUTHWESTERN	\$ 58,127	\$	425,369	\$	483,496
SPOON RIVER	\$ 6,673	\$	48,831	\$	55,504
TRITON	\$ 41,429	\$	303,173	\$	344,602
WAUBONSEE	\$ 22,297	\$	163,168	\$	185,465
WOOD	\$ 9,751	\$	71,354	\$	81,105
Totals	\$ 1,098,345	\$	8,037,628	\$	9,135,973

Hours are the greater of the FY 2006 or the three-year average of 2006, 2005, and 2004.  
Hours are from the Business, Technical, and Health funding categories(less correctional hours).

FY 2008 General Assembly Action

District Name	Provider Type	APC	FY08 State Public Assistance Award	FY08 State Basic Award	FY08 Federal Basic Award	FY08 EL CIVICS Award	FY08 State Performance Award	FY08 Total Base Funding Award
Illinois Department of Corrections	Other	428	0	343,850	420,908	0	199,507	964,265
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>343,850</b>	<b>420,908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199,507</b>	<b>964,265</b>
Kaskaskia Community College #501	CC	501	67,724	90,986	111,377	40,089	50,628	360,804
Regional Office of Education #3	ROE	501	0	27,308	33,428	0	9,581	70,317
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>67,724</b>	<b>118,294</b>	<b>144,805</b>	<b>40,089</b>	<b>60,209</b>	<b>431,121</b>
College of Dupage District #502	CC	502	60,693	434,517	531,893	76,198	553,844	1,657,145
Community High School District #94	SD	502	0	91,641	112,179	11,000	42,555	257,375
World Relief - DuPage	CBO	502	25,009	93,385	114,313	51,148	91,594	375,449
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>85,702</b>	<b>619,543</b>	<b>758,385</b>	<b>138,346</b>	<b>687,993</b>	<b>2,289,969</b>
Black Hawk College #503	CC	503	158,641	289,714	354,640	47,137	190,842	1,040,974
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>158,641</b>	<b>289,714</b>	<b>354,640</b>	<b>47,137</b>	<b>190,842</b>	<b>1,040,974</b>
Triton College District #504	CC	504	61,772	486,251	595,222	24,838	275,197	1,443,280
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>61,772</b>	<b>486,251</b>	<b>595,222</b>	<b>24,838</b>	<b>275,197</b>	<b>1,443,280</b>
Parkland College District #505	CC	505	35,820	101,101	123,758	62,471	102,693	425,843
Urbana School District #116	SD	505	176,948	214,850	262,998	103,445	170,247	928,488
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>212,768</b>	<b>315,951</b>	<b>386,756</b>	<b>165,916</b>	<b>272,940</b>	<b>1,354,331</b>
Sauk Valley Community College #506	CC	506	59,266	73,803	90,343	0	35,008	258,420
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>59,266</b>	<b>73,803</b>	<b>90,343</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,008</b>	<b>258,420</b>
Danville Area Community College #507	CC	507	26,087	113,834	139,345	0	59,550	338,816
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>26,087</b>	<b>113,834</b>	<b>139,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,550</b>	<b>338,816</b>
Albany Park Community Center, Inc.	CBO	508	60,550	228,825	280,106	180,822	162,984	913,287
Asian Human Services	CBO	508	29,552	66,293	81,149	21,865	33,431	232,290
Blue Gargoyle Youth Service Center	CBO	508	16,832	65,013	79,583	0	18,141	179,569
Centro Romero	CBO	508	0	57,963	70,953	0	66,119	195,035
Chicago Commons	CBO	508	44,087	110,377	135,112	0	21,986	311,562
Chinese Mutual Aid Association	CBO	508	0	100,150	122,594	722,602	200,635	1,145,981
City Colleges of Chicago District #508	CC	508	3,582,001	2,994,459	3,665,526	528,736	1,208,751	11,979,473
De La Salle Institute - Tolton Center	CBO	508	0	136,207	166,731	0	18,038	320,976
Erie Neighborhood House	CBO	508	0	97,508	119,359	0	40,004	256,871
Greater West Town Project	CBO	508	0	91,119	111,538	0	59,388	262,045
Howard Area Community Center	CBO	508	0	108,486	132,799	0	29,922	271,207
Instituto del Progreso Latino	CBO	508	0	162,297	198,668	0	52,239	413,204
Jewish Vocational Adult Education	CBO	508	0	49,060	60,055	9,372	26,838	145,325
Jobs For Youth/Chicago, Inc.	CBO	508	0	111,030	135,912	0	10,701	257,643
Literacy Chicago	CBO	508	41,679	137,850	168,743	21,681	57,416	427,369
Polish American Association	CBO	508	0	258,130	315,978	0	430,748	1,004,856
Prologue, Inc.	CBO	508	15,962	56,798	69,526	0	22,737	165,023
Pui Tak Center	CBO	508	0	182,644	223,575	180,000	173,729	759,948
Safer Foundation	CBO	508	0	292,518	358,072	0	83,514	734,104
Spanish Coalition For Jobs, Inc.	CBO	508	0	175,733	215,115	0	52,425	443,273
Sullivan House	CBO	508	0	63,667	77,935	0	14,205	155,807
TIA / Chicago Connections (aka Heartland Alliance)	CBO	508	17,140	73,119	89,505	0	38,231	217,995
Universidad Popular	CBO	508	0	126,022	154,263	0	56,131	336,416
World Relief - Chicago	CBO	508	0	63,590	77,841	0	48,456	189,887
YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago	CBO	508	0	99,162	121,384	0	18,779	239,325
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>3,807,803</b>	<b>5,908,020</b>	<b>7,232,022</b>	<b>1,665,078</b>	<b>2,945,548</b>	<b>21,558,471</b>
Elgin Community College District #509	CC	509	30,994	179,826	220,125	26,030	253,345	710,320
Elgin School District U46	SD	509	35,276	127,923	156,590	0	17,209	336,998
YWCA of Elgin	CBO	509	35,534	69,764	85,398	93,023	69,427	353,146
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>101,804</b>	<b>377,513</b>	<b>462,113</b>	<b>119,053</b>	<b>339,981</b>	<b>1,400,464</b>
South Suburban College District	CC	510	77,289	365,120	446,945	0	208,732	1,098,086
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>77,289</b>	<b>365,120</b>	<b>446,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208,732</b>	<b>1,098,086</b>
Rock Valley College #511	CC	511	80,442	98,426	120,483	64,351	119,212	482,914
The Literacy Council	CBO	511	0	30,674	37,548	6,005	14,481	88,708
Rockford Public Schools District #205	SD	511	255,365	153,379	187,752	0	115,218	711,714
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>335,807</b>	<b>282,479</b>	<b>345,783</b>	<b>70,356</b>	<b>248,911</b>	<b>1,283,336</b>
William Rainey Harper College #512	CC	512	18,922	147,957	181,115	47,658	131,090	526,742
Township High School District #211	SD	512	0	97,193	118,974	0	67,844	284,011
Township High School District #214	SD	512	130,420	242,114	296,372	20,824	126,089	815,819
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>149,342</b>	<b>487,264</b>	<b>596,461</b>	<b>68,482</b>	<b>325,023</b>	<b>1,626,572</b>
Illinois Valley Community College #513	CC	513	20,591	140,949	172,536	37,849	71,881	443,806
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>20,591</b>	<b>140,949</b>	<b>172,536</b>	<b>37,849</b>	<b>71,881</b>	<b>443,806</b>
Illinois Central College #514	CC	514	26,865	113,812	139,318	0	64,271	344,266
Peoria County ROE	ROE	514	0	27,762	33,984	0	27,779	89,525
Peoria Public Schools District #150	SD	514	210,018	168,863	206,706	23,119	83,478	692,184
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>236,883</b>	<b>310,437</b>	<b>380,008</b>	<b>23,119</b>	<b>175,528</b>	<b>1,125,975</b>
Prairie State College #515	CC	515	103,738	200,620	245,580	0	187,471	737,409
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>103,738</b>	<b>200,620</b>	<b>245,580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,471</b>	<b>737,409</b>
Aurora East District #131	SD	516	0	23,438	28,690	0	36,924	89,052
Waubonsee Community College	CC	516	56,766	307,772	376,745	86,955	304,041	1,132,279
World Relief - Aurora	CBO	516	12,059	28,254	34,585	29,028	29,884	133,810
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>68,825</b>	<b>359,464</b>	<b>440,020</b>	<b>115,983</b>	<b>370,849</b>	<b>1,355,141</b>
Lake Land College	CC	517	33,348	59,072	72,310	0	50,355	215,085
Mattoon Community Unit #2	SD	517	75,965	217,532	266,281	0	43,866	603,644
Pana C.U.S.D. #8	SD	517	21,237	28,128	34,432	0	26,139	109,936
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>130,550</b>	<b>304,732</b>	<b>373,023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,360</b>	<b>928,665</b>



FY 2008 General Assembly Action

District Name	Provider Type	APC	FY08 State Public Assistance Award	FY08 State Basic Award	FY08 Federal Basic Award	FY08 EL CIVICS Award	FY08 State Performance Award	FY08 Total Base Funding Award
Carl Sandburg College #518	CC	518	18,806	83,051	101,664	21,574	50,619	275,714
Henderson/Mercer/Warren ROE#27	ROE	518	33,134	36,605	44,808	0	32,827	147,374
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>51,940</b>	<b>119,656</b>	<b>146,472</b>	<b>21,574</b>	<b>83,446</b>	<b>423,088</b>
Highland Community College #519	CC	519	49,253	70,579	86,396	21,574	72,005	299,807
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>49,253</b>	<b>70,579</b>	<b>86,396</b>	<b>21,574</b>	<b>72,005</b>	<b>299,807</b>
Kankakee Community College	CC	520	68,532	112,097	137,219	0	70,245	388,093
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>68,532</b>	<b>134,288</b>	<b>164,383</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,245</b>	<b>388,093</b>
Rend Lake College #521	CC	521	38,417	106,359	130,194	0	52,137	327,107
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>38,417</b>	<b>106,359</b>	<b>130,194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,137</b>	<b>327,107</b>
Monroe/Randolph Regional Office of Education #45	ROE	522	2,616	47,459	58,095	0	15,077	123,247
Southwestern Illinois College	CC	522	303,835	337,353	412,954	31,694	348,393	1,434,229
St. Clair County Regional Office of Education	ROE	522	51,720	124,660	152,597	0	32,964	361,941
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>358,171</b>	<b>509,472</b>	<b>623,646</b>	<b>31,694</b>	<b>396,434</b>	<b>1,919,417</b>
Kishwaukee College	CC	523	34,548	110,030	134,688	53,018	82,244	414,528
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>34,548</b>	<b>110,030</b>	<b>134,688</b>	<b>53,018</b>	<b>82,244</b>	<b>414,528</b>
Moraine Valley Community College #524	CC	524	111,938	302,887	370,765	0	371,438	1,157,028
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>111,938</b>	<b>302,887</b>	<b>370,765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>371,438</b>	<b>1,157,028</b>
Joliet Junior College District #525	CC	525	205,965	452,146	553,473	71,000	204,031	1,486,615
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>205,965</b>	<b>452,146</b>	<b>553,473</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>204,031</b>	<b>1,486,615</b>
Springfield Public School District #186	SD	526	324,405	205,216	251,206	39,786	104,968	925,581
LincolnLand Community College #526	CC	526	131,639	107,114	131,119	108,145	94,820	572,837
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>456,044</b>	<b>312,330</b>	<b>382,325</b>	<b>147,931</b>	<b>199,788</b>	<b>1,498,418</b>
Morton College	CC	527	98,505	228,968	280,280	29,193	280,992	917,938
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>98,505</b>	<b>228,968</b>	<b>280,280</b>	<b>29,193</b>	<b>280,992</b>	<b>917,938</b>
Illinois Migrant Council	CBO	528	0	26,572	32,527	0	7,485	66,584
McHenry County College #528	CC	528	0	135,400	165,743	24,500	131,971	457,614
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>161,972</b>	<b>198,270</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>139,456</b>	<b>524,198</b>
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges #529	CC	529	69,849	88,362	108,165	0	58,088	324,464
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>69,849</b>	<b>88,362</b>	<b>108,165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,088</b>	<b>324,464</b>
Carbondale Community High School District #165	SD	530	53,730	68,448	83,787	0	91,984	297,949
John A. Logan College #530	CC	530	40,651	93,754	114,764	0	91,270	340,439
Murphysboro Unit District #186	SD	530	0	9,112	11,154	0	6,143	26,409
Southern Illinois University	Other	530	32,358	66,026	80,822	0	26,219	205,425
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>126,739</b>	<b>237,340</b>	<b>290,527</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215,616</b>	<b>870,222</b>
ROE #2/Five County Regional Adult & Alternative Education	ROE	531	36,131	205,101	251,065	0	41,877	534,174
Shawnee Community College #531	CC	531	20,364	60,157	73,638	9,559	46,147	209,865
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>56,495</b>	<b>265,258</b>	<b>324,703</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>88,024</b>	<b>744,039</b>
College of Lake County District #532	CC	532	168,846	404,500	495,149	49,196	223,470	1,341,161
Mundelein Consolidated High School	SD	532	0	105,461	129,095	14,920	119,856	369,332
SER/Jobs for Progress, Inc.	CBO	532	0	50,952	62,371	12,246	39,190	164,759
Township High School District #113	SD	532	0	124,854	152,834	50,000	152,820	480,508
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>168,846</b>	<b>685,767</b>	<b>839,449</b>	<b>126,362</b>	<b>535,336</b>	<b>2,355,760</b>
Southeastern Illinois College #533	CC	533	27,911	64,288	78,695	0	56,324	227,218
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>27,911</b>	<b>64,288</b>	<b>78,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,324</b>	<b>227,218</b>
Spoon River College District #534	CC	534	71,640	60,513	74,075	0	78,272	284,500
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>71,640</b>	<b>60,513</b>	<b>74,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,272</b>	<b>284,500</b>
Oakton Community College District	CC	535	16,119	429,512	525,768	31,236	460,115	1,462,750
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>16,119</b>	<b>429,512</b>	<b>525,768</b>	<b>31,236</b>	<b>460,115</b>	<b>1,462,750</b>
Edwardsville District #7	SD	536	0	18,769	22,975	0	8,862	50,606
Lewis and Clark Community College	CC	536	50,360	154,981	189,712	0	77,742	472,795
Regional Office of Education #40 (CGJM)	ROE	536	45,555	32,002	39,174	0	34,837	151,568
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>95,915</b>	<b>205,752</b>	<b>251,861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,441</b>	<b>674,969</b>
Decatur School District #61	SD	537	37,424	60,496	74,053	0	39,406	211,379
Macon-Piatt ROE #39	ROE	537	37,611	21,966	26,889	0	64,936	151,402
Richland Community College #537	CC	537	46,656	75,337	92,221	0	56,154	270,368
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>121,691</b>	<b>157,799</b>	<b>193,163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,496</b>	<b>633,149</b>
John Wood Community College #539	CC	539	27,399	55,124	67,477	0	24,614	174,614
Quincy Public Schools #172	SD	539	42,984	17,973	22,001	0	23,531	106,489
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>70,383</b>	<b>73,097</b>	<b>89,478</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,145</b>	<b>281,103</b>
DeWitt-Livingston-McLean ROE	ROE	540	68,058	97,656	119,541	136,794	96,625	518,674
Heartland Community College #540	CC	540	8,955	54,332	66,508	8,329	36,421	174,545
<b>APC Total</b>			<b>77,013</b>	<b>151,988</b>	<b>186,049</b>	<b>145,123</b>	<b>133,046</b>	<b>693,219</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,080,506</b>	<b>16,015,106</b>	<b>19,604,138</b>	<b>3,229,010</b>	<b>10,682,649</b>	<b>57,586,731</b>

**Table 1  
Illinois Community College Board  
Fiscal Year 2009 Capital Budget Recommendation**

**Staterwide Initiatives**

Capital Renewal Grants  
Enhanced Construction Program

**Specific Project Initiatives (in thousands)**

Rank	District	Project Title	Proposed Funding		State Construction Credits Applied	Adjusted for Eligible State Credits		Cumulative	
			State	Local		State Funding	Local Funding	State Funding	Local Funding
1	Lake Land	Student Services Building Addition	2,009.8	689.9		2,009.8	689.9	2,009.8	689.9
2	Triton	Rehabilitation of Technology Building	10,019.8	13,399.7		10,019.8	13,399.7	10,019.8	13,399.7
3	Joliet	Utilities Renovation	4,106.6	5,475.5		4,106.6	5,475.5	16,136.2	18,875.1
4	Rock Valley	Arts Instructional Center	19,145.9	6,382.0		19,145.9	6,382.0	35,282.1	25,257.1
5	Elgin	Spartan Drive Extension	2,158.2	719.4		2,158.2	719.4	37,440.3	26,976.5
6	Parland	Student Services Center	14,111.0	4,703.7		14,111.0	4,703.7	51,551.3	31,680.2
7	Harper	Engineering & Technology Center Renovation	18,617.6	6,205.7		18,617.6	6,205.7	70,169.9	42,885.9
8	Rend Lake	Art Program Addition	425.9	142.0		425.9	142.0	70,594.8	43,027.9
9	Lake Land	Rural Development Technology Center	6,836.2	2,278.7		6,836.2	2,278.7	77,431.0	45,306.6
10	DuPage	Instructional Center Noise Abatement	1,376.6	458.9	113.0	1,489.6	345.9	78,920.6	45,652.5
11	Harper	Campus Life/One Stop Admissions Center	33,907.9	11,302.7	3,015.7	36,923.6	8,287.0	115,844.2	74,939.5
12	Illinois Valley	Community Instructional Center Building	14,839.2	4,946.4		14,839.2	4,946.4	130,683.4	79,886.5
13	Lake County	Student Services/Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Building	32,746.3	10,915.4		32,746.3	10,915.4	163,429.7	90,802.9
14	Richland	Student Success Center and Addition	3,192.0	1,084.0		3,192.0	1,084.0	166,621.7	91,886.9
15	IECC Lincoln Trail	Center for Technology	6,423.6	2,141.2	547.6	6,971.2	1,593.6	173,592.9	93,480.5
16	Joliet	Student Support Center and Remodeling of Classrooms	22,469.0	7,499.4		22,469.0	7,499.4	198,061.9	100,980.0
17	Spoon River	Educational Buildings Remodeling and Expansion	4,312.1	5,749.4		4,312.1	5,749.4	200,374.0	106,729.4
18	Lincoln Land	Project Outreach: Regional Center Expansion	2,643.3	881.1		2,643.3	881.1	203,017.3	111,610.5
19	Southeastern	Carni/White County Vocational Building Addition	1,173.5	1,968.8		1,173.5	1,968.8	204,190.8	113,579.3
20	Sauk Valley	Remodel Natural Sciences Laboratories	2,320.9	773.6		2,320.9	773.6	206,511.7	114,352.9
21	Illinois Valley	Renovations to Buildings B, C, & D (formerly Classroom/Library Addition/Remodel)	7,605.7	2,535.2		7,605.7	2,535.2	214,117.4	116,888.1
22	Danville	Remodeling/Remodeling of Mary Miller Center	2,829.6	265.2		2,829.6	265.2	216,947.0	117,153.3
23	Wabash	Applied Academic Computing Center	8,008.5	2,689.5		8,008.5	2,689.5	224,955.5	119,842.8
24	IECC Onye Central	Henning Technology Center	1,307.2	435.7	435.7	1,742.9	0.0	226,698.4	120,278.5
25	Carl Sandburg	Parking Lot Paving	523.1	174.4		523.1	174.4	227,221.5	120,452.9
26	DuPage	Grounds and Retention Pond Improvements	2,252.7	750.9		2,252.7	750.9	229,474.2	121,203.8
27	Rend Lake	Science and Nursing Building	6,898.3	2,299.4		6,898.3	2,299.4	236,372.5	123,503.2
28	Parland	Applied Technology Addition	10,580.4	3,530.1		10,580.4	3,530.1	246,962.9	127,033.3
29	Joliet	City Center Construction	17,760.0	5,920.0		17,760.0	5,920.0	264,722.9	132,953.3
30	Elgin	Health Careers Center	13,477.1	4,492.6		13,477.1	4,492.6	278,200.0	137,445.9
31	Morton	Parking Lot, Roadways, and Walkway Replacements	5,702.4	1,900.8		5,702.4	1,900.8	283,902.4	139,346.7
32	Lake County	Grayslake Campus Classroom	26,433.8	8,811.2		26,433.8	8,811.2	310,336.2	148,158.4
33	IECC Wabash Valley	Technology/Student Support Expansion to Main Hall (and Renovation)	5,264.6	1,754.8		5,264.6	1,754.8	315,600.8	150,913.2
34	McHenry	Satellite Facility Ph.I	9,640.7	3,213.5		9,640.7	3,213.5	325,241.5	154,126.7
35	Oakton	Addition/Remodeling Des Plaines Campus	24,788.6	8,262.9		24,788.6	8,262.9	350,030.1	158,389.6
36	Triton	Installation of Backflow Preventors	1,260.9	420.3		1,260.9	420.3	351,291.0	158,810.0
37	Shawnee	Carro Regional Education Center	1,379.6	446.6		1,379.6	446.6	352,670.6	159,256.6
38	Danville	Clock Tower Center and Ornamental Horticulture Rehab/Remodeling	2,586.7	862.2		2,586.7	862.2	355,257.3	159,718.8
39	Richland	Community Education Center and Infrastructure Connection	3,418.0	1,367.9		3,418.0	1,367.9	358,676.3	161,086.7
40	Moraine Valley	Rehab/Remodeling of Buildings A, B, G, & L	25,712.9	34,283.9		25,712.9	34,283.9	391,224.1	164,370.6
41	Kaskaskia	Vandalia Education Center	5,034.1	9,207.7		5,034.1	9,207.7	396,258.2	165,578.3
42	Lake Land	Western Region Advanced Technology Center In Pana	7,819.4	2,606.3		7,819.4	2,606.3	404,077.6	166,184.6
43	Lake County	Classroom Building (Southlake Center)	15,841.5	5,280.5		15,841.5	5,280.5	419,319.1	167,465.1
44	Rock Valley	Classroom Building III	14,248.0	4,749.4		14,248.0	4,749.4	434,167.1	168,214.5
45	South Suburban	Allied Health Addition	28,439.0	9,478.7		28,439.0	9,478.7	463,646.3	169,693.2
46	Lake Land	Learning Resource Center	27,127.8	9,042.5	2,220.2	29,348.0	7,259.5	482,904.3	170,952.7
47	Triton	Renovation of Campus Light Fixtures	1,065.8	355.3		1,065.8	355.3	483,919.9	171,308.0
48	IECC Frontier	Student Center Building	2,512.6	837.5		2,512.6	837.5	486,432.5	171,745.5
49	Black Hawk	Community Instructional Center Building	20,840.7	6,946.7		20,840.7	6,946.7	516,379.2	172,692.2
50	Kaskaskia	Agricultural Facility	14,591.5	4,864.5		14,591.5	4,864.5	530,970.7	173,556.7
51	Moraine Valley	Classroom Building II	14,595.3	4,851.8		14,595.3	4,851.8	545,566.0	174,408.5
52	Lincoln Land	Learning Resource Center	15,729.3	5,243.0		15,729.3	5,243.0	561,249.3	175,251.5
53	Triton	Advanced Technology Building 2nd Floor Addition	17,179.7	5,726.6		17,179.7	5,726.6	578,426.0	176,978.1
54	McHenry	Master Plan Ph.I Classroom Building	10,685.4	3,581.7		10,685.4	3,581.7	589,114.4	178,559.8
55	Richland	Global Agribusiness Center	9,689.5	3,229.8		9,689.5	3,229.8	598,803.9	179,789.6
56	Illinois Valley	Additions/Renovations to Buildings C & G	10,680.7	3,560.2		10,680.7	3,560.2	609,484.6	181,350.0
Project Specific Totals			603,152.4	202,858.9	6,332.2	609,484.6	199,190.7	1,218,639.2	680,540.7
Grand Total			699,114.4			699,114.4			

699,114.4

Illinois Community College Board

NET INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT COST  
IN ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

UNRESTRICTED COSTS ONLY

Dist. No	District/College	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
503	Black Hawk	\$194.24	\$180.32	\$192.77	\$194.91	\$214.21
508	Chicago	\$180.23	\$171.26	\$189.34	\$207.81	\$219.98
50806	Daley	\$136.81	\$133.93	\$154.38	\$180.85	\$176.49
50801	Kennedy-King	\$272.25	\$280.40	\$307.24	\$331.12	\$350.38
50803	Malcolm X	\$205.12	\$165.70	\$184.37	\$198.64	\$216.46
50805	Olive-Harvey	\$233.18	\$249.14	\$264.10	\$260.11	\$304.39
50804	Truman	\$158.13	\$142.17	\$143.83	\$168.85	\$186.30
50802	Washington	\$161.75	\$180.73	\$203.30	\$209.64	\$210.76
50807	Wright	\$180.55	\$155.95	\$183.07	\$198.80	\$216.19
507	Danville	\$204.62	\$209.05	\$217.80	\$249.65	\$229.36
502	DuPage	\$186.71	\$204.01	\$219.25	\$234.52	\$245.24
509	Elgin	\$226.56	\$232.42	\$228.60	\$279.73	\$303.97
512	Harper	\$230.32	\$229.12	\$243.86	\$253.37	\$251.90
540	Heartland	\$160.01	\$94.33	\$158.14	\$166.76	\$163.99
519	Highland	\$195.25	\$189.20	\$193.55	\$223.36	\$237.78
514	Illinois Central	\$101.46	\$200.28	\$195.16	\$211.39	\$177.62
529	Illinois Eastern	\$121.11	\$121.93	\$123.46	\$120.11	\$123.59
52904	Frontier	\$107.25	\$123.28	\$120.42	\$110.09	\$115.02
52901	Lincoln Trail	\$143.55	\$136.34	\$138.49	\$123.22	\$127.53
52902	Olney Central	\$152.53	\$150.80	\$153.49	\$163.09	\$169.96
52903	Wabash Valley	\$97.31	\$96.01	\$98.52	\$97.18	\$97.69
513	Illinois Valley	\$167.46	\$171.23	\$184.28	\$185.95	\$205.93
525	Joliet	\$205.62	\$198.15	\$211.63	\$226.18	\$219.95
520	Kankakee	\$177.52	\$165.41	\$193.45	\$218.53	\$216.86
501	Kaskaskia	\$141.46	\$132.87	\$152.59	\$156.33	\$151.74
523	Kishwaukee	\$182.53	\$195.62	\$196.03	\$204.67	\$212.55
532	Lake County	\$254.89	\$225.02	\$231.72	\$236.28	\$248.67
517	Lake Land	\$129.52	\$133.75	\$164.01	\$151.27	\$148.18
536	Lewis & Clark	\$158.53	\$158.28	\$166.11	\$175.72	\$172.57
526	Lincoln Land	\$197.32	\$210.86	\$220.57	\$229.69	\$244.29
530	Logan	\$168.96	\$168.31	\$167.87	\$174.96	\$176.52
528	McHenry	\$232.59	\$232.52	\$251.91	\$263.93	\$251.40
524	Moraine Valley	\$172.82	\$166.50	\$161.13	\$166.78	\$157.71
527	Morton	\$207.35	\$234.48	\$216.75	\$206.65	\$222.40
535	Oakton	\$219.45	\$233.22	\$256.12	\$261.65	\$274.46
505	Parkland	\$205.25	\$193.83	\$209.08	\$210.83	\$221.88
515	Prairie State	\$207.72	\$220.33	\$247.85	\$224.94	\$242.98
521	Rend Lake	\$159.09	\$159.09	\$147.94	\$156.04	\$161.17
537	Richland	\$177.44	\$194.09	\$219.77	\$202.37	\$234.79
511	Rock Valley	\$178.25	\$182.45	\$181.01	\$191.32	\$209.30
518	Sandburg	\$199.94	\$181.17	\$193.23	\$202.88	\$209.75
506	Sauk Valley	\$101.98	\$228.31	\$226.06	\$223.38	\$210.86
531	Shawnee	\$143.65	\$154.90	\$194.90	\$220.28	\$231.58
510	South Suburban	\$157.70	\$227.07	\$252.23	\$270.66	\$303.76
533	Southeastern	\$175.79	\$156.37	\$150.06	\$168.77	\$161.35
522	Southwestern	\$161.53	\$168.39	\$182.56	\$182.40	\$200.39
534	Spoon River	\$172.70	\$201.79	\$189.71	\$241.26	\$227.23
504	Triton	\$181.39	\$171.09	\$173.22	\$168.37	\$178.55
516	Waubonsee	\$177.86	\$191.56	\$197.41	\$215.67	\$231.63
539	Wood	\$185.93	\$196.27	\$185.08	\$204.97	\$223.30
	STATE AVERAGES	\$182.11	\$186.63	\$198.39	\$208.43	\$214.92

SOURCE OF DATA: Unit Cost Reports

## **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES**

Just as investors to in the business world, those who use community college services demand a high return on investment (ROI). Community college students want assurance that their academic efforts and tuition dollars will result in real learning for their many life roles, as well as increased earnings. Employers want well-prepared workers who can be productive and highly competitive global workplace. Community colleges want to be sure they are fulfilling their missions and making substantial contributions to the quality of life of the residents in their communities. And, legislators want to know that public funds are being used efficiently to help people become contributing members of society.

A study conducted recently of the community college districts of Illinois shows that a college education can provide significant financial benefits for students. The study revealed that the average annual earnings of a person with an associate degree were 112.6% more than those of someone who did not complete high school and 34% more than those of someone with a high school diploma or GED. Over a work life of 34 to 40 years, associate degree holders may earn as much as \$350,000 more than their less-educated colleagues. Moreover, students in Illinois had a 26.1% return on their education investments and recovered all costs in 5.6 years. These findings show that a student's standard of living is likely to increase and the community is likely to benefit economically through consumer spending and increased tax revenues.

In addition to increasing one's earning potential, a college education increases a person's work options according to the Employment Policy Foundation (DPF). Of course, the impact of community college education extends beyond economic capacity. A "Faces of the Future" survey conducted by AACC indicated that students value the intellectual growth and increased self-confidence resulting from their time in college.

Community colleges also contribute by offering programs in career fields where there is the most demand both locally and nationally. Each year, AACC identifies hot programs—courses of study from which students are hired immediately upon graduation, and sometimes even before they complete their degrees. Community colleges will continue to be the primary providers of education for the workforce, through either degrees and certificates or noncredit training programs. For that reason, they are continually adjusting their curricula to meet local employment needs.

(Cont. Next Page)

All in all, legislators, business leaders, the general public, and students themselves can count on community colleges to provide a real ROI as they carry out their missions. They connect with local communities through education and enrichment programs and contribute substantially to the economy and to the quality of life. They link the various levels of the American education system and draw students to learning-centered campuses for a lifetime of growth and development. The impact of community colleges has been felt for the past 100 years, and they are poised to play an even more central role in the learning network of our country in the next century.

## DRIVING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE IMPACT OF THE ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

The Illinois Community College System prepares citizens to face the challenges of global competition and to meet the “skills gap” between the increasing needs of employers and the lack of trained workers. As the third largest system in the country, Illinois’ 48 comprehensive community colleges play a vital role in Illinois’ educational system and workforce preparation. Community colleges are critical to Illinois’ economic development, serving nearly one million residents each year.

*No longer are there two sets of skills - those for the college bound and those skills for those bound for work. It takes the same skills and education at work or school.*

In the system’s strategic plan, the community colleges pledge to:

*75% of students enrolled in Illinois public higher education institutions annually are enrolled in community colleges.*

- address workforce development needs with flexible, responsive and progressive programs;
- offer rigorous courses and programs designed for college and university transfer;
- expand adult education and literacy programs;
- escalate efforts to meet the growing demand for trained workers in high demand occupations.

### ..... **The Impact of Illinois Community Colleges on the State’s Economy**

Illinois community colleges strengthen academic skills, offer occupation-specific education and training, and prepare students for transfer to 4-year institutions. These activities represent significant economic contributions by increasing workers’ earnings and generating additional tax revenues.

- 8 out of 10 Illinois employers (81.2%) hired a community college student at some point over the past 10 years (2007).
- Illinois community college students who attended school in 1995 paid an estimated \$3.3 Billion in state taxes and \$12.8 Billion in federal taxes between 1996 and 2005 (2007).
- An Illinois community college education increases earnings for workers by 31% (2007).
- 49,628 community college degrees and certificates were awarded in Fiscal Year 2006 which is an increase of 27.4 % compared to 5 years ago.
- 5,575 businesses were served through community college Business and Industry Centers (2006).
- 95,546 individuals received customized training (2006).
- 271 businesses were attracted to Illinois, or retained, because of community college intervention.
- 13,406 individuals earned their GED (2006).
- 17,606 Adult Education students gained skills that helped to reduce their public assistance grants (2006).

..... **The Impact of Illinois Community Colleges on Transitions into Postsecondary Education**

Helping students prepare for, access, and succeed in postsecondary education is a crucial component of the community college mission. Through the development of innovative programs and partnerships, the colleges have established themselves as an indispensable component of the education to workforce continuum.

- One hundred **Adult Education** providers throughout the state deliver instructional and supportive services in English as a Second Language, Adult Basic Education, GED preparation, and vocational services.
- **Adult Education** services are provided by a diverse system, including community-based organizations, community colleges, school districts, Regional Offices of Education, correctional institutions, and universities.
- **Bridge programs** move students seamlessly from Adult Education or community college remediation to career and technical training that leads to high-wage, high-demand employment.
- Community colleges are engaged in addressing **critical skills shortages** in three major industry sectors: healthcare; transportation, warehousing, and logistics; and manufacturing.
- Community colleges help workers “re-skill” after plant closings or mass layoffs. **Dislocated workers** often enroll in one of over 240 career and technical programs.
- In collaboration with the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, community colleges support entrepreneurs and small business owners through the **Illinois Entrepreneurship Network**.
- **Small Business Development Centers** (SBDCs) located on community college campuses provide businesses with management, marketing, and financial coaching.
- **Tech Prep** prepares students for high-wage, high-demand careers by connecting secondary and postsecondary programs, reducing duplication, and developing seamless secondary-to-postsecondary program pathways.
- All 39 public community college districts, all 59 Illinois regional vocational systems, and over 500 high schools are involved in **Tech Prep**.
- **Dual credit** allows qualified secondary students to enroll in college courses while still in high school. By aligning program content, dual credit positively impacts the way educators, students

- *934,902 students enrolled in community colleges in FY2006.*
- *High school student enrollments in dual credit programs at community colleges increased to 13,524 in 2005, up 370% from 1997.*
- *99,805 students took at least 1 remedial course in FY 2006.*
- *132,266 students enrolled in Adult Education Programs statewide.*

- *4,774 individuals/organizations received counseling and management services in FY 2006.*
- *87,460 high school students were enrolled in a Tech Prep program in FY 2006.*
- *73% of all first year college Tech Prep students had earned college credit in high school (FY 2006).*
- *21,369 secondary students enrolled in 10,918 dual credit courses in FY 2006, a 96% increase over FY 2002.*

and institutions connect and, ultimately, raises educational interaction.

- **Dual credit** programs increase student access to higher educational opportunities, enhance the value of the senior year experience, and reduce the financial burden of college on Illinois' families.
- All community colleges have active **developmental education** departments that help remediate academic deficiencies and transition students into college-level coursework.

..... **The Impact of Illinois Community Colleges on Transitions through Postsecondary Education**

Supporting students as they transition through postsecondary education - on community college campuses and beyond - is an important part of the system's purpose. By providing the right programs, at the right times, community colleges make it possible for all Illinois residents to take advantage of the benefits of postsecondary education.

- **Contract training** contributed to the start up of 75 companies; the expansion of 91 companies; the retention of 105 companies; the development of 1,618 jobs; and the retention of another 7,230 jobs.
- Community colleges continue to be an excellent resource for local businesses and individuals to receive short-term training or **continuing professional education**.

- *4 out of 10 credit students are enrolled in Baccalaureate/transfer programs.*
- *more than 1/4 of all credit students are enrolled in Career/CTE programs.*
- *1 out of 6 credit students are enrolled in Adult Education programs.*

In fiscal year 2006, Illinois community colleges provided 1,869 noncredit public training courses; 2,896 noncredit workshops and seminars to 28,932 individual participants; and served 2,738 organizations.

- Community colleges use **bridge programs** to address the needs of current students in remedial math, reading, and writing courses to move them more quickly to postsecondary credit classes within a community college.
- Adult Education provides individuals 16 years and over, without a high school diploma, an opportunity to return to school and complete their **GED** or learn the English language and transition to postsecondary education.
- The **Illinois Articulation Initiative (IAI)** facilitates student transfer, saving students time and money toward baccalaureate degree completion. 271,657 students enrolled in community college transfer programs (FY 2006), and more than 110 institutions voluntarily participate in the IAI.
- The **IAI iTransfer.org** website is visited by over 2 million individuals annually.
- 67% of public university **teacher education graduates** were enrolled at a community college at some point prior to graduation. Nearly 1,000 transfer courses are offered in teacher education at community colleges, generating nearly 100,000 semester credit hours per year.
- **Partnering to offer bachelors degrees** on community college campuses is a priority - 27 community college districts have agreements with 4-year institutions to offer bachelors degree completion programs for their students.
- 254,584 students enrolled in 240 different **rigorous and relevant community college Career/CTE programs** (FY 2006).
- **Career/CTE programs** prepare students for high-wage, high-demand employment and further education.
- Community colleges assist Career/CTE students to transition into bachelors degree options through capstone programs with 4-year institutions, further expanding student earning potential and workforce opportunities.

- *20% of all degree seeking students enrolled in at least one remedial course (FY 2006).*
- *12,533 community college contract training courses were provided to 2,837 companies.*
- *18,693 students entered employment immediately after exiting an Adult Education program. 83% retained employment.*



..... **The Impact of Illinois Community Colleges on  
Transitions from Postsecondary Education**

Community colleges significantly impact local economies throughout the state of Illinois, as well as the overall state economy. They stand as the primary workforce development resource for both individuals and businesses within their communities. The commitment of community colleges to their communities and the businesses that reside within them is the foundation of Illinois' economic success.

- Illinois community college students who graduated in 1995 paid an estimated \$168 million in state taxes and \$650 million in federal taxes over the next 10 years.
- More than 9 out of 10 Illinois community college **graduates** remain in Illinois after completing college and contribute to the state's economy.
- The four **career and technical program areas** with the largest completer earnings gains per credit hour were Protective Services, Construction Trades, Health Professions and Related Sciences, and Precision Production Trades – high-wage, high-demand jobs.
- Illinois community college graduates employed full-time averaged \$32,369 in **annual earnings** after completing their programs of study. This represents about 250% of the state's minimum wage.
- **Program completers** increased earnings by \$6,628 immediately after graduation (pre-post).
- Community colleges meet the needs of **unemployed or underemployed** serving 4,895 individuals through 958 courses, workshops, and seminars (2006).
- 16,899 students were served through counseling, job placement, job fairs, tutoring, networking, resume preparation, assessments, and advisement (2006).
- High school graduate/GED recipients earn \$7,899 more per year than those without a diploma.

- *49,628 students completed a community college program in FY 2006, up 27.4% compared to 5 years ago.*
- *1/3 of completers were in baccalaureate/ transfer programs, 2/3 were in career and technical programs.*
- *3/10 completers were minority students.*

## **The Economic Impact of Illinois Community Colleges**

Illinois community colleges serve three integral educational purposes: they strengthen individuals' foundational academic skills, they offer occupation-specific education and training, and they prepare students for transfer to four-year post-secondary institutions. These activities represent significant economic contributions by increasing workers' earnings and generating additional tax revenues. Moreover, community colleges are generally among the largest employers in the area where they are located and generate substantial additional economic benefits for their communities through local expenditures and employment impacts.

This economic impact analysis of the Illinois Community College System considers changes in student characteristics over a 10-year period, student outcomes, tax revenues generated, market penetration, and economic impacts. Following are a number of significant findings from the analysis.

### ***Illinois community colleges add skills to our workforce and boost the competitiveness of our businesses.***

- Eight out of 10 Illinois employers (81.2%) hired a community college student at some point over the past 10 years.
- Three out of 10 Illinois workers (29.5%) participated in credit courses at an Illinois community college during the past 10 years.
- Statewide, there was a 62.9% increase in students who completed an Illinois community college program from 1996 to 2006. The four occupational program areas with the largest completer earnings gains per credit hour were Protective Services, Construction Trades, Health Professions and Related Sciences, and Precision Production Trades.
- The percentage of Illinois community college enrollees intending to prepare for college transfer increased from 25.8% to 32.9% between 1996 and 2006.

### ***Illinois community college graduates generate billions of dollars in local, state, and federal tax revenues.***

- Illinois community college students who attended school in 1995 paid an estimated \$3.3 billion in state taxes and \$12.8 billion in federal taxes between 1996 and 2005.
- Illinois community college students who graduated in 1995 paid an estimated \$168 million in state taxes and \$650 million in federal taxes over the next 10 years.
- More than 9 out of 10 Illinois community college graduates remain in Illinois after completing college and contribute to the state's economy.

***An Illinois community college education increases earnings for workers.***

- On average, all students who completed their Illinois community college education in FY05 and worked year-round saw a 31% increase in earnings over their pre-enrollment wages.<sup>1</sup>
- Students who complete their program of study realize even greater benefits. A 25-year-old Illinois community college program graduate can expect a total lifetime earnings gain of \$541,115. This is 55% more than the projected total lifetime earnings of \$1.2 million if they had not completed an Illinois community college program.<sup>2</sup>
- Illinois community college graduates employed full-time averaged \$32,369 in annual earnings after completing their programs of study.<sup>3</sup> This represents about 250% of the state's minimum wage.

***As major employers and business entities, Illinois community colleges generate billions of dollars in local sales and wages and more than 55,000 jobs.***

- In FY05, Illinois community colleges directly employed 13,840 full-time and 19,397 part-time staff with a total payroll of \$1.1 billion.
- In addition to wages and salaries, Illinois community colleges reported \$464 million in operating and capital expenditures. These monies produced an estimated \$332 million in output for a total economic impact of \$796 million and an estimated additional 8,683 jobs.
- The total economic output of the community colleges on the Illinois economy in FY05 was estimated at \$2.55 billion and 55,407 jobs.

***A majority of Illinois community colleges have increased enrollments by almost one-third over the past 10 years and completion rates by 70 percent.***

- Between 1996 and 2006, two out of every three Illinois community colleges increased enrollments at a rate averaging 32.0%.
- Illinois community college students completing their course of study during this period increased at 85% of the colleges by an average of 70.3%.

The Center for Governmental Studies  
Northern Illinois University May, 2007

<sup>1</sup> This figure measures the change in earnings between pre-enrollment and post-completion and represents graduates and individuals who did not re-enroll in FY06.

<sup>2</sup> Assumes an annual average salary of \$32,639 over 30 years with annual increases of 3%.

<sup>3</sup> This includes graduates reporting four continuous quarters of full-time earnings above minimum wage

***Illinois community colleges are responding to the state's changing demographics and educational needs.***

- The most significant demographic changes in enrolling students over the 1996 - 2006 period included increases in the number of students 19 years old and younger, Hispanic students, students with limited English proficiency, students with both an economic and academic disadvantage, and students in correctional institutions.
- More enrolling students are preparing for college transfer while fewer are preparing for a job. Baccalaureate/ transfer instruction continues to represent the largest number of enrollments and more students are enrolling in health-related programs and basic skills-building courses.
- Completing students were more likely to be an ethnic/racial minority, come from a background with limited English, and be in ESL and basic skills programs.
- Fewer completing students are pursuing a certificate or degree and the largest percentage remains in career and technical instruction.



## Illinois Community College Act

In 1965 the state of Illinois passed the Junior College Act of 1965 which provided the foundation for the present community college system. In 1973 the term “junior” was changed to “community” in the statute. The Act contained several key provisions:

- 1.) It enabled community colleges to exist as separate **units of local government** with the ability to levy taxes, charge tuition, and receive state funding.
- 2.) It set up the Illinois Community College Board at the state level to coordinate the activities of the community college districts.
- 3.) It codified the principle of **comprehensive** community colleges for Illinois. All Illinois community colleges are expected to offer programs in baccalaureate, occupational, adult basic and remedial education and community service activities, as well as non-credit continuing education offerings.

While some states have only vocational institutes or transfer-oriented community colleges, Illinois was placed in the forefront of the community college movement by embracing the principle of comprehensive community colleges. This is a statewide mandate that all community colleges must meet.

Illinois community colleges received an additional boost with the 1985 enactment of legislation requiring all areas of the state to join the community college system. This ensures the promise of quality education within driving distance of every resident of Illinois.

The following pages contain the Articles of the Illinois Public Community College Act.

### Article I. (Short Title—Definitions)

Section	
805/1-1.	Short Title.
805/1-2.	Definitions.
805/1-3.	Applicable laws.
805/1-4.	Applicability.

## Article II. (STATE BOARD-POWERS AND DUTIES)

Section	
805/2-1.	State board; creation; composition; appointments; tenure; vacancies.
805/2-2.	Qualifications of members.
805/2-3.	Officers; meetings; quorum
805/2-4	Rules and regulations.
805/2-5	Compensation and expenses of members
805/2-6	Executive officer and employees
805/2-6.1	Indemnification; insurance
805/2-7.	Advisory Committees.
805/2-8.	Oaths of Office
805/2-9.	Executive Secretary; duties
805/2-10	Studies by state board; reports to legislature.
805/2-11	Development of articulation procedures.
805/2-11.1.	Review approval and monitoring of performance under contracts or agreements; grant application; acceptance and distribution of grant funds.
805/2-11.5	Repealed.
805/2-12.	Powers and duties of State Board
805/2-12.	Powers and duties of State Board
805/2-12.1.	Experimental district; abolition of experiment district and establishment of new community college district.
805/2-13, 805/2-14	Repealed.
805/2-15	Recognition
805/2-16.	Repealed.
805/2-16.01.	Repealed.
805/2-16.02.	Grants
805/2-16.03.	AFDC Opportunities Fund.
805/2-16.04.	Repealed.
805/2-16.05	Academic Improvement Trust Fund for Community College Foundation
805/2-16.06	ICCB Adult Education
805/2-16.07.	Career and Technical Education Fund.
805/2-16.08	ICCB Federal Trust Fund.
805/2-16.09.	Instructional Development and Enhancement Application Revolving Fund.
805/2-16.1.	Repealed.
805/2-16.2.	Renumbered.
805/2-17.	Repealed.
805/2-18.	Repealed.
805/2—18a	Adverse court decision grants.
805/2-19.	Payment of accumulated sick leave and vacation benefits
805/2-20.	Deferred maintenance grants.
805/2-21.	High school equivalency testing.
805/2-22.	High school equivalency certificates.
805/2-23.	Mobile response workforce training pilot program.

Article III. Community College Districts-Organization-Power and Duties-Elections

Section.

- 805/3-1. Organization of community college districts; petition.
- 805/3-1.1. Amendment of petition.
- 805/3-2. Action on petition; report.
- 805/3-3. Notice and hearing on petition.
- 805/3-4. Hearing on petition; election; review under Administrative Review Law.
- 805/3-4.1. Costs of referenda.
- 805/3-5. Form of proposition.
- 805/3-6. District board; election; number.
- 805/3-7. District board; time and manner of election; tenure; qualification; vacancies; compensation; ballot; trustee districts.
- 805/3-7.1. Law governing elections.
- 805/3-7.2 to 805/3-7.9. Repealed.
- 805/3-7.10. Nominations for board of trustees; petitions.
- 805/3-7.11. Notice of election; propositions increasing tax rate.
- 805/3-7.12. Repealed.
- 805/3-13. Multiple public measures; successive submissions of the same measure.
- 805/3-7.14 to 805/3-14e. Repealed.
- 805/3-7.14f. Repealed.
- 805/3-7.14g. To 805/3-7.19. Repealed.
- 805/3-7.20. Repealed.
- 805/3-7.21 to 805/3-7.23. Repealed.
- 805/3-7.24. Student member of community college board; selection.
- 805/3-8. District board; organizational and special meetings; notice; public comments and questions.
- 805/3-9. District board; quorum; majority vote.
- 805/3-10. Chairman, vice-chairman, chairman pro-tempore and secretary of board.
- 805/3-11. District Board of Trustees; entity; procedural capacity; number of districts.
- 805/3-12. Drawing of funds.
- 805/3-12.1. Grants.
- 805/3-12.2. New branch or campus; state board grant.
- 805/3-13. Effective date of organization of district; existing community college.
- 805/3-14. Election to increase tax rates; levy of taxes for operation and maintenance of facilities
- 805/3-14.1. Form of ballot and notice.
- 805/3-14.2. Additional tax for educational and operations, building and maintenance purposes.
- 805/3-14.3. Additional tax.
- 805/3-15. Repealed.
- 805/3-16. Academic term.
- 805/3-17. Admission of students
- 805/3-18. Treasurer of board; appointment; qualifications; compensation.

Cont. next page.



Article III. Community College Districts-Organization-Power and Duties-Elections (*cont.*)

Section

- 805/3-19. Treasurer of board; bond.
- 805/3-19.1. Unpaid warrants for wages endorsement; qualifications; compensation.
- 805/3-20. Budget; raising of money; tax anticipation warrants.
- 805/3-20.1 Adoption of annual budget; contents; fiscal year.
- 805/3-20.2. Additional or supplemental budget.
- 805/3-20.3. Expenses payable from taxes for operation and maintenance of facilities purposes and for purchase of college grounds; educational fund.
- 805/3-20.3.01 Alterations or repairs necessary for energy
- 805/3-20.4 Certificate of county clerk showing value of district's taxable property.
- 805/3-20.5 Determination of amount to be raised by tax for educational purposes.
- 805/3-20.6 Districts in two or more counties; determination of amounts.
- 805/3-20.7 Assessor; designation of number of districts.
- 805/3-20.8 Payment of proceeds of tax to community college treasurer.
- 805/3-20.9 Civil action upon failure of collector to pay community college treasurer
- 805/3-20.10 Issue of warrants; interest.
- 805/3-21 Duties of board
- 805/3-22 Records; maintenance and retention
- 805/3-22.1 Audits
- 805/3-22.2 Financial Statements
- 805/3-22.3 Mailing Lists
- 805/3-23 Revenue.
- 805/3-24 Designation of treasurer to receive taxes.
- 805/3-24.1 Repealed.
- 805/3-25 Adopt and enforcement of rules.
- 805/3-25.1 Approval of new units.
- 805/3-25.2 Armed forces recruiting and training.
- 805/3-26 Chief administrative officer; appointment of personnel; salaries, withholding employee labor organization dues.
- 805/3-26.1 Active military service.
- 805/3-26.5 Students called to active military service.
- 805/3-27 Payment of orders and bills; revolving funds; collection of funds.
- 805/3-27.1 Contracts
- 805/3-27.2 Joint purchases.
- 805/3-27.3 Prompt payment
- 805/3-28 Regulation of admission of students.
- 805/3-29 Indemnity insurance.
- 805/3-29.1 Grant sick leaves.
- 805/3-29.2 Oral English language proficiency.
- 805/3-30 Powers of board .
- 805/3-31 Insurance for employees; dependents; salary deductions.
- 805/3-31.1 Auxiliary services for students and employees.
- 805/3-31.2 Distribution of technical and vocational skills directory of graduating students.
- 805/3-32 Tenure Polices

805/3-33 Borrowing money and issuance of bonds.  
805/3-33.1 Working cash fund; establishment.  
805/3-33.2 Bonds for working cash fund.  
805/3-33.3 Working cash fund; resolution for issuance of bonds; issuance of bonds.  
805/3-33.4 Inter-fund loans.  
805/3-33.5 Working cash fund; monies derived from bonds; state and federal funds.  
805/3-33.6 Working cash fund; transfers of monies; abolition of fund.  
805/3-34 Inter-fund loans  
805/3-35 Use of buildings as civil defense shelters; cooperation with local, state and federal agencies.  
  
805/3-36 Purchase or lease of sites.  
805/3-36.5 Eminent domain.  
805/3-37 Erection and lease of buildings.  
805/3-38 Lease of equipment, machinery and building or land.  
805/3-38.1 Insurance.  
805/3-38.2 Contracts for fire protection.  
805/3-39 Acceptance of federal funds  
805/3-39.1 Acceptance of gifts, grants or legacies.  
805/3-40 Contracts for educational services.  
805/3-40.1 Advanced vocational training; career training.  
805/3-40.2 Contracts or agreements with Not-for-Profit corporations.  
805/3-41 sale of real or personal property.  
805/3-42 Employment of personnel; residence.  
805/3-42.1 Appointment of members of security department; qualifications .  
805/3-42.2 Traffic regulations; fire and penalties.  
805/3-43 Use of buildings by organizations and societies.  
805/3-44 Accrued pension rights of teachers.  
805/3-45 Tuition.  
805/3-46.1 Accounts and claims.  
805/3-47 Investment of funds.  
805/3-48 Interest in contracts and business prohibited; exceptions.  
805/3-49 Employment Advisory Board; members.  
805/3-50 Employment Advisory Board; officers, quorum; compensation; vacancies.  
805/3-51 Employment Advisory Board; meetings; report.  
805/3.52 Employment Advisory Board; status of appointees.  
805/3-55 Formation, etc., of associations of community college boards.  
805/3-60 Provision of student and social security information prohibited.

Article IIIA. Bonds

Section

- 805/3A-1. Bonds for purpose of building, equipping, etc., buildings; or purchasing sites, etc.; denominations; interest rate; referendum.
- 805/3A-2. Change in use of proceeds; excess funds; sale of site.
- 805/3A-3. Registration, numbering and countersigning of bonds.
- 805/3A-4. Payment of moneys borrowed to treasurer; delivery of bonds; extension and collection of taxes.
- 805/3A-5. Filing of bond resolution with county clerks; registry of bonds; extension and collection of taxes.
- 805/3A-6. Bonds for purpose of paying orders for wages of teachers' and claims; limitation of indebtedness.
- 805/3A-7. Examination and consideration of teachers' orders or claims prior to issuance of bonds.
- 805/3A-8. Resolution specifying the amount to pay teachers' orders and claims; content.
- 805/3A-9. Filing of resolution with county clerks; extension and collection of taxes.
- 805/3A-10. Exchange of bonds for teachers' claims or unpaid orders; use of proceeds.
- 805/3A-11. Purchasers' rights in bonds for teachers' claims or orders for wages.
- 805/3A-12. Surrender and re-issue of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness.
- 805/3A-13. Refunding of bonds.
- 805/3A-14. Registration of refunding bonds; interest rates; validity where executing officer ceases to hold office.
- 805/3A-15. Resolution authorizing refunding of bonds; tax; filing copy with county clerk.
- 805/3A-16. Exchange of refunding bonds for bonds and interest; use of proceeds; cancellation of bonds exchanged or paid.
- 805/3A-17. Form and denomination of refunding bonds; maturity.
- 805/3A-18. Redemption of refunding bonds before due.
- 805/3A-19. Reduction of tax for remainder of refunding bonds where bonds redeemed before due; resolution; filing resolution.
- 805/3A-20. Reduction of taxes levied for payment of bonds refunded; certificate; money from prior years; sinking fund.
- 805/3A-21. Deposit of proceeds of taxes levied for refunding of bonds; investment.
- 805/3A-22. Information of financial condition of district.
- 805/3A-23. Application of sections 3A-13 to 3A-23; construction.
- 805/3A-24. Excess funds collected for payment of bonds; payment to community college treasurer.
- 805/3A-25. Exhibition facility defined.
- 805/3A-26. Acquisition of exhibition facility authorized; charges for use; contracts; pledge of revenue bonds; interest rate.
- 805/3A-27. Establishment of charges or fees for use of exhibition facility.
- 805/3A-28. Payment of deficits; issuance of general obligation bonds; referendums.
- 805/3A-29. Personal liability of board for bonds issued under sections 3A-25 to 3A-29.

Article V. Building Programs

Section

- 805/5-1. Applications; State funds.
- 805/5-2. Definitions.
- 805/5-3. Applications to participate in program described in section 5-1.
- 805/5-4. Application to participate in program for new facilities; priorities; criteria.
- 805/5-5. Study of need of facility and ability of community college to finance part of project; approval of plan.
- 805/5-6. Contribution of realty for building purposes; appraisal.
- 805/5-7. Transfer of funds or designation of real property.
- 805/5-8. Claim for state funds.
- 805/5-9. Financing of projects by issuance of bonds or by transfer of property to Capital Development Board.
- 805/5-10. Report on progress and completion of project.
- 805/5-11. Grants; expenditures for building purposes.
- 805/5-12. Defective design or construction; costs of corrections; damages.

Article VI. Tuition-Annexation and Disconnection of Territory-Taxation.

Section

- 805.6-1 School districts; tax levy for community college educational purposes.
- 805.6-2. Attendance at community college outside of district; payment of tuition.
- 805.6-3. Repealed.
- 805.6-4. Variable rate and fees.
- 805.6-4a. In-state tuition charge.
- 805.6-4.1. Admission of Students
- 805.6-5 to 805/6-5.2 Repealed
- 805.6-5.3 Territory included in community college district; disconnection and annexation to another community college district.
- 805.6-5.3a Repealed.
- 805.6-5.4. Repealed.
- 805.6-5.5. Effective date of annexation and disconnection; bonded indebtedness.
- 805.6-5.6 to 805/6/5.8. Repealed.
- 805.6-5.9. Repealed
- 805.6-6. Repealed.
- 805.6-1. New districts; annexation to community college districts; petition for hearings; hearing; referendum.
- 805.6-7. Repealed.
- 805.6-7.1. Repealed.
- 805.6-7.2. Repealed.
- 805.6-7.3. Repealed.
- 805.6-7.4. Repealed.
- 805.6-7.5. Repealed.
- 805.6-8 to 805/6-9. Repealed.
- 805.6-10. Application of sections 6-5.3, 6-5.5 and 6-6.1
- 805.6-11. Repealed.
- 805.6-12. Tax rates; limitations.

ARTICLE VII. COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS– CITIES OF 500,000 OR MORE IN-  
HABITANTS

Section	
805/7-1.	Application of Article.
805/7-1.1.	Additional powers.
805/7-1.2.	Power to deduct wages for municipal debts.
805/72.	Composition, tenure and eligibility of board members.
805/7-3.	Organization of board and election of officers.
805/7-4.	Exercise of board’s power.
805/7-5.	Fiscal year.
805/7-6.	Report of chief administrative officer.
805/7-7.	Revised report of chief administrative officer.
805/7-8.	Budget; adoption; appropriation.
805/7-9.	Budget; requisites; estimates.
805/7-10.	Budget; specifications; appropriations.
805/7-11.	Budget; preparation in tentative form; hearings.
805/7-12.	Budget; revision; adoption.
805/7-13.	Additional or supplemental budgets.
805/7-14.	Expenditures in excess of appropriations; prohibitions; exceptions.
805/7-15.	Transfer of funds; expenditures pending appropriation.
805/7-15a.	Change in accounting basis; transfer of funds.
805/7-16.	Appropriation resolution or budget; effect.
805/7-17.	Penalty for violation of sections 7-6 to –716; actions for loss or damages.
805/7-18.	Tax for operation and maintenance of facilities and purchase of grounds.
805/7-18.1.	Supplemental budget and taxes.
805/7-19.	Limit on expenditures.
805/7-20.	Ascertainment of tax rate.
805/7-21.	Tax anticipation warrants.
805/7-22.	Warrants in anticipation of taxes; issuance; conditions; interest rates.
805/7-23.	Person authorized to sign instruments; designation.
805/7-23.1.	Contracts.
805/7-24.	Accounts, audits and reports.
805/7-25.	Issuance of bonds; terms and sale.
805/7-26.	Issuance of bonds not exceeding \$15,000,000 aggregate.
805/7-27.	Issuance of bonds not exceeding \$20,000,000 aggregate.

ARTICLE VII.            VALIDATION SEVERABILTY

Section	
805/8-1.	Validation of organization, maintenance and operation.
805/8-2.	Severability.

## **Illinois Open Meetings Act**

The Illinois legislature passed the Open Meetings Act in 1957 which ensures that public business be conducted openly so that the discussions and votes of public bodies can be observed. Decisions by public bodies cannot be made behind closed doors. The law applies to meetings of community college boards so administrators need to be familiar with its provisions. The law does contain provisions for “closed session” meetings to discuss litigation, acquisition of real estate and personal matters such as collective bargaining and employment or dismissal of an employee. However only discussions can be held in close session, final action must be taken in open session. The information contained in this section provides an overview of the act and its exceptions. A full copy of the act is available on the Illinois Attorney General’s website.

## QUICK SUMMARY OF THE ACT

**Intent of the Act:** The public policy provision states that "[i]t is the public policy of this State that public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business and that the people have a right to be informed as to the conduct of their business. In order that the people shall be informed, the General Assembly finds and declares that it is the intent of this Act to ensure that the actions of public bodies be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly." 5 ILCS 120/1. Advance notice is a part of this public policy, as is the principle that exceptions to openness requirements are to be interpreted narrowly. 5 ILCS 120/1. As the Appellate Court has stated, "[t]he clear intention of the legislature expressed in the Act favors, of course, open *deliberation* as well as open action." *People ex rel. Hopf v. Barger*, 30 Ill. App. 3d 525, 536 (Second Dist. 1975).

**Coverage:** "All meetings of public bodies shall be open to the public unless excepted in subsection (c) [5 ILCS 120/2(c)] and closed in accordance with Section 2a [5 ILCS 120/2a]." 5 ILCS 120/2(a). "Meeting" is defined as "any gathering of a majority of a quorum of the members of a public body held for the purpose of discussing public business." 5 ILCS 120/1.02. "Public body" is defined to include "all legislative, executive, administrative or advisory bodies of the state, counties, townships, cities, villages, incorporated towns, school districts and all other municipal corporations, boards, bureaus, committees or commissions of this State, and any subsidiary bodies of any of the foregoing including but not limited to committees and subcommittees which are supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, or which expend tax revenue, except the General Assembly and committees or commissions thereof." 5 ILCS 120/1.02. The definition of "public body" excludes some bodies that might otherwise be subject to the Act. They are: (1) "a child death review team or the Illinois Child Death Review Teams Executive Council established under the Child Death Review Team Act" (20 ILCS 515); and (2) ethics commissions established under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (5 ILCS 430) and ultimate jurisdictional authorities acting pursuant to its provisions.

**Exceptions:** Twenty-four exceptions authorizing the closing of meetings are set forth at 5 ILCS 120/2(c). Consistent with the public policy of the Act, the exceptions relate to protecting public interests and safeguarding personal privacy. The exceptions "are in derogation of the requirement that public bodies meet in the open, and therefore, the exceptions are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects clearly within their scope." 5 ILCS 120/2(b). "The exceptions authorize but do not require the holding of a closed meeting to discuss a subject included within an enumerated exception." 5 ILCS 120/2(b).

**Taping and Filming:** Section 2.05 of the Act (5 ILCS 120/2.05) provides that any person may record a public meeting "by tape, film or other means." The section also provides that "[t]he authority holding the meeting shall prescribe reasonable rules to govern the right to make such recordings."

**Closing Meetings:** "A public body may hold a meeting closed to the public, or close a portion of a meeting to the public, upon a majority vote of a quorum present, taken at a meeting open to the public for which notice has been given as required by this Act. \* \* \* The vote of each member on the question of holding a meeting closed to the public and a citation to the specific exception contained in Section 2 of this Act which authorizes the closing of the meeting to the public shall be publicly disclosed at the time of the vote and shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the meeting." 5 ILCS 120/2a.

**Minutes of open meetings:** "(a) All public bodies shall keep written minutes of all their open meetings \* \* \*. Minutes shall include, but need not be limited to:

- (1) the date, time and place of the meeting;
- (2) the members of the public body recorded as either present or absent; and
- (3) a summary of discussion on all matters proposed, deliberated, or decided, and a record of any votes taken.

(b) The minutes of meetings open to the public shall be available for public inspection within 7 days of the approval of such minutes by the public body." 5 ILCS 120/2.06. Effective January 1, 2005, the requirement that minutes be kept of all closed meetings will be reinstated by Public Act 93-974.

**Verbatim record of closed meetings:** "(a) All public bodies shall keep \* \* \* a verbatim record of all their closed meetings in the form of an audio or video recording." 5 ILCS 120/2.06. The recording may be kept confidential and may be destroyed no less than 18 months after completion of the recorded meeting. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(e), (c). A particular recording may be destroyed only after the public body approves its destruction and approves minutes of the closed meeting that meet the requirements applicable to the minutes of open meetings. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(c). Until January 1, 2005, public bodies are required to review withheld minutes and recordings of closed meetings on a semi-annual basis; thereafter, they need only review the minutes. Public bodies must make a determination and report in an open meeting on the question of whether a need for confidentiality still exists with respect to all or part of the minutes and recordings reviewed. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d), as amended by Public Act 93-974.

**Public Notice:** Public notice must be given for all meetings, whether open or closed to the public. 5 ILCS 120/2.02. Public notice is given "by posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the body holding the meeting or, if no such office exists, at the building in which the meeting is to be held." 5 ILCS 120/2.02(b).



"Every public body shall give public notice of the schedule of regular meetings at the beginning of each calendar or fiscal year and shall state the regular dates, times, and places of such meetings." 5 ILCS 120/2.02(a). An agenda for each regular meeting is required to be posted 48 hours in advance of such meeting "at the principal office of the public body *and* at the location where the meeting is to be held." (Emphasis added.) The Act provides that this requirement "shall not preclude the consideration of items not specifically set forth in the [regular meeting] agenda." [Note: "consideration of" has been construed to exclude action on a topic –*see* discussion below.] 5 ILCS 120/2.02(a).

"Public notice of any special meeting except a meeting held in the event of a bona fide emergency, or of any rescheduled regular meeting, or of any reconvened meeting, shall be given at least 48 hours before such meeting, which notice shall also include the agenda for the \* \* \*meeting." 5 ILCS 120/2.02(a). "Notice of an emergency meeting shall be given as soon as practicable, but in any event prior to the holding of such meeting, to any news medium which has filed an annual request for notice" under subsection 2.02(b) of the Act (5 ILCS 120/2.02 (b)). 5 ILCS 120/2.02(a).

"If a change is made in regular meeting dates, at least 10 days' notice of such change shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which such body functions." 5 ILCS 120/2.03. Public bodies with a population of less than 500 where no newspaper is published may satisfy this requirement "by posting a [10 days'] notice of such change in at least 3 prominent places within the governmental unit." Notice of the change is also to be given by posting in the same manner as other notices. Notice of the regular meeting schedule, any change in that schedule, and any emergency, special, rescheduled or reconvened meeting must be provided to any news medium that has filed an annual request to receive such notice. 5 ILCS 120/2.02, 2.03.

**Enforcement:** "Where the provisions of this Act are not complied with, or where there is probable cause to believe that the provisions of this Act will not be complied with, any person, including the State's Attorney of the county in which such noncompliance may occur, may bring a civil action in the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which the alleged noncompliance has occurred or is about to occur, or in which the affected public body has its principal office, prior to or within 60 days of the meeting alleged to be in violation of this Act or, if facts concerning the meeting are not discovered within the 60-day period, within 60 days of the discovery of a violation by the State's Attorney." 5 ILCS 120/3. Violation of the Act is a criminal offense, a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1500 and imprisonment for up to 30 days. 5 ILCS 120/4.

## WHAT MEETINGS MUST BE OPEN?

**Types of Bodies Covered:** The Act applies whether the public body is State or local, administrative or advisory, executive or legislative, paid or unpaid. 5 ILCS 120/1.02. Home rule units are specifically required to comply with the Act. A home rule unit cannot adopt weaker standards, although it "may enact an ordinance prescribing more stringent requirements binding upon itself which would serve to give further notice to the public and facilitate public access to meetings." 5 ILCS 120/6.

The Act applies only to public bodies. It does not apply to private, not-for-profit corporations, even though such corporations administer programs funded primarily by governmental agencies and are required to comply with government regulations, if the boards of directors and employees of such corporations are free from direct governmental control. *Rockford Newspapers, Inc. v. Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence*, 64 Ill. App. 3d 94 (Second Dist. 1978); *see also Hopf v. Topcorp, Inc.*, 170 Ill. App. 3d 85, 91 (First Dist. 1988).

Questions frequently arise about whether the Act covers meetings of various subgroups, such as committees, subcommittees and advisory bodies. The answer is yes. The statute applies to "any subsidiary bodies of any of the foregoing [public bodies] including but not limited to committees and subcommittees which are supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, or which expend tax revenue." 5 ILCS 120/1.02. This language should not be interpreted to create an exception for other groups, such as advisory committees or subcommittees which do not spend or use tax revenue; they, too, are covered. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. NP-585, issued May 22, 1973; 1972 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 177; *see also* 1971 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 51.

In a 1982 opinion discussing the application of the definition of "meeting" to committees of public bodies, Attorney General Fahner stated as follows: "Because each subsidiary body of a public body is a separate public body under the Open Meetings Act, the Act is applicable any time there is a gathering of a majority of a quorum of the members of such subsidiary body held for the purpose of discussing [public] business. [Citation.] Whether the Act's requirements are applicable is therefore not dependent upon the total number of members of the principal public body, but upon the membership of each subsidiary body thereof." 1982 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 88.

The Supreme Court of Illinois in *People ex rel. Difanis v. Barr*, 83 Ill. 2d 191, 201 (1980), in applying the Act to a "political caucus" of city council members, stated as follows: "The statute states that '[a]ll meetings of any legislative, executive, administrative or advisory bodies \* \* \* and any subsidiary bodies of any of the foregoing *including but not limited to* committees or subcommittees \* \* \* shall be public meetings \* \* \*.'" (Emphasis added.) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 102, par. 42.) We interpret the foregoing to mean that the Act was intended to apply to more than meetings of full bodies or duly constituted committees. Thus, 'body' must necessarily be interpreted to mean an informal gathering of nine members of a legally constituted public body."

The application of the Act to advisory groups and *ad hoc* gatherings of public officials has been a frequent source of litigation. For example, in a case regarding Springfield's advisory Human Relations Commission, the Appellate Court of Illinois stated: "The plain language of the open meetings law says public bodies, including advisory bodies to home rule units such as the Springfield Human Relations Commission, must meet publicly unless they are authorized by statute to hold closed sessions in certain instances." *I.N.B.A. v. Springfield*, 22 Ill. App. 3d 226, 228 (Fifth Dist. 1974). Similarly, it has been held that a university athletic council, appointed by the university senate to advise the president of the university and a committee of the university senate, is subject to the Act. *Board of Regents v. Reynard*, 292 Ill. App. 3d 968 (Fourth Dist. 1997). In reaching its decision, the court concluded that the university senate, as a creature of the Board of Regents, was a subsidiary body for purposes of the Act, and that the council was subject to the Act as a subsidiary body of the senate. *Board of Regents v. Reynard*, 292 Ill. App.3d at 978.

On the other hand, assuming that a majority of a quorum of a public body is not included among the participants, a meeting or conference of department heads or other employees is not covered by the Act (*see Cooper v. Carlson*, 28 Ill. App. 3d 569, 572 (Second Dist. 1975); *G.M. Harston Construction Co., Inc. v. City of Chicago*, 209 F. Supp. 2d 902, 906 (N.D. Ill. 2002)), nor does the Act apply to meetings of an informal advisory committee appointed by, or made up of, public officials, but not appointed by or accountable to a public body. This principle was set forth in *Pope v. Parkinson*, 48 Ill. App. 3d 797, 799 (Fourth Dist. 1977), a case involving the University of Illinois Assembly Hall Advisory Committee appointed by the university chancellor.

In holding that the committee was not a "subsidiary body" of a public body for purposes of the Act, the court stated: "the Committee is an internal committee within the University whose sole function is to advise University administrators on matters pertaining to internal university affairs," and "is not formally appointed by, or accountable to, any public body of the State."

A similar conclusion was reached with respect to the Council of Presidents, an organization of presidents and chancellors of various State universities in Illinois formed by its members to give advice and make recommendations to the Illinois Board of Higher Education. *University Professionals of Illinois v. Stukel*, 344 Ill. App. 3d 856 (First Dist. 2003). After reviewing prior cases, the court set out a list of factors that should be considered in determining whether a given entity is a public body, including: "who appoints the members of the entity, the formality of their appointment, and whether they are paid for their tenure; the entity's assigned duties, including duties reflected in the entity's bylaws or authorizing statute; whether its role is solely advisory or whether it also has a deliberative or investigative function; whether the entity is subject to government control or otherwise accountable to any public body; whether the group has a budget; its place within the larger organization or institution of which it is a part; and the impact of decisions or recommendations that the group makes." *University Professionals v. Stukel*, 344 Ill. App. 3d at 865.

A meeting of a political party committee is not subject to the Open Meetings Act (1975 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 322), even when the meeting is to select a person to fill a vacancy in a public office until the next election. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. NP-1091, issued May 13, 1976. Where, however, a majority of a quorum of an incumbent city council met privately with incoming members of the council to discuss appointments to village offices for the next term, a violation of the Act occurred. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 96-005, issued January 31, 1996. A news conference held by an individual public official is not subject to the Act. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. NP-1021, issued December 16, 1975.

A public aid committee created and designated under the Public Aid Code to hear appeals related to the denial or termination of general assistance, or the adequacy of general assistance grants, is subject to the Act. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 96-009, issued January 31, 1996.

**General Assembly:** The Act does not apply to the Illinois Senate or House of Representatives or to legislative committees or commissions. 5 ILCS 120/1.02. However, the Illinois Constitution requires that sessions of each house of the General Assembly and meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative commissions be open to the public unless two-thirds of the members elected to a house vote to close one of its sessions or committee meetings or unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house vote to close meetings of joint committees and legislative commissions. Ill. Const. 1970, art. IV, §5(c). Committees of the two houses and legislative commissions must give reasonable notice of public meetings, including a statement of subjects to be considered. Ill. Const. 1970, art. IV, §7(a); *see* Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 93-001, issued March 1, 1993. [Note: For a discussion on the meaning of "commissions" in this context, *see* 1975 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 35.]

#### **B. Types of Gatherings Covered.**

If the law applies to virtually all types of publicly created groups, what types of gatherings of these bodies are covered? In other words, what is a meeting for purposes of the Open Meetings Act? The Act sets forth the following definition: "'Meeting' means any gathering of a majority of a quorum of the members of a public body held for the purpose of discussing public business." 5 ILCS 120/1.02.

The definition is a three part one. It requires that there be 1) a gathering 2) of a majority of a quorum 3) to discuss public business. The term "gathering" includes in-person, telephonic and electronic assemblages. Attorney General Fahner advised that a telephone conference call is a "meeting," for purposes of the Open Meetings Act, when a majority of a quorum of a public body participates in such a call. 1982 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 124. Such calls are a permissible method of conducting business as long as there is compliance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act. *See People ex rel. Graf v. Village of Lake Bluff*, 321 Ill. App. 3d 897 (Second Dist. 2001), *reversed on other grounds*, 206 Ill. 2d 541 (2003); *Freedom Oil Co. v. PCB*, 275 Ill. App. 3d 508, 516 (Fourth Dist. 1995); *Scott v. Illinois State Police Merit Board*, 222 Ill. App. 3d 496 (First Dist. 1991). In such circumstances, the required notice must be given and the public must be afforded an opportunity to hear, by speaker phone or other device, the proceedings at the meeting.

Questions have arisen as to whether internet forums can constitute a "gathering" for purposes of the Act. The Act exists to ensure that the actions of public bodies are taken openly and that their deliberations are conducted openly. E-mail or Internet chat rooms cannot be used to circumvent this policy. Exchanges of e-mail and chat room discussions on issues being deliberated by the public body that have as their intent the formulation of policy outside the public view violate the spirit if not the letter of the Open Meetings Act. The second part of the definition applies it to a majority of a quorum of the body. This part of the definition is intended to reach the smallest number of members of a public body able to control action when a quorum is present. The majority of a quorum is a sliding figure, easily computed, that increases with the size of the public body. For example, if a public body has seven members, a quorum of that body is four, and a majority of the quorum is three. Therefore, three is the smallest number of members of the body to which the Act applies. [It should be noted, however, that, because the Act applies separately to committees and other subgroups, the number of members of the committee or subgroup, not the number of members of the principal body, would control the Act's application. Thus, although two members of a seven member board may discuss the board's business out of the public view, they cannot meet privately to discuss committee business if those two board members are members of a committee with five or fewer members. 1982 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 88.]

The third part of the definition applies it to gatherings "held for the purpose of discussing public business." This language makes it clear that the formulation of an intent to discuss public business is necessary for the Act to apply. The "intent" language was added to alleviate the fears of some public body members and to address the concerns of the General Assembly that the Act might be applied to chance encounters and social gatherings. The Act does not apply, nor has it ever applied, to purely social gatherings. The mere presence of the requisite number of public body members at a gathering is not sufficient to bring the Act into play. What is controlling is what the public body members gather for and what they do once they have gathered. In this light it should be noted that, although a gathering may not be "held for the purpose of discussing public business" at the outset, the gathering is subject to conversion to a meeting at any point.

Thus, for example, at the point that a dinner party turns to a deliberative discussion of public business upon which the attention of the requisite number of public body members present is focused, the gathering becomes a "meeting" for purposes of the Act.

The phrase "discussing public business" refers to an exchange of views and ideas among public body members, on any item germane to the affairs of their public body. It is not directed at casual remarks, but, in effectuation of section 1 of the Act (5 ILCS 120/1), at discussions that are deliberative in nature. The thrust of the Act, as set forth in the public policy statement, extends to gatherings for deliberation as well as gatherings for the taking of action. A deliberation in this context is a discussion aimed primarily at reaching a decision on a matter of concern to the public body, regardless of whether the discussion will result in the taking of an action, will set policy or is preliminary to either. The particular discussion need not be aimed at reaching an immediate decision in order to be considered a deliberative discussion of public business. [Note: "Deliberations," as referenced in the intent section (5 ILCS 120/1), are distinguishable from "deliberations for decisions," as referenced in the exception pertaining to the Prisoner Review Board (5 ILCS 120/2(c)(8)). *See* 1982 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 134.]

A gathering of a majority of a quorum of current members of a public body with newly elected members who have not taken office to discuss future appointments of village officials is a meeting subject to the Act. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 96-005, issued January 31, 1996. A gathering called by a State legislator involving a majority of a quorum of the members of two county boards, although characterized as informational, was subject to the Act with respect to the participation of the two boards when they engaged in deliberative discussions pertaining to the business of the boards. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 95-004, issued July 14, 1995.

The Act has been applied to a meeting of a mayor, city council and representatives of a not-for-profit corporation formed to promote downtown redevelopment. Even though no formal action was taken, the meeting "was specifically designed for the purpose of discussing city or public business" and thus "was a deliberation coming within the meaning of that term" in the Open Meetings Act. 1974 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 143.

### 3. EXCEPTIONS

The Open Meetings Act requires that all meetings of public bodies be open to the public unless the meetings fall within one or more of the exceptions contained in subsection 2(c) and are closed in accordance with section 2a of the Act. 5 ILCS 120/2(a). The exceptions to the Open Meetings Act are limited in number and very specific. Because they are contrary to the general requirement that meetings be open, the exceptions are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects clearly within their scope. 5 ILCS 120/2(b). *See also I.N.B.A. v. City of Springfield*, 22 Ill. App. 3d 226, 228 (Fifth Dist. 1974); *People ex rel. Ryan v. Village of Villa Park*, 212 Ill. App. 3d 187, 191 (Second Dist. 1991). The exceptions authorize but do not require the closing of a meeting falling within their scope. 5 ILCS 120/2(b), 2a.

Discussion in a closed meeting under an exception to the Act must be limited in scope to the cited exception authorizing the closed meeting. 5 ILCS 120/2, 2a; 1969 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op.131. The taking of final action at any closed meeting is prohibited. 5 ILCS 120/2(e). A public body must disclose to the public the substance of any final action which is being taken, whether that substance has been discussed in an open or a closed meeting. 5 ILCS 120/2(e). Final action taken at a closed meeting may be voided by a court. 5 ILCS 120/3. There can be no secret ballots at public meetings. *WSDR, Inc. v. Ogle County*, 100 Ill. App. 3d 1008 (Second Dist. 1981); 1975 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 136.

The exceptions can be grouped under the following six headings, but it is important to emphasize that not all matters or meetings that might fall under the scope of the general headings are exempt -- only those within the scope of a specific exception. [As noted above, all exceptions to the Act are to be strictly construed. 5 ILCS 120/2(b).]



**Employment/Appointment Matters:** Public bodies may hold closed meetings to consider the following employment or appointment-related topics: (1) "The appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance, or dismissal of *specific* employees of the public body or legal counsel for the public body." (Emphasis added.) 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(1). [Note: "Employee" is defined to include "a person employed by a public body whose relationship \* \* \* constitutes an employer-employee relationship under the usual common law rules, and who is not an independent contractor." 5 ILCS 120/2(d). The exception does not authorize discussions concerning independent contractors other than legal counsel. It is important to note that this exception is appropriately used only with respect to discussions concerning specific employees and not with respect to classes of employees or other employment or personnel concerns. For example, this exception cannot be used to discuss budgetary decisions even if those decisions have an impact on personnel.] (2) "[H]earing testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee to determine its validity." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(1).

(3) "Collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(2). [Note: This exception does not authorize a public body to hold a closed meeting to conduct unilateral deliberations on the extension of bargaining rights to a federation or other representative group. 1980 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 74. The exception does, however, authorize a public body to hold closed unilateral meetings to discuss its negotiating response when collective bargaining negotiations are ongoing. 1980 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 105. Section 24 of the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act (5 ILCS 315/24) and section 18 of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act (115 ILCS 5/18) provide that the Open Meetings Act "shall not apply to collective bargaining negotiations and grievance arbitrations conducted pursuant to" those Acts.] (4) "[D]eliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(2).

"The selection of a person to fill a public office \* \* \* including a vacancy in a public office, *when the public body is given the power to appoint under law or ordinance*" (emphasis added) and "the discipline, performance or removal of the occupant of a public office, *when the public body is given power to remove the occupant under law or ordinance.*" (Emphasis added.) 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(3). [Note: The term "public office" is defined in subsection 2(d) of the Act. 5 ILCS 120/2(d). It excludes organizational positions existing to assist the body in the conduct of its business. Thus, selection of a president, chair or other officer, or the committee structure of the body cannot be discussed in a closed meeting. *See* Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 03-006, issued August 18, 2003, concluding that a county board's "committee on committees" could not properly hold a closed meeting to consider appointment of county board members or other persons to other committees created by the county board.]

**Legal Matters:** The following subjects may be discussed in a closed meeting:

(1) "Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing, or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law, to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in this Act, provided that the body prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(4). [Note: A quasiadjudicative body is "an administrative body charged by law or ordinance with the responsibility to conduct hearings, receive evidence or testimony and make determinations based thereon." 5 ILCS 120/2(d). Electoral boards considering petition challenges are excluded from the definition of "quasi-adjudicative body." The purpose of this exception is to allow bodies that function like a court, such as the Pollution Control Board, the Industrial Commission, and the Illinois Commerce Commission, to close meetings to evaluate the evidence and testimony presented to them. It promotes free discussion on issues such as the credibility of witnesses. A body using this exception must provide a written opinion setting forth the basis for its determination on the matters reviewed under the exception. A public aid committee created under provisions of the Public Aid Code is a quasi-adjudicative body that may use this exception for discussion of matters within its scope. Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 96-009, issued January 31, 1996.]

(2) "Litigation, when an action against, affecting, or on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending in a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that such an action is probable or imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting." 5 ILCS 120/2(c) (11). [Note: This exception operates to bring back under the Act certain gatherings which were excepted by the Appellate Court in *People ex rel. Hopf v. Barger*, 30 Ill. App. 3d 525 (Second Dist. 1975). The exception does not authorize the closing of a meeting merely because an attorney is present and/or legal issues are to be discussed. Litigation must be probable, imminent or pending before the exception can be used. The term "litigation" does not encompass deliberations of a public body acting in a quasi-judicial capacity on matters before it for decision. *See* 1983 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 10; *but see* 5 ILCS 120/2(c) (4). The phrase "probable or imminent" means "likely to occur." *See* 1983 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 82.]

(3) "Deliberations for decisions of the Prisoner Review Board." 5 ILCS 120/2(c) (18). [Note: For a discussion of the scope of "deliberations for decisions" in this context *see* 1982 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 134. For a discussion of the extent to which the Board can promulgate rules limiting access to hearings under the Open Meetings Act and the Open Parole Hearings Act (730 ILCS 105/30), *see* Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 03-002, issued January 7, 2003.]

(4) "The establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any insurer of the public body or any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool of which the public body is a member." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(12).

**Business Matters:** A meeting may be closed to discuss the following:

- (1) "The purchase or lease of real property for the use of the public body, including meetings held for the purpose of discussing whether a particular parcel should be acquired." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(5). [Note: The language of the exception makes clear that the real property discussed must be that which is to be acquired for use by the public body. The language includes specifically the lease of real property for the use of a public body. *See* 1980 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 105. The Appellate Court limited the scope of the prior version of the exception to "formulating the terms of an offer to purchase specific real estate or discussing the seller's terms" and to "considering strategy for obtaining specific real estate." *People ex rel. Ryan v. Village of Villa Park*, 212 Ill. App. 3d 187, 193 (Second Dist. 1991). Drafters of the language enacted in 1994 intended it to be construed to cover necessary prospective discussions on real estate acquisitions so that the market will not be able to react to information on the real estate acquisitional needs of public bodies. A 1995 amendment further clarified the exception, specifically including discussions on whether a particular parcel should be acquired.]
- (2) "The setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(6).
- (3) "The sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(7). [Note: This exception replaced former exception 2(A)(f) pertaining to management of investments. It was not intended to apply to issuance of bonds by a public body, which process, of necessity, extends to issues much broader than the mere sale of securities, and would be required to be considered openly.]
- (4) "The operation by a municipality of a municipal utility or the operation of a municipal power agency or municipal natural gas agency when the discussion involves (i) contracts relating to the purchase, sale, or delivery of electricity or natural gas or (ii) the results or conclusions of load forecast studies." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(23).

**Security/Criminal Matters:** Meetings on the following subjects may be closed:

- (1) "Security procedures and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public or public property." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(8). Public Acts 93-79 and 93-422 added "the public" to this exemption to address concerns that the existing exemption would not allow closed meetings to discuss such things as terrorist threats to the public at large.
- (2) "Informant sources, the hiring or assignment of undercover personnel or equipment, or ongoing, prior or future criminal investigations, when discussed by a public body with criminal investigatory responsibilities." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(14).

**School Matters:** Meetings on the following subjects may be closed:

- (1) "Student disciplinary cases." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(9).
- (2) "The placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(10).

**Miscellaneous Exceptions to the Open Meetings Act:** The following subjects may be discussed in a closed meeting:

- (1) "Conciliation of complaints of discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, when closed meetings are authorized by the law or ordinance prescribing fair housing practices and creating a commission or administrative agency for their enforcement." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(13). [Note: A municipality is authorized by law to enact ordinances which "provide for closed meetings for conciliating complaints of discrimination" in sale or rental of housing. 65 ILCS 5/11-11.1-1. While the Open Meetings Act is not applicable to such conciliation meetings, a Fair Housing or Human Relations Commission established pursuant to section 11-11.1-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-11.1-1) cannot take final action on imposition or recommendation of a penalty except at a meeting open to the public.]
- (2) "Professional ethics or performance when considered by an advisory body appointed to advise a licensing or regulatory agency on matters germane to the advisory body's field of competence." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(15). [Note: This exception applies to professional advisory groups appointed to assist the Department of Professional Regulation in carrying out its licensing responsibilities. The purpose of the exception is to protect persons who are subject to investigation for their professional conduct, until or unless disciplinary action is taken. 1972 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 177.]
- (3) "Self evaluation, practices and procedures or professional ethics, when meeting with a representative of a statewide association of which the public body is a member." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(16).

- (4) "The recruitment, credentialing, discipline or formal peer review of physicians or other health care professionals for a hospital, or other institution providing medical care, that is operated by the public body." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(17).
- (5) "Review or discussion of applications received under the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Act." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(19).
- (6) "The classification and discussion of matters classified as confidential or continued confidential by the State Employees Suggestion Award Board." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(20).
- (7) "Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed under this Act, whether for purposes of approval by the body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes as mandated by Section 2.06 of the Act." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(21).
- (8) "Deliberations for decisions of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(22).
- (9) "Meetings of a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Residential Health Care Facility Resident Sexual Assault and Death Review Teams Executive Council under the Residential Health Care Facility Resident Sexual Assault and Death Review Team Act." 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(24).

**Closed Meetings Specifically Authorized by Law:** A meeting may be closed if a State statute expressly requires or authorizes it. Section 24 of the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act (5 ILCS 315/24) and section 18 of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act (115 ILCS 5/18) provide that the Open Meetings Act "shall not apply to collective bargaining negotiations and grievance arbitration[s] conducted pursuant to" those Acts.

**Disclosure of Matters Discussed in Closed Meetings:** A public body cannot sanction one of its members for disclosing information or issues discussed in a closed meeting. 1991 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 1. The Attorney General noted that the possibility of such sanctions "would only serve as an obstacle to the effective enforcement of the Act, and a shield behind which opponents of open government could hide." In affirming dismissal of a count alleging that a public body had violated the Act by making disclosures to the public concerning information given in a closed meeting, the Appellate Court noted that "there is nothing in the Act that provides a cause of action against a public body for disclosing information from a closed meeting." *Swanson v. Board of Police Commissioners*, 197 Ill. App. 3d 592, 609 (Second Dist. 1990). These observations and holdings do not, of course, indicate that members of a public body should not deal carefully with confidential information that may be brought before the body in the course of a closed meeting.

#### **4. PUBLIC TAPING AND FILMING**

The Open Meetings Act provides that "any person may record the proceedings at meetings required to be open by this Act by tape, film or other means." 5 ILCS 120/2.05. The current statute reflects the law as previously set forth in two opinions of the Attorney General.

1980 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 102; 1975 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 17.

In certain circumstances, however, taping or filming is subject to another Illinois statute, originally enacted in 1953, which provides: "No witness shall be compelled to testify in any proceeding conducted by a court, commission, administrative agency or other tribunal in this state if any portion of his or her testimony is to be broadcast or televised or if motion pictures are to be taken of him or her while he or she is testifying." 735 ILCS 5/8-701. Under section 2.05, if a witness before a "commission, administrative agency or other tribunal" refuses to testify because his or her testimony will be taped or filmed, "the authority holding the meeting shall prohibit such recording during the testimony of the witness." Section 2.05 also provides that "[t]he authority holding the meeting shall prescribe reasonable rules to govern the right to make \* \* \* recordings." No standards for such rules are set forth in the Act, but it would be appropriate to refer to a 1975 Attorney General's opinion on tape recording in which it was advised that taping "should not be allowed to interfere with the overall decorum and proceeding of the meeting." 1975 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 17. It is not appropriate for public bodies to create rules on the spot. Rather, rules should be written and published after appropriate public notice and deliberation.

## **5. PROCEDURES FOR CLOSING MEETINGS**

Section 2a of the Act sets forth the procedures for closing a meeting. 5 ILCS 120/2a.

Under that section, a public body may, upon a majority vote of a quorum present, vote to close a meeting or to hold a closed meeting at a specified future date. The vote must be taken at an open meeting. Additional notice is not required prior to holding a closed meeting when such meeting is part of an open meeting for which proper notice has been given. Separate notice is required, however, for all other closed meetings.

Section 2a requires that the vote of each member on the question of holding a closed meeting, as well as a citation to the exception in subsection 2(c) authorizing the closed meeting, be publicly disclosed at the time of the vote and recorded and entered in the minutes of the meeting at which the vote is taken. The public statement and citation should recite the language of the exception and not a popular description. Discussion in a closed meeting is limited to matters covered by the exception specified in the vote to close.

Section 2a authorizes the closing of a series of meetings by a single vote as long as each meeting in the series involves the same particular matter and is scheduled to be held within three months of the vote. This language is designed specifically to deal with meetings involving ongoing negotiations. Thus, for example, should a public body need to conduct a series of meetings on a particular topic, it would need to take only one vote prior to the first closed meeting and could hold subsequent closed meetings without taking an additional vote. Such subsequent meetings, however, would be subject to the notice requirements of section 2.02.

## **6. RECORDS OF MEETINGS**

Section 2.06 requires a public body to keep minutes of all open meetings. Minutes must include, but need not be limited to: "(1) the date, time and place of the meeting; (2) the members of the body recorded as present or absent; and (3) a summary of discussion on all matters proposed, deliberated or decided, and a record of any votes taken." 5 ILCS 120/2.06(a).

This section formerly required that public bodies keep minutes of all closed meetings.



That requirement was deleted by Public Act 93-523, effective January 1, 2004, and was replaced by the current requirement that public bodies "keep a verbatim record of all their closed meetings in the form of a video or audio recording." 5 ILCS 120/2.06(a). Effective January 1, 2005, however, the requirement that minutes be kept of all closed meetings, in addition to keeping a verbatim record of those meetings, will be reinstated by Public Act 93-974. The purpose of these provisions is twofold: (1) to ensure that public bodies keep accurate records of their proceedings for their own protection; and (2) to provide a record for a court to examine when it is trying to ascertain whether or not a violation of the Act has occurred.

To comply with these requirements, a public body must enter into its minutes a summary of all discussion held by the body on items brought before the meeting. The minutes must include sufficient data so that either the body or a court examining its minutes will be able to ascertain what, in fact, was discussed, the substance of that discussion, and what, if any, action was taken. To comply with the verbatim recording provision, the public body must record the entire closed meeting.

With respect to closed meetings held during calendar year 2004, there are compelling reasons for keeping minutes of those meetings despite the deletion of the statutory requirement.

In order to address concerns that the making of a verbatim record would chill frank discussion,

ILCS 120/2.06(f). Likewise, verbatim recordings of closed meetings can be disclosed to the public after the body determines that the recording no longer requires confidential treatment. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(e). Minutes or verbatim recordings or portions thereof may also be made available by court order pursuant to the provisions of 5 ILCS 120/3(c), when it is determined that the meeting to which such minutes pertain was closed in violation of the Act. [Note: A Federal court has characterized the language protecting the confidentiality of closed meeting minutes as a qualified privilege "which may be overcome if the necessity for the documents [in a court proceeding] outweighs the need for confidentiality." *Hartman v. Lisle Park District*, "Order on Documents Reviewed in Camera," 2002 WL 448999 (N.D. Ill. 2002).]

A closed meeting may be held to approve the minutes of a prior closed meeting. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(21). Public bodies are required to review minutes and verbatim records of closed meetings held in 2004 at least twice a year to determine whether a need for confidentiality exists with respect to all or part thereof. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d). Public Act 93-974 eliminates the requirement of a semi-annual review of the verbatim records only as of January 1, 2005. A closed meeting may be held to conduct the mandated review. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(21). Determinations on such minutes and recordings are to be reported in an open meeting. Minutes of closed meetings are exempt from inspection under the Freedom of Information Act (5 ILCS 140/7(1)(m)) "until the public body makes the minutes available to the public." Verbatim records of closed meetings are exempt from disclosure as information prohibited from disclosure by State law. 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(a).

## **7. PUBLIC NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE**

Subsection 2.02 requires public bodies to give public notice, at the beginning of each calendar or fiscal year, of the dates, times and places of their regular meetings to be held during the year. The posting of an agenda for each regular meeting at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting is also required. 5 ILCS 120/2.02(a). The regular meeting agenda "shall be posted at the principal office of the public body *and* at the location where the meeting is to be held."

(Emphasis added.) Since discussion of items of new business is allowed at regular meetings, consideration of such items is appropriate even if they are not included in the agenda. [Note: The Appellate Court has held that "consideration of" an item of new business not included on the agenda for the meeting is limited to deliberation and discussion and does not include the taking of action on such item. *Rice v. Board of Trustees of Adams County, Illinois*, 326 Ill. App. 3d 1120 (Fourth Dist. 2002).]

Public notice of any special, rescheduled or reconvened meeting must be given at least 48 hours in advance except that public notice is not necessary for a meeting to be reconvened within 24 hours or if the time and place of the reconvened meeting was announced at the original meeting and there is no change in the agenda. Notice of a meeting held in the event of a *bona fide* emergency need not be given 48 hours prior to such meeting. Notice in such a circumstance shall, however, be given as soon as practicable, and in any event prior to the holding of such meeting, to any news medium that has filed an annual request for notice under subsection 2.02 (b). An agenda must be included in the notice for any special, rescheduled or reconvened meeting.

The Act requires that notice be given in two ways: (1) by posting a notice at the public body's principal office or, if it has no office, at the building in which the meeting will be held; and (2) by sending a notice to each news medium that has filed an annual request for notice. Such news media providing a local address or telephone number for notice are entitled to notice of special, emergency, rescheduled or reconvened meetings given in the same manner as it is given to members of the public body. 5 ILCS 120/2.02(b). In addition, the schedule of regular meetings must be "available," presumably at the office of the public body. This schedule must list the times and places of regular meetings. 5 ILCS 120/2.03.

If a change is made in regular meeting dates, notice of the change must be given at least 10 days in advance by posting a notice at the public body's office or at the place of meeting and sending a notice to each news medium that filed an annual request to receive such notice. Also, notice of the change must be published "in a newspaper of general circulation in the area." If the population served by the public body is less than 500 and there is no newspaper published there, the 10 days' notice may be given by posting a notice in three prominent places within the unit served. 5 ILCS 120/2.03. [Note: This requirement appears to relate to a permanent change in the regular meeting schedule and not to the rescheduling of a single meeting, which may be done with 48 hours' notice.]

Public meetings must be held at times and places convenient and open to the public. A public meeting may not be held on a legal holiday "unless the regular meeting day falls on that holiday." 5 ILCS 120/2.01.

If a public body holds a meeting without fulfilling the public notice and public convenience requirements, it has violated the Act. In other words, a public body cannot convert a public meeting into a non-public meeting merely by ignoring the notice and convenience requirements of the Act. 1974 Ill. Att'y Gen. Op. 123. In a case of first impression, the court in *Gerwin v. Livingston County Board*, 345 Ill. App. 3d 352 (Fourth Dist. 2003), *appeal denied*, 208 Ill. 2d 536 (2004), discussed the meaning of the convenience and openness requirements of the Act. Reversing the lower court's dismissal of plaintiffs' complaint in a case in which the number of people attending a meeting far exceeded the available seating in the county board's regular meeting place, the court held that allegations that the board gave preferential access to the meeting to agents of the company seeking to expand its landfill stated a claim that the meeting was not "open" as required by subsection 2.01. *Gerwin v. Livingston County Board*, 345 Ill.App. d at 358.

Recognizing that a meeting could be "held in such an ill-suited, unaccommodating, unadvantageous place that members of the public, as a practical matter, would be deterred from attending it," the court also held that plaintiffs had stated a claim that the meeting was not held in a place "convenient" to the public when they alleged that the county board knew at least a week in advance that the boardroom would be too small for the numbers of citizens who wished to attend; that larger, alternative venues were available; that the county board chairman refused to hold the meeting in a larger venue because he wanted to make attendance by the public inconvenient; and that there had been preferential admissions to the meeting. *Gerwin v. Livingston County Board*, 345 Ill. App. 3d at 360-63. The case was remanded to the circuit court for a hearing on the substantive allegations.

## **8. ENFORCEMENT**

The Open Meetings Act provides for both civil and criminal enforcement. Subsection 3 of the Act (5 ILCS 120/3) is the civil enforcement provision. Subsection 3(a) authorizes any person, including the State's Attorney of the county in which noncompliance may occur, to bring a civil action for the enforcement of the Act within 60 days after a meeting alleged to have been held in violation of the Act, or, if facts concerning the meeting are not discovered within that period, within 60 days of the discovery of a violation by the appropriate State's Attorney. The provision clearly authorizes members of the general public to institute enforcement proceedings under the Act.

A municipality is a "person" with standing to file an action under section 3. *Paxson v. Board of Education of School District No. 87*, 276 Ill. App. 3d 912, 919-21 (First Dist. 1995).

There is a split of authority concerning whether the "discovery rule" applies to actions brought by persons other than State's Attorneys. The Appellate Court in the First District held that the rule inures only to the benefit of the State's Attorney (*Paxson v. Board of Education*, 276 Ill. App. 3d at 921-22), while the Second District has held that absent evidence of the State's Attorney's knowledge, an action filed later by another person may proceed. *Safanda v. Zoning Board of Appeals*, 203 Ill. App. 3d 687 (Second Dist. 1990).

The 60 day limitation on civil actions in section 3 was placed in the Act as an adjunct to the language in subsection 3(c) authorizing a court to declare null and void any final action taken at a closed meeting in violation of the Act. This provision limits the time within which a declaration of voidability can issue with respect to certain actions, such as authorizations for issuance of bonds, in order to prevent undue hardship and certification delays.

Subsection 3(b) authorizes a court in a civil action, in addition to taking other evidence, to examine *in camera* any portion of the minutes of a closed meeting at which a violation of the Act is alleged to have occurred. Subsection 2.06(e) authorizes *in camera* review of the verbatim record of a closed meeting. Additionally, under subsection 3(c), the court may grant such relief as it deems appropriate including: (1) issuing a writ of mandamus requiring that a meeting be open to the public; (2) granting an injunction against future violations of the Act; (3) ordering the public body to make available for public inspection the minutes of an improperly closed meeting; and (4) declaring null and void any *final action* taken at a closed meeting in violation of the Act.

Item 4 above is a significant provision since it makes certain actions taken in violation of the Act voidable. The court, however, is not required to void an action when the voiding of the action is not in the public interest.

It should also be noted that the language of the voidability provision refers only to final actions taken in closed meetings held in violation of the Act. Ordinarily, an action may not be voided because of a technical notice violation, nor may it be voided because it was discussed or matters related to it were deliberated in an improperly closed meeting. *See Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees v. Martin*, 309 Ill. App. 3d 924 (First Dist. 1999); Ill. Att'y Gen. Op.

No. 95-004, issued July 14, 1995. In a departure from the plain language of the Act, however, in *Rice v. Board of Trustees*, 326 Ill. App. 3d 1120 (Fourth Dist. 2002), the Appellate Court voided a final action taken in an open meeting on an item of new business because it was not included in the agenda. This case has prompted serious questions concerning whether and when the courts have the authority to void final actions in circumstances other than that specified in the Act, and, if so, in which cases that remedy may properly be applied.

Subsection 3(d) authorizes the court to assess against any party, except a State's Attorney, reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by any other party who substantially prevails in an action brought in accordance with section 3. Assessment of fees against a private party, however, calls for an additional determination that the action brought by such party was "frivolous or malicious" in nature. The provision was drafted in this manner to encourage private actions when public officials responsible for compliance or enforcement fail to act. When this public burden is borne by private persons, such persons should have every expectation of recovering the costs which they incur in bringing good faith actions. If an action is not brought in good faith, a private party faces the possibility of having to bear legal costs of the public body as well as his or her own.

The determination of which party has substantially prevailed for purposes of section 3 is one to be made by the court. The phrase "substantially prevails" is used to make it clear that absolute success on the merits is not a necessary prerequisite to the awarding of attorney's fees and costs. In addition to civil penalties, violators of the Open Meetings Act are subject to criminal penalties. Any criminal action must, of course, be initiated by a State's Attorney. In such an action, the court may conduct an *in camera* examination of the verbatim record of a closed meeting alleged to be in violation of the Act in order to determine what portions, if any, must be made available to the parties for use in the prosecution. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(e). Violation of the Act is a Class C misdemeanor (5 ILCS 120/4), which is punishable by a fine of up to \$1500 and imprisonment for up to 30 days. 730 ILCS 5/5-8-3, 5-9-1.



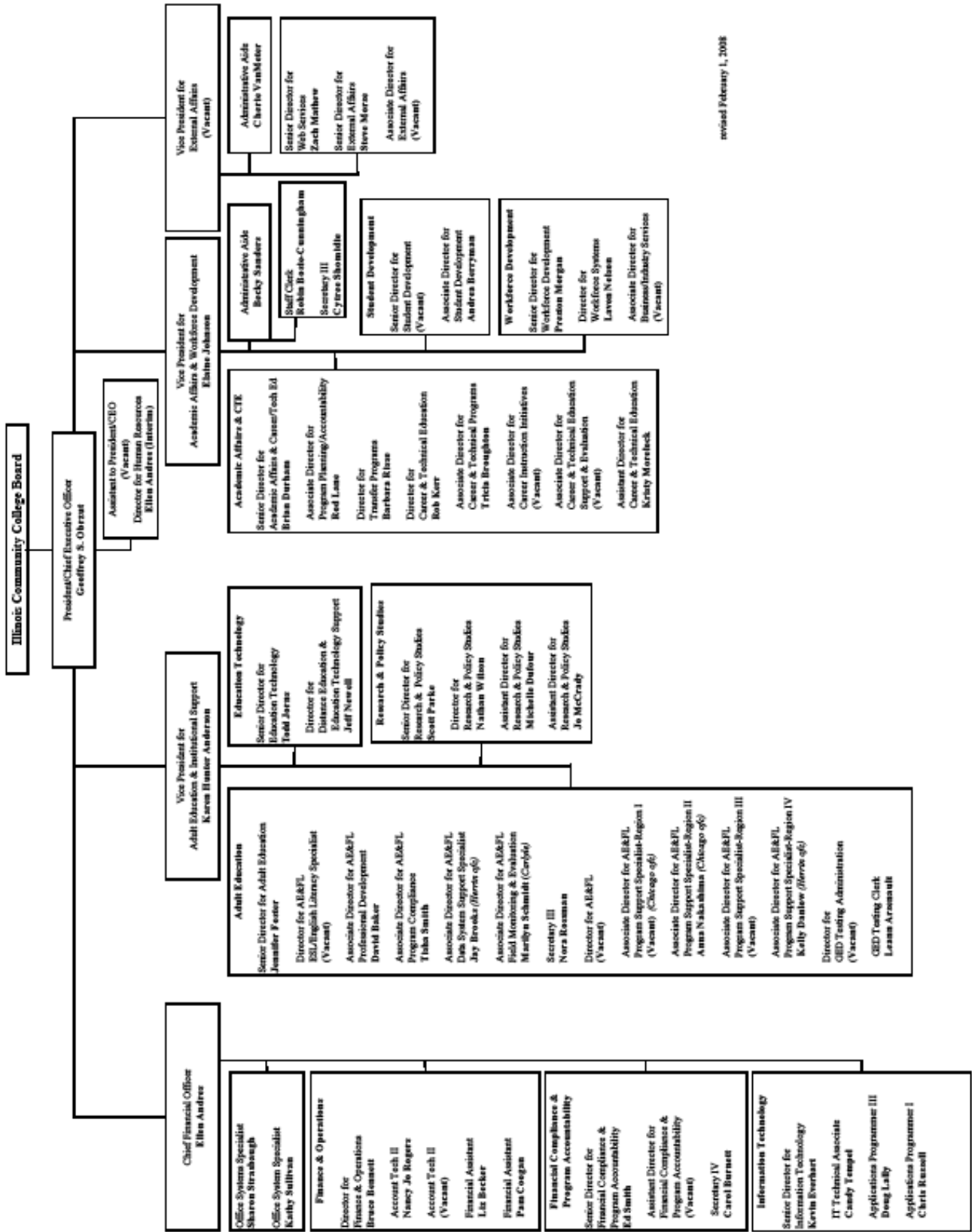
## **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ICCB AND ROLE**

The Illinois Community College Board, as the state coordinating board for community colleges, administers the Public Community College Act in a manner that maximizes the ability of the community colleges to serve their communities. As an integral part of the state's system of higher education, community colleges are committed to providing high-quality, accessible, cost-effective educational opportunities for the individuals and communities they serve. ICCB offices are located in Springfield, Chicago, and Herrin.

The Illinois Community College Board consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for six-year terms. One student member is selected by the ICCB Student Advisory Committee for a one-year term. The Board Chair is selected by the Governor. Board meetings are held six times per year (January, March, May, June, September, and November). July and December meetings are scheduled on a subject-to-call basis.

The Illinois Community College Board utilizes the advice and counsel of all constituent groups of the community college system in establishing policies necessary to implement state statutes. Four organizations representing various community college constituents in the state have been designated as official advisory groups to the Illinois Community College Board. These four organizations are the Illinois Presidents Council, the Illinois Community College Trustees Association, the Illinois Community College Faculty Association, and the ICCB Student Advisory Committee.





revised February 1, 2008

Illinois Community College Board

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## **The Illinois Board of Higher Education Strategic Plan**

In 2011 the Illinois Board of Higher Education will celebrate its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. To recognize this anniversary and to develop a greater focus for its resources the IBHE in 2006 developed a five year strategic plan. The purpose behind the strategic plan was to focus the IBHE's priorities, define the goals and objectives the Board is seeking to achieve and to target its resources to best serve the citizens of Illinois.

The IBHE established the strategic plan with the idea that higher education has gone through several changes since its founding in 1961.

- More students are attending college. The number of students attending an institution of higher education has increased dramatically since the IBHE's founding.
- The "face" of a student is changing. Rather than the notion that a student is simply heading to college after high school, today's students come from a variety of areas including single working parents, to older students seeking retraining.
- The need for a student to obtain a higher education degree has grown.
- The increasing role technology is playing in delivering education to the students.
- The different higher education choices available to students has increased. Today students can obtain a degree or certificate from a variety of public, private or community colleges.

The new plan contains a mission statement and vision as well as four goals to focus the Board's policy, budgetary and legislative focus. Enclosed is the plan's Vision and Mission Statements as well as the goals obtained from the IBHE's website.

## ***MISSION STATEMENT***

**The Illinois Board of Higher Education is dedicated to providing greater access and affordability to a quality postsecondary education for all Illinois residents in an effective and efficient manner to meet the needs of the State.**

## ***VISION STATEMENT***

**In an era of rapid economic, technological, and demographic change, the vision of the Illinois Board of Higher Education is to help build an economically and socially stronger Illinois through increased success in postsecondary degree completion for all residents of Illinois.**

*To meet this commitment...*

**The Illinois Board of Higher Education will use its statutory programmatic, budget, and coordinating authority, as well as its leadership position, to advocate and advance increased educational attainment of all Illinois residents.**

**To realize this vision, the Illinois Board of Higher Education will employ its:**

- ***Budgetary authority*** to recommend allocation of resources to meet state priorities, improved educational attainment using performance measures, and improved productivity and efficiency.
- ***Statutory authority*** to approve new institutions, recommend high-quality academic programs, and review existing programs to ensure that Illinois colleges and universities provide academic programming that meets the educational needs of the diverse residents, students, and employers of the State.
- ***Coordination authority*** to foster the unique mission and focus of postsecondary institutions, to strengthen P-20 coordination by education level and sector, and to collect and analyze data to increase educational attainment and improve institutional and student performance.
- ***Advocacy role*** to inform and educate elected officials, the news media, employers, higher education constituency groups, and the general public of the value of postsecondary education completion and the means to attain it.
- ***Leadership*** to promote diversity and success among underrepresented groups and a seamless transition through P-16, removing barriers to student success for all Illinois residents and improving student and faculty diversity.

## ***Goal I – Affordability***

**The Illinois Board of Higher Education will help ensure that college is affordable for all Illinoisans, particularly low-income students.**

### ***Budget:***

- Advocate for increased Monetary Award Program (MAP) awards.
- Work with the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC), the General Assembly, and the Governor's office to leverage MAP awards grants to improve P-16 academic preparation.
- Work with public and private constituencies to improve the successful persistence, retention, and graduation of low-income students reducing the expense of postsecondary education.
- Work to reward academic college preparation to reduce the need for remedial education and increase likelihood of postsecondary completion.
- Identify barriers to affordability and potential solutions for low- income students, *i.e.*, working adults, place-bound students, and low achievers.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Number of initiatives proposed and implemented by IBHE to/with the Governor's Office and General Assembly to improve affordability.
- IBHE budget recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly.
- Efforts to improve coordination on affordability measures with ISAC, Illinois Community College Board (ICCB).

### ***Coordination:***

- Work with ICCB and public and private postsecondary institutions to improve articulation and alignment of curriculum to reduce need for remediation, reducing college costs.
- Develop and implement measures to increase opportunities for dual enrollment and dual credit, reducing the time-to-degree for students and the cost of postsecondary education.
- Encourage deployment of educational delivery systems to meet the needs of working and place-bound students.
- Foster curricular alignment between associate and baccalaureate degree programs to allow greater access to baccalaureate programs through student/course transfer, enabling students to reduce time-to-degree, and to improve affordability.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Collect and analyze outcomes of articulation agreements between community colleges and four-year institutions.
- Collect and analyze data on dual enrollment and dual credit efforts throughout the State.
- Analyze efforts with the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and ICCB to improve curriculum alignment and academic preparation.
- Number and trend for college students taking remedial coursework.
- Number of MAP recipients improving time-to-degree and graduation rates.



### ***Leadership/Advocacy:***

- Work with ISAC to improve the public understanding and appreciation for needs based financial aid versus other types of financial aid.
- Develop strategies to improve academic preparation for low-income P-12 students to reduce need for remediation and decrease time-to-degree and overall costs of postsecondary education.
- Identify and employ federal, state, and nonprofit resources to help educate students, families, and communities on the availability of financial aid programs.
- Work with ICCB to increase dual enrollment and dual credit participation for low income students.
- Increase awareness and use of the Course Applicability System (CAS) by students to improve credit transfer and reduce college costs.
- Work with ISAC and other higher education constituencies to develop and disseminate an appropriate “State of College Affordability.”

### **Performance Measures:**

- Review of media placements and position statements by organizations in support of IBHE affordability policies.
- Evaluate efforts to increase dual credit and dual enrollment participation, improve articulation, and reduce remediation.
- Work with ISAC, ICCB, and ISBE to develop common Web-based student outreach resources.

### ***Goal II--Attainment***

**The Illinois Board of Higher Education will work to improve educational attainment for all Illinois students, through a seamless P-20 system of high quality teaching and learning, through an increased focus and outreach to nontraditional students, and through stronger emphasis on preparing graduates in high-demand workforce areas.**

### ***Budget:***

- Develop performance- based funding targeted to high-demand careers.
- Increase funding and staff resources to the Course Applicability System (CAS) to improve student access to course transferability information.
- Direct IBHE resources to ensure an effective academic program approval process.
- Direct IBHE resources toward P-20 coordination activities, including data integration, improved articulation, and curriculum alignment.
- Working with ISBE, ICCB, and other education constituencies, direct IBHE resources to improvement of teacher and school leader preparation programs.
- Direct financial resources toward improved P-12 academic preparation.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Performance funding directed toward high need careers.
- Increased funding and support for CAS.
- Leveraged funding to improve P-20 coordination.
- IBHE resources contributed to improved teacher and school leaders’ preparation programs.

### ***Coordination:***

- Improve collaboration with ISBE, ICCB, and other higher education constituencies to implement a P-20 seamless education system improving transition for students, including improved articulation.
- Seek national best practice resources to assist in creating a P-20 education continuum that aligns curriculum and increases expectations for students.
- Expand participation in the Associate of Arts in Teaching programs.
- Support the development of an Illinois P-20 Education Coordinating Council to remove barriers for students in making educational transitions and improving curriculum alignment and academic rigor.
- Improve collaboration with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, ICCB, ISBE, and ISAC to better align postsecondary education with critical Illinois workforce needs.
- Expand efforts to increase degree completion for high-need careers.
- Develop incentives to improve baccalaureate completion among all students.
- Development of a P-20 student unit record system that includes high school feedback and teacher training information.
- Increase participation in the Course Applicability System.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Decreased participation in postsecondary remedial course-taking.
- Increased enrollment in AAT programs.
- Initiatives undertaken and achieved to develop a stronger P-20 educational system.
- Number and quality of initiatives jointly undertaken with ISBE, ICCB, and ISAC.
- Record of the instances national leaders/organizations were involved in assisting Illinois' P-20 collaboration.
- Increased institutional involvement in the Illinois Articulation Initiative General Education Core Curriculum and Major/Discipline Cores and other articulation agreements.
- Trend in completion of associate's and bachelor's degrees.
- Number of baccalaureate degree completion programs offered by Illinois public institutions in cooperation with Illinois community colleges.
- Percent students served by baccalaureate completion programs.
- Creation of a P-20 student unit record system including transparent high school feedback and teacher training information.

### ***Goal III--Diversity***

**The Illinois Board of Higher Education will work to increase access and success in more diverse college student body and faculty ranks, including those with disabilities.**

#### ***Budget:***

- Maintain and increase funding to the Diversifying Faculty in Illinois Higher Education (DFI) program.
- Leverage other IBHE resources to improve diversity efforts.
- Direct resources to programs demonstrated to improve educational attainment for minority and non-traditional students.
- Direct funding and programmatic resources to proven strategies to improve access and success for disabled students.
- Leverage ISAC, ISBE, and ICCB funding to improve access and success for minority and non-traditional students.

#### **Performance Measures:**

- State appropriations for DFI program.
- Increased participation and success by disabled, minority, and nontraditional students in postsecondary education.

#### ***Coordination:***

- Work with DFI Board, ICCB, public and private universities, and other resources to employ evidence-based strategies to increase the number of minority faculty in Illinois colleges and universities.
- Improve articulation agreements with ISBE and ICCB to improve educational attainment for disabled, minority, and non-traditional students.
- Enlist national best practices to improve sector coordination to improve educational attainment of Illinois minority and non-traditional students.
- In collaboration with ISBE, ICCB, ISAC, and appropriate state or national partners develop strategies to increase minority and disabled participation in postsecondary education.
- Foster the development of programs in high-need workforce areas serving underrepresented populations.

#### **Performance Measures:**

- Number of new programs in high-need areas serving underrepresented groups.
- Number of off-campus programs, particularly baccalaureate completion programs, serving underrepresented populations.
- Number of new minority and disabled faculty employed in Illinois institutions of higher education.
- Number of minority and disabled individuals participating in postsecondary education.

### **Leadership/Advocacy:**

- Promote best practice strategies to close the educational achievement gap for minority, disabled, and non-traditional students.
- Revise the IBHE Underrepresented Groups Report to the Governor and General Assembly, detailing minority and non-traditional participation in postsecondary education to ensure that the report is relevant to informing state policy.

### **Performance Measures:**

- College enrollment, persistence, and graduation for minority, disabled and non-traditional students.
- Placement of DFI graduates in Illinois faculty positions.
- Number and trend of minority faculty ranks at Illinois colleges and universities.

### ***Goal IV—Efficiency***

**The Illinois Board of Higher Education will promote efficiency and accountability in higher education operations.**

### ***Budget:***

- Develop a new master plan for Illinois higher education.
- Direct state higher education funding toward the State's highest priorities.
- In collaboration with the Governor's office and the General Assembly, develop performance funding for high- need career areas.
- Leverage IBHE program funding with ISBE, ICCB, and ISAC to ensure the most efficient use of state funds.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Appropriation for master planning.
- Inclusion of performance funding in the IBHE approved budget.
- IBHE funds directed to high- need career areas.
- Continuation and improvement of shared services between ICCB and ISAC.

### ***Coordination:***

- Work with ISBE, ICCB, and ISAC to examine additional opportunities for shared services among the agencies.
- Leverage intellectual capital of IBHE, ISBE, and ISAC to improve coordination of teacher and school leader training and certification and student academic preparation, easing student transitions through P-20.
- Align the approval of new programs with the documented need and available resources of the State to avoid program redundancies and rationalize the use of resources.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Increased areas of shared services.
- Development of a P-20 coordinating council.
- Emphasis on aligning need and available resources in program review and approved processes.

### ***Leadership/Advocacy:***

- Promote the development and use of an Illinois higher education master plan to use limited state resources in a more efficient manner.
- Promote the development of a P-20 education coordinating council.
- Promote greater efficiency in the public college and university purchases including utilities and course redesign.
- Research, promote, and disseminate evidence-based strategies to provide costs savings at colleges and universities.
- Enlist support from colleges and universities on cost savings and efficiency measures.
- Develop performance contracts directly tied to public institutions' academic mission.

### **Performance Measures:**

- Master Plan development for higher education.
- Collect and analyze savings from college course redesign and more efficient purchasing agreements.
- Number of new program approvals linked directly to the institution's focal mission.
- Program modifications/eliminations linked directly to institutional focal mission.

### ***End Notes:***

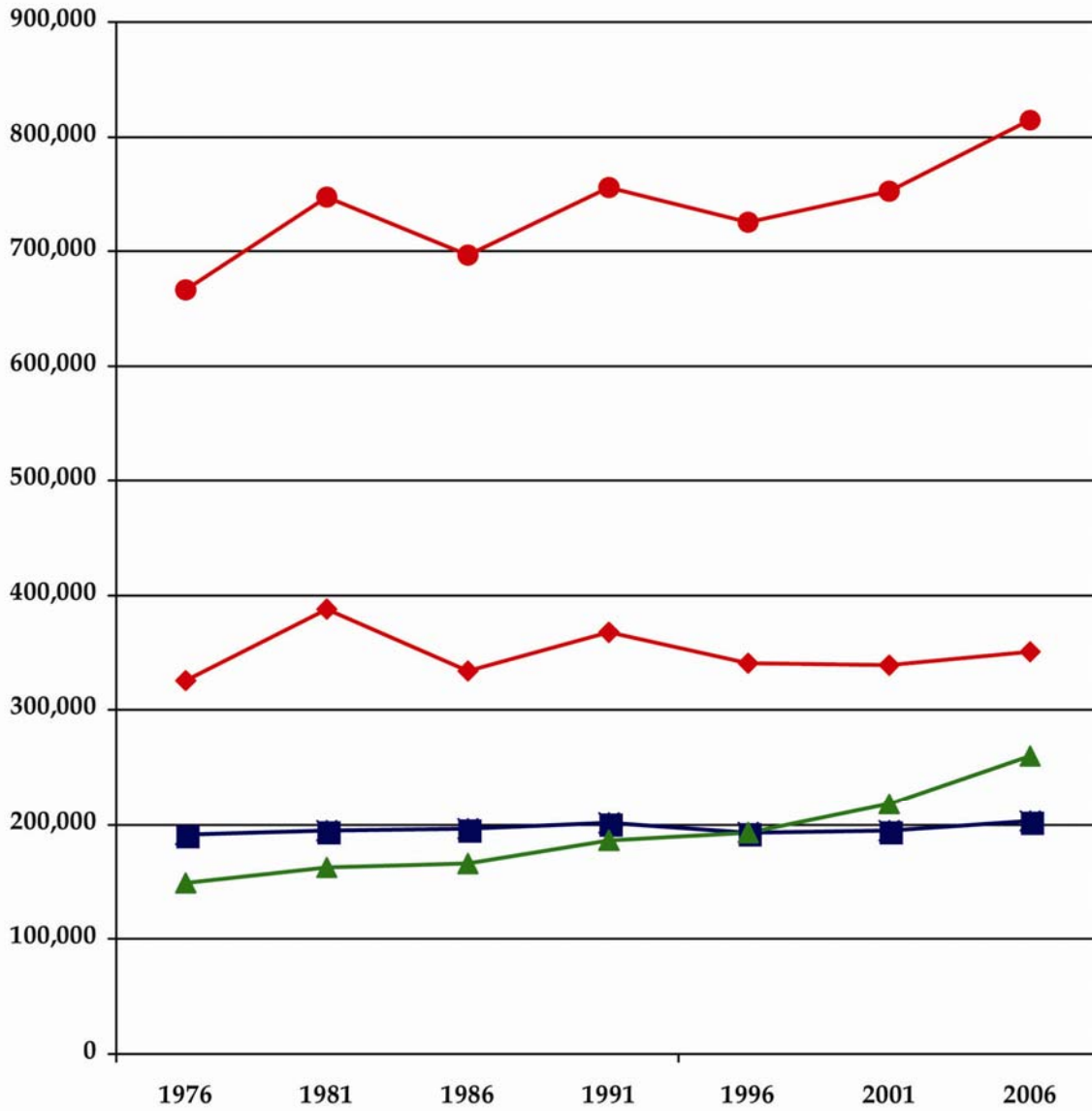
The performance measures contained in this plan represent the yardsticks by which progress can be gauged. However, the Board is committed to developing specific statewide metrics, based on those performance measures, to establish and evaluate the success in achieving the strategic goals of this plan.

Any useful and meaningful strategic plan must be organic – adaptable to changing conditions, shifting needs, fresh agendas. To ensure this plan continues to be relevant and constructive, the staff shall report annually to the Board:

- the progress in achieving the goals of this plan,
- the action steps initiated and completed,
- the results of those activities as quantified through performance measures, and
- recommendations for revising and updating the strategic plan of the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

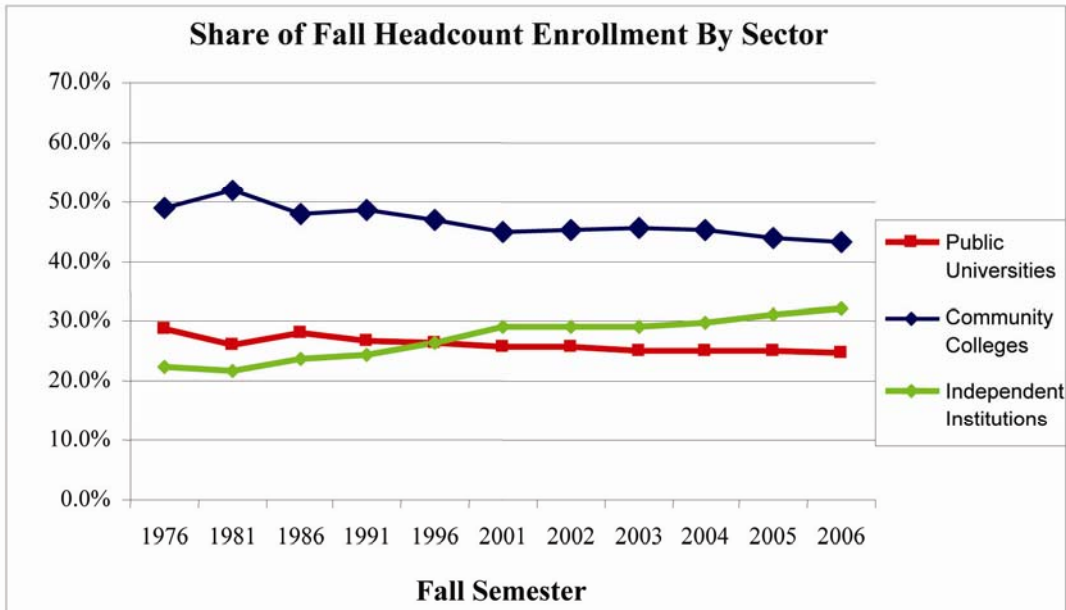


**FIGURE III-1  
FALL ENROLLMENT TRENDS  
1976 - 2006**



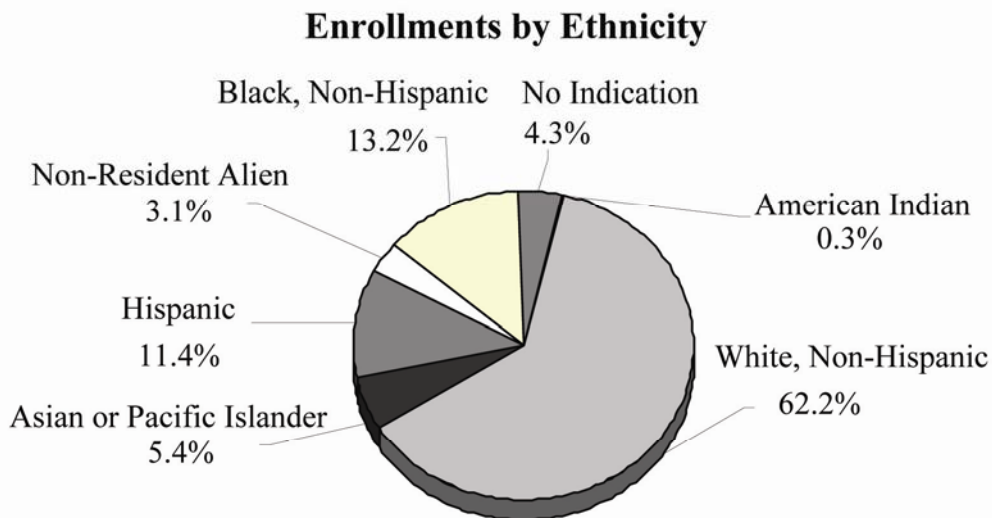
● Total Illinois Enrollments over 30 years	■ Illinois Public Universities
◆ Illinois Community Colleges	▲ Illinois Independent Institutions

Since then, enrollments in independent institutions<sup>1</sup> in Illinois have steadily, if modestly, grown to 32.0 percent (see figure below).



### Enrollments by Ethnicity, Attendance Status, Gender and Age

Enrollment in Illinois colleges and universities is not only large, it is diverse. The following chart illustrates the ethnic diversity of enrollments in fall 2006.



<sup>1</sup> Includes Not-For-Profit, For-Profit and Out-of-State Institutions. Out-of-State Institutions data first collected in 2005.



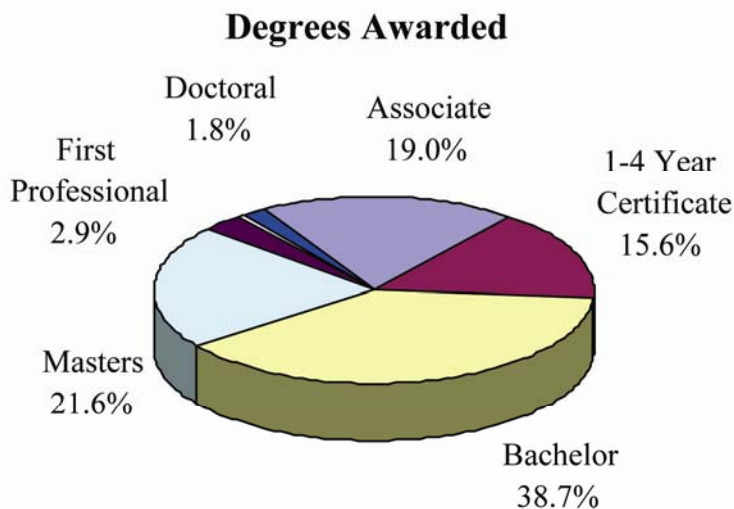
In fall 2006, 57.2 percent of students were full-time, 56.8 percent were female, and 68.2 percent were undergraduates. The median age of all Illinois students was 23.0, the median age for all undergraduates was 21.6, and the median age for graduate students was 29.2.

Almost 84.9 percent of first-time freshmen enrolling in Illinois colleges and universities in fall 2006 were from Illinois, with the next largest numbers coming from foreign countries and surrounding states (see table below).

<b>From:</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Illinois	81,555	84.9%
Foreign Countries	1,646	1.7%
Indiana	1,166	1.2%
Missouri	1,031	1.1%
Michigan	992	1.0%
Wisconsin	829	0.9%
California	802	0.8%
Remaining States	8,047	8.4%
<b>Total First-time freshmen in Illinois</b>	<b>96,068</b>	

### **Degrees Granted**

Illinois colleges and universities conferred 163,153 degrees and certificates in the 2005-2006 academic year, a 1.5 percent increase from the previous year.



Community colleges granted 25,740 associate degrees in 2005-2006, a 2.3 percent increase from the year before. The number of less-than-4-year certificates granted decreased 9.1 percent. Independent not-for-profit colleges and universities granted 2,347 associate degrees, a decrease of 1.8 percent in 2006, while independent for-profit colleges and universities granted 2,470, an increase of 8.8 percent. Out-of-state institutions<sup>2</sup> granted 335 associate degrees, an increase of 45.7 percent in 2006. The number of certificates granted at independent not-for-profit colleges and universities was 1,533, a decrease of 4.2 percent, while independent for-profit colleges and universities granted 56 certificates, a 22.2 percent decrease.

Public universities conferred 31,812 bachelor's degrees in 2006, an increase of 0.1 percent over the previous year. Independent not-for-profit institutions granted 26,868 bachelor's degrees, also an increase of 4.4 percent from the previous year, while independent for-profit institutions conferred 3,279 bachelor's degrees, an increase of 14.5 percent. Out-of-state institutions<sup>2</sup> conferred 1,105 bachelor's degrees, an increase of 54.8 percent.

Public universities granted 11,852 master's degrees in 2005-2006, an increase of 0.2 percent; independent not-for-profit institutions granted 21,270, an increase of 4.6 percent; and independent for-profit institutions granted 1,743 master's degrees, an increase of 17.9 percent. Out-of-state institutions<sup>2</sup> granted 1,190 master's degrees, an increase of 104.8 percent.

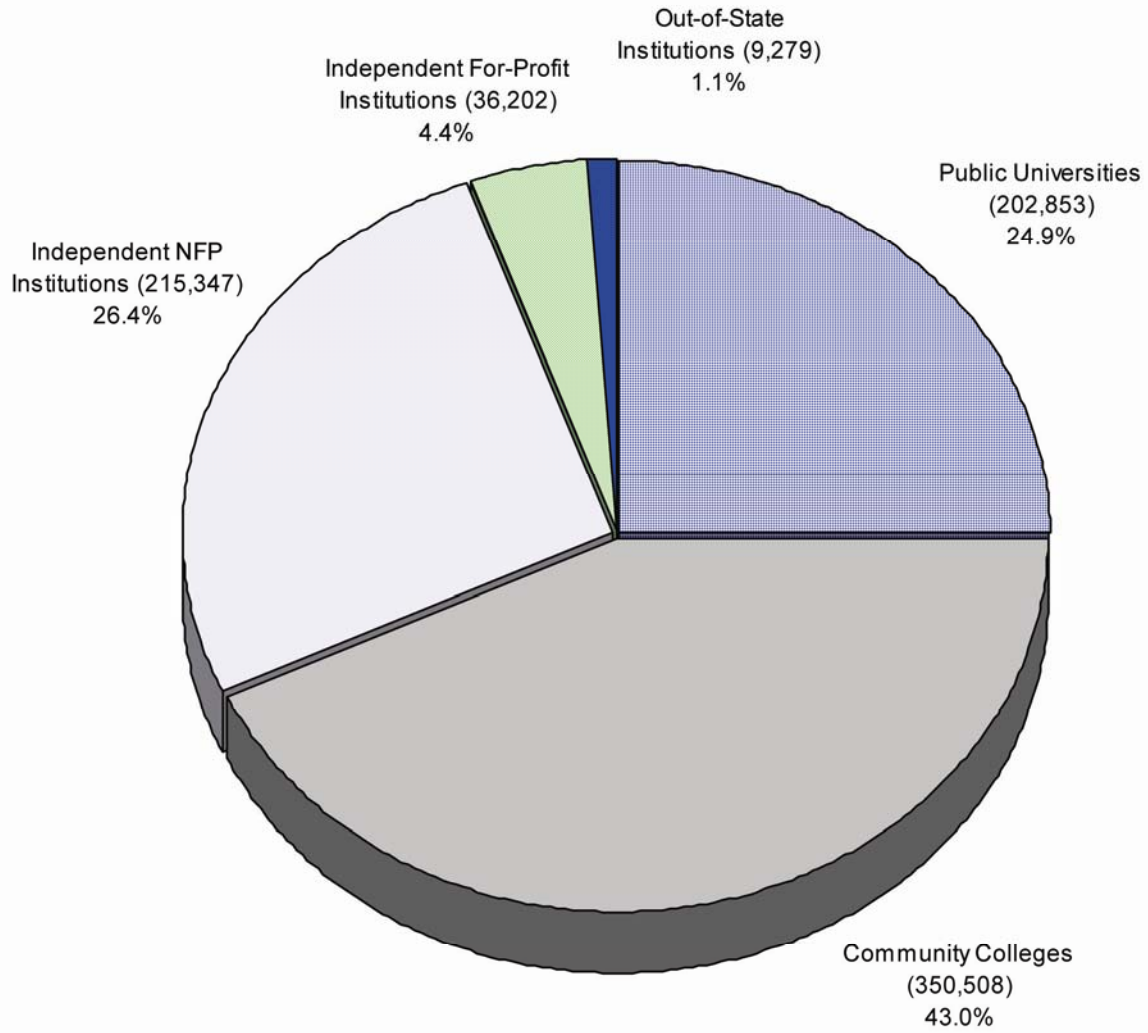
The most popular field of study<sup>3</sup> among students earning associate degrees was Liberal Arts and Sciences. At the baccalaureate level, Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services was the most popular field. Education is the most popular field of study at the master's level, slightly ahead of Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services.

<b>ASSOCIATE LEVEL</b>	<b>DEGREES</b>
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	11,392
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	4,765
Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences	4,737
<b>BACCALAUREATE LEVEL</b>	
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	13,080
Education	6,275
Visual and Performing Arts	4,621
<b>MASTER'S LEVEL (excludes Advanced Certificates)</b>	
Education	10,488
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	10,410
Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences	2,101

<sup>2</sup> Out-of-State Institutions data first collected in 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Program classifications are by two-digit CIP code.

**FIGURE I-1**  
**FALL 2006 ENROLLMENTS IN ILLINOIS**  
**COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**



## Faculty<sup>4</sup>

There were 22,622 full-time faculty employed in Illinois colleges and universities during 2006. Public universities employed 5,154 men and 3,388 women; community colleges employed 2,198 men and 2,383 women, and independent not-for-profit and for-profit institutions employed 5,642 men and 3,857 women.

## Tuition and Fees

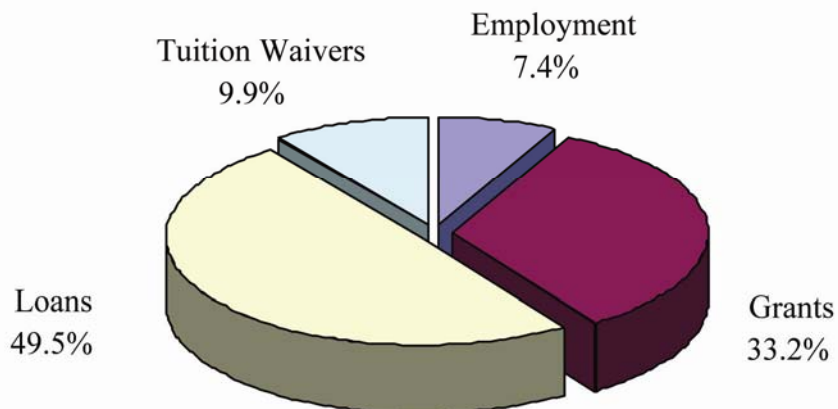
The ranges of tuition and required fee charges for full-time undergraduates for the 2006-2007 academic year are shown below.

SECTOR	Low	High
Public Universities <sup>5</sup>	\$5,478	\$9,882
Community Colleges <sup>6</sup>	\$1,680	\$2,996
Independent NFP Institutions <sup>7</sup>	\$7,128	\$34,005
Independent For-Profit Institutions <sup>7</sup>	\$8,650	\$20,680

## Student Financial Aid

Students in Illinois colleges and universities received \$5.6 billion in financial aid from all sources during fiscal year 2006. Of that amount, undergraduates received \$3.5 billion. The vast majority of that aid was in the form of grants or loans, as shown below.

### **Distribution of Financial Aid to Illinois Undergraduates by Type of Aid**



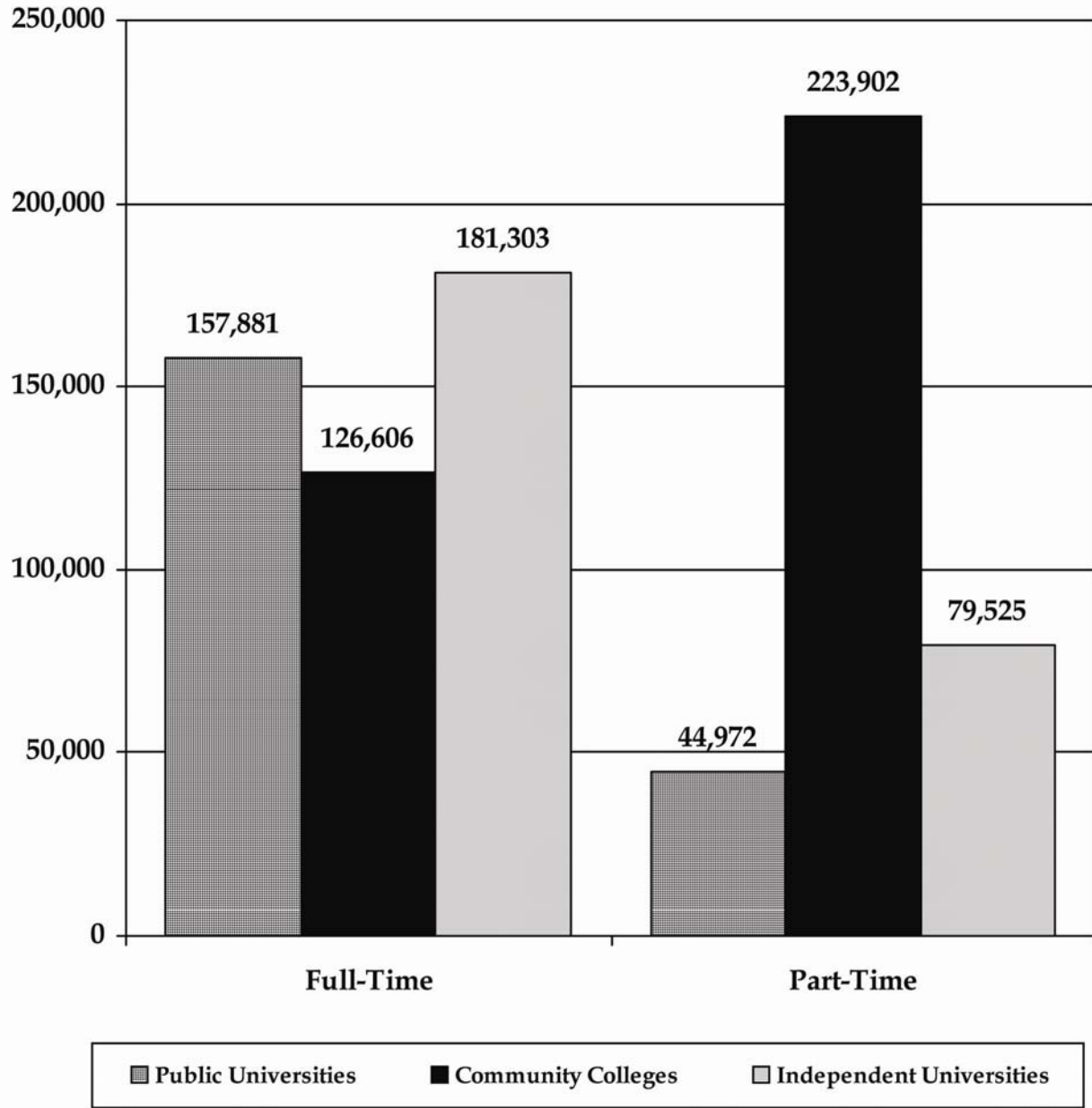
<sup>4</sup> Instructional Faculty from IPEDS salary survey.

<sup>5</sup> Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) Records.

<sup>6</sup> Illinois Community College Board (ICCB).

<sup>7</sup> Institutional Characteristics (IC) – Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

**FIGURE I-2  
FALL 2006 ENROLLMENTS IN ILLINOIS  
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
BY SECTOR, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS**



*\*Independent includes Not-For-Profit, For-Profit and Out-of-State Institutions*



## ICCTA's 2007 - 2008 Executive Committee

### Officers

- President: Kathy Wessel, College of DuPage
- Vice president: Jeff May, Joliet Junior College
- Secretary: Vickie Miller, Danville Area Community College
- Treasurer: Dr. Joan DiLeonardi, Oakton Community College
- Past president: Dr. Clare Ollayos, Elgin Community College

### Regional Chairs

- Chicago: James Tyree, City Colleges of Chicago
- East Central: Jim Ayers, Parkland College
- North Suburban: Rich Anderson, College of Lake County
- Northwest: Dave Wilcoxson, Illinois Valley Community College
- Southwestern: Jim Beasley, Kaskaskia College
- South Suburban: Terry Wells, South Suburban College
- Southeast: Dr. Frank Barbre, Southeastern Illinois College
- West Central: Fred Leggett, Black Hawk College
- West Suburban: Dr. Clare Ollayos, Elgin Community College

### Committee Chairs

- Awards: Carol Chiligris, Richland Community College
- Bylaws: George Lowe, McHenry County College
- Diversity: Reggie Coleman, John Wood Community College (co-chair)  
James Polk, Illinois Central College (co-chair)
- Executive: Kathy Wessel, College of DuPage
- Finance: Dr. Joan DiLeonardi, Oakton Community College
- Government Relations: Roger Rutherford, Lincoln Land Community College
- Nominating: William Kelley, William Rainey Harper College
- Public Relations (ad hoc): Barbara Oitschlager, College of Lake County (co-chair)  
Don Patton, Shawnee Community College (co-chair)
- Trustee Education: John Huston, Carl Sandburg College
- Women in Leadership: Peg Donohue, Prairie State College (co-chair)  
Diane Gallagher, Highland Community College (co-chair)

### ICCB Trustee Member

Jake Rendleman, John A. Logan College

## ICCTA's Mission

*The Illinois Community College Trustees Association was created in 1970 with a two-fold mission: to provide **community college advocacy** and **trustee development** opportunities to the board members of the state's public community colleges.*

### Community College Advocacy

As the Trustees' representative before legislators and public officials, the Trustees Association:

- Monitors the Illinois Community College Board, the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Joint Education Committee, the U.S. Department of Education, and other government agencies
- Tracks state and federal legislation and legislative committees
- Updates trustees through regular legislative alerts
- Organizes annual Lobby Days in Springfield and Washington, D.C.
- Operates a toll-free legislative hotline and e-mail listserv
- Publishes a legislative directory
- Recognizes outstanding state lawmakers and officials
- Publishes the *Illinois Trustee* newsletter
- Distributes news releases on college and trustee achievements
- Assists district PR officers in promoting community colleges
- Honors outstanding faculty and graduates
- Co-sponsors the statewide Community College Bowl
- Sponsors the Paul Simon Student Essay Contest
- Assists in referendum campaigns

### Trustee Development

ICCTA also offers continuing education to trustees through:

- Seminars and roundtables
- Timely e-mail alert, faxes and mailings
- An annual convention
- Trustee opinion surveys
- Quick Survey research
- A board self-evaluation manual
- Trained retreat facilitators
- A Trustees Academy, information packets, a training video, and a *Welcome to the Board* book for new trustees
- Trustee achievement awards
- A trustees directory.

For more information on ICCTA and its activities, contact [ICCTA](http://www.iccta.org) at 1-800-454-2282.

### Illinois Community College Trustees Association

401 E. Capitol Ave., Suite 200

Springfield, IL 62701-1711

217-528-2858 (phone)

217-528-8662 (fax)

[ICCTA@communitycolleges.org](mailto:ICCTA@communitycolleges.org) (e-mail) <http://www.communitycolleges.org>



The Illinois Council of Community College Administrators is dedicated to serving the interests of its members and to advance the common needs of community colleges.

Membership in the ICCCA is open to all administrators in the Illinois community college system.

### The Purpose of ICCA

- To provide a resource network, a forum for information exchange, and a vehicle for professional development.
- To represent the concerns and needs of community college administrators by participating on state committees, task forces, and advisory groups.
- To build effective alliances which will act on behalf of the common interests of community colleges?
- To collaborate with political and educational organizations throughout the state to advance the legislative and fiscal needs of community colleges.
- To provide a collegial support network for professional growth and development.

### ICCCA Officers

Name	College	E-Mail Address/Phone	Office
Philip Bierdz	Moraine Valley Community College	<a href="mailto:bierdz@morainevalley.edu">bierdz@morainevalley.edu</a> (708) 974-5384	President
Sheryl Blahnik	Richland Community College	<a href="mailto:sblahnik@richland.edu">sblahnik@richland.edu</a> (217) 875-7211, Ext. 282	President Elect
Sandra Mol	Joliet Junior College	<a href="mailto:smol@jjc.edu">smol@jjc.edu</a>	Treasurer
William Peacy	College of DuPage	<a href="mailto:peacyw@cod.edu">peacyw@cod.edu</a> (630) 942-2014	Secretary
Terri Winfree	Prairie State College	<a href="mailto:twinfree@prairiestate.edu">twinfree@prairiestate.edu</a> (708) 709-3953	Past President
Barry Hancock	John A. Logan College	<a href="mailto:barryhancock@jalc.edu">barryhancock@jalc.edu</a> (618) 985-3741 ext. 8202	Special Events Co-ordinator / Historian
Kim Villanueva	ICCTA	<a href="mailto:kvillanueva@communitycolleges.org">kvillanueva@communitycolleges.org</a> (217) 528-2858	Legislative Liaison
Preston Morgan	ICCB	<a href="mailto:preston.morgan@illinois.gov">preston.morgan@illinois.gov</a> (217) 785-5003	ICCB Liaison





ICCCA members share information through list serves, the ICCCA web site, and the ICCCA directory.

ICCCA Board Meetings are held at Heartland Community College in Room CCB2012. Meetings usually are from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. A list of meeting dates is on the ICCA web site.

More information about the ICCCA can be found on the website at [www.iccca.org](http://www.iccca.org)

# **Illinois Council of Community College Administrators CONSTITUTION**

## **ARTICLE I: NAME**

The name shall be Illinois Council of Community College Administrators (ICCCA).

## **ARTICLE II: PURPOSE**

The purpose shall be to serve the common interest of those in administrative capacities within the public community colleges of the state of Illinois. The ICCCA shall provide a forum for informational exchange, a vehicle of professional development, and a voice in the general welfare of community colleges. The Council shall articulate with the Illinois council of Public Community College Presidents through the initiation of positions and responses to issues that may be of concern to either organization.

## **ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP**

Membership shall be open to administrators of public community and junior colleges of the State of Illinois except for those who are eligible for membership in the Council of Presidents. Administrators shall be defined by each public community college.

## **ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS/ELECTIONS**

The officers of this organization shall be president, president-elect, immediate past president, secretary and treasurer. A president-elect, secretary and a treasurer shall be elected at the annual fall meeting. The president-elect shall be elected for one year as president-elect and the second year as president. The treasurer shall be elected for a two year term. The secretary shall be elected for a one-year term. The slate of officers as presented may be amended from the floor until such time as nominations are closed by the president. No one may be nominated for an office without his/her prior consent. Election of officers shall be by secret ballot, the officers being determined by simple majority vote of those members present and voting. Each member present shall be eligible for one vote. Terms of office shall begin on January 1 following the year of election. The Executive Committee shall have the authority to fill by appointment any vacancy for any unexpired term. No member may hold more than one elected office within the organization during one year, except in special circumstances and with the approval of the President and the Executive Committee. A historian will be appointed by the officers, and will be full voting member of the executive committee. The ICCTA Liaison and the ICCB Liaison, who are appointed by their respective organizations, will be ex-officio members of the executive committee.

#### **ARTICLE V: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The Executive Committee shall consist of the duly elected and appointed ICCCA officers and the Chairperson of each commission, or the Chairperson's designated representative. The Executive Committee shall maintain a file delineating the duties and responsibilities of the organization.

#### **ARTICLE VI: COMMISSIONS**

The organization will be comprised of Commissions that represent areas of common interest. Commissions may be established by petitioning and receiving approval of the Executive Committee. Commissions must evidence a broad-based representation of the community colleges in the state of Illinois. Each commission will select a chairperson and other appropriate officers. Ad hoc committees may be established by the Commissions.

It is understood that Commissions will maintain an active role in ICCCA organizational responsibility. Pursuant to this responsibility, Commissions are strongly encouraged to attend, present, and participate at the annual ICCCA Conference and have member representation at ICCCA Executive Committee meetings. The ICCCA is not responsible for Commissions' individual actions or financial responsibilities.

#### **ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS**

The Council shall hold an annual conference and such additional meetings as shall be determined necessary by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall establish the time and place of the annual conference and other meetings of the Council. The Commissions will hold their annual meetings in conjunction with the conference and such additional meetings as each Commission shall determine.

#### **ARTICLE VIII: COMMITTEES**

The President of the council shall appoint, with the consent of the Executive Committee, those Committees necessary to carry out the work of this organization. The President of the council shall appoint, with the consent of the Executive Committee, a current Board member, or from a pool of past ICCCA Presidents when a Board member is not available, individuals to represent ICCCA on committees of the ICCB, ICCTA, Presidents Council and to other outside entities.

## **ARTICLE IX: AMENDMENTS**

The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the active members present and voting at any regular meeting, providing written notice has been submitted to the Executive Committee for action prior to the annual meeting.

Originally ratified 11/16/73

Amended 11/21/75

Amended 11/21/76

Amended 11/21/80

Amended 11/19/82

Amended 11/16/84

Amended 11/21/86

Amended 11/16/90

Amended 11/19/93

Amended 11/17/06

Amended 11/15/07





## **Illinois Community College Faculty Association**

**A Not for Profit Professional Organization  
Chartered by the State of Illinois**

The Illinois Community College Faculty Association (ICCFA) is a statewide organization that represents the common interests of all faculty in the public community colleges in Illinois; promotes teaching and learning excellence and professional development; provides a faculty presence on the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB); and informs faculty of issues which affect the 48 public community colleges in Illinois.

ICCFA has three primary goals:

- Teaching/Learning Excellence, including ICCFA student scholarships, ICCFA Faculty Research Grants, ICCFA Joe Cipfl Workshop Grants and an annual Conference;
- Communication and Outreach to our members; and
- Legislative Affairs, representing our common interests.

Faculty are invited to participate in the Association. A newsletter is sent regularly to Campus Coordinators at each campus, with information about statewide issues as well as conferences, meetings, workshops, etc.

ICCFA co-sponsors the annual Teaching and Learning Excellence Conference, held in October in Springfield. Other sponsors include the Illinois Community College Board, the Illinois Council of Community College Presidents and the Illinois Community College Trustees Association.

ICCFA executive officers represent community college faculty interests in Illinois Articulation Initiative (IAI), Financial Advisory and Program Advisory Committees. Monthly ICCFA meetings report committee and board recommendations and actions taken.

For more information go to [www.iccfa.org](http://www.iccfa.org).

# CONSTITUTION OF THE ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACULTY ASSOCIATION

## Article I: Name

This not-for-profit organization chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois shall be known as the Illinois Community College Faculty Association, herein referred to as the Association.

## Article II: Purpose

The Association shall represent the common interests of the faculties in Illinois community and junior colleges and shall be the voice of these faculties. It shall sponsor activities for innovative programs and professional development and disseminate information of concern to these faculties.

## Article III: Membership

All faculty of all public community and junior colleges in the State of Illinois who are regularly assigned instructions; all faculty employed with some teaching responsibility and administrative responsibility, but not designated as administrative personnel by their respective Boards of Trustees; all faculty employed as counselors, librarians, and other non-instructional faculty who are not designated as administrators of their respective colleges are members of the Association.

## Article IV: Delegate Assembly

The Delegate Assembly shall conduct the business of the Association. The Delegate Assembly shall meet in regular session not less than one time per academic year at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee of the Association. A special session of the Delegate Assembly may be called by either a two-thirds majority of the Executive Committee of the Association or by a simple majority of the members of the Association. Any such call for a special session of the Delegate Assembly shall include the time, date, place, and purpose for the special session. Any special session so called shall be limited to the purpose indicated in the call for the special session.

The Delegate Assembly shall consist of two (2) voting delegates from each college campus. The voting delegates shall be selected annually by their respective faculties from the full time faculty of that campus, and shall serve for a one-year term. Any voting delegate who is unable to serve the full term of his or her office may, at the discretion of their respective faculty, be replaced by another full time faculty member from that campus who shall serve the remainder of the term, provided that the name of any such replacement is forwarded to the Vice-President for Membership and Delegate Affairs prior to any session of the Delegate Assembly in which the replacement delegate may be called upon to cast a vote.

Each campus shall forward the names of its voting delegates to the Vice-President for Membership and Delegate Affairs of the Association prior to the annually scheduled regular session of the Delegate Assembly. Only those designated as voting delegates by their respective institutions and whose names are submitted to the Vice-President for Membership and Delegate Affairs prior to the annually scheduled regular session of the Delegate Assembly shall be entitled to make motions or vote at any session of the Delegate Assembly.

## Article V: Elected Officers

The elected officer of the Association, as elected by the Delegate Assembly, shall be: President, President-elect, Vice-President for Legislative and Governing Board Affairs, Vice President for Membership and Delegate Affairs, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. All elected officers of the Association shall be full time faculty from within the Illinois Community College system.

## Article VI: Duties of the Officers

A. President. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over all meetings of the Association and the Executive Committee; to appoint, with Executive Committee approval, all members of permanent and ad hoc committees; to be an ex officio member of all committees except the nominating committee, and to be responsible for directing all activities of the Association to assure to the fullest extent possible the fulfillment of the purpose and the objectives of the Association. The President shall serve a term of two (2) years.

B. President-elect. It shall be the duty of the President-elect to assist the President in his/her duties and in the absence of the President to preside over meetings and fulfill the responsibilities of the presiding officer, and to be responsible for programs at the general meetings of the Association. The Administrative Vice-President shall serve a term of two (2) years, shall be elected in the even years, and shall be President-elect of the Association.

C. Vice-President for Legislative and Governing Board Affairs. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President for Legislative and Governing Board Affairs to represent the Association in all matters pertaining to legislative affairs and to disseminate all legislative information. It shall also be the duty of this officer to represent the Association to the Illinois Community College Board and to maintain liaison with the Board of Higher Education and any other governing boards affecting community and junior college boards. The Vice-President of Legislative and Governing Board Affairs shall be elected in odd numbered years and shall serve a term of two (2) years.

D. Vice-President for Membership and Delegate Affairs. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to encourage attendance of members, delegates, and alternates at general meetings of the Association; to maintain accurate mailing lists of campus coordinators; to disseminate to the membership information concerning meetings and agendas; and to assist with registration and identification of delegates for Delegate Assemblies. The vice-President for Membership and Delegate Affairs shall be elected in even numbered years and shall serve a term of two (2) years.

E. Recording Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to maintain minutes of all meetings of both the Association and the Executive Committee; to distribute the minutes of designated parties; to maintain and transmit the records to the President; and to maintain a yearly file of minutes in the Association's archives. The Recording Secretary shall serve a term of two (2) years and shall be elected in odd years.



F. Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all monies due the Association and to provide properly for their deposit and security; to work with other officers of the Association in the structuring of a budget; to work with the Executive Committee and follow any other procedures of this organization; to submit interim reports of the status of the treasury at general meetings of the Association; to conduct registration at these meetings; and to prepare the books for audit. The treasurer will be bonded at the expense of the Association. The treasurer shall be elected in the even numbered years and shall serve a term of two (2) years.

G. Should any office, other than the President become vacant, the Executive Committee shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term. In the event that the Association Treasurer shall be unable to perform the functions of that office the President shall carry out those duties until the Executive Committee can meet to fill the vacancy as outlined above.

#### Article VII: Committees

A. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry on the business of the Association as directed by the Delegate Assembly. The Executive Committee consists of all elected officers, chairpersons of the standing committees, the regional coordinators, Association representatives to the Illinois Community College Board Advisory Committees, the Illinois Community College Board Liaison, and the immediate past president.

B. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be as follows:

1. Teaching and Learning Initiatives:  
The Dr. Joseph T. Cipfl Workshop Grant Award  
Faculty Research Grant
2. Illinois Articulation Initiative
3. The Student Scholarship Committee

C. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, at least sixty (60) days prior to the annual election. The committee shall consist of a chairperson and two (2) members.

D. Other ad hoc committees may be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

#### Article VIII: Meetings

The Delegate Assembly shall be convened at the Annual Conference. The date and location of this conference shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

## Article IX: Elections

Elections shall be held during the meeting of the Delegate Assembly at the Annual Conference. Only those persons duly elected as members of the Delegate Assembly pursuant to article IV, hereinabove, shall be authorized to participate in the business of the Delegate Assembly.

## Article X: Finance

The Finance Committee shall be empowered to establish and oversee a financial system necessary for the operation of the Association. The Finance Committee shall consist of the Treasurer, the President, and the immediate Past-president of the Association.

## Article XI: Amendments

This constitution may be amended using one of the following methods:

A. The proposed amendment shall be presented in writing to any of the elected officers for consideration by the Executive Committee. Endorsement of a proposed amendment by the Executive Committee shall be a two-step process: 1) The amendment shall be presented to the Executive Committee as an informational item at the next scheduled and publicized meeting. 2) A vote on the proposed amendment will take place at the following meeting after all Executive Committee members have had time to consider the implications of the amendment. If approved by two-thirds majority of the Executive Committee members present and voting, the amendment shall be communicated to the membership at the Delegate Assembly and will be voted upon by that body at the Delegate Assembly.

B. A proposed amendment will be considered directly by the Delegate Assembly if it is:

1. sponsored by a delegate, and
2. signed by at least ten (10) delegates of the current Assembly and
3. presented in the appropriate format at the Delegate Assembly

Proposals meeting the above criteria will automatically be placed on the agenda for the Delegate Assembly. An amendment is considered passed if it is approved by two-thirds (2/3) of the delegates present and voting, and will be effective immediately.

## Article XII: Ratification

This constitution shall be effective upon ratification by two-thirds (2/3) of the delegates present and voting at the Delegate Assembly.



## **Leadership and Core Values Initiative**

The Leadership and Core Values Initiative began in the summer of 1997 when the Illinois Community College Board passed a resolution encouraging colleges to examine questions about values, ethical decision-making practices, and the leadership traits that support ethical considerations in the work place and in the home. Following the adoption of that resolution, a state-wide steering committee of presidents, trustees, faculty, staff, and students was assembled to plan and implement what everyone today calls, "The Leadership and Core Values Initiative."

The purpose of the initiative was three-fold:

- to explore,
- adopt, and
- teach the behavioral and leadership traits that support values consideration and ethical decision-making practices.

Leadership and core values are as important today as they were in 1997 because the community college of tomorrow depends on the leadership of today. The Leadership and Core Values initiative encourages Illinois community colleges to explore their values, and to identify those core values and guiding principles that distinguish the college community.

The impact of the Leadership and Core Values Initiative among Illinois community college faculty, staff, and students has been profound. Campus wide conversations have taken place to define and describe core values, explore strategies for creating a culture and a climate characterized by agreed-upon core values, and develop strategies for infusing these values into the curriculum, teaching, and learning.

The Leadership and Core Values Institute, held annually, showcases programs and initiatives that have developed in community colleges nationwide and stress the good leadership traits which support consideration of values and ethical practices in the workplace.

Dr. Gayle Saunders, Chairman

Illinois Leadership and Core Values Institute Steering Committee



## *Illinois Community College System Foundation*

The Illinois Community College System Foundation was formed in 1992 through the efforts of the Illinois Community College Board, the Illinois Community College Trustees Association, Council of Presidents, and other members of the board and administration of the Illinois Community College System. The purpose of the Foundation is to support Illinois' community colleges by providing student scholarships, programs, services, and general funds.

Initially, the Foundation was created to provide a building for the Community College System to accommodate a growing staff and the technological infrastructure that was beginning to develop in the Illinois community college system of 39 districts and, at that time, 51 colleges covering all of the geography in Illinois. That mission was completed in 1997 and currently the offices, at 401 Capitol Avenue, house the Illinois Community College Trustees Association, the Illinois Community College Board staff and the Foundation.



## *Illinois Community College System Foundation* **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Ray Hancock, President  
Brian Mathews, Chair  
Richard L. Wilson, Treasurer  
Dr. Thomas Thomas  
Jim Berkel  
Michael L. Moorberg  
Alice Marie Jacobs  
Dr. David Louis  
Marikay Heggarty

*State Farm Insurance*  
*AT&T*  
*Retired Community College President*  
*Retired Caterpillar Corp.*  
*State Farm Insurance*  
*President, Danville Area College*  
*President, Kishwaukee Community College*  
*Illinois Community College*

### **THE VISION OF THE ICCSF**

The vision of the Illinois Community College System Foundation (ICCSF) is to become one of the three leaders in the Illinois Community College System by providing leadership; financial resources to support faculty, staff, students, courses and programs, and facilities; and to enhance the image of the System throughout the State of Illinois through quality fundraising and grantsmanship.

### **THE MISSION OF THE ICCSF**

The mission of the ICCSF is to serve all 48 Illinois community colleges in the State of Illinois, providing student scholarships, programs, services, and general funds.

### **FOUNDATION OBJECTIVES**

- Increase and enhance local scholarships;
- Access additional instructional technology;
- Provide professional development programs for resource development personnel;
- Create collaborative learning opportunities between education institutions and the private sector;
- Facilitate non-traditional learning options in the work place;
- Expand the number of citizens who volunteer for the community college system; and
- Strengthen the relationship between the local community college foundations and the ICCSF.

## **ICCSF is the administrator of the following Scholarships:**

### **Illinois Health Improvement Association**

This scholarship is provided through an endowment established many years ago. It provides each college with a scholarship each year, with the dollar amount determined each year by the Illinois Community College System Foundations Board of Directors.

### **Illinois Association of Fire Protection Districts**

This scholarship program awards scholarships to students who are studying fire science curricular in approved programs at Illinois Community Colleges. The amount of the scholarship is determined by the allocation provided by the Association to the ICCSF.

### **Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives**

This long-standing endowment is funded by the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, and it provides college scholarships to students selected by the Association, which includes at least one student attending an Illinois Community College.

### **McKendree College Scholarships**

This outstanding scholarship opportunity by Illinois oldest, private institution of higher education is provided to Phi Theta Kappa students from Illinois Community Colleges who meet the criteria. Combined with other forms of student assistance, this scholarship can provide a virtual full-ride scholarship to McKendree. Application may be made directly to McKendree or to the ICCSF.

### **Marilyn Casey Medical Scholarships**

This endowment established in 2005 by the late Marilyn Casey trust, provides a \$2,000 health-related scholarship to a student who applies and is selected from each Illinois Community College. The scholarship may be split and awarded to two students.

### **BUILD With Faith Scholarships**

This unique endowment was established by anonymous donors to provide scholarship assistance to graduates of the Illinois Youth Center (Boot Camp) at Murphysboro. Applicants for the \$2,000 scholarship must be approved by the administration of the Illinois Youth Center, and the awards are valid for any Illinois Community College.

### **State Farm Insurance Teacher Education Scholarships**

This scholarship program is funded by State Farm Insurance to provide financial assistance to qualified Illinois Community College students who desire to teach in low income, high poverty areas of Illinois. Eventually, this scholarship may provide assistance for all four years of college and the cost of certification to become a highly qualified master teacher.



