2012 Annual Report
The mission of the Center for State Policy and Leadership is to: conduct research to inform public decisions; educate and engage citizens in public affairs; improve public leadership and service. The mission is accomplished through the concerted efforts of the students, faculty and staff of UIS, in tandem with our national, state and local partners.
THINKING AND DOING WHAT MATTERS


• On July 1, 2012, WUIS converted its programming to all news and information in response to what most of its listeners said they wanted. New National Public Radio programs have been added to the weekly schedule, with more attention to local news.

• In December 2012, *The State Journal-Register* carried a story about research on the alligator gar by Nathan Grider, a Graduate Public Service Intern working for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Grider has been studying why the fish, which has “inhabited the waterways in North America for 3.5 million years,” appears to be in decline.

At first glance these three stories appear to have nothing in common other than the year they occurred. Look a little closer and their deeper commonality becomes more apparent. They are each, in their own way, an important public affairs story. A book of public history that has lessons for us today. A radio station committed to educating citizens about policy and politics. A student learning and contributing to the public good. Another thing they have in common: They all took place in association with the Center for State Policy and Leadership. The three stories are examples that reflect the Center’s broad commitment to better government and better governing, which in turn, makes UIS — where public affairs informs institutional identity — a more vital place for its students, faculty, and staff.

The Center works on many fronts — practical research, citizen education and engagement, public service and leadership — not just because opportunities exist to do so. It works broadly because this is the best strategy for making a real difference for both government and the university. And, since the Center’s focus is mostly outward, it pays attention to what’s important in the environment and draws most of its resources from there, thus assuring its continuing relevance.

In 2012, the Center trained most of its efforts on several broad areas of public concern: state and local economic and fiscal challenges; social and economic disadvantages, in many cases brought into sharper relief by a slow recovery; the adequacy of governmental performance; opportunities and challenges created by the spread of new media; and the safety and health of the public. Here, we highlight some of the Center’s key activities and accomplishments in these areas during the past year.
Illinois’ economic and fiscal challenges sounded a familiar drumbeat in 2012. The economy continued its slow ascent out of the “Great Recession.” Though unemployment remained stubbornly high at 8.7 percent, a full percentage point above the national average, the economy grew at a steady, albeit modest pace, according to the University of Illinois Flash Index. While economic growth increased state tax receipts some, it wasn’t enough to alter the trajectory of Illinois’ troubling fiscal situation. What to do about a bleak state budget, despite occasional competition from other issues, dominated policy and politics throughout 2012.

Budget Stalemate

William Feathers, an author and publisher, once said: “A budget tells us what we can’t afford, but it doesn’t keep us from buying it.” So it went with the Illinois budget in 2012. Policymakers were thwarted in their efforts to balance spending and revenue, mostly by a combination of partisan conflict and the sheer scale of the state’s financial problems.

At the start of the year, Dana Heupel, executive editor of Illinois Issues, predicted political “gridlock” at the state level, as well as in Washington, D.C. “What’s unusual this time around,” said Heupel, “is the seemingly non-negotiable gulf between the sides… regardless of the damage their intransigence is doing to their constituents.” And gridlock is, indeed, what happened. By the end of the spring legislative session in May, the parties were as far apart as ever. “Whatever problems Democrats have among themselves over how to trim the budget,” explained WUIS’ statehouse bureau chief Amanda Vinicky at the time, “they pale in comparison to the deeper cuts the Republicans would demand.” Circumstances did not improve measurably through the remainder of 2012. Even the November veto session of the legislature, when lawmakers were supposed to be freer to act with the election over, failed to meet expectations. As Charles N. Wheeler III, director of UIS’ Public Affairs Reporting master’s program, wrote, looking back on the year from the pages of the February 2013 Illinois Issues, “The 97th General Assembly ended not with a bang but a whimper.”

This is not to say that nothing was done. The legislature and governor did manage to cut discretionary spending in the nearly $34 billion FY 2013 budget by $700 million, mostly by reducing support for services that benefit low-income people. But that still left a budget gap of close to $3 billion. Illinois was not alone in having fiscal problems that tested the will and ability of elected officials to solve them. Jamey Dunn of Illinois Issues reported on her blog in July on a study by the New York City-based State Budget Crisis Task Force. The study showed “that the recent recession exposed and exacerbated unsound practices occurring nationwide and left many states struggling to find stability.”

Among those unsound practices are the myriad ways in which states, including Illinois, have borrowed against the future to meet current operating needs, a problem explored in the September/October 2012 issue of Public Administration Review by Beverly Bunch, UIS professor of public administration with a joint appointment in the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies, and colleagues at Syracuse University and the University of Connecticut. Bunch and her co-authors described how states not only raise funds through bond sales for current use but also defer bill payments, restructure debt, hold off on capital maintenance, sell government assets, and transfer money out of special purpose funds to cover general fund deficits. These moves make it difficult to monitor state government finance. To combat the problem, Bunch and her associates urged more transparency in state government financial statements and more capacity by independent agencies to “collect, analyze, and evaluate financial information.”

Are Businesses Leaving the State?

In April, with union members protesting outside, Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker spoke in Springfield to business leaders about how he has kept his state economically competitive by cutting spending and avoiding tax increases. Since the economic downturn four years ago, the topic of state business climates — especially taxes on corporations — has received more attention than usual. The story was covered by both WUIS and Illinois Issues.

Union members protest Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker’s visit to Springfield in 2012
Buying on Credit

One way states borrow against the future is to delay paying their bills. Going into 2012, Illinois had more than $4 billion in overdue bills. By late November, as Brian Mackey reported on WUIS, the state was more than $7 billion behind in paying contractors and vendors. Democratic lawmakers had proposed borrowing $4 billion through bond sales to make a dent in the backlog, but the idea failed to catch on. Writing in the March 2012 Illinois Issues, Jamey Dunn suggested that the backlog was becoming taken for granted by policymakers: “Not paying bills on time is an underlying problem that has faded into the background under the din of all the other news and crisis-to-crisis problem-solving.”

A major barrier to raising money through bond sales to pay down unpaid bills was the state’s relatively poor credit rating. “Illinois has the worst credit rating of any state, as measured by Moody’s, and the second-lowest credit rating of any state, as measured by Standard & Poor’s,” reported Chris Wetterich in the November 2012 Illinois Issues. On the one hand, noted Wetterich, this has meant the state had to pay higher interest rates to bond holders, resulting in a bigger hit on the budget. On the other, Illinois has not had difficulty selling bonds to investors, since that debt, according to the Illinois Constitution, is backed by the full faith and credit of the state. Wetterich pointed out that while the ratings agencies are not unimportant, their failure to predict the downfall of highly rated companies during the 2008 financial crisis has led investors increasingly to do their own credit examinations.

Pension Woes

While the state’s unpaid bills problem failed to attract sustained attention in 2012, the same could not be said for what to do about the enormous financial hole in Illinois’ public employee pension systems. Yet, virtually constant debate and negotiations throughout the year among the governor, legislature, and affected interests produced no solutions with enough support to move on.

In 2012, Illinois had not only the worst credit rating in the country, it also won notoriety as the state with the largest unfunded pension liability: $83 billion, according to the Pew Center on the States. Though Illinois’ liability was the largest, Pew grouped it, as reported by Jamey Dunn of Illinois Issues in June, with several other states with substantial unfunded pension and health care liabilities, including populous ones such as California and New Jersey. Taking steps to reduce Illinois’ liability has been hampered by a constitutional prohibition against impairing retirement benefits. But, in addition to not adequately funding pension systems, lawmakers have made decisions over the years to improve benefits that have added to costs. One of those was enactment of a measure ten years ago that made early retirement from the state more attractive. At the end of May, WUIS’ Amanda Vinicky snagged a rare interview with House Speaker Michael Madigan, in which he admitted regretting his role in passage of that bill.

Vinicky followed up that piece with a story for NPR in July on the difficulties of moving pension reform forward in the state. “Politicians [in Illinois] say they’re going to fix it,” reported Vinicky. “But increasingly it’s looking like that won’t happen until after the November election.” Illinois increased its pension payment, amounting in FY 2013 to 15 percent of the state budget, said Vinicky. That came at the price of less money available for other priorities, and yet, it fell short of the kind of reform everyone seems to believe is needed. The main sticking point, according to Vinicky, was disagreement “over whether the state should continue to pay most public school teachers’ pensions or whether those costs should be shifted to local school districts.” An effort by rank-and-file legislators to push a reform package at the end of the year seemed to fare no better. “Like its predecessors,” reported Vinicky in December, “it’s already getting bogged down with criticism.”

The Value of a Higher Education

If it could have been made to happen, shifting teachers’ pension costs to school districts would have been accompanied by a similar move involving Illinois’ public universities, since the employer share of their employees’ pension benefits are now paid by the state, too. That would have meant one more cost for the universities to try to absorb at a time of growing financial challenges for public institutions of higher education. Universities regard what they do — education and research — as providing important economic value. More pressure on their budgets might make it more difficult for them to deliver on that value.

Professors Propose Pension Reform for Universities

As policymakers struggled with what to do about pensions, four university professors advanced their own plan in 2012 for reforming the State Universities Retirement System (SURS), hoping, perhaps, to forge a more rational deal for the universities than might occur if the governor and legislature were left to their own devices. In December, WUIS’ Brian Mackey interviewed one of the authors, Avijit Ghosh, a professor of business administration at University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign and senior advisor to University of Illinois president Robert Easter. Ghosh said that their proposal would, in order to reduce costs: change how SURS calculates interest; convert some benefits to lump sums; and end the state income tax exemption for retirement income. Ghosh suggested that the proposal to turn some benefits into lump sum payments might be a way to trim costs without violating the constitutional bar against diminishing pension benefits.
As Kim Janssen described in the February 2012 *Illinois Issues,* tuition at public colleges in Illinois has doubled since 1999, partly as a result of declining state appropriations for higher education. This makes the public colleges only a slightly better economic deal than a private college education in the state, leading, said Janssen, to questions about whether public higher education is becoming effectively “privatized.” Reductions in state support for higher education have occurred in many states throughout the country, and in some cases, explained Janssen, more flexibility for institutions to act as they see fit has been given in return for reduced taxpayer funding.

Questions about the relationship between the cost and the value of college education also spurred interest in measuring the performance of higher education institutions. Illinois moved forward in 2012 with a modest step toward making state funding of colleges contingent on performance. WUIS news director Sean Crawford in August interviewed George Reid, then executive director of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, who described performance funding as a change “from access to access and success.” But the shift was not necessarily met with enthusiasm by the colleges. As Crawford observed, “… the transition [to performance funding] could be bumpy… as campuses considered to have more ‘open access’ are worried if they can keep up.”

With costs continuing to rise and institutions in Illinois competing for a shrinking pool of traditional students, colleges have focused more attention on how to retain the students they have. Last summer, UIS Student Affairs asked the Center’s Survey Research Office (SRO) to conduct a study of undergraduate students who have left the university in the past two years without completing to find out what might account for their premature exits. Though still ongoing, preliminary findings from the study, being conducted by SRO director Dr. Ashley Kirzinger and interim executive director of the Center Dr. David Racine, identified three types of so called “stopout” students — those of traditional age who left often to enroll in a different school; older students who were more likely to be enrolled part-time in one of UIS’ online programs; and students in their late twenties, early thirties who had difficulty balancing school demands with their family and job responsibilities.

**Looking Locally**

Residents of Springfield and the surrounding areas of Sangamon County stayed up to date in 2012 on the local economic and fiscal situation through extended weekly interviews on WUIS with Tim Landis, business editor of *The State Journal-Register.* WUIS also covered breaking news stories affecting the local quality of life, such as the layoffs in January at Archer Daniels Midland in Decatur, the drop in Springfield’s jobless rate in May and its subsequent rise in September, and plans announced in November to renovate buildings in downtown Springfield.

2012 also marked the fourth year of tracking the local economic outlook by the Center’s Survey Research Office (SRO). In the spring and again in the fall, SRO, under the direction of Dr. Ashley Kirzinger and survey lab manager Val Howell, surveyed employers in Sangamon County on their expectations for the coming year. To summarize expectations, indexes were created to measure respondents’ views of the overall local economy, their own firm, and differences between economic sectors. Since the same questions have been asked in every survey since 2008, it was possible to see how expectations in these three categories have changed over time.

In the spring, respondents were the most positive they have been since the inception of the survey about the outlook for their own firm, their firm’s sector, and the overall county economy. By the fall, their favorable outlook had declined and had actually become negative for the overall county economy. The indexes had generally improved during the past two years; so the fall 2012 drop represented a noticeable shift in outlook.
It used to be fairly widely accepted that during economic downturns, public spending should increase to offset the decline in demand for goods and services. So-called “countercyclical” policy derived from the theories of British economist John Maynard Keynes, who argued during the latter stages of the Great Depression that public dollars were needed to compensate for the loss of private ones. Keynes’ ideas provided an economic rationale for public programs to meet the needs of disadvantaged people.

Though Keynesian economics lives on, its influence has been challenged in recent years by the counterforce of rising public debt. The drama played out in Illinois in 2012 as programs that help disadvantaged people became cutback targets in the state’s struggle to manage its budget.

**Living with Disabilities**

In his budget address last year, Governor Pat Quinn proposed saving money by closing several state facilities. Included were a number of prisons but also some residential institutions for persons with developmental disabilities and mental illness. Some families with children or other relatives in the institutions reacted in anger, as did the communities where the facilities are based and employ local citizens. The governor’s intent to move people out of the institutions and into community-based placements met with skepticism in some quarters. “A common knock on Quinn’s previous attempts to close state facilities,” reported WUIS’ Brian Mackey in February, “is that he doesn’t have a plan for what to do with the people who would be displaced.”

Illinois was once one of the leaders in the movement to deinstitutionalize, but progress has slowed in recent years. “While neighboring states scale back institutional care,” explained Jamey Dunn in an article on caring for persons with developmental disabilities in the February 2012 *Illinois Issues*, “Illinois is among the most institutionalized states in the nation.” So, the plan for new facilities closures was welcomed by deinstitutionalization advocates, who argued that community care is more effective. The question was whether good community care would be available, and that remained unclear as 2012 unfolded. “Experts on all sides of the issue,” reported Dunn, “say that the infrastructure needed to offer community care to those remaining in Illinois’ institutional settings, both private and public, does not yet exist.”

The largest population living in institutional settings is older people, but that, too, has been changing. New ways of caring for seniors who are no longer able to live on their own have begun to emerge. Rachel Otwell of WUIS reported in December on a daughter who helped to create an alternative to institutional care for her mother and three other elderly women. It’s a house on five acres in rural Girard, Illinois. One of only seven small assisted-living settings in the state, the residents “have various caregivers,” said Otwell, “and one is at the home 24/7.” Though there is no funding for it from Medicaid or Medicare, “some residents … get assistance through state agencies,” and regulations similar to those for nursing homes must be followed.

Doing a better job of supporting and caring for the growing senior population in their own homes may delay or avert the need for more expensive and restrictive supervised living. During the past year, the Illinois Department on Aging contracted with the Center’s Office of Electronic Media (OEM), led by director Jerry Burkhart, to produce videos to address a number of challenges facing older people in the community. These included: information on state and federal policy changes affecting Medicaid eligibility and benefits; the importance of cooperation between the state’s aging services and child welfare networks for seniors who care for young children, and guidance to bank personnel on the warning signs of financial exploitation of older people. The collaboration with the Department on Aging complemented the Office’s ongoing work with another population in need of community understanding and support: people who are deaf or hard of hearing. In 2012, in addition to webcasting the quarterly meetings of the Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission, OEM produced a video for Chicago’s Mount Sinai Hospital that teaches deaf individuals how to communicate with hospital staff.

**Regulating Community Care**

Good quality community care for persons with disabilities is not a sure thing, as an investigation by reporters at the *Belleville News-Democrat* showed in a series of stories that were summed up in the October 2012 *Illinois Issues*. Reporters George Pawlaczyk and Beth Hundsdorfer found scores of disabled Illinois adults, who lived at home, but were abused and neglected by their caregivers. More disturbing, they wrote, was that “The state agency charged with protecting them failed to investigate their deaths.” The reason given by that agency, the Office of the Inspector General for the Illinois Department of Human Services, was that dead people are not eligible for services. Following the *News-Democrat* series, Governor Quinn issued an executive order requiring a complete overhaul of the way the inspector general investigates allegations of neglect and abuse in the Disabled Adults Program.

**Caring for Children**

The state has an enduring responsibility for protecting vulnerable children and families, but even that got caught in the crossfire of budget politics last year. In June, WUIS’ Amanda Vinicky reported Governor Quinn’s dissatisfaction with the legislature’s May decision to cut $85 million from the Illinois Department of...
Children and Family Services (DCFS) budget, which could have meant the layoff of 12 percent of the agency’s staff. The reduction was a response, Vinicky said, to DCFS’ decision earlier in the year to give “significant” pay raises to its staff, arguing that the increases were required by union contracts. The situation remained bleak through the fall. Jamey Dunn of Illinois Issues reported on her blog in October that DCFS had opted to absorb the budget reduction by scaling back its intact families program, which “could lead to more children becoming wards of the state.”

The state’s tightening budget also came into tension with emerging realities about the mental health care needs of children. In March, Sean Crawford of WUIS interviewed Mark Schmidt, head of the Hope Institute for Children and Families in Springfield, about new data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on the rising numbers of children diagnosed with autism. Schmidt said that one in 88 children now has an autism spectrum disorder, which amounts to more than 30,000 in Illinois. The causes of the increase, Schmidt indicated, are probably a combination of more children with the disorder and greater awareness of it within the general population. And yet, as he emphasized, the available resources for dealing with autism are not what they need to be.

The Center’s Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies began in 2012 its first full year of evaluating Springfield’s MOSAIC project. MOSAIC is an effort operated under the auspices of the Mental Health Centers of Central Illinois to improve access that children with social and emotional problems have to mental health and other needed forms of care and support. Funded by the Illinois Children’s Healthcare Foundation, the project will continue through 2016. The early focus has been on screening children for social/emotional challenges in schools, doctors’ offices, and neighborhoods. Research has found the rates for these challenges are generally in the range of 10 to 15 percent among children, but tend to be higher among the economically disadvantaged. So far, Springfield’s experience appears to be bearing this out. The evaluation is led by research manager Peter Weitzel, M.A., and graduate research assistants Emily Staley and Aaron Ituyla.

An ongoing study by Dr. Gary Reinbold, an assistant professor of public administration, shed light on how public antipoverty programs provide work incentives for the poor and reduce income inequality. Reinbold, who has a joint appointment in the Center, combined census data, tax statistics, and data from administrative agencies to estimate the benefits available through 18 different transfer and tax programs to nonelderly, nondisabled Illinois households. He has found that in the aggregate, the programs resulted in work disincentives for some low-income households with children and incentives for some low-income households to have more children. Overall, the programs reduced inequality among households by about 25 percent — however, the reduction would be greater, Reinbold has discovered, if all households merely paid taxes on all income at the applicable marginal rates for ordinary income (rates that rise as income increases), without any special tax and transfer programs. Reinbold’s work has been partly financed by a grant from the Center.

The Road to Innocence

The state of Illinois does not provide funding for the post-conviction appeals of those in prison who believe they were wrongfully convicted. It used to do so in capital cases, but with the abolition of the death penalty in 2011, that funding essentially came to an end. The lack of state support for post-conviction appeals supplied part of the impetus for the formation of UIS’ Downstate Illinois Innocence Project back in 2001. In 2012, the Project, which is based in the Center, changed its name to the Illinois Innocence Project to reflect the broadening scope of its work to help individuals convicted of serious crimes who have a strong claim to actual innocence.
The Project received its second major federal grant in January, allowing it to hire Erica Nichols Cook, a former public defender and UIS graduate, to work on wrongful conviction cases unlikely to be resolved through DNA evidence. Cook joined attorney John Hanlon, who entered his second year as the Project’s legal director with responsibility for “DNA” cases. To support its work with DNA, the Project won federal approval in the fall for another two-year grant, beginning in January 2013, for its post-conviction DNA testing program. With commencement of the new grant, Hanlon will assume the role of executive director, in addition to remaining the Project’s legal director. Professor Emeritus Larry Golden, who had been volunteering as executive director, will become its founding director with responsibility for continuing to develop its external partnerships and relationships.

The expansion of its capacity and reach led the Project in 2012 to its first exoneration in northern Illinois. At the age of 18, Jonathan Moore (now John Grayson) was sent to prison for life for a murder, based on a faulty eyewitness identification and false confession. With the help of the Aurora police and the Kane County state’s attorney, the Project mustered the evidence needed to demonstrate Moore’s innocence, and he was released from prison in March. Moore’s exoneration was one of only 22 in the United States during 2012, as highlighted in the National Innocence Network’s annual report. In October, the Project secured its second victory, when Anthony Murray walked out of prison after serving 14 years for a murder he did not commit. In August, a judge overturned Murray’s conviction based on ineffective counsel. But, rather than go through a retrial, Murray accepted an Alford plea, which allowed him to be released from prison by agreeing to a lesser charge while still maintaining his innocence before the court.

The year also saw the continuing development of the Project’s collaboration with the public law schools in Illinois. Both the University of Illinois College of Law and Southern Illinois University School of Law were honored for their innocence work by more than 300 people at the Illinois Innocence Project’s annual Defenders of the Innocent award ceremony in April. In the summer, the Northern Illinois University Law School formally joined the collaboration. Gwen Jordan, a UIS assistant professor of legal studies and a licensed attorney, began coordinating the involvement of NIU students in the Project’s northern Illinois cases. Student participation levels in the Project reached an all-time high of 67 in 2012: UIS – 14; UIUC – 29; SIU – 18; and NIU – 6.

Race, Gender, and Rights

The 10th Annual Lincoln Legacy Lectures, held in October, focused on Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation. The event is organized each year under the leadership of Dr. Barbara Ferrara in the Center’s Office of the Executive Director in cooperation with Dr. Michael Burlingame, professor of history and Naomi Lynn Distinguished Chair in Lincoln Studies at UIS. Drawing an audience of 370, including 114 students who participated for credit from the university’s Engaged Citizenship Speakers Series, the lectures included both historical and contemporary analyses of slavery to mark the 150th anniversary of the Proclamation. Dr. Allen Guelzo, director of Civil War Era Studies at Gettysburg College, described how Lincoln had to negotiate a legal road to emancipation and ultimately invoked his war powers as commander in chief. Historian and author Ron Soodalter discussed the magnitude of human trafficking today and the importance of increasing public awareness of the problem.

Illinois’ experience with modern human trafficking was the subject of an article by Ashley Griffin in the June 2012 Illinois Issues. “Some may assume that sex trafficking only happens in
Third World countries,” wrote Griffin, “but new research shows that human trafficking occurs in the United States, and Chicago is one of the leading cities.” Legislation to address the problem, the Illinois Trafficking of Persons and Involuntary Servitude Act, took effect in 2006, “but to date [it] has only been used against 29 defendants.” Illinois also was the first state, said Griffin, to pass a law “that allows victims of a sex trafficking crime to seek to clear their arrest record.”

Making Slavery Real

Illinois has also made somewhat halting moves toward dealing with racial profiling. As Jamey Dunn observed in an article in the September 2012 Illinois Issues, “When it comes to addressing the issue of racial profiling, Illinois has a data collection system that is a model for the nation … [but] the state has done little to make use of that information to eliminate the discriminatory practice.” A law requiring all law enforcement in the state to collect information, including gender and the perceived race of the motorist, at each traffic stop first went into effect in 2004, and after two extensions, is due to expire in 2015. While the data have been collected and suggest that minority drivers have been more likely to be pulled over, the Administration has yet to take action. “[Gov. Pat Quinn] only recently appointed members to a panel to assess the data and make recommendations to the legislature,” wrote Dunn, even though the legislature gave approval in 2006 to create the Racial Profiling Prevention and Data Oversight Board, the group’s official name.

Immigration issues continued to be an important item on the public agenda in 2012. In June, President Obama announced a new program, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), which enables eligible undocumented youth to apply for a two-year period when they will be able to work and not be deported. Hinda Seif, assistant professor of sociology/anthropology and women/gender studies, received a grant from the Center to conduct case study research on what Latina/o immigrant youth think of DACA. Seif is looking at how the new program affects the civic engagement and activism of undocumented youth through immigrant youth groups in the greater Chicago area and elsewhere in the U.S. The research builds on earlier work by Seif, also supported by the Center, that studied immigrant youth groups as a vehicle for young Latina/o civic participation. “Activism gives the dreamers [the name by which undocumented youth have come to be known] an identity apart from the ‘stigmatized label of illegal immigrant,’” said Seif when interviewed by Kristy Kennedy for a January 2012 Illinois Issues article on the mental health challenges experienced by undocumented youth.

The movement to make same-sex marriage legal in Illinois picked up steam as the year wound down. Back in May, as reported on WUIS, Governor Quinn said he wanted to work with lawmakers to get a same-sex marriage bill passed. In the veto session after the November elections and looking forward to the lame duck session in January, some legislators were optimistic they had the votes to pass a measure. But, the clock ran out on the 97th General Assembly before action could be taken. There was hope that the push for action could be successfully resumed in the next legislature.

Dr. Jason Pierceson, associate professor of political science and legal studies, spent 2012 working on an important contribution to the debate on same-sex marriage. With partial support from a Center grant, Pierceson completed work on a book manuscript that explores the legal, political, and cultural setting of the same-sex marriage movement and its opposition in the United States. Same-Sex Marriage in the United States: The Road to the Supreme Court, set to be published in 2013 by Rowman & Littlefield, highlights the roles played by religion, political parties, and federalism. It argues that while litigation for same-sex marriage has achieved significant results, it has also created a backlash that will limit national recognition of same-sex marriage in the short-term.

Same-sex marriage also served as the focus of a study by Dr. Donald Morris, professor of accounting, and graduate assistant Jing Wang on the impact of state-income-tax marriage penalties on same-sex couples and registered domestic partnerships. With a grant from the Center, Morris and Wang looked at the 41 states with state income taxes to determine whether each state’s stance on the nature of marriage is consistent with or reinforced by its income tax policy. They found that 22 states imposed a marriage penalty on two-earner married couples but not on two-earner unmarried couples, and fourteen of these states officially defined marriage as between one man and one woman. The study raised the question of whether state tax policy and state marriage policy need to be better aligned.
When the economy is anemic and politicians are gridlocked over budgets, there may be little motivation to focus on how to make government better. Improving public service lacks the urgency and drama of a headline-grabbing economic or budgetary crisis. Yet, government performance matters a great deal to the public. Indeed, the public may be more likely to see government performance, or more precisely its deficiencies, as one reason for the persistence of the crises that dominate political attention. After a careful bipartisan study of the situation at the federal level in 2003, the Volcker Commission wrote that “distrust [of government] will continue to be the norm until government performance improves sufficiently to earn greater respect.”

Because performance matters to the public, it matters to the Center in all aspects of its mission, as our efforts in 2012 show.

**Tomorrow’s Leaders Today**

The Center plays a key role in graduate education at UIS by administering two well-established and prestigious internship programs for graduate students: the **Graduate Public Service Internship** program (GPSI) and the **Illinois Legislative Staff Intern** Program (ILSIP). These programs provide students with hands-on opportunities in government and related settings; they also contribute in a significant way to the recruitment of graduate students to the university. Perhaps most important, GPSI and ILSIP pave the way for careers in public service, helping to enrich the supply of future government and civic leaders.

Two hundred forty-four graduate students took advantage of GPSI in 2012 to get a head start on their careers. The fall class of 100 new interns was the biggest ever. Interns served in paid, half-time positions doing professional work in 19 state agencies and five municipal and nonprofit organizations in the Springfield area. Rance Carpenter, M.P.A., GPSI director, said that the largest numbers of internships were in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (33), Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (29), Illinois Department of Public Health (27), and Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (21). To a significant extent, students entered GPSI through recruiting visits by program staff to 25 different institutions of higher education in all parts of the state during the year.

Several organizations began participating in GPSI for the first time in 2012 or after many years of absence from the program, including: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS); Illinois Department of Agriculture; Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission; Illinois Historic Preservation Agency; and Southern Illinois University School of Medicine. Interns in these new placements were given the same types of professionally challenging assignments seen in the rest of the program. For example, a DCFS intern started collecting information for a report on mental health systems of care that have been effective in other states; an SIU Medical School intern began serving as a liaison responsible for helping to coordinate community education on brain and spinal cord injury prevention; and an intern at the Historic Preservation Agency took on responsibility to develop improved social media and website activities for the Old State Capitol complex historic sites.

In 2012, ILSIP, which is part of the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies, placed 24 college graduates in full-time, 10- to 11-month internships with the Democratic and Republican staffs in each legislative chamber and with the General Assembly’s Legislative Research Unit, through which funding for the program is provided. During the past two years, interns have come from 28 different colleges and universities, mostly in Illinois. Interns worked in roles similar to regular legislative staff, which can be challenging. “Interns were treated just like the staff,” explained ILSIP director Barbara Van Dyke-Brown, “they got credit when a project went well and caught grief when things didn’t work out.” As one intern put it, “I was surprised by how much the legislators interact with [us] and the amount of trust you … build with them.” Historically, ILSIP has been an important route to gaining a regular, full-time staff position with the legislature. 2012 was no exception. At the end of their internships in June, 14 interns accepted positions on the partisan staffs, and another intern accepted a similar position with the Wisconsin legislature.

For professionals already working in public service, the Center’s Institute operates the **Certified Public Manager Program of Illinois** (CPM). CPM offers mid-career professionals in government agencies and nonprofit organizations the opportunity to further develop their management skills. Since training is often only part of the equation for improving management, the
program also provides planning and other technical assistance to organizations looking for more effective ways to operate in a changing environment. For example, in 2010, the Danville Area Community Colleges TRIO program, which helps individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, was plagued by staff turnover that prevented it from meeting its performance benchmarks. CPM’s director, Lorena Johnson, M.A., M.P.A., took the TRIO staff through an analysis that identified procedural gaps and other problems. Johnson worked with them to devise a manual that made their program processes clear and consistent. Last year, Danville TRIO was able to retain 100 percent of its staff and reach or exceed its benchmarks in several areas.

Headed Somewhere

Jerel Dawson, a native of Fort Madison, Iowa, got his bachelor’s degree in political science from the University of Chicago. He interned with the Obama campaign in 2007-2008, and then, before deciding what to do about graduate school, he applied and was accepted as an ILSIP intern working with the Illinois Senate Democratic appropriations staff. It was a good fit for Dawson, given his previous experience working in the Office of Finance and Administration at the University of Chicago. As an appropriations staffer, he was responsible for contacting agency staff and preparing spreadsheets and other documents necessary for putting together the state budget. Dawson is currently pursuing his law degree at the University of California Berkeley.

In 2012, CPM also guided strategic planning efforts by two of the largest community action agencies in Illinois. For several years, CPM has provided training to community action managers through the Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies. So, it was a natural transition for the program to be asked to assist agencies with planning. CPM helped the City of Rockford Community Action Agency to start and complete a strategic planning process to give it a sharper sense of direction for the future. Strategic planning also got under way with the Community and Economic Development Association of Cook County, the largest community action agency in the country, with a budget of $300 million and services provided to over 350,000 a year.

Getting into Office

How do campaign funding sources affect the behavior of candidates? Dr. Michael G. Miller, assistant professor of political science with a part-time appointment in the Institute, has been investigating answers to this question since his Ph.D. dissertation. In 2012, he completed work on a manuscript for a book, to be published by Cornell University Press in 2013, which examines the manner in which state-level public funding of elections changes both mass and elite political behavior. Subsidized Democracy: How Public Funding Changes Elections, and How It Can Work in the Future describes how public funding alters candidates’ decision-making during a campaign, from the decision to enter a race to the final hours, and how changes in their behavior produce a very different kind of political environment. The book relies on analysis of a unique dataset involving survey responses from legislative candidates in 18 states in 2008, testimony from Arizona candidates in 2006, and more than 20 years of elections data.

In 2012, Miller also looked at how public elections funding may affect candidates’ ideology, a topic not covered in the book. In a paper presented at two political science conferences, Miller and colleague Seth Masket of the University of Denver showed how publicly financed state legislative candidates in Maine and Arizona were initially more ideologically extreme than their districts and traditionally funded legislators. However, as they gained tenure and became more socialized in legislative chamber norms, their extremism waned. Overall, the effects were more prevalent in Arizona, where campaign costs are higher, than in Maine. The results, said Miller and Masket, suggest the public funding makes it harder for elites to control who runs for office.

The other side of the equation is how public funding affects the behavior of voters. In another line of research, Miller, along with Conor Dowling of the University of Mississippi, addressed the question of whether candidate qualities attract particular funding sources or whether funding sources represent information that voters use to form their opinions of candidates. In three survey experiments, they found consistent evidence that voters evaluated candidates more negatively if their campaigns were funded predominantly by interest groups, compared to other sources or where no mention of funding sources was made. There was also evidence that voters judged candidates who self-fund with money they earned more favorably than candidates self-funded with inherited money.

Getting elected is one thing; staying elected is another. Democrats have controlled the Illinois governor’s office and both chambers of the legislature for a decade. Leading into the elections this past fall, Republicans mounted a campaign to blame the state’s fiscal woes on the Democrats, calling on the electorate to get rid of Speaker of the House Michael Madigan. Writing in the October 2012 Illinois Issues, Charles Wheeler III
suggested that the strategy was unlikely to work. “[Madigan] can’t be blamed,” said Wheeler, “for arguably the major cause of the state’s red ink, the national economic collapse … with its devastating impact on state tax receipts.” He went on to point out the advantage Democrats have in securing legislative seats “under a redistricting plan they carefully gerrymandered to elect Democratic majorities.” In the November elections, Democrats increased their majorities in both the House and the Senate.

Managing for Performance?

Public employee unions came under fire in 2012. Wisconsin Governor Walker’s highly publicized success in stripping public employee unions of power stirred action in other states. The movement did not get far in Illinois, one of the most unionized states in the country, but that didn’t stop some from trying.

WUIS’ Brian Mackey reported in May on a bill to reduce the number of state employees in labor unions. Backers argued that the unionization of high-ranking officials was preventing the smooth operation of state government. Robb Craddock, an official in Governor Quinn’s office, told Mackey that “… close to 96 percent of the workforce [is unionized],” and blamed the Blagojevich administration for driving people into unions to protect themselves. The measure passed both chambers but then was held up on a procedural motion before it could be passed into law prior to the end of the session. Unions were also active throughout the year in trying to fend off pension reforms that would result in reduced benefits for their members and in fighting the Quinn Administration over employee salary increases.

The state’s fiscal crisis, also replicated in many communities, gave rise to questions and criticism of the value of what public workers do. This prompted Dr. Robert Bruno, a University of Illinois labor relations professor, writing in the September 2012 Illinois Issues, to question the questioners. “There is no doubt that our elected leaders and too many opinion makers,” said Bruno, “are dishing out plenty of disrespect for the people who, in effect, take care of [us].” Bruno noted that Illinois has the lowest per capita state work force in the country and that multiple studies show public employees earn less than comparable private workers. “What we have in Illinois,” averred Bruno, “is a shrinking, embattled and deeply apprehensive public workforce earning below market pay.”

While public unions and workers attracted unfriendly attention, Illinois’ penchant for political corruption generated its usual share of unpleasant news, as well. Both WUIS and Illinois Issues extensively covered the travails of Representative Derrick Smith of Chicago, who was convicted of bribery, expelled from the House, and then re-elected in November by his constituents. Perhaps the most blatant case of public malfeasance for the year was Rita Crundwell, the former comptroller of Dixon, Illinois, who is alleged to have made off with some $53 million in city money. Writing in the November 2012 Illinois Issues, Kevin McDermott explained how the state of Illinois helped to make Crundwell’s purported crime possible: “The state’s well-publicized status as a deadbeat government, routinely failing to provide the tax revenue it owes to cities, schools, and other local entities, allegedly made it easy for Crundwell to explain why Dixon was always short of money.”

Another article in Illinois Issues, which got the attention of insiders at the statehouse, zeroed in on one of the conditions that may make political corruption more likely. In the April 2012 edition, Kurt Erickson described the revolving door between serving in the legislature and becoming a lobbyist. “Unlike as many as 35 other states,” wrote Erickson, “there is no revolving door [restriction] in Illinois that stops or delays a lawmaker from debating legislation on the floor one day and buttonholing his or her chums as a retired legislator in a back hallway the next.” Such restrictions exist in all the states that Illinois borders, said Erickson.
New forms of communication enabled by technology continue to transform society. Where the digital revolution is taking us is far from clear, but there can be no doubt that the forces at play are changing how people interact and get work done.

**Digital History**

*Lincoln*, the movie by Steven Spielberg, and the lead-up to the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 2013 brought even more than the usual high level of attention to the 16th president last year. And this heightened attention meant more work for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, a long-term digital, documentary editing project. In 2012, staff of the scholarly project gave more than twenty public presentations, did nearly a score of interviews with the news media, and answered almost 450 inquiries from the public. This occurred on top of their regular work to identify, image, and publish everything written by or to Lincoln during his lifetime. The Center is a co-sponsor of the project and employs most of its staff.

Staff of the Lincoln Papers are located in both Springfield and Washington, D.C. The Springfield staff made significant progress toward the completion of Lincoln's Illinois papers, which are on track to become freely available on the Web in 2016. Staff transcribed more than 6,450 documents, proofed more than 4,540 transcriptions, and applied textual markup to more than 1,100 documents. Also, in April, the Springfield project operation launched a new volunteer program to assist with transcription. Using trained volunteers freed up editorial staff for other tasks. Volunteers had transcribed nearly 4,000 documents by the end of the year.

Staff in Washington, D.C., continued their efforts to locate and scan documents at the National Archives. One of the biggest finds was a new discovery. While searching records of the surgeon general, Helena Iles Papaioannou came across a copy of a 21-page report by Dr. Charles Leale, the army surgeon who was the first to reach the presidential box at Ford’s Theater on April 16, 1865, the night Lincoln was shot. Leale wrote his story just hours after the president died the next morning, but the text remained undiscovered until Papaioannou unearthed it. The discovery caught the attention of the media. Iles was interviewed by several major media outlets, including the Associated Press, *Los Angeles Times*, Fox News Radio, CNN, NPR, NBC, and the BBC. The director of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Daniel Stowell, spoke on MSNBC, the Mike Huckabee Show, and radio stations around the country.

Lincoln has long been a subject of interest and study around the world, with many collectors in other countries holding documents. High quality images of 112 Lincoln documents became part of the Papers in April, when Stowell visited Japan. Meisei University, near Tokyo, holds the largest known collection of Lincoln documents outside the U.S. In addition to producing clear color images of documents previously available only in black-and-white, the trip led to the discovery of several documents that the project did not know existed. This included an account written by a 23-year-old Abraham Lincoln in January 1833, a certification from 1834, a promissory note from 1835, a mortgage from 1838, and a legal notice from 1840 that added a new case to the Lincoln Legal Papers.

In an interesting new development, the Papers received a grant in May from the Office of Digital Humanities at the National Endowment for the Humanities to try to authenticate Lincoln's anonymous writings in the Sangamo Journal during his years in the Illinois legislature. The Papers is partnering with a computer scientist at Duquesne University, who uses stylometric computer programs to ascertain authorship through linguistic analysis. Additional funding to support the Sangamo Journal project came late in the year from the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Foundation.

**Replicating Success**

Since 2010, staff from the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies and Survey Research Office (SRO) have been the evaluators of an Illinois State Library program that trains librarians in the latest Web technologies. Called ILEAD, the program has been funded by the federal Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). In 2012, the Institute and SRO completed their evaluation of ILEAD’s second Illinois cohort, consisting of eight five-member teams who participated in the training during 2011. The evaluation showed that the program had markedly improved since the first cohort in 2010. The teams were better organized and effective and had more members with skills in using Web 2.0, and the training was more coherent and systematic. Participants in the second cohort rated the ILEAD experience as more useful than had those in the first cohort. Follow-up evaluation in the months after each cohort ended
showed that between one-third and one-half of participants were using at least some of the methods and technologies in which they had received training.

Because of the success of ILEAD in Illinois, the State Library received in 2012 another grant from IMLS to expand the program to four other states — Ohio, Iowa, Colorado, and Utah, in addition to its continued expansion in Illinois. The other state efforts, plus the expansion in Illinois, were getting organized as the year wound down. The evaluation of this replication project will also be conducted by the Institute and SRO.

**Internal Transparency**

In addition to its role in public affairs, the Center’s Office of Electronic Media (OEM) assists the University in filming and webcasting important events so that audiences on and off campus can stay on top of things. Starting in 2011, OEM began webcasting meetings of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. During 2012, six meetings — three in Chicago, two in Champaign-Urbana, and one in Springfield — were presented live online for public viewing. The Board has engaged OEM to continue webcasting meetings through 2013.

OEM also recorded and broadcast live via webcast the meetings of the UIS Student Government Association. Last year was the eighth consecutive year in which OEM provided this service to the SGA. The televised meetings allowed for participation from not just on-campus students, but also online students and off-campus members of the SGA.

**Getting the Word Out in New Ways**

The world of radio has been changing because of the proliferation of ways for people to get information. Put simply, it is no longer sufficient to transmit just a radio signal. WUIS has been adapting to the transformation for some time, and last year was no exception. The major substantive change was the shift from a mixed format to an all-news and information format starting in July. The first six months with the new format showed that it was resonating with listeners in central Illinois. And while the new format took hold, WUIS kept up its efforts to reach people in the multiple ways made possible by the changing nature of communication.

The station continued to leverage new media to inform and entertain its central Illinois and statewide audiences. WUIS.org, the station’s website, served as a repository of most news and other content, and one platform people could use to hear, and in many cases read, the news and programming the station produced. UIS Web Services updated the site to include “responsive design,” which allows adjusting content to look its best on whatever platform (laptop vs. mobile vs. tablet) someone is using. The most popular new medium was “streaming,” which allows a listener starts receiving content before it is fully loaded.

Meanwhile, the station’s news blog on WordPress, a well-known blogging tool, continued to grow, as well. Readers of the blog were given the option of subscribing to an RSS feed, which automatically imported new postings to their own site or reader. They were also given the option, as they are on the regular website, to sharing content through Share This/Add this, which allows one click sharing to social media sites, such as LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, Reddit, Digg, and others through email. WUIS’ Facebook page grew with 1,300 “likes,” and its Twitter feed attracted 1,400 followers. Finally, the station’s YouTube channel, WUISmedia, included video performances and interviews that the station produced or promoted during the year.

**Illinois Issues** has partly been available online since 2001. In 2012, the magazine began to offer online readers a complete copy using page-turning software. During a six-month trial period, anyone could go online and get the full magazine for free. After that, readers were able to access the full issue of the previous month’s magazine. The Illinois Issues website had 56,304 unique visitors during the year. Most were from Chicago and
Springfield, but the third largest group hailed from New York City (possibly bond analysts looking for information on the state’s credit worthiness). Visits spiked in October, when the magazine ran the Belleville News-Democrat’s revelations about the failure of the state to investigate the deaths of disabled people under its care. The fall elections and the legislature’s veto session also saw a jump in visits to the site. The Illinois Issues online blog, which started in 2006, also continued to see increased use. It had 47,546 unique visitors in 2012. The highest number of page views occurred in May as the legislative session came to a close.

Learning the Ropes

Kerry Portillo-Lopez, a sophomore at UIS, said she’s learning marketing and data organization as a student worker at Illinois Issues. The business administration and management major came to UIS from her hometown of Aurora because she “wanted to get a University of Illinois degree, and UIS is more affordable than the other two campuses. Plus, it was far enough away from home.” Portillo-Lopez said she applied for the student worker position at the magazine because the office work involved seemed interesting. It was also an honor, she said, to meet state representatives and senators from her hometown and elsewhere in 2011 when she helped organize Illinois Issues’ Samuel K. Gove Illinois Legislative Internship Hall of Fame event.

The Center has a long history of working on issues pertaining to the safety and health of the public. Dating back to the early days of the university, units of the Center worked closely with the state in efforts to manage the criminal justice system more effectively and improve traffic safety. As ways of fostering public safety and health have evolved, so have the activities of the Center in response.

Helping the Victims

Domestic violence and sexual assault are serious problems that do not get effectively addressed when the criminal justice system is fragmented and its different parts do not coordinate their efforts. In 2004, four Illinois counties began receiving federal funding to address domestic violence and sexual assault cases through multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) consisting of prosecutors, police, probation officers, and victim service providers. In 2011, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, through which the federal money is allocated, contracted with the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies to evaluate the MDTs in the four counties. The evaluation was largely completed in 2012.

Because the MDTs worked across systems, evaluation required the use of a variety of methods, including extensive interviews, document reviews, and analyses of larger victim and offender databases. The Institute’s research team, consisting of David Gruenenfelder, M.A., Peter Weitzel, M.Ed., and Jan Hill, Ph.D., looked at how the teams were supposed to work and whether they worked as intended, and with what results. The findings indicated that the four teams, in the main, were doing well. They were not only reaching more victims each year but had increased the amount of services and support victims received. There was some unevenness, however, in the ability of teams to maintain strong interagency relationships over time. Results from the study will be presented to the Authority’s board in the spring of 2013.

Stopping Crime?

Gun control vs. rights seems to be always simmering right below the surface, ready to be thrust into heated public debate by a court case or a tragedy. The shooting of 21 school children in Newtown, Connecticut, in early 2013 pushed the issue to the top of the national agenda. In Illinois, the rising number of murders in Chicago and Illinois’ status as the last state to bar concealed firearms in public places galvanized public attention in 2012.

Writing in the November 2012 Illinois Issues, Robert Loerzel suggested that Chicago “could … finish the year with more homicides than any other U.S. city.” It was outpacing New York City, despite the fact NYC has three times as many people. The murder numbers have been worse before, reported Loerzel. “The city’s highest homicide tally ever was in 1974, when 970 people were murdered.” Murders last year were not equally distributed across the city’s neighborhoods. Most of the murders took place in 25 community areas that tend to be poorer and have higher

Improving Safety and Health

The Center has a long history of working on issues pertaining to the safety and health of the public. Dating back to the early days of the university, units of the Center worked closely with the state in efforts to manage the criminal justice system more effectively and improve traffic safety. As ways of fostering public safety and health have evolved, so have the activities of the Center in response.
In 2009, a new Illinois law went into effect requiring most first-time drunken driving offenders to have a breath alcohol ignition interlock device (BAIID) installed in their cars. Previously, the requirement only applied to repeat offenders. With a BAIID installed, a driver has to breathe into it to confirm he or she is not impaired by alcohol before the car will start. Last year, David Gruenenfelder, assistant director of the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies, completed a study for the Illinois Department of Transportation on how the expanded requirement appears to be working. The study found that fewer BAIIDs had been installed than expected when the law was passed. Defense attorneys and prosecutors disagreed on the reasons why use was lower. Defense attorneys reported key reasons as high monthly costs for operating the device and the stigma of having it visibly displayed on the car dashboard. Prosecutors were more likely to believe that offenders avoided the device because they were willing to risk the penalty of driving without one.

The BAIID study was part of the Institute’s ongoing project with the Division of Traffic Safety, in the Illinois Department of Transportation, to reduce drunken driving. Under the direction of Tom Ambrose, M.A., and Peter Weitzel, M.Ed., the project in 2012 trained prosecutors, probation officers, police, and social service providers throughout the state in the best methods for detecting, prosecuting, supervising, and treating DUI offenders. Project staff also continued their multiyear effort to develop an accurate method for identifying the hard-core drunken drivers who represent the greatest threat to safety. In a complementary program, done in partnership with the Illinois Department of Human Services’ Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, the Institute’s Jeri Frederick, M.A., continued to manage the training of the service providers in Illinois who are responsible, under the law, for evaluating the risk posed by each DUI offender.

For the tenth consecutive year, the Center’s Survey Research Office conducted the Illinois Department of Transportation’s statewide traffic-safety surveys. The project included five separate surveys assessing seatbelt use, impaired driving habits, and awareness of the state’s various traffic safety campaigns. On impaired driving, surveys found that a slight majority of Illinois respondents believed that the penalties for first-time DUI offenders were “about right,” but fewer than 40 percent said this of penalties for repeat offenders. An almost equal number of respondents (37 percent) said the penalties for repeat offenders were “too lenient.”

**Safe Driving**

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**Quitting with Help**

The Illinois Department of Public Health funds the Illinois Tobacco Quitline, which is managed by the American Lung Association of Illinois. Through a toll free line, Illinois residents have access to trained nurses, respiratory therapists, and addiction specialists who can help with smoking cessation. In 2012, the Association contracted with the Survey Research Office for the second year in a row to evaluate the Quitline through a survey of callers. Results showed that 80 percent of Quitline users reported either being very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the service. And more than a third said that they had not smoked a cigarette in the past six days.

**Disability Status**

In a survey last year for the Illinois Department of Transportation, which examined long-term transportation needs in the state, the Survey Research Office (SRO) included a question on respondents’ disability status. This allowed comparing the transportation needs of adults with disabilities to those without disability. For example, in the survey adults with disabilities were more likely to indicate that they relied on public transit to get around. SRO has decided that in all of its future population-based statewide surveys, it will include a question about disability status to allow for this kind of comparison.
Undergraduate and graduate students were involved in nearly every aspect of the Center’s work in 2012. Mention has already been made of the Graduate Public Service Internship and Illinois Legislative Staff Intern programs, through which close to 300 graduate students served the citizens of Illinois. Snapshots of individual student contributors have also appeared at various places in the report to illustrate the connection between student learning and what the Center does. Here are some additional ways in which students made the Center measurably more than it would have been without their participation.

- Twenty graduate and undergraduate students staffed the phone lines in SRO’s survey research lab, and three other students assisted with mail surveys. Students helped to conduct surveys of seatbelt use in Illinois before and after Memorial Day; public awareness of the statewide campaign to discourage impaired driving; the value of the Tobacco Quitline; long-term transportation needs in Illinois; reasons why businesses have left and entered Illinois since 2002; and undergraduate students who left UIS without completing their degrees.

- Fourteen undergraduate and graduate students served on the Illinois Innocence Project team responsible for conducting initial reviews of potential wrongful conviction cases. Without this help from students, the Project would not have been able to operate.

- Twenty-nine students clocked nearly 18,000 hours helping the Office of Electronic Media to produce webcasts and videos of university events, Engaged Citizenship Common Experience speakers, and programs for external groups. Among these students was graduate assistant Michael Watson, a candidate for a master’s degree in history. Watson worked on numerous video shoots, edited hours of video content, directed several “Coaches Shows,” and got to participate in helping to put together the material for the upcoming documentary on the Old State Capitol in Springfield.

- Another UIS graduate student in history, Stephanie Riley, volunteered for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln during the spring semester of 2012. Riley learned about imaging software and content management while helping the project process digital images of Lincoln documents from the Library of Congress.

- Four graduate research assistants made notable contributions to the work of the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies. Emily Staley untangled a large, quantitative database on domestic violence provider activities and helped to develop a new online course on traffic safety. Aaron Itulya analyzed data for the evaluation of the use of breath alcohol ignition interlock devices and conducted research for a faculty team preparing a book on community action leadership. Kristi Dodson helped develop survey templates for the evaluation of a local child-mental-health-care project and analyzed data and prepared reports for the evaluation of traffic safety training programs. Amanda Davis coded data from interviews as part of the study of multidisciplinary teams for domestic violence and sexual assault and helped to collect data for a study of sex offender management practices in Illinois.

- Clayson Lobb, an undergraduate liberal studies student, contacted WUIS in the fall of 2011 about doing an Applied Study Term internship at the station. He was assigned responsibility for executing the 2012 This I Believe program, in which high school seniors write essays for presentation on the air. Lobb recruited the high schools to participate, wrote, produced, and voiced all on-air announcements, lined up the judges, scheduled the studio time for recording the chosen essays, and produced a booklet of the winning selections.

- Elliot Clay is a master’s student in public administration who began working as a graduate research assistant for Illinois Issues in the fall of 2012. Last year, he wrote articles for the magazine’s Noteworthy section, checked facts, and edited the annual Roster of State Government Officials.
2012 was a productive and creative year for the Center. In every part of the mission, contributions were made that advanced UIS’ commitment to be a public university where “leadership is lived.” Looking ahead into 2013 and beyond, there are a number of projects and initiatives under way that will bolster the Center’s ability to inform public decision-making, educate and engage students and citizens in public affairs, and foster public service and leadership.

Research

Researching and evaluating the implementation of public policies and programs have long been important parts of the work of the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies. Going forward, implementation research will become the primary focus of the Institute. Implementation is the area best matched with the Institute’s capabilities and interests, and there is reason to think that its relevance will grow as policymakers contend with how to allocate scarce public resources.

- In 2013, political science professor Dr. Michael Miller, along with colleague Conor Dowling from the University of Mississippi, expect to complete work on a book manuscript, for the publisher Routledge, that provides a broad examination of how the unregulated campaign spending by Super PACs and other organizations in the wake of the 2010 Citizens United decision by the U.S. Supreme Court affects elections and political behavior.

- Dr. Beverly Bunch, professor of public administration, and colleagues Jun Wang, assistant professor of public administration; Dr. Travis Bland, assistant professor of public administration; Lorena Johnson, director of the Certified Public Manager Program of Illinois; and graduate research assistant Aaron Itulya have been conducting a study of community action leadership in the Midwest for the Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies. Public funding is the dominant source of revenue for community action agencies. The research team expects to turn the results of the study into a book manuscript during 2013.

- In 2012, Dr. Suzanne Borland, assistant professor of legal studies, and Dr. Barbara Hayler, professor emerita of criminal justice, with a research grant from the Center, surveyed Illinois appellate and trial court judges to find out about their backgrounds, workloads, and perceptions of their roles. This is a replication of a similar study by Stephen Daniels in 1980-81. The survey garnered an impressive overall response rate of 54 percent. During 2013, Borland and Hayler will analyze the responses and begin disseminating their findings.

- UIS faculty will undertake two new research projects with financial support from the Center. Accountancy professor Dr. Donald Morris, with the help of the Center’s Survey Research Office, will conduct a national survey of the public to gauge support for incentives to encourage honest tax reporting.

- Dr. Hua Qin, assistant professor of environmental studies, will empirically assess the influence of rural-urban migration on urban environmental quality in China.

- Under the direction of Peter Weitzel, the Institute’s research manager, a study is being carried out to analyze recidivism by DUI offenders. The results will be combined with surveys of local DUI management to identify exemplary jurisdictions and practices that may be contributing to their good results.

Public Engagement

The Center’s efforts to educate and engage the public involve two lines of activity — one that pushes information out for public consumption and use, and one that takes information in from the public to educate policymakers and other stakeholders about what people think. 2013 will see important new developments along both lines.

- In furthering its shift to an all-news-and-information format, WUIS will devote new energy to the development of local news content. The station created a health desk a year ago to keep local listeners informed about the rapid changes occurring in health and health care. In 2013, WUIS will start two new local reporting desks, one focused on food, agriculture, and rural life, and the other aimed at education. These new reporting initiatives will mainly be supported by external grants and sponsorships.

- Illinois Issues is in the midst of a strategic planning process to accelerate its adaptation to a world in which information is increasingly being consumed through electronic means. Its advisory board has formed a planning committee, which is being assisted by an internal committee consisting of UIS faculty and staff. The expectation is that a plan will be ready for advisory board consideration by November 2013.

- The Survey Research Office, beginning in the spring, will launch a new, ten-year project to conduct a biennial telephone survey of Sangamon County residents. Each survey will ask the same core set of questions that will serve as barometers of public opinion about the quality of life in the county. In addition, there will be topic-specific questions on issues facing local leaders at the time of each survey. The project is being sponsored by the United Way of Central Illinois, the Community Foundation of the Land of Lincoln, and the Center. Results from the survey will be combined with data from the Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission to provide an in-depth view of life in Springfield. Several local leaders from education, healthcare, nonprofits, and government are currently working with SRO Director Dr. Ashley Kirzinger and staff, Dr. Barbara Ferrara from the Center executive office, and faculty members Dr. John Transue and Dr. Beverly Bunch to help develop the survey’s core questions.

http://cspl.uis.edu

2012 ANNUAL REPORT
• The Papers of Abraham Lincoln aims, says its director, Daniel Stowell, Ph.D., to create “a freely accessible, comprehensive electronic repository of all documents written by or to Lincoln, as well as reports of his speeches and other writings.” Since substantial progress has been made toward fulfilling this aim, it is important to begin making the public more aware of this important and unique national resource. Starting in 2013, efforts will be made to broaden and strengthen the network of people and organizations across the country that are familiar with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln.

• In 2013, the Office of Electronic Media will complete production of its high-definition documentary chronicling the role of Springfield’s Old State Capitol in the history of the state. The documentary will be used to educate visitors to the Old State Capitol.

Public Service and Leadership

Among the most effective ways to improve how government performs is through the educational preparation and training of its workforce, including those both in government and in nonprofit organizations that perform public functions. The Center will build on its strong track record in this area in 2013.

• The Graduate Public Service Internship Program will continue the work it began in 2012 to increase the number of internships in participating agencies and to start the program in agencies that do not now or never have had GPSI interns. The long-term objective is to have GPSI placements in every state agency.

• The Certified Public Manager Program of Illinois was started in 2007 to see if its combination of skill training for public and nonprofit managers and technical assistance to improve public and nonprofit organizational capability would generate enough demand to be sustainable. After five years of experience, it is clear that CPM is meeting an important set of needs. Consequently, during 2013, time will be devoted to formulating a three-year plan to build CPM’s capacity to more effectively meet the need of public and nonprofit organizations seeking to transform themselves for the new realities and challenges of the 21st century.

• With a new two-year grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, the Illinois Innocence Project will in 2013 increase its ability to provide legal representation in cases of wrongful conviction. In addition, given the Project’s increased geographic scope to cover the whole state, a fund development effort will begin to put the Project on more stable financial footing for the long-run.

FINANCES

The Center ended fiscal year 2012 in solid financial shape. It derived 86 percent of its income from external sources (grants, contracts, fees, contributions), with the remaining 14 percent covered by state appropriations from the university. Income from external sources increased by $1,174,403 (14.6%) over fiscal year 2011. Appropriated income increased modestly mainly to cover the costs of retirements. Expanding the timeframe, as in the chart below, shows that the Center has been able to build its level of external source income substantially over the past several years. Between FY 2007 and FY 2012, external income rose almost 40 percent, more than enough to offset the 6 percent drop in appropriated funds since 2007.
Of the Center’s three functions, public leadership and service continued in FY 2012 the trend of attracting the most funding. It accounted for almost 69% of the Center’s budget, mainly due to the Institute for Legal, Legislative, and Policy Studies, the Graduate Public Service Internship Program, and the Office of Electronic Media. Educating and engaging citizens, which is concentrated in WUIS and Illinois Issues, represented another 16 percent of the budget. The remaining 15 percent came from the research function, with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, the Institute, and the Survey Research Office representing the lion’s share.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriated</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,611,832</td>
<td>19.80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,626,041</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,587,987</td>
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<td>$1,436,415</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>$6,527,266</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8,064,199</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>Dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,519,559</td>
<td>14.12%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Ratio of NonAppropriated to Appropriated</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$5.614</td>
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<td>$6.080</td>
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</table>

### STUDENTS

**Center-funded Faculty Research Projects**
- Barnes, Caitlyn
- Barsis, Thomas
- Beathea, Ronnie
- Bennett, Andrea
- Bergen, Stacy
- Bernhardt, Johanna
- Bhalani, Nadiya
- Birch, Stephanie
- Black, Michael
- Bofah, Cecilia
- Bonner, Marie
- Boston, Emily
- Botkin, Max
- Bressan, Brianna
- Bruce, Heidi
- Burk, Melissa
- Camarano, Kathleen
- Campbell, Olivia
- Caramagno, Ashley
- Carlin, David
- Carlin, Kevin
- Charles, Philbert
- Colmenares, Bianca
- Cooper, Lanie
- Cornell, Justin
- Coulas, Ann
- Cunningham, Sara
- Daily, Megan
- Dale, Nels
- Davis, Cierra
- Davis, Keena
- Davis, Travis
- Defauw, Jacob
- Defreitas, Nicholas
- Delcomyn, Amy
- Dias, Bertrand
- Dickerson, Kendra
- Dickson, Michelle
- Dodson, Kristi
- Dolbear, Zachary
- Drea, Thomas
- Dsouza, Clyde
- Earnest, Ashley
- Eckler, Benjamin
- Elliott, Kari
- Engle, Kathryn
- Erude, Sarah
- Essig, Katelynn
- Ferrero, Paul
- Finder, Aaron
- Fiscus, Elana
- Fox, Emily
- Fretueg, Gregory
- Garrison, Stephanie
- Gentili, Susan
- George, Angela
- Gibson, Lauren
- Ginjupalli, Mounica
- Gold, Benjamin
- Goodwin-Corley, Ramele
- Green, Kathryn
- Grider, Nathan
- Hagy, Whitney
- Hahn, Alisha
- Hancock, Daniel
- Harbison, Jill
- Harde, Preston
- Hayes, Bradley
- Hembrough, Erin
- Hester, Allison
- Hiatt, Eric
- Hill, America
- Hogan, Annie
- Horn, Jared
- House, William
- Howard, Michael
- Jenkins, Jessica
- Jerousek, Jeffrey
- Johnson, Casey
- Johnson, Princess
- Jones, Natalia
- Joshi, Ketaki
- Kaiser, Sarah
- Kapilavai, Sitarama
- Rahul
- Kararo, Alexander
- Kelley, Michael
- Keshen, Philip
- Kidambi, Sai Siddardha
- Kilaru, Venkata
- Kirchgesner, Joshua
- Kirkpatrick, Caleb
- Kitch, Nicolaa
- Kleinman, Andrew
- Knox, Kristin
- Kolli, Krishnaveni
- Komma, Anoop
- Komm, Anusha
- Kri, Karen
- Kru, Zachary
- Krumreich, Samantha
- LaFata, Jamie
- Lambert, Elise
- Lane, Anissa
- Lange, Brockton
- Leontios, Constantin
- Lindsay, Kevin
- Liu, Ying


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http://cspl.uis.edu □ CENTER FOR STATE POLICY AND LEADERSHIP □ 2012 ANNUAL REPORT □ 21
Results. Prepared for the Illinois Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary.


Office of the Executive Director
Allan, Brenda* Administrative Clerk
Ferrara, Barbara Associate Director
Racine, David Interim Executive Director
Raleigh, Rob Administrative Specialist and Fiscal Manager

Office of Graduate Public Service Internship Programs
Carpenter, Rance Director
Harbison, Angie Graduate Recruiter
Helfin, Sharon Office Manager
Sekardi, Venessia Student Worker
Shures, Shawn Craig Assistant Director/Graduate Recruiter
Withrow, Abigail Student Worker

Illinois Issues
Cramer, Kendall Graduate Research Assistant
Dunn, Jamey Statehouse Bureau Chief
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Griffin, Ashley Public Affairs Reporting Intern
Heupel, Dana Director/Executive Editor
Langdon, Toni Business Manager
Lattimore, Rachel Associate Director, Circulation and Marketing
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Scobell, Beverley Associate Editor

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Ambrose, Tom* Senior Training Coordinator
Bland, Travis Assistant Professor, Public Administration
Borkowski, Ron Law Enforcement Liaison Coordinator
Bunch, Beverly Associate Professor, Public Administration
Byrnes, Patricia Associate Professor, Economics
Cheney, Michael Professor, Communications
DeHeve, Ellen Account Technician II

Staff
Visiting ECCR Project Director
Law Enforcement Liaison Office Manager
Fieldwork Director and Advisor, Social Work
Project Manager
Innocence Project, Professor Emeritus, Political Studies and Legal Studies
Law Enforcement Liaison Coordinator
Assistant Director
Visiting Legal Director
Office Support Specialist
Senior Research Analyst
Graduate Research Assistant
Training Coordinator
Assistant Professor, Legal Studies
Innocence Project Coordinator
Associate Professor, Public Health
Project Research Specialist
Assistant Professor, Environmental Studies
GIS Specialist
Associate Professor, Social Work
Office Support Specialist
Assistant Professor, Political Science
Professor, Accountancy
Assistant Professor, Public Administration
Research Analyst
Visiting Staff Attorney
Law Enforcement Liaison Coordinator
Associate Professor, Human Services
Office Support Specialist
Visiting ECCR Project Coordinator
Director
Assistant Professor, Public Administration
Administrative Specialist
Assistant Professor, Sociology / Anthropology
Simo, Gloria  Assistant Professor, Public Administration
Skowronsiki, Donna  Visiting Instructor, Management
Snider, Ben  Adjunct Instructor
Staley, Emily  Graduate Research Assistant
Stock-Smith, Sheila  Assistant Professor, Political Science
Transue, John  Director, Legislative Internships & Advocacy Programs
Van Dyke-Brown, Barbara  Assistant Professor, Legal Studies
Vera, Kim  Assistant Professor, Public Administration
Wang, Junfeng  Project Coordinator
Wood, Dan  Law Enforcement Liaison Coordinator

Office of Electronic Media
Burkhart, Jerry  Director
Dykema, Steve*  Producer, Director
Norris, Kevin  Television Production Coordinator
Pope, Cody  Producer, Director
Tomkins, Dawn  Administrative Clerk
Verduin, Mark  Producer, Director
Watson, Michael  Graduate Assistant

Papers of Abraham Lincoln
Bradley, Ed  Assistant Editor
Clausing, Kelley Boston  Research Associate
Gerelman, David  Assistant Editor
Hapke, Greg  Research Assistant
Lighty, S. Chandler  Research Associate
McDermott, Stacy Pratt  Assistant Director/Associate Editor
McWhirter, Christian  Assistant Editor
Morgan, Carmen  Administrative Assistant
Mueller, Marilyn  Research Assistant
Murphree, R. Boyd  Research Assistant
Papaoanou, Helena Iles  Research Assistant
Stowell, Daniel W.  Director, Editor
Vlahon, Jay  Graduate Research Assistant
Wheeler, Samuel  Research Assistant
Worthington, Daniel  Assistant Editor

Survey Research Office
Barth, Mary  Supervisor/Research Interviewer
Bell, Susan  Research Interviewer
Benson, Armonie  Research Interviewer
Blackburn Shoup, Jessica  Research Interviewer
Bly, Sarah  Research Interviewer
Camp, Mary  Research Interviewer
Codemo, Roberta  Research Interviewer
Daniels, Julia  Research Interviewer
Dean, Catherine  Research Interviewer
Dunnermann, Cassandra  Research Interviewer
Elmy, Veronica  Spanish Language Research Interviewer
Gasparini, Jessica  Research Interviewer
Gillman, Carolyn  Research Interviewer
Godman, Anne  Research Interviewer
Halstead, Heather  Research Interviewer
Handegan, Connie  Research Interviewer
Harpole, Abigail  Research Interviewer
Howell, Valerie  Visiting Interviewing Lab Manager
Kirzinger, Ashley  Director
Lacl-Jones, Elaine  Research Interviewer
Lindholm-Ortega, Rachael  Research Interviewer
Manuele, Adrienne  Research Interviewer
Marlow, Katie  Research Interviewer
McCray, Susan  Research Interviewer
Mills, Scott  Research Interviewer
Moler, Rebecca  Research Interviewer
Price Bennett, Andrea  Research Interviewer
Prowell, Keturah  Research Interviewer
Raut, Aakash  Research Interviewer
Sanchez, Reina  Research Interviewer
Schmidt, Richard  Research Interviewer
Schuldt, Richard*  Research Interviewer
Scott, Denise  Research Interviewer
Simmons, A. J.  Research Interviewer
Swain, Colleen  Research Interviewer
Thomas-Marlow, Laura  Research Interviewer
Ulrich, Leza  Research Interviewer
Whalen, Beverly  Research Interviewer
White, David  Research Interviewer
Wilcox, Anthony  Research Interviewer
Winland, Mark  Research Interviewer

WUIS
Burns, Sean  Sangamon Valley Roots Revival Host
Crawford, Sean  News director
Eccles, Randy  Development Director
Gray, Peter  News Host and Anchor
House, Bill  Staff Announcer
Kuhn, Myra  Business Development Officer
Leonatti, David  Night Sounds Host
Mackey, Brian  Statehouse Reporter
Manfroi, Greg  Chief engineer
McGinnis, Sandra  Business Manager
Meyer, Bob  Production Manager
Mitchell, Virginia  Development Assistant
Ramm, Jennifer  Bluegrass Breakdown Host
Scroggin, Karl*  Music Director/Classical Music Host
Seiber Lane, Sinta  Program Director WUIS & Radio Information Service
Vinicky, Amanda  Statehouse Bureau Chief
Wallenstein, John  Business Development
Wheelhouse, Bill  General Manager

* Retired in 2012
PARTNERSHIPS, AFFILIATIONS, AND UNDERWRITERS

AARP Illinois
Abraham Lincoln Capitol Airport
Abraham Lincoln Association
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum Foundation
Acupuncture & Chiropractic Center
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
American Association of University Women
American Lung Association of Illinois
American Political Science Association
American Society for Public Administration, Central Illinois Chapter
Ameriprise Financial
Asian Harbor
Athenahealth
Athens State Bank
Augie’s Front Burner
Bella Milano
Benedictine University
Bicycle Doctor
Bird Armour
Blackburn College
Bradley University
Café Moxo
CAN-TV, Chicago
Carelink, Inc.
CEFCU
Centrum Café
Chicago Mt. Sinai Hospital
Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce
City of Rockford Community Action Agency
City of Springfield, CWLP
City of Springfield, CWLP Energy Services Office
Clocktower Therapy Center, Dr. Myers Community and Economic Development Association of Cook County
Community Shares
Cook-Witter, Inc.
Corkscrew Wine Emporium
Danville Area Community College
Daton Keisner State Farm
Delta Dental
Downtown Hannibal
Dr. Craig Backs
E & F Distributing
Energy Education Council
Exciting Windows by Susan Day
First Church of the Brethren
Friar Tuck
Giffin, Winning, Cohen & Bodewes, P.C.
Giuffre Volvo
GOCOM Media of Illinois
Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce
Green Subaru
Hambrick and Associates
Hanson Information Systems
Healthlink
Hodas & Associates
Hoogland Center for the Arts
Illinois Action for Children
Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies
Illinois Association of Realtors
Illinois Broadcasters Association
Illinois Children’s Healthcare Foundation
Illinois College
Illinois Committee for Agricultural Education
Illinois Corn Growers Association
Illinois CPA Society
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Market
Illinois Department of Central Management Services
Illinois Department of Children & Family Services
Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Healthcare & Family Services
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety
Illinois Department of Transportation, Urban Planning
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Energy Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Farm Bureau
Illinois General Assembly, Legislative Research Unit
Illinois Guardianship & Advocacy
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Illinois Humanities Council
Illinois Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board
Illinois Leadership Council for Agricultural Education
Illinois Legislative Correspondents Association
Illinois Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund
Illinois Office of the Auditor General
Illinois Office of the Comptroller
Illinois Press Association
Illinois Rural Electric
Illinois State Bar Association
Illinois State Board of Education
Illinois State Dental Society
Illinois State Historical Society
Illinois State Library
Illinois State Museum
Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission
Illinois Symphony Orchestra
Illinois Times
Illinois Veterans for Community Action
Jacksonville Farmer’s Market
Jacksonville Symphony Orchestra
Karl Downing, D.D.S.
King Technology
Leading Lawyers Network
Lincoln Christian Academy
Lincoln Home National Historic Site
Mansion View Inn & Suites
Marilyn Stevens
Martin Fine Arts
Medicine Shoppe
Mental Health Center of Central Illinois
Metropolitan Planning Council, Chicago
Millikin University, Kirkland Fine Arts Center
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Historical Publications and Records Commission
National Shows 2
NIU, School of Law
Old State Capitol Historic Site
Peter E. Glatz, D.D.S.
R & M Cyclery
Real Cuisine
Regional Office of Education #40
Rotary Club Springfield - Sunrise
Ruth Ann Ayers, Realtor
 Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission
Schlafly Beer
SDAT Springfield
Shelby Cullom Davis Charitable Fund, Inc.
SIU Foundation
SIU Healthcare
SIU Ortho
SIU Paul Simon Public Policy Institute
SIU Plastic Surgery
SIU School of Law
SIU School of Medicine
SIU Surgery
Springfield Area Arts Council
Springfield Ballet Company
Springfield Business Journal
Springfield Clinic
Springfield Clinic Ortho
Springfield Park District
St. John’s Hospital
State Journal Register
The Hope Institute for Children & Families
The Joyce Foundation
The Nature Conservancy
The Wardrobe
Township Officials of Illinois
Tri States Public Radio
Trout Lily Café
U.S. Department of Justice
UIUC Division of Special Care for Children
UIUC Specialized Care for Children
UIS Athletic Department
UIS Campus Relations
UIS Campus Services
UIS Career Center
UIS Chancellor’s Office
UIS College of Business and Management
UIS College of Education and Human Services
UIS College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
UIS College of Public Affairs and Administration
UIS Department of Environmental Studies
UIS Development Office
UIS Division of Student Affairs
UIS ECCE Speakers Series
UIS Housing and Residential Life
UIS Information Technology Services
UIS Music Program
UIS Network and Information Security Services
UIS Professor Michael Burlingame, Naomi B. Lynn Distinguished Chair in Lincoln Studies
UIS Sangamon Auditorium
UIS Student Affairs
UIS Student Government Association
UIS Teacher Education
UIS The Journal
UIS Women and Gender Studies Program
UIS Women’s Center
UIUC College of Law
UIUC Institute for Computing in Humanities, Arts, and Social Science
UIUC National Center for Supercomputing Applications
Union of Concerned Scientists
United Counties Council of Illinois
University of Illinois Alumni Association
University of Illinois, Board of Trustees
University of Illinois, Institute for Government and Public Affairs
Washington University in St. Louis
Wells Fargo Advisors
Wiley Office Furniture
Williamsville State Bank and Trust
World Affairs Council of Central Illinois
Judge Wayne Andersen, retired U.S. District Judge, Northern District of Illinois

Mr. Justin Blandford, Site Manager, Old State Capitol Historic Site, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Dr. Cullom Davis, Professor Emeritus, History, UIS

Ms. Carol Esarey, Retired Training Director, Institute for Legal, Legislative and Policy Studies, UIS

Mr. Jim Fletcher, Partner, Fletcher, Topol, O’Brien & Kasper & Nottage, PC

Mr. Jim Gobberdiel, Retired Director of Marketing and Communications, University of Illinois Foundation

Mr. Mike Jones, Special Assistant to the Director for Healthcare Policy, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, State of Illinois

Dr. Frank Kopecky, Professor Emeritus, Legal Studies and Public Affairs, UIS

Dr. Tom Layzell, Retired Higher Education System Head, Illinois, Mississippi, and Kentucky

Dr. Naomi Lynn, Chancellor Emeritus, UIS

Dr. Kent Redfield, Professor Emeritus, Political Studies, UIS

Ms. Kathryn Saltmarsh, Executive Director, Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, Criminal Justice Information Authority, State of Illinois

Ms. Lisa Stott, Owner, Edgewise Consulting

Adm. Ron Thunman, US Navy (Ret) – Naval Affairs

Dr. Pinky Wassenberg, Dean, College of Public Affairs and Administration and Professor, Political Science, UIS
An account between James Oldham and James Rutledge of New Salem, Illinois, written by Abraham Lincoln, found at Meisei University, Tokyo, Japan in 2012. Image courtesy of Papers of Abraham Lincoln.