

STATE OF ILLINOIS BUDGET SUMMARY



FISCAL YEAR 2020

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

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FY 2020 BUDGET SUMMARY

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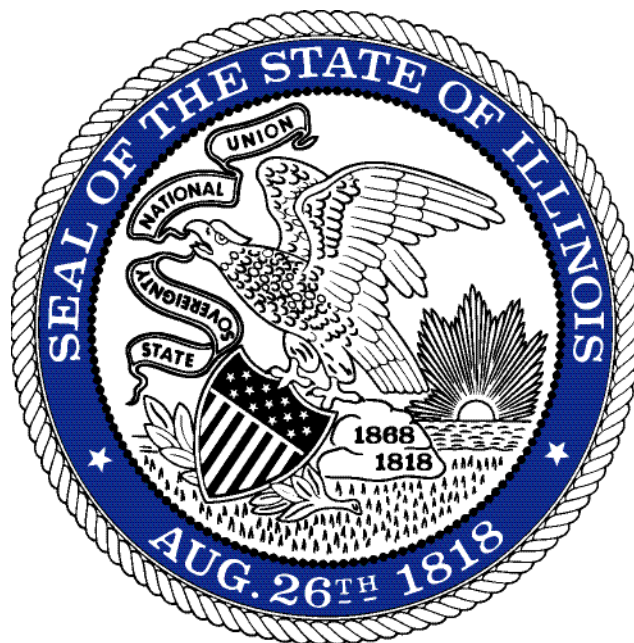
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INTRODUCTION

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- FY 2020 Budget Bills



INTRODUCTION

Public Act 92-0067 mandates that the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (CGFA) prepare and publish a *Budget Summary Report* detailing Illinois' most recently enacted budget. The report is to be made available to all citizens of the State of Illinois who request a copy. The summary report is to include information pertaining to the major categories of appropriations, issues the General Assembly faced in allocating appropriations, comparisons of appropriations from previous State fiscal years and other information related to the current State of Illinois Budget.

The following report fulfills this mandate. The report begins with a discussion of the budgeting process. The budgetary process is then summarized chronologically. A highlighting of the bills that constitute the budget follows, along with other major legislation passed during the past spring legislative session. A review of the previous year's budget is then provided. The FY 2020 budget is summarized including a listing of appropriations by agency. Various areas of the budget and State government operations, such as Elementary/Secondary Education, Medicaid, and State pensions, are looked at in detail. The report concludes with a Glossary of Terms and a Description of the various funds.

The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability would like to thank the four Legislative Appropriations Staffs and other State agencies, in particular, the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Central Management Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Revenue, and the Office of the Comptroller for supplying information making this report possible.



THE BUDGET PROCESS

The Illinois Constitution requires the Governor to prepare and submit a state budget to the General Assembly that includes recommended spending levels for state agencies, estimated funds available from tax collections and other sources, and state debt and liabilities. The Office of Management and Budget (GOMB), by statute a part of the Governor's office, is responsible for estimating revenues and developing budget recommendations that reflect the Governor's programmatic and spending priorities. The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, by statute, is responsible for estimating revenues for the legislative branch of government.

State agencies begin the budget process for the next fiscal year almost as soon as appropriations for the current fiscal year, which begins July 1, are enacted. Budget analysts and agency staff identify and estimate the cost of potential spending pressures for the next fiscal year, including maintaining or annualizing current program levels, expanding services for existing programs and initiating new programs. Revenue estimates for the current fiscal year and preliminary estimates for the coming fiscal year are made by both the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability.

During November and December, a detailed financial and programmatic review of agency budgets is conducted. Funding requests typically exceed available resources. The Office of Management and Budget works closely with agencies and the Governor's senior staff to try and reduce programs and to redesign others to make them more efficient. Once budget options are developed, they are presented to the Governor for his final decisions. Narrative statements explaining the budget and complete budget request forms are printed in the budget book.

Concurrent with the operations and grants budgeting process, agencies develop a capital budget. The Capital Development Board conducts a technical review and prepares cost estimates for state facility projects for which it will be responsible. Other types of capital projects such as highway construction, mass transit and airport facilities, alternative energy or school facilities are reviewed by other State agencies. Once reviewed, projects are ranked by category considering need, availability of resources and the Governor's priorities regarding repair and maintenance projects versus new construction.

The Governor presents his recommended budget to a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly. By law, the Governor must present his budget to the General Assembly no later than the third Wednesday in February of each year. In addition to the Governor's official presentation, briefings are held to acquaint legislators, their staffs, the media, and others with the budget recommendations.

Legislative review of the Governor's budget recommendations begins almost immediately with hearings before House and Senate appropriations committees. Appropriations committees may adopt amendments to change the funding level recommended by the Governor. Once adopted by the first committee, the appropriation bill moves to the full House or Senate for debate, amendment and a vote. When an appropriation bill passes in one chamber the bill moves to

the second chamber, where a similar process takes place. Changes made in either chamber must ultimately be accepted by both the House and the Senate for the bill to pass and be presented to the Governor.

By statute, any proposed amendments to the budget and any substantive legislation with fiscal or revenue impacts must be accompanied by a Fiscal Note to describe such impacts. Final approval of the budget usually does not occur until the end of the legislative session. Appropriation bills require an immediate effective date in order to be available for expenditure at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1. The Illinois Constitution requires a simple majority vote of the General Assembly for a bill passed on or before May 31 to take effect immediately. On or after June 1, a three-fifths vote of the General Assembly is required in order for a bill to take effect immediately.

Once the General Assembly passes the budget, the Governor must sign the appropriation bills before funds can be spent. If the Governor does not want to approve a specific appropriation, he may either line item veto (eliminate) it or reduce it. The rest of the appropriation bill is unaffected by these vetoes and becomes effective. Line items that have been vetoed or reduced must be reconsidered by the General Assembly during the fall session. The General Assembly may return an item to the enacted level by majority vote in both houses in the case of a reduction veto and by a three-fifths vote in the case of a line item veto.

If additional resources beyond those initially approved in the budget become necessary, a supplemental appropriation bill may be passed any time the General Assembly is in session.

BASIS OF BUDGETING

Over time, the Illinois budget has been viewed as balanced in several ways, both at the time it is presented by the Governor and at the time it is passed by the General Assembly. Illinois' daily activities and annual budget historically have been operated and presented on a cash basis. Expenditures are made from the available cash balances on hand, and the budget balances estimated expenditures with estimated resources. The State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, however, conforms to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed in pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Public Act 90-479, effective as of fiscal year 1999, amended the Civil Administrative Code to provide guidance to the Governor, as he proposes the budget, and to the General Assembly, as it makes appropriations, regarding the balanced budget requirements in the State constitution. This act incorporates aspects of a modified accrual basis into the budget process for certain designated funds, including the General Funds.

State law and the constitution require the Governor to prepare and submit to the General Assembly an Executive Budget for the next fiscal year, which sets forth the Governor's recommended appropriations, estimated revenues from taxes and other sources, estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the plan for expenditures during the fiscal year for every department of the State. Constitutionally, the Governor must balance the budget by proposing expenditure recommendations that do not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year. The budget includes most state funds but excludes locally held funds and those state funds that are not subject to appropriation pursuant to state law. It is submitted by line item with accompanying program information, including personnel and capital detail, and performance and activity measures.

The General Assembly makes appropriations for all expenditures of public funds. Constitutionally, the General Assembly must balance the budget by appropriating amounts not to exceed funds they estimate to be available during the year. The Governor has the power to approve, reduce or veto each appropriation passed by the General Assembly, and the General Assembly may override these vetoes. Transfers in and out of funds pursuant to law or discretionary acts of the Governor are not part of the appropriation process.

The State's General Funds include the General Revenue Fund, the Common School Fund, the General Revenue-Common School Special Account Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the Commitment to Human Services Fund, and the Budget Stabilization Fund. All state revenues, not otherwise restricted by law, including the majority of the State's major revenue sources, the income and sales taxes, are deposited into these funds to specifically fund education programs and to generally fund the rest of state government.

FY 2020 BUDGET CHRONOLOGY

Below is a chronological summary of the process of passing the FY 2020 budget, beginning with the Governor’s introduced budget through his approving or vetoing of the proposed legislation, and finally any veto overrides by the General Assembly.

Feb. 20

On February 20, 2019, Governor J.B. Pritzker presented his proposed FY 2020 budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

May 31 – June 2

In late May and early June, the General Assembly passed both an operating budget and a capital budget. In addition to the budget bills, several major pieces of legislation were passed during the spring session. A resolution to put forth a constitutional amendment to allow a graduated income tax was passed as well as legislation putting in place rates for a graduated income tax if the constitutional amendment is approved by voters. Legislation gradually raising the minimum wage to \$15 was approved. Numerous taxes and fees were increased to pay for the capital program including a tax on newly legalized cannabis use.

June

Governor Pritzker approved the operating appropriation bill, the FY 2020 operating revenue bill, and the budget implementation bill on June 5, 2019. The bills related to the capital program budget were signed at the end of the month on June 28, 2019.

FY 2020 BUDGET VOTE TOTALS AND GOVERNOR ACTIONS								
Subject Matter	Bill #	Senate Vote	Senate Vote Date	House Vote	House Vote Date	Governor Action	Governor Action Date	Public Act
Capital Appropriations	HB 62 as amended by SFA1 and 2	53-6-0	6/1/2019	95-18-1	6/1/2019	Approved	6/28/2019	P.A. 101-0029
Rebuild Illinois Capital Financing Program of 2019	HB 142 as amended by SFA 1	53-6-0	6/1/2019	94-20-0	6/1/2019	Approved	6/28/2019	P.A. 101-0030
FY 2020 Operating Appropriations	SB 262 as amended by HFA 1	40-19-0	6/1/2019	83-35-0	5/31/2019	Approved	6/5/2019	P.A. 101-0007
FY 2020 Operating Revenue	SB 689 as amended by HCA 1 and HFA 2 and 3	49-8-1	6/2/2019	107-9-0	6/1/2019	Approved	6/5/2019	P.A. 101-0009
Budget Implementation Act	SB 1812 as amended by HFA 1 and 2	52-6-0	6/2/2019	97-17-1	6/1/2019	Approved	6/5/2019	P.A. 101-0010
Capital Bill Taxes/Fees	SB 1939 as amended by HCA 1 and HFA 2	48-9-1	6/2/2019	83-29-1	6/1/2019	Approved	6/28/2019	P.A. 101-0032

HCA = House Committee Amendment, HFA = House Floor Amendment, SFA = Senate Floor Amendment

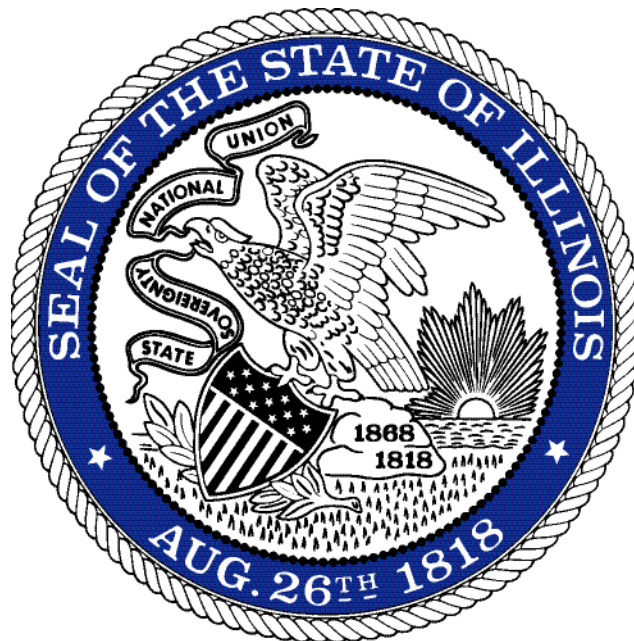
FY 2020 BUDGET BILLS AND OTHER RELATED BILLS

<i>Bill #</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Status</i>
HB 0062	Senate: T. Cullerton – Manar – Sandoval House: Harris	Capital Appropriations Makes appropriations related to \$45 billion in capital expenditures.	P.A. 101-0029
HB 0142	Senate: Manar – Sandoval House: Harris	Bond Authorization Authorizes the State to sell \$23.7 billion in bonds to pay for capital projects and pay down the backlog of bills. General Obligation Bonds - \$19.3 Billion Build Illinois Bonds - \$3.2 Billion G. O. Income Tax Proceed Bonds - \$1.2 Billion	P.A. 101-0030
HB 1438	Senate: Steans – Hutchinson, et al. House: Cassidy – Gordon-Booth, et. al.	Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act Legalizes recreational cannabis use for adults. Provides for expungement of minor cannabis violations. Creates a Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax and a Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax.	P.A. 101-0027
SB 0001	Senate: Lightford – Collins, et al. House: Guzzardi – Evans, Jr., et. al.	\$15 Minimum Wage Raises the minimum wage to \$15 per hour by January 1, 2025 through a series of seven increases. From 2021 to 2025, the minimum wage increases by \$1 per hour each year.	P.A. 101-0001
SB 0262	Senate: J. Cullerton – Sims House: Zalewski – Evans, Jr. – Andrade, Jr.	FY 2020 Operating Appropriation Makes various appropriations and reappropriations for specified purposes for FY 2020 and prior fiscal years.	P.A. 101-0007
SB 0687	Senate: Hutchinson – Steans, et al. House: Harris	Graduated Income Tax Rates Sets forth a schedule of income-based tax rates for individuals, trusts, and estates for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 but does not become law unless SJRCA 1 is approved by voters. Revenue related to this potential change is not included in the FY 2020 budget.	P.A. 101-0008

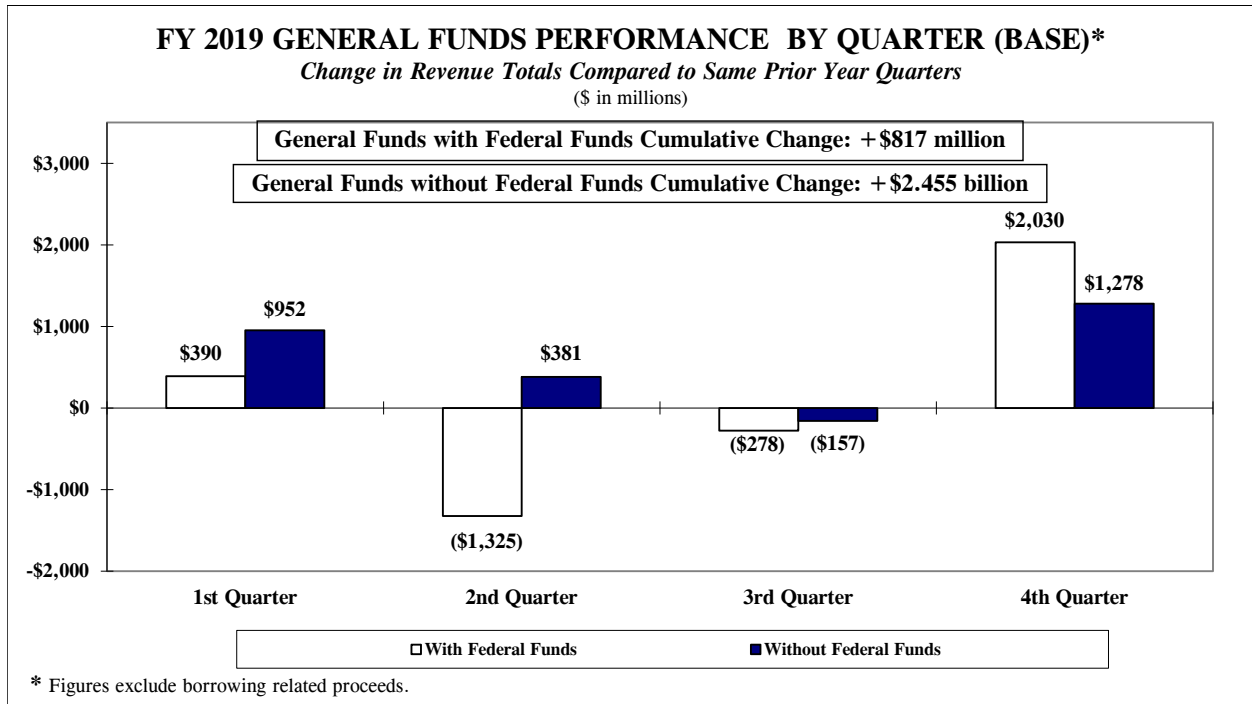
SB 0689	Senate: Hutchinson – Steans – Aquino House: Harris	FY 2020 Operating Revenue Creates or raises taxes and fees to help supplement revenue for the operating budget. Changes include decoupling from the Federal Foreign Income Deduction, tax amnesty, Use Tax collection by market place facilitators and assessments on managed care organizations. Also creates Blue Collar Jobs Act Tax Credits, adds MPC items to MM&E sales tax exemption and eliminates the Corporate Franchise Tax.	P.A. 101-0009
SB 0690	Senate: Link – Muñoz, et al. House: Rita	Gaming Expansion/Vertical Capital Program Revenue Allows for addition of new casinos throughout the State and at race tracks. Raises tax revenue to support vertical capital program including a cigarette tax increase, a tax on E-cigarettes, a parking excise tax, a cap on vehicle trade-ins, and increased sales tax collection by remote retailers.	P.A. 101-0031
SB 1814	Senate: Steans – J. Cullerton, et al. House: Harris – West, II	Budget Implementation Act Budget implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2020 budget.	P.A. 101-0010
SB 1939	Senate: Sandoval – Villivalam – Aquino House: Hoffman	Horizontal Capital Bill Taxes and Fees Taxes and fee increases to support horizontal (roads, bridges, rail) capital program. Increases the Motor Fuel Tax and fees for vehicle registrations and certificates of title. Repeals the Commercial Distribution Fee.	P.A. 101-0032
SJRCA 0001	Senate: Harmon – Manar, et al. House: Martwick – Cassidy, et al.	Graduated Income Tax Amends the Revenue Article of the Illinois Constitution to remove the provision that provides that a tax on income shall be measured at a non-graduated rate. This policy change will be decided by Illinois voters in the 2020 general election. Revenue related to this potential change is not included in the FY 2020 budget.	Adopted by Both Houses

SECTION 1. FY 2019 BUDGET REVIEW

- FY 2019 Revenue Recap
- FY 2019 Revenue Actuals VS. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB Estimates
- Impact of Higher Income Tax Rates FY 2011 - FY 2019



FY 2019 REVENUE RECAP



First Quarter

To begin the new fiscal year, overall base receipts grew \$342 million in July. Income taxes performed well, with growth still reflecting the timing of receipts related to the previous year’s July rate change. However, sales taxes were weaker as was the first month for federal sources.

The following month, base revenues fell \$145 million excluding \$150 million of interfund borrowing executed in August 2017. The drop in receipts was essentially due to comparatively weaker federal sources. August of last fiscal year enjoyed increased reimbursable spending and subsequent federal sources made possible by interfund borrowing as well as fund sweeps.

Excluding \$200 million related to the Treasurer’s Investment transfers per P.A. 100-1107, base revenues grew \$193 million in September. A very weak month for federal reimbursements served to undermine what otherwise would have been decent gains in other revenue areas, particularly the performance of income and sales taxes.

September's \$200 million was the first month to see activity related to SB 2858 [P.A. 100-1107] which allowed the Treasurer's Office to invest in the state's unpaid receivables. The new law allowed up to \$2 billion of state funds not immediately needed for current expenses to be utilized to address the state's overdue bill backlog.

Excluding \$150 million in interfund borrowing last fiscal year, and the \$200 million related to the Treasurer's Investments this fiscal year, the first quarter of FY 2019 had general funds ahead of last year by \$390 million. Gross personal income tax was up by \$732 million, or \$615 million net. The gain was partially due to timing associated with last year's rate increase which took time to be fully integrated. Similarly, gross corporate income taxes were up \$135 million, or \$115 million net. Gross sales tax receipts rose by \$82 million, or \$77 million net. All other tax sources combined added \$32 million to the first quarter gain.

Overall transfers increased \$112 million through September, while Federal sources were down by \$561 million, as on a comparative basis last year was particularly strong.

Second Quarter

Excluding \$204 million in interfund borrowing last October, as well as \$500 million related to the Treasurer's Investment transfers per P.A. 100-1107, base revenues grew \$205 million in October. A good month for personal income tax and sales taxes were partially offset by a comparatively weaker month in overall transfers. Federal sources, while disappointing on an absolute basis, did manage to contribute to the monthly gain as last year's monthly receipts were even weaker.

Excluding \$250 million in interfund borrowing, as well as \$2.500 billion which was deposited into the GRF stemming from the \$6 billion bond sale executed November 2017, base November receipts fell \$1.738 billion. The significant drop in revenues was not a surprise and merely reflected last year's reimbursable spending surge made possible as a result of the bond sale. That important item aside, most of the other revenue sources showed mixed results.

In December, base monthly receipts increased \$208 million. While the economic related sources were mixed, a comparatively stronger month for federal sources contributed to the monthly gain.

Excluding interfund borrowing, last year's \$2.5 billion bond proceeds transfer and the \$700 million related to the Treasurer's Investments this fiscal year, base general funds for the first half of FY 2019 were \$935 million behind last year. The reason for the decline is due to last

year's federal reimbursement surge. Absent that, the closely-tied economic sources demonstrated considerable strength. Gross personal income tax was up by \$931 million, or \$777 million net. Gross sales tax receipts were up by \$318 million, or \$292 million net. Gross corporate income taxes were up by \$188 million, or \$165 million net. All other tax sources combined added \$44 million to the year-to-date gain.

Overall transfers increased by \$54 million through December, while Federal sources were down by \$2.267 billion, as on a comparative basis last year was record setting due to reimbursable spending made possible from bond sale proceeds.

Third Quarter

In January, base monthly receipts decreased \$379 million. Regular readers of the Commission's monthly briefing will recall that last January net income tax revenues spiked \$925 million not only due to higher income tax rates, but also to taxpayer behavior related to the federal tax reform package. In essence, taxpayers were incentivized to pay their tax liabilities within tax year 2017 to take advantage of the last year of the SALT deductions—prior to new federal limitations. The timing of those accelerated payments caused a jump in estimated payments collected in January. As a consequence, the comparative decline of income tax performance was not surprising and was quite solid when viewed through the proper lens.

In February, absent last fiscal year's interfund borrowing, base monthly receipts decreased \$116 million. Another month of comparatively weak federal sources was more than enough to offset fairly nondescript gains from the larger economic related sources. Also contributing to the comparatively tepid performance was the strength of receipts demonstrated during last February.

In March, base monthly receipts increased \$217 million. A comparatively stronger month for federal sources as well as good personal income tax and sales tax performances were the keys to the monthly advance.

Excluding interfund borrowing, last year's \$2.5 billion bond proceeds transfer and the \$750 million related to the Treasurer's Investments this fiscal year, base general funds for the first three-quarters of FY 2019 were \$1.213 billion lower than last year. The reason for the decline was due to last year's federal reimbursement surge. Absent that, the closely-tied economic sources continued to perform quite well. Through March, gross personal income tax was up by \$740 million, or \$604 million net. Gross sales tax receipts were up by an impressive \$438

million, or \$369 million net. Gross corporate income taxes increased by \$176 million, or \$162 million net. All other tax sources combined added \$81 million in gains.

Overall transfers fell by \$41 million through March. It's only when the comparatively much lower performance of federal sources was included that the year to date totals turned negative. Despite a stronger March, on a comparative basis Federal sources were down by \$2.388 billion due to reimbursable spending made possible from November 2017 bond sale proceeds.

Fourth Quarter

In April, base monthly receipts increased \$1.502 billion. The jump in receipts reflected very strong performances of both personal and corporate income taxes, which in turn allowed reimbursable spending to surge, thereby generating a significant gain of federal sources.

Strong non-wage income tax stemming from volatile capital gains and dividends components were major contributors. As a result, significant one month over performance cannot safely be extrapolated into future underlying growth. Other states anecdotally reported similar strong performance, with most urging caution of future expectations. In Illinois, historically the wage component comprises approximately 80% of personal income tax receipts, with the remainder roughly split between estimated and final payments. Despite their much smaller percentage make-up, those non-wage components [fueled by capital gains, dividends, and sometimes shifts in taxpayer behavior] are the most volatile, demonstrating significant swings in gains/losses. As such, they cannot be counted on to follow predictable trends, nor safely be expected to recur.

After a stunning April which saw receipts gain over \$1.5 billion, May receipts relinquished some of the previous month's gains as base general funds revenues fell \$216 million. The majority of the falloff stemmed from a very weak month for federal reimbursement, as the other lines ended mixed. While personal and corporate income taxes eased after an explosive April, sales tax receipts posted another month of solid gains.

To close out the fiscal year, base receipts grew \$750 million in June. The bulk of the monthly increase was due to a \$705 million jump in federal sources. Not only was the month's federal source performance strong, but it compared with an extremely weak month last year.

Excluding interfund borrowing, last year's \$2.5 billion bond proceeds transfer and the \$750 million related to the Treasurer's Investments this fiscal year, base general funds for FY 2019 finished \$817 million higher than last year. Gross personal income tax ended up with

respectable gains of \$1.820 billion, or \$1.511 billion net. Gross sales tax receipts finished its strong year up an impressive \$641 million, or \$599 million net. Gross corporate income taxes ended the twelve months with a decent increase of \$419 million, or \$372 million net. All other tax sources combined added \$115 million in gains.

Overall transfers fell by \$142 million for the fiscal year, while federal sources finished down \$1.638 billion due to last fiscal year's reimbursable spending made possible from November 2017 bond sale proceeds.

FY 2019 ACTUAL VS. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB ESTIMATES

(\$ millions)

	ACTUAL FY 2019	CGFA EST. May-19 FY 2019	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE	IDOR/ GOMB EST. May-19 FY 2019	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE
Revenue Sources					
State Taxes					
Personal Income Tax	\$22,604	\$22,675	(\$71)	\$22,914	(\$310)
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$3,026	\$3,080	(\$54)	\$3,029	(\$3)
Sales Taxes	\$8,897	\$8,820	\$77	\$8,735	\$162
Public Utility (regular)	\$863	\$879	(\$16)	\$868	(\$5)
Cigarette Tax	\$361	\$348	\$13	\$347	\$14
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$172	\$174	(\$2)	\$174	(\$2)
Vehicle Use Tax	\$31	\$31	\$0	\$30	\$1
Inheritance Tax	\$388	\$375	\$13	\$315	\$73
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$396	\$421	(\$25)	\$428	(\$32)
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$247	\$230	\$17	\$206	\$41
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$145	\$140	\$5	\$100	\$45
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244	\$244	\$0	\$244	\$0
Other Sources	\$669	\$676	(\$7)	\$727	(\$58)
Subtotal	\$38,043	\$38,093	(\$50)	\$38,117	(\$74)
Transfers					
Lottery	\$731	\$731	\$0	\$731	\$0
Riverboat transfers & receipts	\$269	\$261	\$8	\$263	\$6
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$0
Refund Fund transfer	\$327	\$327	\$0	\$327	\$0
Other	\$708	\$726	(\$18)	\$734	(\$26)
Total State Sources	\$40,088	\$40,148	(\$60)	\$40,182	(\$94)
Federal Sources	\$3,600	\$3,115	\$485	\$3,220	\$380
Total Federal & State Sources	\$43,688	\$43,263	\$425	\$43,402	\$286
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:					
Refund Fund					
Personal Income Tax	(\$2,193)	(\$2,199)	\$6	(\$2,224)	\$31
Corporate Income Tax	(\$470)	(\$477)	\$7	(\$469)	(\$1)
LGDF--Direct from PIT	(\$1,175)	(\$1,179)	\$4	(\$1,191)	\$16
LGDF--Direct from CIT	(\$167)	(\$170)	\$3	(\$167)	\$0
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	(\$488)	(\$508)	\$20	(\$506)	\$18
Subtotal General Funds	\$39,195	\$38,730	\$465	\$38,845	\$350
Interfund Borrowing	\$250	\$250	\$0	\$250	\$0
Treasurer's Investment Borrowing	\$750	\$700	\$50	\$700	\$50
Total General Funds	\$40,195	\$39,680	\$515	\$39,795	\$400

IMPACT OF CHANGES TO INCOME TAX RATES FY 2011 – FY 2019

In January 2011, P.A. 96-1496 was signed into law creating the first income tax rate increase since 1989. The Public Act altered the Illinois Income Tax by making the following changes:

- **Individual Income Tax Rate.** Increases the personal income tax rate from 3% to 5% in tax year 2011; then decreases to 3.75% in tax year 2015; and, to 3.25% in tax year 2025.
- **Corporate Income Tax Rate.** Increases the corporate income tax rate from 4.8% to 7% in tax year 2011; then decreases to 5.25% in tax year 2015; and, to 4.8% in tax year 2025.

In July 2017, P.A. 100-0022 changed this tax rate schedule as follows:

- **Individual Income Tax Rate.** On July 1, 2017, the personal income tax rate shall be at 4.95% (permanent).
- **Corporate Income Tax Rate.** On July 1, 2017, the corporate income tax rate shall be at 7% (permanent).

The following paragraphs take a look back at the recent tax changes, providing a summary of the estimated annualized impact that these changes have on State revenues. To do this, the Commission compares FY 2010 revenues (last fiscal year before tax increase) with revenues from FY 2011 (transition year) thru FY 2019. The following chart displays the estimated composition of net income tax revenues (personal and corporate combined) between FY 2010 and FY 2019.

As shown, it is estimated that in FY 2011, due to the half-year impact, approximately \$2.5 billion of the revenues collected was due to the higher tax rates. In FY 2012, since the rate was annualized over the full fiscal year, the value grew to \$7.5 billion. Then, in FY 2013, the value of the tax increases grew to an estimated \$7.9 billion, in part due to the “April Surprise”. In FY 2014, the value of the higher tax rates was estimated at approximately \$7.8 billion.

As provided by P.A. 96-1496, the individual income tax rate declined from 5% to 3.75% on January 1, 2015. Similarly, the corporate income tax rate declined from 7% to 5.25%. As a result, the amount of revenues generated from higher tax rates declined in FY 2015 to approximately \$5.9 billion. Under a full-year at the reduced tax rates (3.75% for PIT, 5.25%

for CIT), the value of the higher tax rates decreased in FY 2016 to approximately \$3.1 billion. In FY 2017, the value of the higher tax rates was approximately \$2.9 billion.

As mentioned previously, on July 6, 2017, P. A. 100-0022 which increased the personal income tax rate from 3.75% to 4.95% and the corporate income tax rate from 5.25% to 7.0% became law. It is estimated that this new tax increase generated an additional \$4.6 billion in net revenues to the State during this transitional year (as compared to the 2011 law).

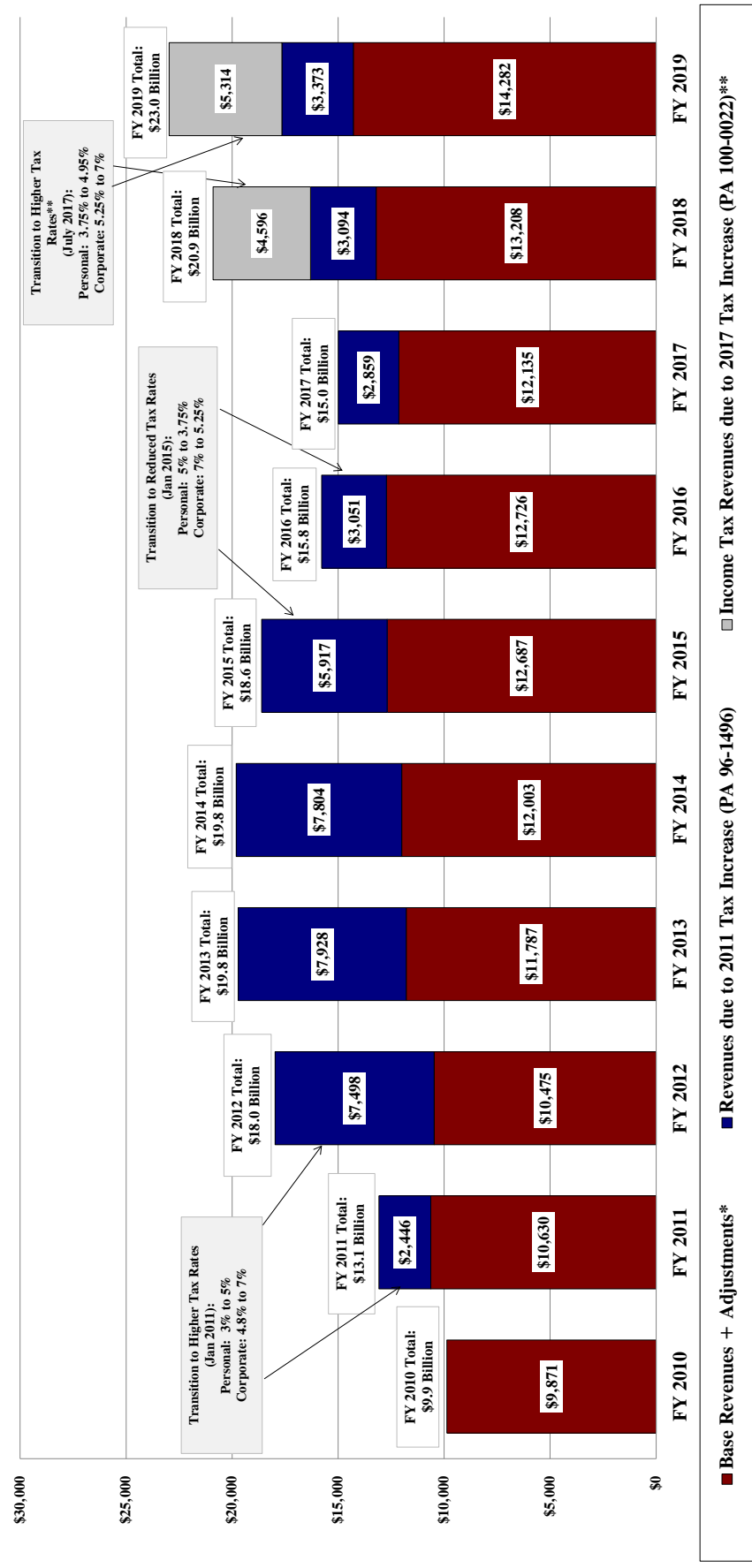
In FY 2019, now under full implementation of the rate changes, the value of this tax increase is estimated to be approximately \$5.3 billion. Therefore, when accounting for both of the tax increases, it is estimated that the State annually generates nearly \$8.7 billion per year in additional tax revenues as compared to the base rates imposed prior to the 2011 tax change (3%/4.8%).

It should be noted that another income tax change could be on the horizon. In June 2019, P.A. 101-0008 was signed into law which would create a graduated tax structure on the income of individuals, trusts, or estates, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 with rates ranging from 4.75% to 7.99%. This public act would also increase the corporate income tax rate from 7% to 8% and would create and modify several tax credits.

While these changes could take effect on January 1, 2021, it does not take effect unless Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of the 101st General Assembly is approved by the voters of the State prior to that date. If approved, the Commission estimates that P.A. 101-0008 could generate an additional \$3.5 billion in tax revenues upon full implementation.

Composition of Income Tax Net Revenues between FY 2010 and FY 2019 Including Impact of 2011 Tax Increase and the Impact of the July 2017 Tax Increase {P.A. 100-0022}

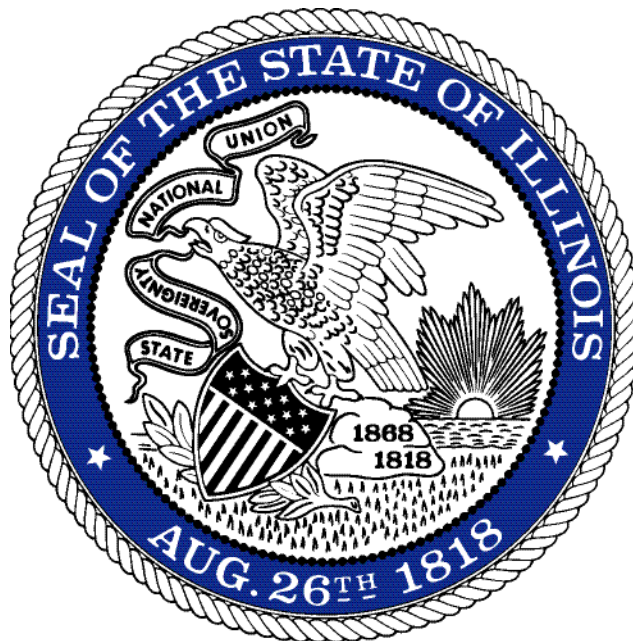
\$ in millions



* The adjustments added/subtracted to the base revenues include the impacts from bonus depreciation, tax amnesty, refund percentage changes, and the costs of tax expenditures implemented by P.A. 97-0636 and P.A. 97-0652. Nongeneral fund distribution subtractions to the Fund for Advancement of Education (thru FY17), Commitment to Human Services Fund (thru FY17), and the Local Government Distributive Fund (FY18+) are not applied to these figures.
 ** The revenues shown here include the impact of the higher tax rates, as well as encompassing the impact of modification of several credits, exemptions, and deductions enacted under P.A. 100-0022.
 Note: The value of the components of these revenues are estimated as available data does not distinguish the revenues based on the various imposed tax rates. As such, the values shown above are subject to change.

SECTION 2. FY 2020 BUDGET

- **FY 2020 Budget Summary**
- **FY 2020 Revenue Assumptions**
- **General Funds - Transfers Out by Fund**
- **General Funds - Budget Plan FY 2020**
- **FY 2020 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill**
- **FY 2020 Appropriations by Agency**



FY 2020 BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations for all appropriated funds for FY 2020. The data shown is preliminary data from the Office of the Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS) data warehouse as of July 22, 2019. Total appropriations increased significantly with the introduction of the Rebuild Illinois Capitol Program. The grand total of all appropriations is \$142.5 billion for FY 2020. This is an increase of over 34%, with the biggest jump in the Bond Financed Funds. Appropriations from the General Funds increased by \$1.2 billion, or 3.3%. Historical data since FY 2013 can be seen in the next table.

A breakdown of the appropriations by agency can be found on page 34.

FY 2020 BUDGET SUMMARY						
(\$ Millions)*						
Fund Group	New Appropriations	Continuing Appropriations	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	\$ Change FY 19 to FY 20	% Change FY 198 to FY 20
General Funds	\$38,450	\$0	\$11	\$38,460	\$1,240	3.3%
Highway Funds	\$12,041	\$0	\$4,879	\$16,920	\$7,921	88.0%
Special State Funds	\$33,150	\$9,376	\$2,731	\$45,257	\$9,047	25.0%
Bond Financed Funds	\$21,383	\$172	\$6,382	\$27,937	\$20,378	269.6%
Debt Service Funds	\$3,563	\$0	\$0	\$3,563	-\$2,287	-39.1%
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,196	\$0	\$313	\$8,509	\$109	1.3%
Revolving Funds	\$1,227	\$0	\$0	\$1,227	\$11	0.9%
State Trust Funds	\$652	\$3	\$17	\$672	\$14	2.2%
Grand Total	\$118,661	\$9,551	\$14,333	\$142,545	\$36,433	34.3%
*Preliminary Data						
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/22/19						

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY								
(\$ Millions)								
Fund Group	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019*	FY 2020*
General Funds	\$30,848	\$32,146	\$31,799	\$28,536	\$31,783	\$36,179	\$37,221	\$38,460
Highway Funds	\$8,284	\$8,387	\$8,093	\$8,070	\$7,954	\$8,507	\$8,999	\$16,920
Special State Funds	\$28,679	\$31,649	\$33,710	\$33,550	\$39,982	\$36,166	\$36,210	\$45,257
Bond Financed Funds	\$13,948	\$11,387	\$9,882	\$4,346	\$4,955	\$4,534	\$7,559	\$27,937
Debt Service Funds	\$3,545	\$3,600	\$4,285	\$3,536	\$5,237	\$3,960	\$5,850	\$3,563
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,026	\$8,160	\$8,058	\$8,288	\$8,752	\$8,282	\$8,399	\$8,509
Revolving Funds	\$981	\$953	\$905	\$927	\$1,468	\$938	\$1,216	\$1,227
State Trust Funds	\$857	\$931	\$638	\$604	\$625	\$605	\$658	\$672
Grand Total	\$95,168	\$97,213	\$97,370	\$87,857	\$100,756	\$99,171	\$106,112	\$142,545
*Preliminary Data								
FY 2016 and FY 2017 data includes court orders and consent decrees								
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18								

FY 2020 REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

As shown in the following table, the FY 2020 budget was crafted based upon assumed general funds revenues of \$40.287 billion. The following provides a brief explanation of the revenue components used in the formulation of the FY 2020 budget.

“Big Three” – Personal, Corporate, and Sales Taxes

- Refund percentages to be used in FY 2020: personal income tax 9.5%; corporate income tax 14.25%. In FY 2020, 5% of LGDF funds will remain in the general funds [the same proration used in FY 2019].
- Corporate income tax includes \$94 million net for decoupling from federal repatriation credit.
- Sales tax revenues include \$80 million net for change in “market place facilitator” beginning January 1, 2020.

All Other State Sources and Transfers

The estimate of all other State revenue sources includes \$175 million for the FY 2020 tax amnesty program [eventually the proceeds will be spread into the respective revenue lines e.g. income/sales/other]. The Refund Fund transfer is expected to be \$400 million.

Federal Sources

The assumed value of federal sources to the general funds reflects Medicaid pay down with backlog borrowing assumed in FY 2020.

Interfund Borrowing

The assumed amount for FY 2020 interfund borrowing is \$100 million. While the statute was changed to reauthorize for an additional two years, the limit of \$1.2 billion was not adjusted from previous law.

**FY 2020 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE
REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS**

[Amounts per GOMB and Legislative Staffs]

(\$ millions)

	FY 2020 Final Budget Assumptions
Revenue Sources	
State Taxes	
Personal Income Tax	\$23,101
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$3,049
Sales Taxes	\$9,066
Public Utility (regular)	\$846
Cigarette Tax	\$321
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$176
Vehicle Use Tax	\$30
Inheritance Tax	\$305
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$419
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$205
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$140
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$909</u>
Subtotal	\$38,811
Transfers	
Lottery	\$745
Riverboat transfers and receipts	\$258
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10
Refund Fund	\$400
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$793</u>
Total State Sources	\$41,017
Federal Sources [Base]	\$3,697
Subtotal Federal & State Sources	\$44,714
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:	
Refund Fund	
Personal Income Tax [9.5% '20]	(\$2,195)
Corporate Income Tax [14.25% '20]	(\$434)
Local Government Distributive Fund	
Personal Income Tax [proration at 95%]	(\$1,204)
Corporate Income Tax [proration at 95%]	(\$171)
Sales Tax Distribution to the PTF and DPTF [proration at 95%]	(\$523)
Subtotal General Funds	\$40,187
Interfund Borrowing	\$100
Treasurer's Investments	\$0
Total Revenues General Funds	\$40,287

GENERAL FUNDS TRANSFERS OUT BY FUND

(\$ Thousands)

Fund	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimated	FY 2020 Projected
Agricultural Premium	\$ 23,765	\$ -	\$ 23,765	\$ -
Alzheimer's Disease Research	\$ 115	\$ 191	\$ 191	\$ 192
Assistance to the Homeless	\$ 151	\$ 263	\$ 270	\$ 270
Audit Expense	\$ 19,115	\$ 18,907	\$ 19,703	\$ 19,239
Autism Care	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Build Illinois	\$ 1,666	\$ 1,666	\$ 1,666	\$ 1,666
Convention Center Support	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Criminal Justice Information Projects	\$ -	\$ 34	\$ 2	\$ -
Diabetes Research Checkoff	\$ 64	\$ 107	\$ 105	\$ 107
Downstate Public Transportation	\$ 210,192	\$ 36,185	\$ -	\$ -
Fair and Exposition	\$ 1,661	\$ -	\$ 1,661	\$ -
Federal Financing Cost Reimbursement	\$ 27	\$ 84	\$ 203	\$ 203
Grant Accountability and Transparency	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 800	\$ 800
Hunger Relief Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 100
Illinois Standardbred Breeders	\$ 1,680	\$ -	\$ 1,680	\$ -
Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders	\$ 2,402	\$ -	\$ 2,402	\$ -
Illinois Veterans' Rehabilitation	\$ 9,526	\$ 4,763	\$ 4,763	\$ 4,763
Illinois Wildlife Preservation	\$ 133	\$ 217	\$ 187	\$ 145
Intercity Passenger Rail	\$ 140	\$ 156	\$ -	\$ -
Intermodal Facilities Promotion	\$ 78	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Live and Learn	\$ 20,904	\$ 20,904	\$ 20,904	\$ 20,904
Local Government Distributive	\$ 1,216,401	\$ 117,884	\$ -	\$ -
Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building	\$ 37,923	\$ 26,423	\$ 29,423	\$ 27,923
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Incentive	\$ 12,273	\$ 14,465	\$ -	\$ -
MPEA Reserve	\$ -	\$ 2,697	\$ 39,304	\$ -
Partners for Conservation	\$ 14,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 14,000	\$ 7,500
Presidential Library and Museum Operating				
Professional Services	\$ 17,316	\$ 29,336	\$ 31,102	\$ 30,782
Public Transportation	\$ 512,861	\$ 62,438	\$ -	\$ -
School Infrastructure	\$ 92,392	\$ 104,020	\$ 104,571	\$ 108,154
Special Olympics Illinois	\$ (41)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special Olympics Illinois and Special Children's Charities	\$ 45	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State Treasurer's Bank Services Trust	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,100
Thriving Youth Income Tax Checkoff	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ 4	\$ -
Tourism Promotion	\$ 57,818	\$ 22,712	\$ 23,289	\$ 24,011
University of Illinois Hospital Services	\$ 45,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
U.S.S. Illinois Commissioning	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Workers' Compensation Revolving	\$ 73,450	\$ 83,757	\$ 77,952	\$ 83,050
Youth Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Prevention	\$ 1,180	\$ -	\$ 2,416	\$ 1,100
Total - Legislatively Required Transfers	\$ 2,385,340	\$ 582,370	\$ 433,563	\$ 364,009
General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest				
FY 2003 Pension Funding Bonds	\$ 572,623	\$ 588,732	\$ 607,407	\$ 646,198
FY 2011 Pension Funding Bonds	\$ 1,036,068	\$ 986,883	\$ 635,262	\$ -
FY 2020 Pension Funding Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,781
Sub-Total for Pension Bonds	\$ 1,608,691	\$ 1,575,615	\$ 1,242,669	\$ 707,978
Capital Bonds	\$ 626,414	\$ 796,771	\$ 608,169	\$ 500,228
Backlog Bonds	\$ -	\$ 526,877	\$ 801,121	\$ 981,746
Pension Buyout Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,365	\$ 92,330
Total - Debt Service Transfers	\$ 2,235,105	\$ 2,899,263	\$ 2,659,323	\$ 2,282,282
Total - Interfund Borrowing Repayments	\$ 15,060	\$ 127,795	\$ 60,000	\$ 85,000
Total - Investment Borrowing Repayments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 712,570	\$ -
Total - Statutory Transfers Out	\$ 4,635,505	\$ 3,609,428	\$ 3,865,456	\$ 2,731,291

Total may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Budget and Management, "Illinois State Budget Fiscal Year 2020"

GENERAL FUNDS - BUDGET PLAN FY 2020
Expenditures, Revenues/Resources, and Resulting Estimated Surplus
{Amounts per Legislative Staffs and GOMB}
\$ in millions

Revenues/Resources

Revenue Source	FY 2020 Estimate
Personal Income Taxes (Net):	\$19,702
Corporate Income Taxes (Net):	\$2,444
Sales Tax (Net):	\$8,543
All Other State Sources:	\$3,605
Transfers In:	\$2,196
Federal Sources:	\$3,697
Interfund Borrowing:	\$100
Total Revenues:	\$40,287

Expenditures

Purpose	FY 2020 Amount
K-12 Education:	\$8,883
Higher Education:	\$1,943
Pensions:	\$8,113
Human Services:	\$6,565
Healthcare:	\$7,464
Group Insurance:	\$2,028
Government Services:	\$1,468
Public Safety:	\$1,867
Economic Development:	\$68
Environment and Culture:	\$61
Debt Service /Interfund Borrowing Repay:	\$2,286
Statutory Transfers Out:	\$364
Lapsed Appropriations:	-\$974
Subtotal	\$40,136

Fiscal Year Estimated "Surplus": **\$151**

FY 2020 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill

The following section highlights the actions directed by Public Act 101-0010 (Senate Bill 1814) which is the Budget Implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2020 budget as provided by caucus staff.

FY 2020 BIMP SUMMARY Public Act 101-0010 (SB 1814)	
Policy Change	Beginning Page #
Modifies the Department on Aging's funding provided to Care Coordination Units for helping Community Care Program Seniors complete their Medicaid Applications, replacing the current payment per completed application with an equivalent rate bundled into the overall initial intake process.	1
5% increase for certain DCFS services (residential, traditional and non-traditional homes, intact family services, and teen parent services).	34
Repeals the High Speed Internet Services and Information and Technology Act.	35
Clarifies existing language to allow DCEO to make use of its municipal convention center grants.	35
Allows the DHS Community Services Fund to be used for mental health services and substance abuse and prevention services.	40
Extends sunset of CDB Revolving Fund by 1 year, to July 1, 2020.	41
Creates the Governor's Administrative Fund.	41
Extends the Comptroller's interfund borrowing ability.	41
\$22 million transfer from various funds to the Audit Expense Fund (\$17 million from GRF).	44
Reduces the FY 20 transfer from GRF to the Partners for Conservation fund by \$6.5 million.	53
Allows for transfers of cannabis revenues from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund to address the bill backlog.	57
Authorizes various fund transfers between funds used by the Secretary of State's Office relating to Real ID.	58
Authorizes IDOT to pay PACE paratransit grants, RTA reduced fare subsidy grants, and AMTRAK subsidies from the Road Fund at maximum levels equal to the amounts included in the FY 20 Budget.	61
Discontinues FY 20 transfers from GRF to the Agricultural Premium Fund, Fair and Exposition Fund, Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund, and Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund.	75
For FY 20, transfers \$800,000 from GRF to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Fund.	101
Transfers \$60 million from the Tourism Promotion Fund to GRF.	101
Transfers \$5 million from the State Police Whistleblower Reward Fund to the Firearm Dealer License Certification Fund.	102
Transfers \$500,000 from the GRF to the Governor's Administrative Fund.	102

FY 2020 BIMP SUMMARY

Public Act 101-0010 (SB 1814)

Policy Change	Beginning Page #
For FY 20 only, authorizes 4% transferability between operational lines - this does not include the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, or the judicial branch.	113
For FY 20 only allows ISBE to transfer appropriations for Evidence-based funding among the Common School Fund, Education Assistance Fund, and Fund for the Advancement of Education (can transfer between CSF and EAF currently).	115
For FY 20 only, allows the Department on Aging to transfer appropriations for the Community Care Program between the General Revenue Fund and the Commitment to Human Services Fund.	116
For FY 20 only, extends lapse period by 1 month to include October.	119
For FY 20 only, allows prompt payment interest to be paid from the next fiscal year's appropriation if the underlying voucher is paid after June 30 of the fiscal year.	119
Allows the Governor's Office to accept and receive revenues from government services and directs certain transfers of federal funds into the newly created Governor's Grant Fund.	132
Removes the 5% cap on appropriations growth from PPRT.	138
Authorizes the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund to pay for base operating grants at public community colleges and local health protection grants to certified local health departments.	139
For FY 20 only, discontinue transfers from GRF to the Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund based on the fund's balance.	144
Reduce deposits into the public transportation fund and downstate transportation fund by 5% in FY 20.	146
Reduce share of income tax directed to the Local Government Distributive Fund by 5% for FY 20.	156
Sets PIT refund rate at 9.5% and CIT refund rate at 14.25%.	157
Shifts \$50 million of RTA spending from GRF to the Road Fund.	169
Clarifies that the OEIG and Auditor General may utilize the Public Transportation Fund.	170
Authorizes ISBE to direct transfers from the SBE Federal Agency Services Fund into the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund.	180
Authorizes transfers from the SBE Federal Agency Services Fund into the Governor's Grant Fund.	180
Creates a grant program, subject to appropriation, to improve recycling programs in K-12 schools.	180
Places alternative schools into the evidence-based funding model.	181
Provides that the Illinois Purchase Care Review Board must accept amended student enrollment data from special education private therapeutic day schools that have specialized contractual agreements with CPS for the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 school years.	182

FY 2020 BIMP SUMMARY

Public Act 101-0010 (SB 1814)

Policy Change	Beginning Page #
Provides that each multiple person bedroom in a SMHRF shall have at least 55 square feet of space per person.	253
Provides for a \$10 quality of life enhancement for single occupancy rooms in SMHRFs.	253
Provides a Medicaid per diem rate increase from \$683 to \$950 for providers that offer transition care to Medicaid children with complex health care needs.	254
Sets the base per diem Medicaid rate for supportive living facilities (SLFs) at 54.3% of the current nursing home rate.	255
Provides that HFS shall allocate an amount of up to \$40 million to expand access to psychiatric care.	257
Clarifies that Medicaid covers autism services.	261
Authorizes transfers from the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund into the Governor's Grant Fund.	263
Clarifies that SNAP benefits can only be used at restaurants with federal approval.	265
Updates current Benefits Access Program income limitation standards to reflect inflation.	265
Adds lead poisoning to conditions covered by early intervention services.	277
Beginning in FY 20, transfer \$5 million from the Solid Waste Management Fund to GRF.	283
Require DOR to deposit a portion of used tire fees into GRF.	293
For FY 20 only, transfer \$10 million from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to GRF. This will be done in 12 monthly installments.	298
Requires contributions from the State Pensions Fund to SURS to be a portion of the certified contributions, rather than being in addition to the certified contribution.	302
Authorizes the GRF share of SERS contributions to be appropriated directly to SERS. Agencies need not submit vouchers for retirement contribution with payroll, with respect to employees paid from GRF.	309
Allows for a human rights commissioner to participate in SERS.	312
Extends the authority for voluntary pension buyouts from 2021 to 2024.	333
Increases the pension cost cap from 3% to 6% for any salary increase awarded to a member of SURS or TRS in their final years of service.	348
If a shortfall in the payment to SERS occurs, that shortfall can be paid through the continuing appropriation.	402
Clarifies that the Appellate Prosecutor can use PPRT funds for operational practices (which is the current practice).	403
Extends the funding mechanisms for the Roadside Memorial Fund.	408
Aligns with federal law by requiring revenues from sales of jet fuel to be used for airport related purposes.	410
Allows the Secretary of State to use the Secretary of State Special Services Fund for administering vehicle laws.	416

FY 2020 BIMP SUMMARY

Public Act 101-0010 (SB 1814)

Policy Change	Beginning Page #
Lowers income tax reporting thresholds for individuals who work for third party settlement organizations.	553
Increases penalties for nursing homes that don't meet staffing requirements.	832
Requires nursing homes to obtain written informed consent from a resident before administering psychotropic medication.	835
Allows for a public-private-partnership for construction and management for One Central civic build.	853
Creates the Rebuild Illinois Grant Program Act of 2019, which would make capital grants to various entities.	984
3.5% rate increase for community-based providers for persons with Developmental Disabilities.	1,013
3.5% rate increase for ICF/DDs.	1,027
3.5% rate increase for Long Term Care Developmental Disabilities facilities.	1,029
States that the Senate Majority Leader is compensated at the same rate as the House Majority Leader.	1,031
\$0.75 per hour rate increase for direct service providers at residential schools.	1,037
Creates the School Construction Task Force.	1,043
Lengthens medicaid coverage for pregnant women from 60 days after birth to 12 months after birth.	1,047
Provides that HFS shall develop a plan to develop enhanced Medicaid rates for substance use disorder treatment and mental health treatment in underserved communities.	1,061
Increases the base per diem rate paid to long-term acute care hospitals for Medicaid Services by \$60.	1,062
Delays the \$12.5 million increase in the Hospital Assessment Tax scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2019 for 12 months.	1,062
Removes an audit requirement for the Integrated Eligibility System.	1,077
Extends the fee program for the Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund and the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund to 2023, requires the Plaintiff's to file a verified compliant stating which fee is due, and provides that the section is inoperative on January 1, 2023 (rather than 2020).	1,078
Conditions the awarding of grants to the Westside Justice Center and the Resurrection Project by the Department of Human Services on the passage of SB 0262.	1,088
Allows for the use of Urban Weatherization grants to be used for any purpose for which bonds are issued under Section 4 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.	1,088

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Elementary & Secondary Education				
Illinois Education Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$1.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.94
Special State Funds	\$1.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.94
State Board of Education				
Total	\$12,776.56	\$0.00	\$85.32	\$12,861.88
General Funds	\$8,883.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,883.25
Special State Funds	\$252.02	\$0.00	\$55.93	\$307.95
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.39	\$29.39
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,622.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,622.60
State Trust Funds	\$18.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.68
Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, Chicago				
Total	\$257.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$257.35
General Funds	\$257.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$257.35
Teachers' Retirement System				
Total	\$4,946.07	\$97.00	\$0.00	\$5,043.07
General Funds	\$4,946.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,946.07
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$97.00	\$0.00	\$97.00
Elementary & Secondary Education Totals				
Total	\$17,981.92	\$97.00	\$85.32	\$18,164.23
General Funds	\$14,086.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,086.67
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$253.96	\$0.00	\$55.93	\$309.89
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$97.00	\$29.39	\$126.39
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,622.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,622.60
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$18.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.68
Higher Education				
Board of Higher Education				
Total	\$18.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.10
General Funds	\$11.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.12
Special State Funds	\$1.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.48
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.50
Chicago State University				
Total	\$36.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.93
General Funds	\$35.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.02
Special State Funds	\$1.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.91

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Eastern Illinois University				
Total	\$41.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.43
General Funds	\$41.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.42
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Governors State University				
Total	\$23.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.19
General Funds	\$23.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.19
Illinois Community College Board				
Total	\$410.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$410.02
General Funds	\$249.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$249.22
Special State Funds	\$116.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$116.20
Federal Trust Funds	\$44.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.50
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Illinois Math and Science Academy				
Total	\$22.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.75
General Funds	\$18.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.94
Special State Funds	\$3.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.81
Illinois State University				
Total	\$69.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.77
General Funds	\$69.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.62
Special State Funds	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.15
Illinois Student Assistance Commission				
Total	\$779.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$779.67
General Funds	\$504.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$504.64
Special State Funds	\$10.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.58
Federal Trust Funds	\$264.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$264.45
Northeastern Illinois University				
Total	\$35.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.57
General Funds	\$35.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.57
Northern Illinois University				
Total	\$87.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.84
General Funds	\$87.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.80
Special State Funds	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.04
State Universities Civil Service Merit Board				
Total	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.11
General Funds	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.11
State Universities Retirement System				
Total	\$1,859.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,859.12
General Funds	\$1,644.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,644.12
Special State Funds	\$215.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$215.00

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Southern Illinois University				
Total	\$194.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$194.90
General Funds	\$193.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193.63
Special State Funds	\$1.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.27
University of Illinois				
Total	\$628.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$628.73
General Funds	\$622.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$622.02
Special State Funds	\$6.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.72
Western Illinois University				
Total	\$49.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.60
General Funds	\$49.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.59
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Higher Education Totals				
Total	\$4,258.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,258.75
General Funds	\$3,587.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,587.03
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$357.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$357.17
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$314.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$314.45
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Departments				
Aging				
Total	\$1,185.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,185.54
General Funds	\$1,054.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,054.88
Special State Funds	\$5.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.40
Federal Trust Funds	\$124.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124.91
State Trust Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
Agriculture				
Total	\$113.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$113.41
General Funds	\$17.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.23
Special State Funds	\$81.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.35
Federal Trust Funds	\$13.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.72
State Trust Funds	\$1.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.12

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Central Management Services				
Total	\$7,879.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,879.08
General Funds	\$2,083.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,083.98
Highway Funds	\$161.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161.53
Special State Funds	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Revolving Funds	\$526.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$526.52
State Trust Funds	\$107.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107.05
Children and Family Services				
Total	\$1,311.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,311.75
General Funds	\$852.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$852.31
Special State Funds	\$446.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$446.04
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.51
State Trust Funds	\$2.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.89
Commerce and Economic Opportunity				
Total	\$3,480.64	\$0.00	\$927.26	\$4,407.90
General Funds	\$39.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.57
Special State Funds	\$1,018.36	\$0.00	\$1.00	\$1,019.36
Bond Financed Funds	\$1,701.50	\$0.00	\$926.26	\$2,627.76
Federal Trust Funds	\$721.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$721.21
Corrections				
Total	\$1,594.46	\$0.00	\$8.10	\$1,602.56
General Funds	\$1,502.01	\$0.00	\$8.10	\$1,510.11
Special State Funds	\$47.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$47.00
Revolving Funds	\$45.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45.45
Employment Security				
Total	\$257.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$257.31
General Funds	\$21.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.00
Highway Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$232.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$232.31
Financial and Professional Regulation				
Total	\$109.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$109.88
Special State Funds	\$109.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$109.88
Healthcare and Family Services				
Total	\$26,201.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,201.05
General Funds	\$7,464.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,464.08
Special State Funds	\$18,570.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18,570.06
State Trust Funds	\$166.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$166.91

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Human Rights				
Total	\$16.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.24
General Funds	\$10.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.72
Special State Funds	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.60
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.93
Human Services				
Total	\$6,919.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,919.92
General Funds	\$4,254.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,254.70
Special State Funds	\$592.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$592.27
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,853.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,853.39
State Trust Funds	\$219.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$219.56
Innovation and Technology				
Total	\$680.00	\$0.00	\$393.94	\$1,073.94
General Funds	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.00
Bond Financed Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$393.94	\$413.94
Revolving Funds	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650.00
Insurance				
Total	\$53.43	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$56.43
Special State Funds	\$53.43	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$56.43
Juvenile Justice				
Total	\$124.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124.81
General Funds	\$111.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$111.81
Special State Funds	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00
Labor				
Total	\$13.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.46
General Funds	\$7.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.03
Special State Funds	\$1.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.44
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00
Lottery				
Total	\$1,253.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,253.27
Special State Funds	\$1,253.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,253.27
Military Affairs				
Total	\$179.72	\$0.00	\$54.10	\$233.82
General Funds	\$18.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.21
Special State Funds	\$31.10	\$0.00	\$50.54	\$81.64
Bond Financed Funds	\$90.00	\$0.00	\$3.56	\$93.56
Federal Trust Funds	\$40.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.41

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Natural Resources				
Total	\$693.88	\$0.00	\$578.37	\$1,272.25
General Funds	\$40.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.28
Special State Funds	\$359.78	\$0.00	\$297.32	\$657.10
Bond Financed Funds	\$223.52	\$0.00	\$221.76	\$445.28
Federal Trust Funds	\$60.20	\$0.00	\$41.96	\$102.16
State Trust Funds	\$10.10	\$0.00	\$17.33	\$27.43
Public Health				
Total	\$704.34	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$719.34
General Funds	\$154.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$154.75
Special State Funds	\$159.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$159.57
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$333.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$333.17
State Trust Funds	\$56.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56.85
Revenue				
Total	\$1,257.75	\$9,350.50	\$0.00	\$10,608.25
General Funds	\$49.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.59
Highway Funds	\$102.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$102.01
Special State Funds	\$906.14	\$9,350.50	\$0.00	\$10,256.64
Bond Financed Funds	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$200.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
State Police				
Total	\$686.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$686.97
General Funds	\$279.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$279.98
Special State Funds	\$386.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$386.99
Federal Trust Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00
Transportation				
Total	\$23,882.31	\$0.00	\$8,053.71	\$31,936.02
Highway Funds	\$11,745.54	\$0.00	\$4,878.51	\$16,624.05
Special State Funds	\$1,040.12	\$0.00	\$732.90	\$1,773.02
Bond Financed Funds	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,171.45	\$13,171.45
Federal Trust Funds	\$96.50	\$0.00	\$270.85	\$367.35
Revolving Funds	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.15
Veterans' Affairs				
Total	\$167.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$167.77
General Funds	\$93.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$93.64
Special State Funds	\$72.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72.75
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.38

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments Totals				
Total	\$78,766.98	\$9,353.50	\$10,030.48	\$98,150.96
General Funds	\$18,065.76	\$0.00	\$8.10	\$18,073.86
Highway Funds	\$12,013.08	\$0.00	\$4,878.51	\$16,891.59
Special State Funds	\$30,148.54	\$9,353.50	\$1,081.76	\$40,583.79
Bond Financed Funds	\$13,235.02	\$0.00	\$3,731.97	\$16,967.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,517.64	\$0.00	\$312.81	\$3,830.44
Revolving Funds	\$1,222.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,222.12
State Trust Funds	\$564.83	\$0.00	\$17.33	\$582.16
Other Agencies				
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum				
Total	\$13.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.72
General Funds	\$7.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.62
Special State Funds	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.10
Arts Council				
Total	\$64.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.40
General Funds	\$13.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.40
Special State Funds	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Capital Development Board				
Total	\$7,443.25	\$0.00	\$2,496.45	\$9,939.70
Special State Funds	\$54.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.70
Bond Financed Funds	\$7,388.55	\$0.00	\$2,496.45	\$9,885.00
Civil Service Commission				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
General Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Coroner Training Board				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Special State Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Council on Developmental Disabilities				
Total	\$4.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.51
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.51
Court of Claims				
Total	\$40.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.77
General Funds	\$27.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.54
Highway Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.13
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Criminal Justice Information Authority				
Total	\$208.90	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$209.26
General Funds	\$46.27	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$46.63
Special State Funds	\$7.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.18
Federal Trust Funds	\$139.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139.70
State Trust Funds	\$15.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.75
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission				
Total	\$0.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.87
General Funds	\$0.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.67
Special State Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
Drycleaners Environmental Response Trust Fund Council				
Total	\$3.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.20
Special State Funds	\$3.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.20
Environmental Protection Agency				
Total	\$1,545.34	\$0.00	\$1,681.49	\$3,226.83
Highway Funds	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.00
Special State Funds	\$1,081.37	\$0.00	\$1,593.73	\$2,675.10
Bond Financed Funds	\$355.00	\$0.00	\$87.76	\$442.76
Federal Trust Funds	\$79.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79.19
State Trust Funds	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.78
Executive Ethics Commission				
Total	\$6.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.27
General Funds	\$6.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.27
Governor's Office of Management and Budget				
Total	\$503.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$503.41
General Funds	\$2.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.35
Special State Funds	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11
Bond Financed Funds	\$2.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.15
Debt Service Funds	\$494.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$494.50
Revolving Funds	\$4.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.30
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission				
Total	\$12.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.51
General Funds	\$10.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.21
Special State Funds	\$2.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.30
Human Rights Commission				
Total	\$3.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.09
General Funds	\$3.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.09

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Illinois Commerce Commission				
Total	\$56.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56.09
Special State Funds	\$56.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56.09
Illinois Emergency Management Agency				
Total	\$554.32	\$0.00	\$6.82	\$561.14
General Funds	\$7.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.83
Special State Funds	\$36.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.87
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.82	\$6.82
Federal Trust Funds	\$496.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$496.85
State Trust Funds	\$12.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.78
Illinois Gaming Board				
Total	\$182.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$182.07
Special State Funds	\$182.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$182.07
Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal				
Total	\$0.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.78
General Funds	\$0.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.61
Special State Funds	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.18
Illinois Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$1.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.73
General Funds	\$1.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.73
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board				
Total	\$24.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.70
Special State Funds	\$24.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.70
Illinois Power Agency				
Total	\$64.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.34
Special State Funds	\$61.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61.91
State Trust Funds	\$2.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.43
Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission				
Total	\$30.55	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$33.25
Special State Funds	\$30.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.55
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$2.70
Liquor Control Commission				
Total	\$12.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.04
Special State Funds	\$12.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.04
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority				
Total	\$223.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$223.09
Special State Funds	\$223.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$223.09

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Office of the Inspector General				
Total	\$7.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.74
General Funds	\$6.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.13
Special State Funds	\$1.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.61
Prisoner Review Board				
Total	\$3.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.21
General Funds	\$2.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.87
Special State Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
Procurement Policy Board				
Total	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
General Funds	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
Property Tax Appeal Board				
Total	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.10
Special State Funds	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.10
Racing Board				
Total	\$6.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.14
Special State Funds	\$6.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.14
Sex Offender Management Board				
Total	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority				
Total	\$1.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.42
General Funds	\$1.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.42
Sports Facilities Authority				
Total	\$67.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$67.80
Special State Funds	\$67.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$67.80
State Employees' Retirement System				
Total	\$1,489.40	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$1,564.40
General Funds	\$1,489.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,489.40
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$75.00
State Fire Marshal				
Total	\$40.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.58
Special State Funds	\$39.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.58
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
State Police Merit Board				
Total	\$4.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.43
Special State Funds	\$4.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.43

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies Totals				
Total	\$12,628.31	\$77.70	\$4,185.11	\$16,891.12
General Funds	\$1,628.38	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$1,628.73
Highway Funds	\$24.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.00
Special State Funds	\$1,961.27	\$0.00	\$1,593.73	\$3,555.00
Bond Financed Funds	\$7,745.70	\$75.00	\$2,591.02	\$10,411.72
Debt Service Funds	\$494.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$494.50
Federal Trust Funds	\$732.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$732.38
Revolving Funds	\$4.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.35
State Trust Funds	\$37.73	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$40.43
Judicial Agencies				
Judicial Inquiry Board				
Total	\$0.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.69
General Funds	\$0.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.69
Judges' Retirement System				
Total	\$144.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$144.16
General Funds	\$144.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$144.16
Office of the State Appellate Defender				
Total	\$23.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.39
General Funds	\$23.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.39
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor				
Total	\$19.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.50
General Funds	\$10.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.63
Special State Funds	\$6.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.17
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.80
State Trust Funds	\$1.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.90
Supreme Court				
Total	\$450.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$450.49
General Funds	\$405.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$405.32
Special State Funds	\$45.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45.17
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission				
Total	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00
General Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
Special State Funds	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.50

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Judicial Agencies Totals				
Total	\$643.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$643.23
General Funds	\$584.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$584.69
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$55.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55.84
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.80
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$1.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.90
Legislative Agencies				
Architect of the Capitol				
Total	\$351.67	\$0.00	\$19.28	\$370.95
General Funds	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.67
Bond Financed Funds	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$19.28	\$369.28
Auditor General				
Total	\$34.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34.93
General Funds	\$7.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.15
Special State Funds	\$27.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.78
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability				
Total	\$5.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.65
General Funds	\$5.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.65
General Assembly				
Total	\$55.28	\$0.00	\$2.40	\$57.68
General Funds	\$54.78	\$0.00	\$2.40	\$57.18
Special State Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
General Assembly Retirement System				
Total	\$25.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.75
General Funds	\$25.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.75
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules				
Total	\$1.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.14
General Funds	\$1.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.14
Legislative Audit Commission				
Total	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.43
General Funds	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.43
Legislative Ethics Commission				
Total	\$0.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.31
General Funds	\$0.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.31

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Legislative Agencies (cont.)				
Legislative Information System				
Total	\$6.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.77
General Funds	\$5.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.17
Special State Funds	\$1.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.60
Legislative Printing Unit				
Total	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
General Funds	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
Legislative Reference Bureau				
Total	\$2.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.58
General Funds	\$2.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.58
Legislative Agencies Totals				
Total	\$486.67	\$0.00	\$21.68	\$508.35
General Funds	\$106.79	\$0.00	\$2.40	\$109.19
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$29.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.88
Bond Financed Funds	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$19.28	\$369.28
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Constitutional Officers and Elections				
Attorney General				
Total	\$96.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96.94
General Funds	\$36.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.87
Special State Funds	\$42.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42.77
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
State Trust Funds	\$16.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.30
Comptroller				
Total	\$149.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$149.36
General Funds	\$54.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.14
Highway Funds	\$0.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.56
Special State Funds	\$93.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$93.95
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.41
Revolving Funds	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.30
Governor				
Total	\$13.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.97
General Funds	\$10.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.98
Special State Funds	\$2.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.99

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Constitutional Officers and Elections (cont.)				
Lieutenant Governor				
Total	\$2.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.66
General Funds	\$2.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.61
Special State Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Secretary of State				
Total	\$488.41	\$2.50	\$10.05	\$500.96
General Funds	\$267.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$267.58
Highway Funds	\$3.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.80
Special State Funds	\$158.03	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$160.53
Bond Financed Funds	\$52.50	\$0.00	\$10.05	\$62.55
Federal Trust Funds	\$6.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.50
State Board of Elections				
Total	\$34.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34.05
General Funds	\$17.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.13
Special State Funds	\$16.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.92
Treasurer				
Total	\$3,110.15	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$3,130.15
General Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$28.23	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$48.23
Debt Service Funds	\$3,068.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,068.01
State Trust Funds	\$12.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.90
Constitutional Officers and Elections Totals				
Total	\$3,895.53	\$22.50	\$10.05	\$3,928.08
General Funds	\$390.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$390.31
Highway Funds	\$4.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.36
Special State Funds	\$342.93	\$22.50	\$0.00	\$365.43
Bond Financed Funds	\$52.50	\$0.00	\$10.05	\$62.55
Debt Service Funds	\$3,068.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,068.01
Federal Trust Funds	\$7.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.91
Revolving Funds	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.30
State Trust Funds	\$29.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.20

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
GRAND TOTALS				
Total	\$118,661.39	\$9,550.70	\$14,332.64	\$142,544.73
General Funds	\$38,449.63	\$0.00	\$10.85	\$38,460.49
Highway Funds	\$12,041.44	\$0.00	\$4,878.51	\$16,919.96
Special State Funds	\$33,149.59	\$9,376.00	\$2,731.41	\$45,257.01
Bond Financed Funds	\$21,383.22	\$172.00	\$6,381.72	\$27,936.94
Debt Service Funds	\$3,562.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,562.51
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,195.78	\$0.00	\$312.81	\$8,508.59
Revolving Funds	\$1,226.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,226.77
State Trust Funds	\$652.43	\$2.70	\$17.33	\$672.47

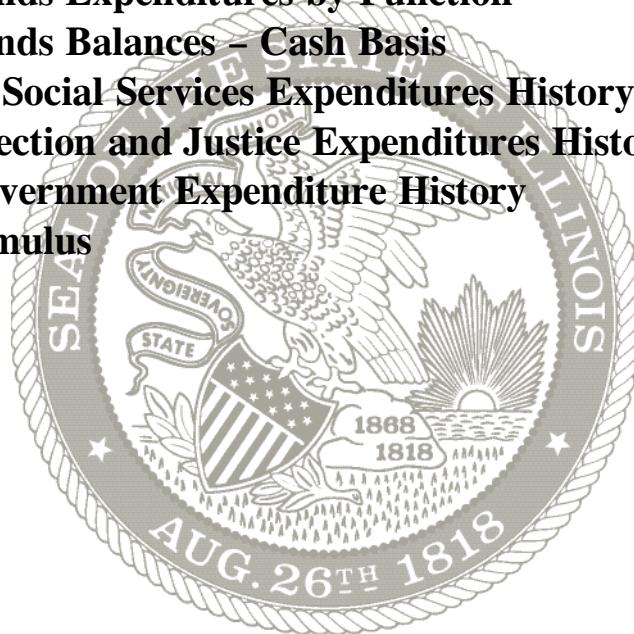
The table above uses preliminary appropriations data from the Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse as of July 22, 2019.

Totals may not match due to rounding.

Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse

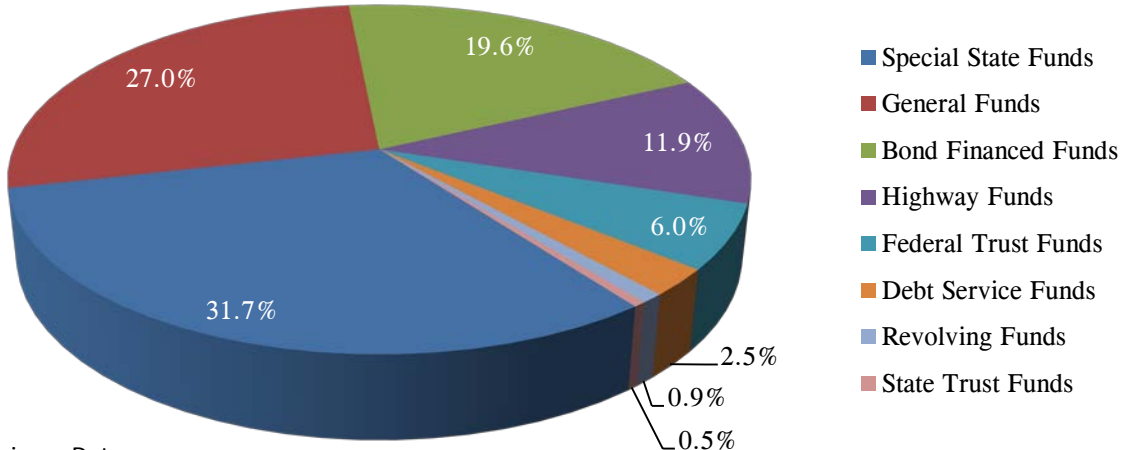
SECTION 3. FY 2020 BUDGET & HISTORICAL DATA

- **FY 2020 Budget by Funding Source**
- **Assumed FY 2020 General Funds Revenues by Source**
- **FY 2020 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **FY 2020 General Funds Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **General Funds Appropriations**
- **Detailed General Revenue Funds History**
- **General Funds Revenue History Annual \$ Change**
- **General Funds Base Expenditures History**
- **General Funds Expenditures by Category**
- **General Funds Expenditures by Function**
- **General Funds Balances – Cash Basis**
- **Health and Social Services Expenditures History**
- **Public Protection and Justice Expenditures History**
- **General Government Expenditure History**
- **Federal Stimulus**



FY 2020 BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

Total Funds: \$142.545 Billion*



*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

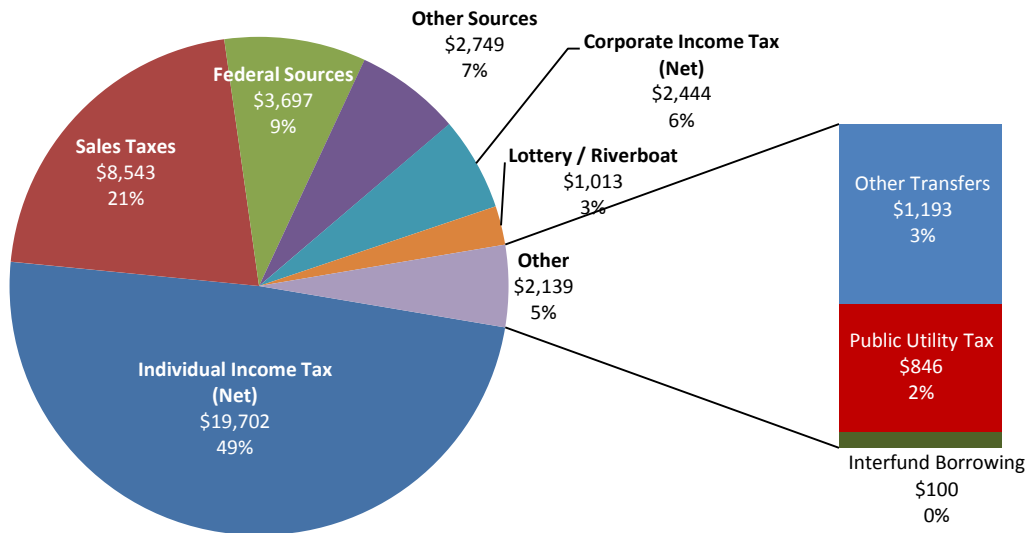
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/22/19

FY 2020 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUES BY SOURCE

Per Budget Plan

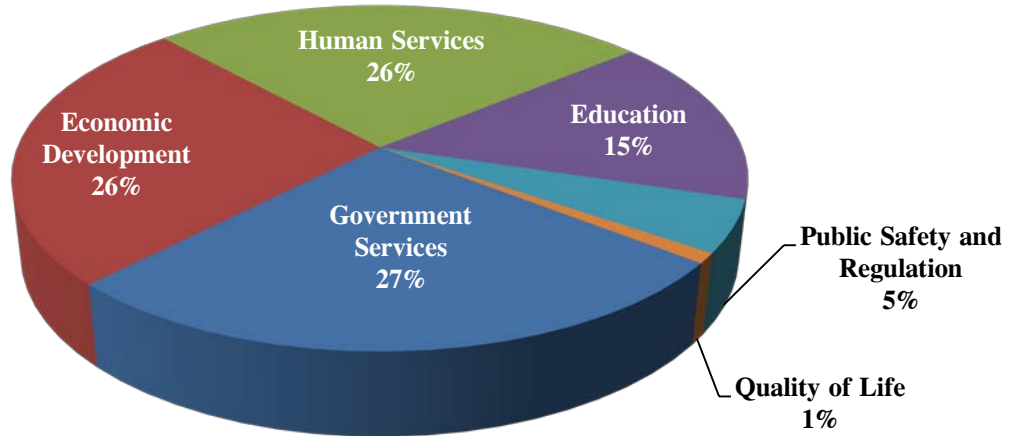
(\$ Millions)

Total General Funds Revenues: \$40.287 Billion



FY 2020 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

Total Funds: \$142.545 Billion*



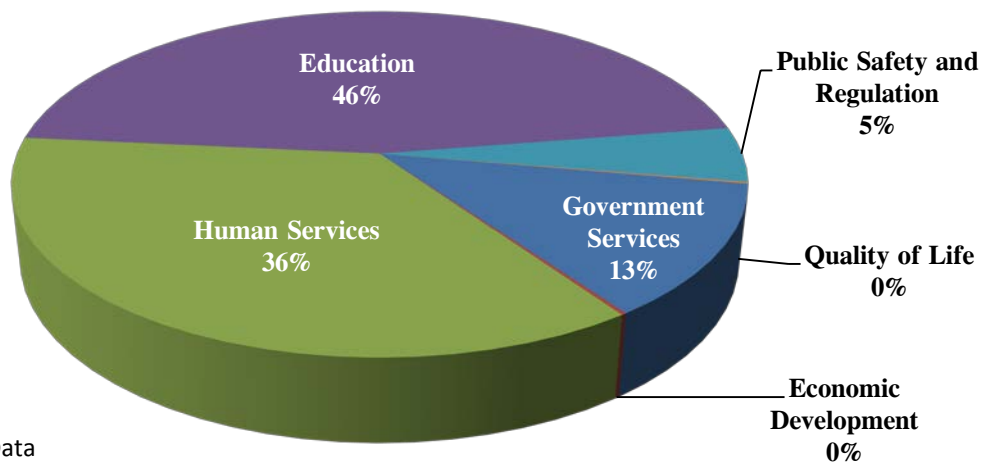
*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/22/19

FY 2020 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

General Funds: \$38.460 Billion*

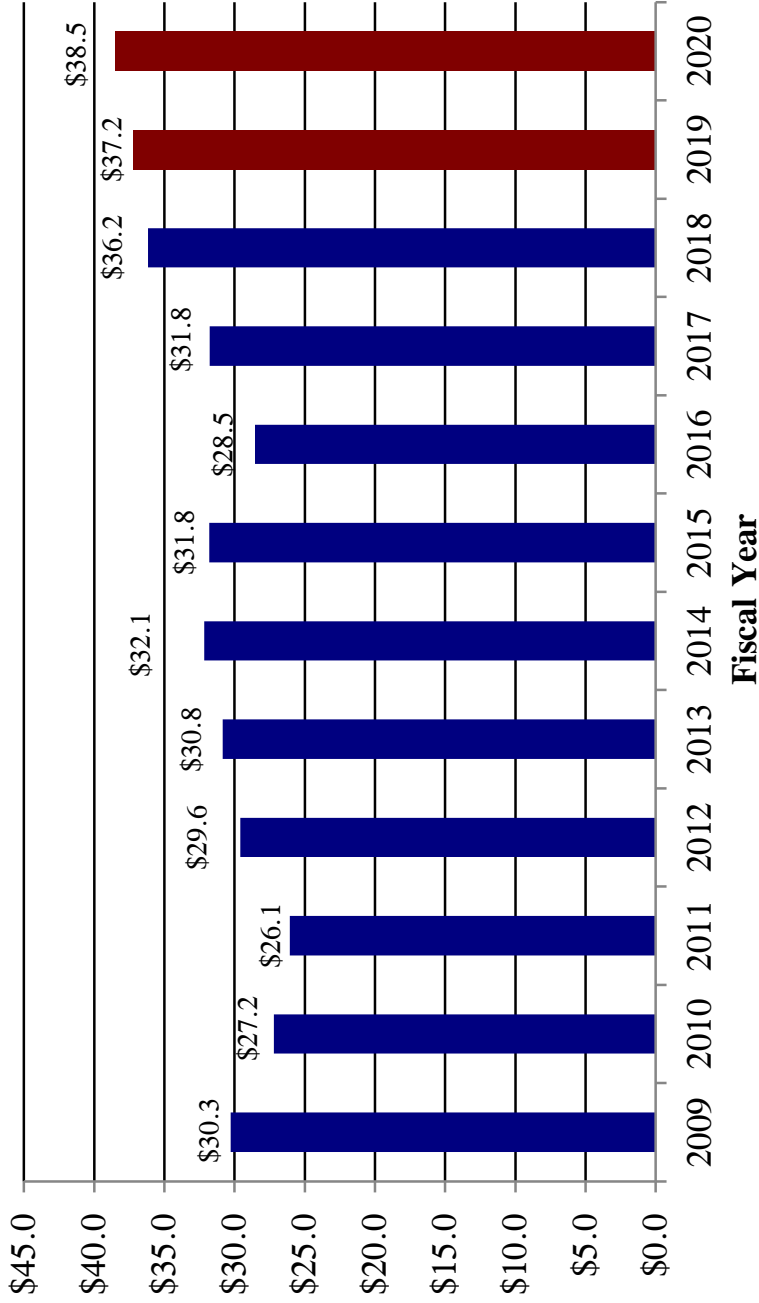


*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/22/19

General Funds - Appropriations (\$ Billions)



FY 2016 and FY 2017 include court orders and consent decrees
 FY 2019 and FY 2020 are preliminary data
 Source: Office of the Comptroller, SAMS Data Warehouse as of 7/22/19

DETAILED GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY FY 2010 - FY 2019

(\$ Million)

Revenue Sources	Actual Receipts FY 2010	Actual Receipts FY 2011	Actual Receipts FY 2012	Actual Receipts FY 2013	Actual Receipts FY 2014	Actual Receipts FY 2015	Actual Receipts FY 2016	Actual Receipts FY 2017	Actual Receipts FY 2018	Actual Receipts FY 2019
State Taxes										
Personal Income Tax	\$9,430	\$12,301	\$17,000	\$18,323	\$18,388	\$17,682	\$15,299	\$15,385	\$20,784	\$22,604
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	1,649	2,277	2,983	3,679	3,640	3,129	2,334	1,610	2,607	3,026
Sales Taxes	6,308	6,833	7,226	7,355	7,676	8,030	8,063	8,043	8,256	8,897
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	1,089	1,147	995	1,033	1,013	1,006	926	884	896	863
Cigarette Tax	355	355	354	353	353	353	353	353	344	361
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	159	157	164	165	165	167	170	171	172	172
Vehicle Use Tax	30	30	29	27	29	32	30	30	28	31
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	243	122	235	293	276	333	306	261	358	388
Insurance Taxes and Fees	322	317	345	334	333	353	398	391	432	396
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	208	207	192	205	203	211	207	207	207	247
Interest on State Funds & Investments	26	28	21	20	20	24	24	36	79	145
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Other Sources	431	404	329	462	582	603	534	682	641	662
Subtotal	\$20,494	\$24,422	\$30,187	\$32,493	\$32,925	\$32,257	\$28,888	\$28,300	\$35,048	\$38,043
Transfers										
Lottery	625	632	640	656	668	679	677	720	719	731
Gaming Fund Transfer (and related)	431	324	360	324	413	302	287	280	282	279
Other	828	1,226	885	688	1,113	2,012	627	552	1,186	1,035
Total State Sources	\$22,378	\$26,604	\$32,125	\$34,197	\$35,037	\$35,250	\$30,479	\$29,852	\$37,235	\$40,088
Federal Sources	\$5,290	\$5,386	\$3,682	\$4,154	\$3,903	\$3,330	\$2,665	\$2,483	\$5,238	\$3,600
Total Federal & State Sources	\$28,298	\$31,990	\$35,807	\$38,351	\$38,940	\$38,580	\$33,144	\$32,335	\$42,473	\$43,688
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:										
Refund Funds/Direct Deposits										
Personal Income Tax Refund Fund	(\$919)	(\$1,076)	(\$1,488)	(\$1,785)	(\$1,746)	(\$1,769)	(\$1,493)	(\$1,724)	(\$2,037)	(\$2,193)
Corporate Income Tax Refund Fund	(289)	(426)	(522)	(502)	(476)	(439)	(362)	(278)	(457)	(470)
Fund for Advancement of Education	0	0	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0
Commitment to Human Services Fund	0	0	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0
LGDF--Direct from PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,022)	(1,175)
LGDF--Direct from CIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(133)	(167)
Dowstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(446)	(488)
Subtotal General Funds	\$27,090	\$30,488	\$33,797	\$36,064	\$36,718	\$35,888	\$30,373	\$29,405	\$38,378	\$39,195
Change from Prior Year	(\$2,054)	\$1,344	\$3,309	\$2,267	\$654	(\$830)	(\$5,515)	(\$968)	\$8,973	\$817
Percent Change	-7.0%	4.6%	10.9%	6.7%	1.8%	-2.3%	-15.4%	-3.2%	30.5%	2.1%
Short-Term Borrowing	\$1,250	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750
Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$533	\$250
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40	\$0
FY'13/14 Backlog Payment Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$264	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tobacco Liquidation Proceeds	\$0	\$1,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HPF and HHSMTF Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$1,146	\$535	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pension Contribution Fund Transfer	\$843	\$224	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds	\$30,329	\$33,797	\$34,072	\$36,603	\$37,043	\$36,617	\$30,498	\$29,405	\$41,451	\$40,195
Change from Prior Year	(\$1,791)	\$1,677	\$275	\$2,551	\$440	(\$426)	(\$6,119)	(\$1,093)	\$12,046	(\$1,256)
Percent Change	-5.6%	5.2%	0.8%	7.4%	1.2%	-1.2%	-16.7%	-3.6%	41.0%	-3.0%

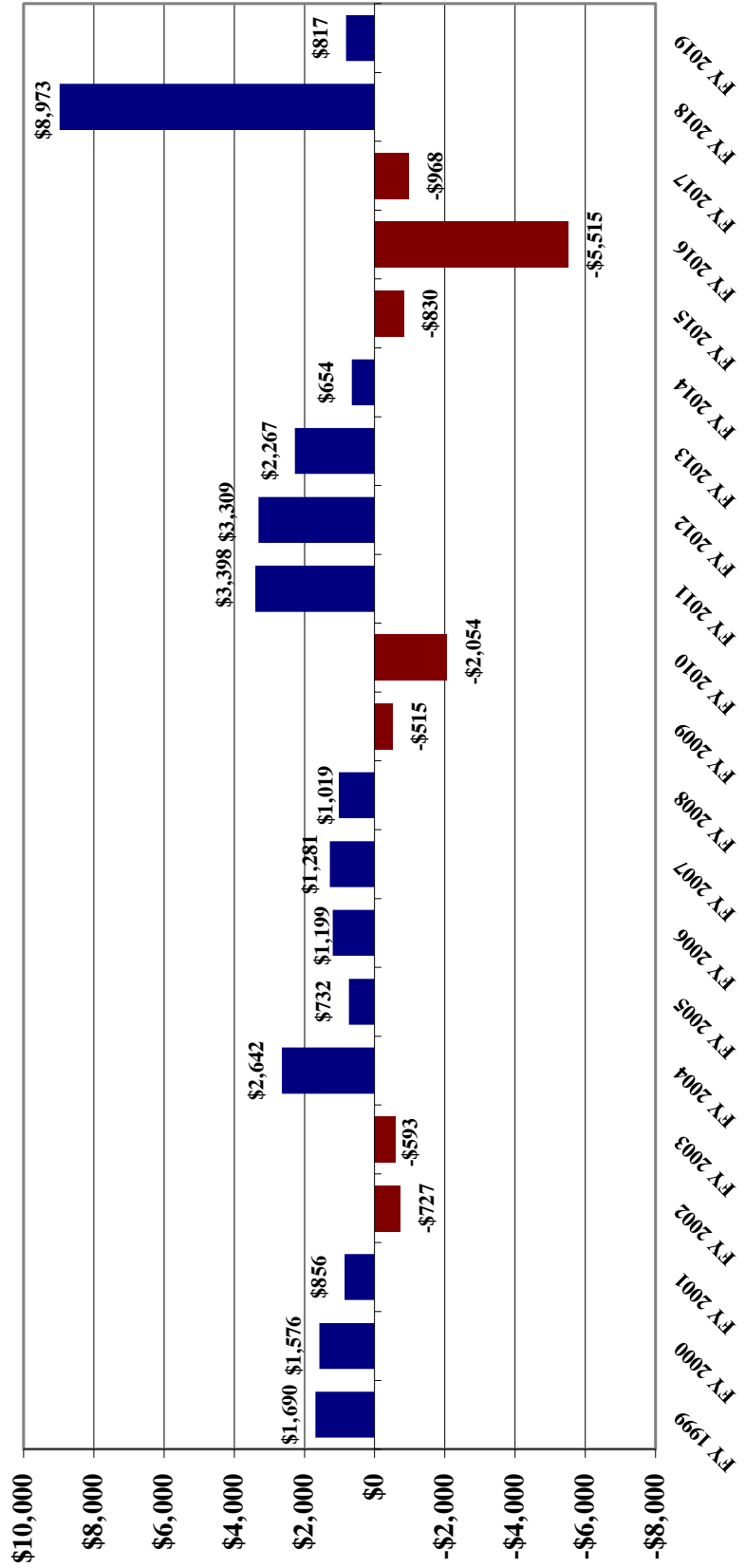
SOURCE: CGFA

GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY: ANNUAL \$ CHANGE

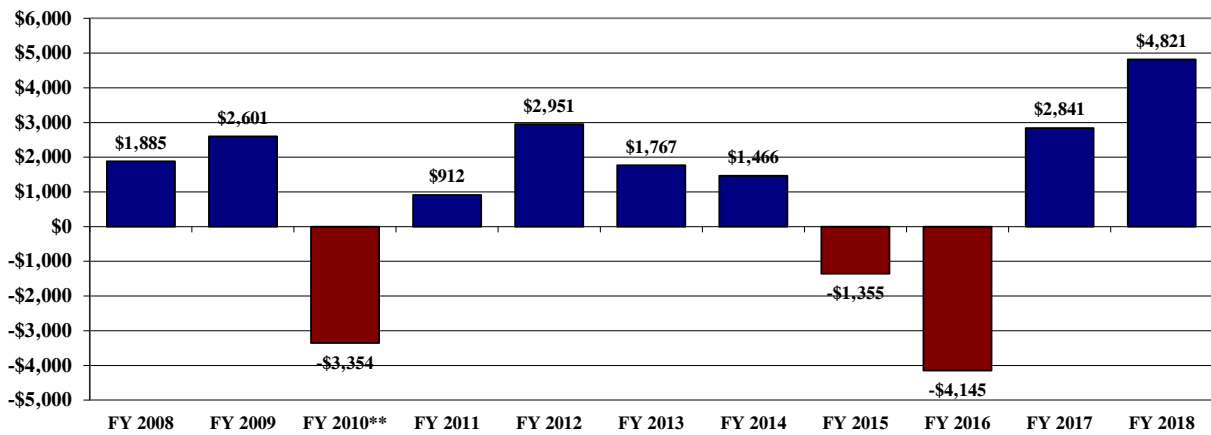
FY 1999 - FY 2019

(\$ Millions)

Excludes Budget Stabilization Fund and Pension Contribution Fund Transfers, Short-Term Borrowing, and Related Transfers



GENERAL FUNDS BASE EXPENDITURES HISTORY
ANNUAL \$ CHANGE IN MILLIONS
Total Warrants Issued*



Excludes Hospital Provider Fund Cash Flow Transfer, Repayment of Short-Term and Interfund Borrowing and Transfers to Budget Stabilization Fund

* Warrants were issued over 14 - 18 months depending upon the Fiscal Year

** FY 2010 decrease is due to funding Pensions through \$3.466 billion in Pension Obligation Bonds

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)										
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Total Operations	\$6,937	\$7,306	\$7,325	\$7,453	\$9,048	\$9,870	\$10,387	\$9,938	\$6,899	\$8,402	\$12,059
Total Awards and Grants	\$20,208	\$22,462	\$18,993	\$18,016	\$20,229	\$20,430	\$21,141	\$20,828	\$19,859	\$21,014	\$23,341
Other General Funds Warrants Issued	\$12	\$6	-\$17	-\$22	-\$68	-\$7	-\$49	-\$3	-\$8	\$5	-\$19
Regular Transfers Out	\$3,201	\$3,185	\$3,304	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$30,358	\$32,959	\$29,605	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042	\$38,863
Annual Change	6.6%	8.6%	-10.2%	3.1%	9.7%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.7%	-11.7%	9.1%	14.2%
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$2,400	\$300	\$870	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$1,503	\$1,424	\$2,276	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$276	\$0	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$34,537	\$34,959	\$32,751	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057	\$38,991
Annual Change	14.7%	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%	14.5%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

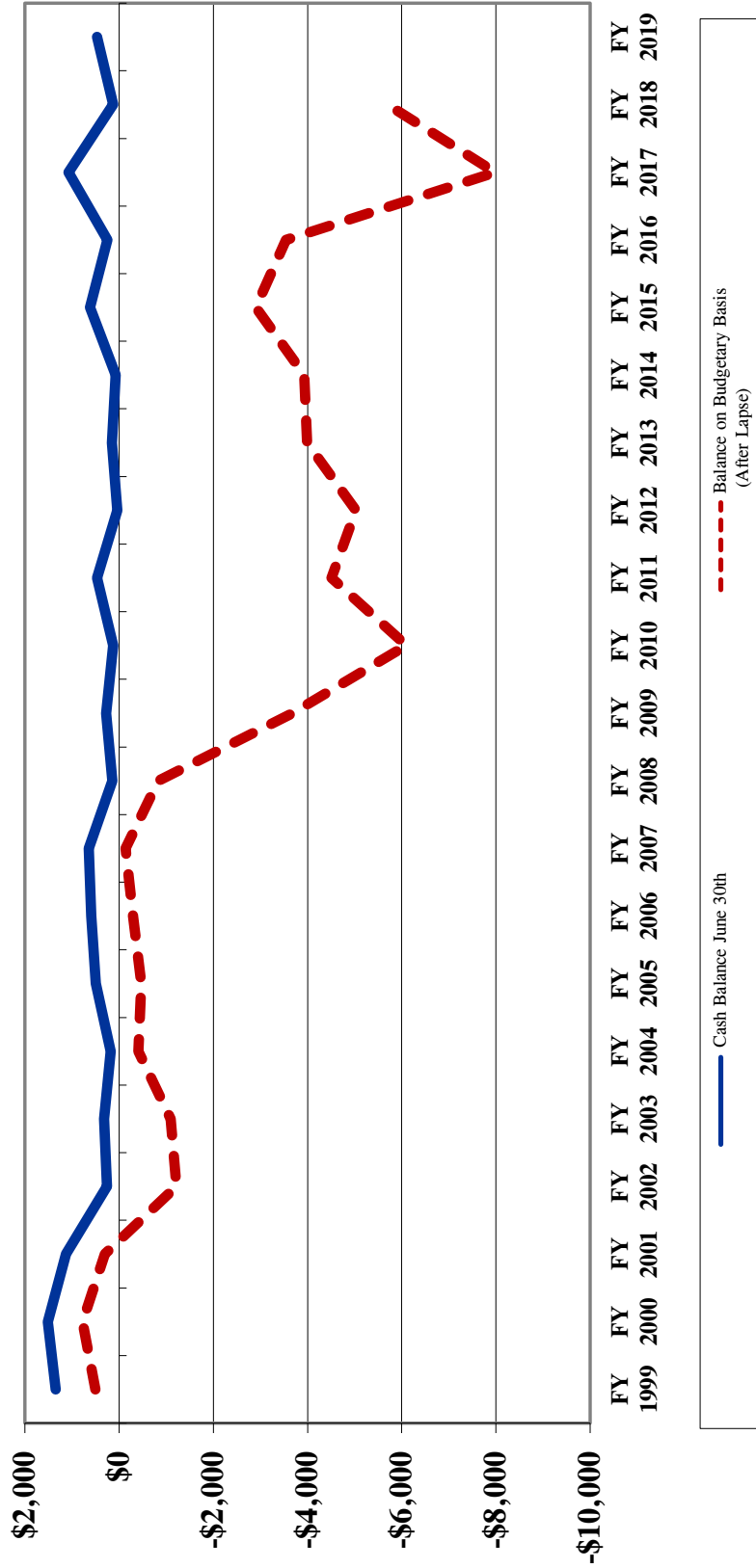
	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)										
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Health and Social Services	\$13,760	\$15,404	\$12,979	\$13,016	\$13,351	\$12,173	\$12,333	\$11,627	\$10,643	\$10,676	\$13,042
Education	\$10,376	\$11,358	\$10,455	\$9,358	\$12,088	\$12,575	\$13,525	\$13,377	\$12,409	\$14,679	\$15,564
Public Protection and Justice	\$1,915	\$2,056	\$1,867	\$1,939	\$1,996	\$1,966	\$2,186	\$2,210	\$1,749	\$1,921	\$2,807
General Government	\$686	\$716	\$762	\$813	\$1,661	\$3,423	\$3,297	\$3,397	\$1,879	\$2,058	\$3,817
Other	\$420	\$240	\$238	\$321	\$113	\$156	\$138	\$152	\$70	\$87	\$151
Regular Transfers Out	\$3,201	\$3,185	\$3,304	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$30,358	\$32,959	\$29,605	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042	\$38,863
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$2,400	\$300	\$870	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$1,503	\$1,424	\$2,276	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$276	\$0	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$34,537	\$34,959	\$32,751	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057	\$38,991
Annual Change	14.7%	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%	14.5%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

GENERAL FUNDS BALANCES - CASH BASIS

FY 1999 - FY 2019

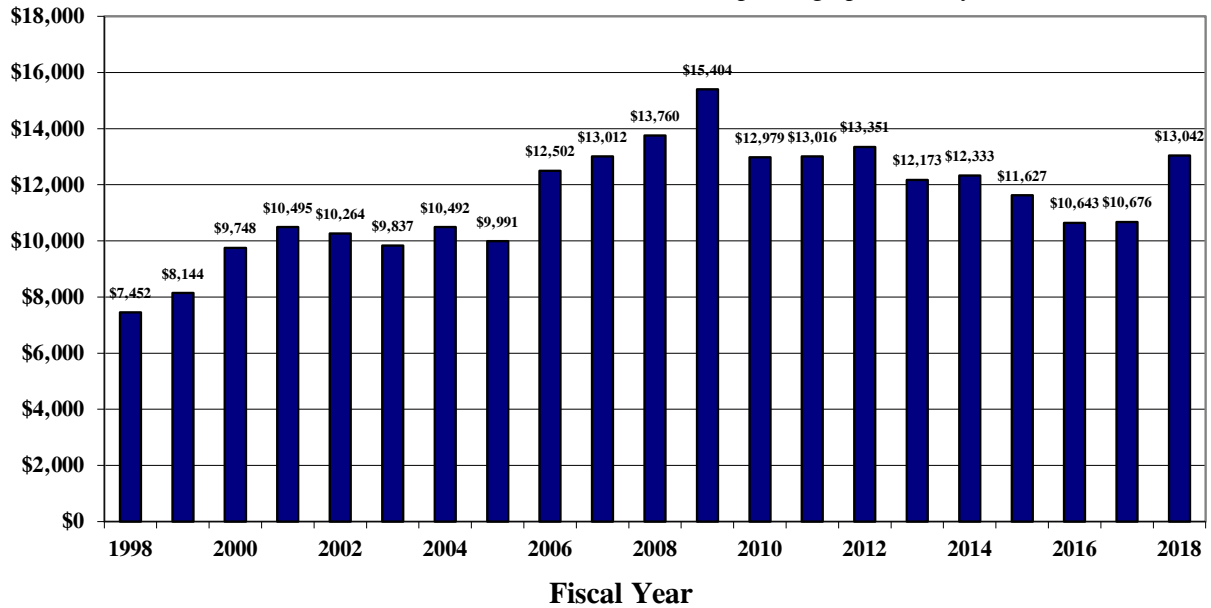
(in millions)



Health and Social Services Expenditure History

General Funds \$ in millions

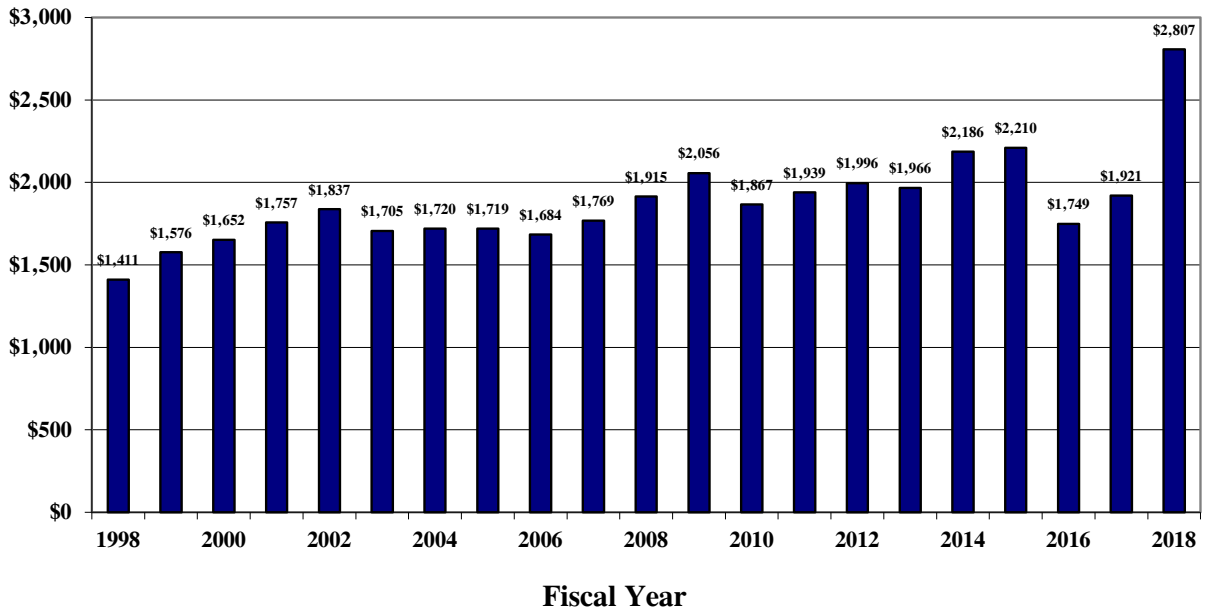
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



Public Protection and Justice Expenditure History

General Funds \$ in millions

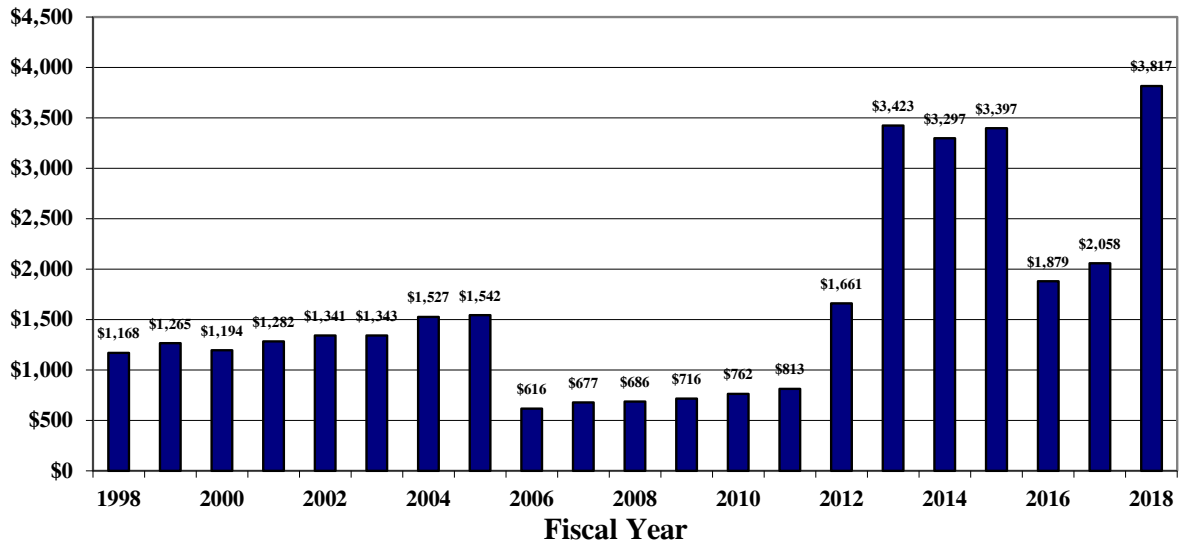
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



General Government Expenditure History

General Funds \$ in millions

Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



Note: FY 2006 thru FY 2011 General Government expenditures show a decrease as a result of shifting of the group insurance program from CMS into DHFS. The program was shifted back to CMS in FY 2012.

FEDERAL STIMULUS

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the \$787 billion economic stimulus bill known as the “stimulus bill”. The economic stimulus bill was designed to revive the economy and put America back to work by saving or creating 3.5 million jobs over two years through \$499 billion in critical investments and \$288 billion in tax relief. A significant source of revenue in FY 2009 through FY 2011 was money received via the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Illinois received between \$2 and \$3.7 billion in each of these fiscal years, but this funding dropped significantly in the following years. Illinois did not receive any stimulus funding in FY 2019. The last time the State received stimulus funding was September of 2017. At this point, the stimulus funding to Illinois appears to be concluded.

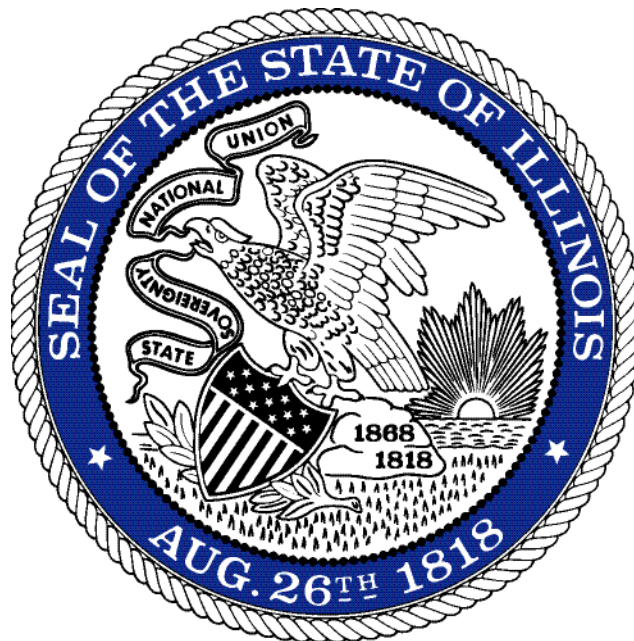
According to the Comptroller, Illinois received \$180 million in funds from the ARRA in FY 2016, \$404 million in FY 2017, and \$209 million in FY 2018. In the case of FY 2017 and FY 2018, all \$613 million was directed to the Department of Transportation. The table below breaks down the funding by State agency:

FY 2010 - FY 2019 Funding from the ARRA									
(\$ Millions)									
Agency	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
State Board of Education	\$1,406.2	\$685.5	\$324.5	\$70.8	\$37.9	\$11.1	\$0.7	\$0.0	\$0.0
Healthcare and Family Services	\$1,391.1	\$1,291.0	\$52.8	\$3.3	\$8.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Transportation	\$530.1	\$358.1	\$244.4	\$170.5	\$180.0	\$211.2	\$168.5	\$404.0	\$208.6
Commerce and Economic Opportunity	\$196.2	\$266.7	\$133.0	\$24.2	\$2.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Environmental Protection Agency	\$146.0	\$121.9	\$4.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Human Services	\$63.2	\$245.3	\$13.3	\$5.3	\$1.5	\$4.3	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employment Security	\$20.0	\$14.4	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Children and Family Services	\$12.6	\$19.7	\$3.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Corrections	\$4.6	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Aging	\$4.2	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Public Health	\$2.2	\$2.6	\$2.9	\$0.9	\$0.1	\$4.2	\$5.3	\$0.0	\$0.0
IL Criminal Justice Info Authority	\$2.1	\$2.6	\$1.9	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Capital Development Board	\$1.3	\$3.2	\$7.2	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Juvenile Justice	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$2.4	\$1.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
IL Arts Council	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Agriculture	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
IL Commerce Commission	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Central Management	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$12.5	\$25.2	\$22.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Revenue	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total	\$3,780.6	\$3,015.7	\$803.2	\$303.4	\$253.0	\$231.0	\$179.5	\$404.0	\$208.6

Source: Office of the Comptroller

SECTION 4. STATE EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT

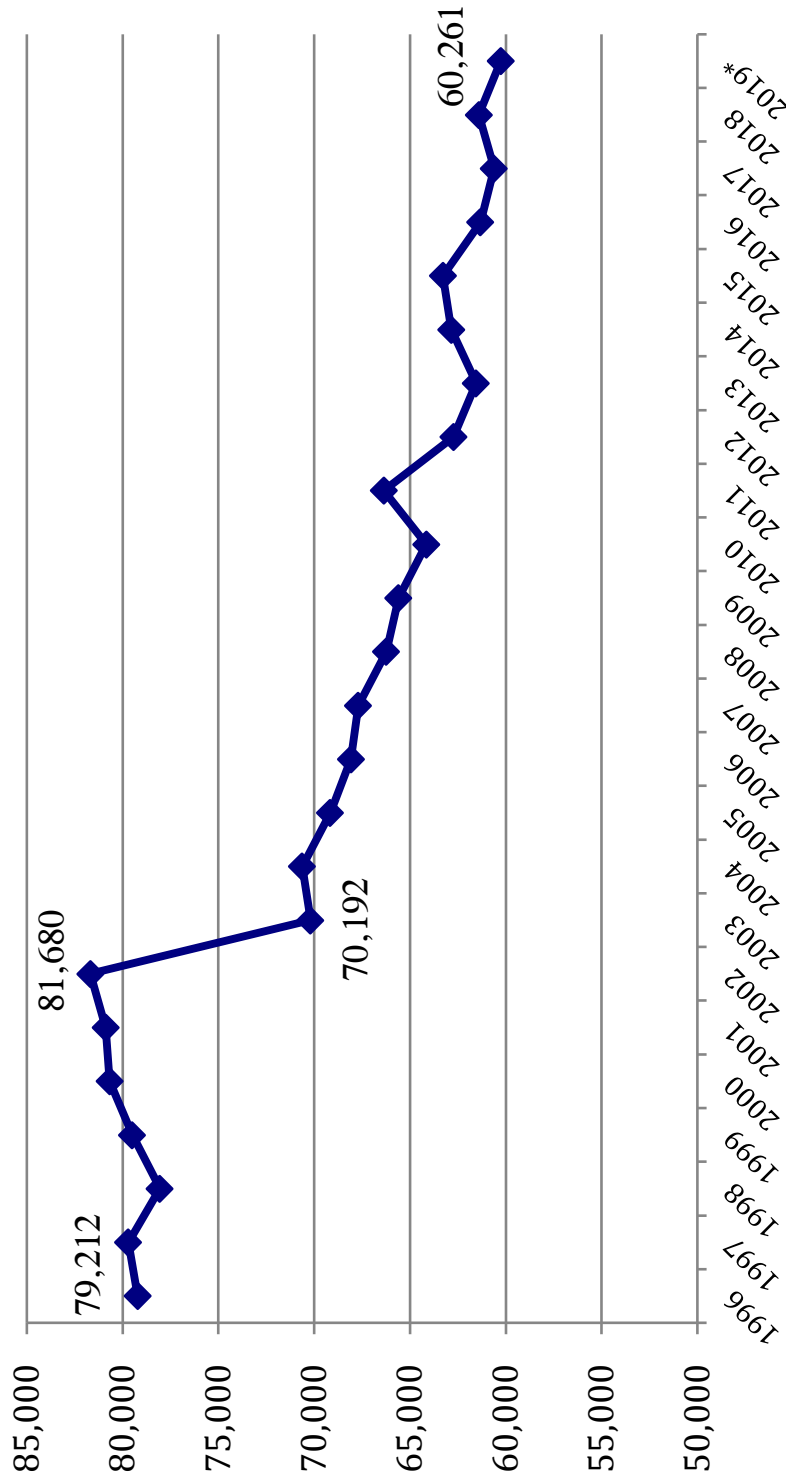
- **Historical SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2019 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2018 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2017 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2016 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2015 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2014 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2013 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2012 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2011 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2010 SERS Headcount**



HISTORICAL SERS HEADCOUNT

Total Active Members

FY 1996 - FY 2019



All figures except for FY 2019 are from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) of SERS. The data for FY 2019 is from the FY 2019 SERS' monthly payroll table on the next page. Figures on the SERS' monthly payroll table may be different from figures in the CAFR.

FY 2019 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	97	94	88	86	81	78	76	72	75	85	93	101
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	598	601	595	588	588	587	587	584	582	584	585	588
Aging, Department on	151	151	149	148	151	153	151	152	151	152	151	151
Agriculture, Department of	498	871	526	363	342	341	331	333	335	372	411	468
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	16	16	16	15	16	16	15	14	15	14	14	14
Attorney General, Office of the	739	743	746	752	753	751	751	756	760	753	755	751
Auditor General, Office of the	90	89	89	89	87	87	87	85	86	83	82	84
Capital Development Board	109	108	108	105	106	107	105	104	104	105	104	106
Central Management Services, Department of	730	731	729	724	733	730	724	723	716	723	730	724
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,772	2,769	2,779	2,790	2,811	2,817	2,807	2,826	2,834	2,859	2,863	2,855
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	263	263	258	257	254	250	242	238	237	236	237	239
Commerce Commission, Illinois	212	209	204	205	208	210	206	207	207	207	207	208
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corrections, Department of	12,228	12,431	12,352	12,442	12,539	12,499	12,491	12,570	12,526	12,613	12,532	12,614
Court of Claims	31	31	30	31	31	36	30	30	40	40	28	28
Court Reporters	580	585	584	586	587	585	575	579	578	585	589	585
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	70	69	70	69	70	70	71	70	68	69	66	65
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Education, Board of	79	76	75	78	77	77	78	77	77	79	78	76
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Elections, Board of	69	72	70	72	73	73	72	71	72	72	71	71
Emergency Management Agency	171	170	168	170	169	169	172	172	172	172	177	178
Employment Security, Department of	1,147	1,143	1,137	1,138	1,138	1,105	1,086	1,081	1,078	1,079	1,088	1,084
Environmental Protection Agency	656	660	654	643	640	636	616	616	615	611	613	626
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	64	62	61	63	65	66	66	66	66	64	64	64
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	70	73	72	73	71	71	72	72	72	71	72	73
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	399	398	392	395	399	400	388	385	386	392	378	383
Gaming Board, Illinois	156	159	160	159	159	157	156	153	154	157	161	160
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	11	11	11	11	11	30	31	31	31	31	30	29
Governor, Office of the	142	141	138	139	137	133	156	124	128	128	130	130
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	97	100	104	102	101	100	99	107	107	107	108	108
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,770	1,770	1,740	1,770	1,773	1,760	1,720	1,709	1,706	1,718	1,721	1,735
Human Rights Commission	21	22	22	24	22	22	23	23	25	25	25	25
Human Rights, Department of	121	120	121	122	122	120	115	115	119	121	126	126
Human Services, Department of	12,414	12,412	12,391	12,381	12,471	12,453	12,342	12,394	12,457	12,579	12,718	12,818
Illinois Federation of Teachers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	509	512	546	588	710	743	727	720	712	715	713	718
Insurance, Department of	227	229	226	212	221	216	214	207	205	208	205	206
Investments, State Board of	10	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	14	14
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	888	879	864	854	889	880	873	863	882	879	874	893
Labor Relations Board	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Labor, Department of	74	72	75	75	77	78	75	76	75	72	70	75
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	19	20	19	20	20
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Legislative Printing Unit	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Legislative Reference Bureau	29	28	28	28	32	32	32	32	31	30	30	29
Legislative Research Unit	20	20	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery, Illinois	149	150	150	149	147	146	147	145	147	145	148	145
Lt. Governor, Office of the	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	12	13	14
Military Affairs, Department of	223	224	226	229	228	230	228	228	230	225	227	222
Natural Resources, Department of	1,461	1,448	1,372	1,336	1,253	1,232	1,210	1,198	1,181	1,256	1,415	1,483
Office of the Comptroller	245	247	230	228	227	228	229	230	235	235	231	230
Power Agency, Illinois	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	25
Procurement Policy Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Property Tax Appeal Board	30	30	30	31	32	34	33	33	34	35	35	35
Public Health, Department of	1,151	1,169	1,173	1,174	1,172	1,161	1,158	1,150	1,152	1,166	1,166	1,163
Racing Board, Illinois	38	38	38	29	27	25	25	11	24	29	35	37
Revenue, Department of	1,535	1,523	1,509	1,529	1,471	1,444	1,465	1,469	1,466	1,464	1,448	1,431
Secretary of State	3,676	3,694	3,642	3,652	3,683	3,704	3,660	3,680	3,694	3,717	3,742	3,822
State Appellate Defender	233	232	238	238	239	243	243	241	241	240	242	250
State Employees' Retirement System	94	97	98	97	96	94	93	90	91	93	94	94
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	128	126	120	125	127	126	125	123	128	133	135	136
State Officers	623	588	594	588	664	657	705	686	691	676	671	663
State Police Merit Board	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
State Police, Illinois	2,749	2,745	2,741	2,727	2,727	2,751	2,720	2,716	2,723	2,785	2,784	2,776
State Treasurer, Office of the	181	181	180	178	180	182	181	182	182	182	180	177
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	71	72	72	69	70	72	73	73	70	69	67	68
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	186	185	185	182	178	177	173	176	176	177	176	174
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Teachers' Retirement System	61	59	59	59	59	59	57	57	57	57	57	57
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,396	1,364	1,357	1,335	1,360	1,306	1,291	1,267	1,283	1,262	1,311	1,275
Transportation, Department of	5,262	5,288	5,168	5,160	6,101	6,510	6,551	6,491	6,356	5,196	5,238	5,245
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,242	1,247	1,221	1,218	1,210	1,206	1,197	1,202	1,200	1,207	1,220	1,216
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	157	158	149	148	149	148	144	145	141	137	150	150
TOTAL	59,420	59,967	59,159	59,056	60,345	60,606	60,294	60,249	60,205	59,491	59,891	60,261

Source: SERS

FY 2018 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	84	81	80	81	79	67	69	69	71	75	88	95
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	591	596	596	596	599	600	593	593	592	591	594	595
Aging, Department on	142	144	147	148	146	146	149	151	148	148	152	156
Agriculture, Department of	500	908	518	349	330	336	320	323	328	357	400	442
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	9	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16
Attorney General, Office of the	722	730	735	734	736	744	735	745	746	750	748	742
Auditor General, Office of the	85	86	86	85	85	86	87	87	86	85	85	90
Capital Development Board	109	109	110	110	110	111	108	107	108	107	108	109
Central Management Services, Department of	750	754	753	755	758	763	739	736	733	733	735	732
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,623	2,648	2,649	2,670	2,680	2,698	2,678	2,691	2,715	2,736	2,748	2,751
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	281	282	280	274	269	269	263	264	265	269	269	263
Commerce Commission, Illinois	210	214	212	209	206	206	199	195	199	200	204	209
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corrections, Department of	12,016	12,087	12,048	11,982	11,978	11,993	12,079	12,156	12,148	12,230	12,178	12,221
Court of Claims	31	30	30	30	39	31	33	31	31	31	31	36
Court Reporters	585	587	587	585	584	586	578	578	582	584	581	581
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	69	68	67	67	69	71	73	74	73	71	72	69
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Education, Board of	80	79	78	79	79	75	76	74	77	78	78	79
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Elections, Board of	62	62	63	64	64	64	66	66	67	67	70	68
Emergency Management Agency	165	165	168	170	173	175	169	163	163	164	165	166
Employment Security, Department of	1,091	1,087	1,089	1,095	1,095	1,104	1,109	1,120	1,130	1,125	1,142	1,138
Environmental Protection Agency	675	670	653	653	652	650	627	631	634	636	645	657
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	67	66	66	67	65	64	64	63	63	60	65	65
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	68	68	71	72	72	71	71	73	73	73	74	70
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	413	414	409	408	402	394	391	391	390	389	397	402
Gaming Board, Illinois	155	155	152	145	148	147	149	152	150	152	152	155
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11
Governor, Office of the	144	149	149	150	149	149	150	144	142	137	139	143
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	101	98	98	98	97	98	99	99	98	99	98	99
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,870	1,871	1,836	1,839	1,833	1,827	1,784	1,784	1,781	1,768	1,772	1,772
Human Rights Commission	20	21	21	21	21	20	22	22	22	22	22	23
Human Rights, Department of	122	121	120	123	123	126	126	118	119	120	120	121
Human Services, Department of	12,448	12,419	12,487	12,478	12,494	12,583	12,509	12,535	12,475	12,456	12,465	12,465
Illinois Federation of Teachers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	454	457	463	470	473	477	474	476	481	489	495	504
Insurance, Department of	241	244	236	234	235	236	232	229	229	230	227	229
Investments, State Board of	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	12	11
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	13	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	10	10	10	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	890	884	864	904	890	888	883	907	893	885	878	874
Labor Relations Board	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
Labor, Department of	83	81	79	79	77	77	77	77	77	75	75	76
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	23
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	27	27	27	27	26	28	28	29	29	29	29	29
Legislative Printing Unit	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	24	25	25	25
Legislative Reference Bureau	30	31	31	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
Legislative Research Unit	22	21	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Lottery, Illinois	148	149	150	149	148	148	146	145	144	146	145	146
Lt. Governor, Office of the	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Military Affairs, Department of	221	222	222	222	220	227	218	221	223	222	224	222
Natural Resources, Department of	1,503	1,468	1,363	1,324	1,252	1,229	1,171	1,148	1,139	1,223	1,380	1,451
Office of the Comptroller	212	213	216	216	216	219	219	223	224	224	224	226
Power Agency, Illinois	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	20	19	18	18	20	21	20	20	19	19	20	20
Procurement Policy Board	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Property Tax Appeal Board	30	30	29	30	30	30	29	28	28	31	30	30
Public Health, Department of	1,090	1,092	1,106	1,113	1,123	1,128	1,115	1,130	1,130	1,142	1,145	1,153
Racing Board, Illinois	42	41	40	28	29	28	33	30	22	28	39	37
Revenue, Department of	1,474	1,465	1,471	1,511	1,494	1,476	1,499	1,496	1,486	1,491	1,490	1,495
Secretary of State	3,475	3,473	3,491	3,511	3,535	3,550	3,529	3,544	3,556	3,586	3,620	3,626
State Appellate Defender	225	225	225	232	231	230	230	227	228	233	234	234
State Employees' Retirement System	93	94	92	92	91	92	91	92	92	96	95	93
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	127	129	127	125	126	126	124	124	127	129	128	130
State Officers	676	676	665	654	656	648	663	647	674	681	675	663
State Police Merit Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State Police, Illinois	2,676	2,657	2,666	2,656	2,709	2,634	2,602	2,699	2,680	2,667	2,664	2,747
State Treasurer, Office of the	178	177	176	175	172	176	175	172	173	177	180	182
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	66	67	68	70	70	71	70	72	71	72	71	71
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	190	190	191	192	193	191	185	187	185	185	185	187
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	69	68	68	68	66	66	64	63	63	62	61	61
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,419	1,391	1,402	1,405	1,378	1,380	1,347	1,337	1,351	1,344	1,337	1,359
Transportation, Department of	5,098	5,144	4,985	5,003	5,815	6,265	6,397	6,355	6,249	5,836	5,163	5,200
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,232	1,230	1,242	1,256	1,275	1,268	1,258	1,260	1,257	1,254	1,259	1,248
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	157	156	156	158	158	155	154	154	154	152	156	155
TOTAL	58,641	59,082	58,440	58,300	59,087	59,557	59,389	59,568	59,434	59,265	58,864	59,200
Source: SERS												

FY 2017 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER													
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	June
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	584	583	582	581	586	582	582	583	585	587	587	587	587
Aging, Department on	152	151	146	142	142	145	144	143	143	144	142	140	140
Agriculture, Department of	498	882	627	365	344	330	324	331	337	344	377	453	453
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Attorney General, Office of the	724	729	727	722	724	723	725	731	732	730	732	729	729
Auditor General, Office of the	78	75	73	74	73	72	72	75	75	75	75	75	75
Capital Development Board	121	119	118	118	118	119	114	113	111	111	111	110	110
Central Management Services, Department of	774	761	769	765	764	769	739	742	738	743	743	746	746
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,608	2,620	2,635	2,648	2,648	2,628	2,581	2,589	2,596	2,585	2,583	2,613	2,613
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	298	300	292	290	286	290	287	288	284	283	283	283	283
Commerce Commission, Illinois	191	186	188	189	190	192	188	189	191	195	203	206	206
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	11	11	11	11	8	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
Corrections, Department of	11,570	11,640	11,583	11,628	11,743	11,707	11,593	11,809	11,868	11,930	12,024	12,064	12,064
Court of Claims	34	34	35	34	34	34	33	33	33	33	31	31	31
Court Reporters	586	585	588	589	590	585	584	585	590	593	591	592	592
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	61	62	65	66	66	64	64	66	67	68	68	68	68
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	6
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	6
Education, Board of	88	86	85	85	84	84	83	82	82	81	78	77	77
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Elections, Board of	67	67	66	66	65	63	63	63	63	63	65	65	65
Emergency Management Agency	147	143	143	143	149	149	167	163	164	163	160	162	162
Employment Security, Department of	1,075	1,081	1,095	1,090	1,089	1,092	1,063	1,083	1,086	1,090	1,084	1,088	1,088
Environmental Protection Agency	713	711	700	693	689	687	665	661	666	662	663	680	680
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	62	63	62	64	68	68	69	69	67	66	66	68	68
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	70	70	68	67	67	69	68	68	67	68	68	69	69
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	437	438	430	430	431	428	412	413	414	413	410	412	412
Gaming Board, Illinois	168	168	166	166	166	167	163	162	160	158	158	158	158
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Governor, Office of the	84	109	125	126	127	137	135	132	134	139	136	138	138
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	96	95	98	99	100	99	95	95	97	99	101	102	102
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,978	1,967	1,956	1,960	1,954	1,949	1,896	1,904	1,882	1,866	1,848	1,868	1,868
Historic Preservation Agency	163	166	160	160	152	139	136	129	129	136	162	193	193
Human Rights Commission	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	22	22
Human Rights, Department of	135	135	133	131	133	134	129	125	122	124	122	118	118
Human Services, Department of	12,685	12,683	12,659	12,692	12,653	12,639	12,479	12,461	12,511	12,431	12,389	12,486	12,486
Illinois Health Information Exchange Authority	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	466	472	472	470	472	473	460	459	456	452	454	457	457
Insurance, Department of	242	240	240	241	244	245	239	240	240	238	242	246	246
Investments, State Board of	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Judges' Retirement System	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	1,047	1,031	1,008	1,003	1,004	1,040	1,022	862	860	878	910	900	900
Labor Relations Board	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
Labor, Department of	83	83	81	80	80	83	82	82	82	82	82	83	83
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Legislative Printing Unit	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	27
Legislative Reference Bureau	31	30	30	30	30	29	28	28	29	30	30	30	30
Legislative Research Unit	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Lottery, Illinois	150	151	150	151	146	145	143	144	147	147	148	151	151
Lt. Governor, Office of the	14	13	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10
Military Affairs, Department of	219	220	220	217	219	218	212	212	210	209	211	216	216
Natural Resources, Department of	1,436	1,400	1,312	1,252	1,204	1,194	1,122	1,085	1,075	1,138	1,261	1,358	1,358
Office of the Comptroller	217	210	207	204	213	215	204	201	209	208	209	209	209
Power Agency, Illinois	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	19	19	19	20	20	20
Procurement Policy Board	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Property Tax Appeal Board	32	32	32	32	32	33	29	30	30	30	30	30	30
Public Health, Department of	1,107	1,101	1,097	1,095	1,098	1,101	1,084	1,089	1,095	1,090	1,093	1,091	1,091
Racing Board, Illinois	42	42	42	29	31	27	26	13	27	30	40	42	42
Revenue, Department of	1,492	1,470	1,460	1,454	1,467	1,476	1,435	1,438	1,432	1,459	1,481	1,492	1,492
Secretary of State	3,519	3,517	3,525	3,519	3,515	3,530	3,484	3,505	3,491	3,483	3,478	3,487	3,487
State Appellate Defender	225	222	220	219	218	215	216	220	230	230	231	231	231
State Employees' Retirement System	99	101	100	99	96	97	98	93	91	92	93	95	95
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	116	116	118	120	121	120	117	117	117	116	117	125	125
State Officers	657	624	605	603	675	676	677	688	689	684	673	669	669
State Police Merit Board	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
State Police, Illinois	2,698	2,694	2,692	2,677	2,665	2,659	2,609	2,601	2,591	2,603	2,602	2,600	2,600
State Treasurer, Office of the	171	173	172	174	177	178	178	181	181	180	178	174	174
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	65	66	66	66	67	67	66	67	66	66	65	66	66
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	186	184	184	183	184	184	183	183	185	181	183	188	188
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	81	79	79	79	78	77	76	75	74	72	72	69	69
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,417	1,409	1,426	1,445	1,422	1,403	1,421	1,394	1,396	1,382	1,378	1,377	1,377
Transportation, Department of	5,053	5,034	4,976	4,931	5,572	6,032	6,099	6,134	6,071	5,427	4,938	5,054	5,054
Unspecified Board or Commission	28	26	26	27	27	23	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,300	1,301	1,304	1,284	1,279	1,266	1,260	1,257	1,245	1,240	1,226	1,250	1,250
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	159	161	160	156	155	156	154	155	155	152	153	155	155
TOTALS	58,872	59,184	58,659	58,302	59,003	59,379	58,652	58,718	58,743	58,151	57,910	58,504	58,504
Source: SERS													

FY 2016 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1,555	1,552	1,554	1,549	1,552	1,547	1,539	1,530	1,532	1,535	1,540	1,540
Aging, Department on	144	149	150	146	147	146	146	148	148	144	150	153
Agriculture, Department of	497	972	609	359	340	340	336	333	335	332	377	480
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	9
Attorney General, Office of the	749	743	736	731	733	733	723	728	719	727	729	727
Auditor General, Office of the	88	85	84	82	81	80	81	79	79	77	76	80
Capital Development Board	128	128	129	129	131	131	124	126	126	125	123	123
Central Management Services, Department of	1,216	1,236	1,224	1,222	1,228	1,222	1,206	1,213	1,208	1,218	1,224	1,217
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,555	2,583	2,557	2,540	2,536	2,538	2,506	2,546	2,554	2,558	2,577	2,603
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	313	310	308	307	307	307	303	303	304	304	299	295
Commerce Commission, Illinois	216	220	218	209	208	207	200	196	196	196	195	193
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Corrections, Department of	11,521	11,466	11,553	11,494	11,595	11,557	11,591	11,727	11,691	11,621	11,564	11,725
Court of Claims	34	33	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	35	35	34
Court Reporters	593	592	594	591	590	588	578	578	581	583	583	585
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	63	65	66	66	64	63	62	61	61	62	61	62
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Education, Board of	96	96	93	92	95	95	95	96	97	92	91	91
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	10
Elections, Board of	69	69	67	66	68	69	67	67	69	68	67	66
Emergency Management Agency	167	164	162	169	170	187	183	183	183	178	176	175
Employment Security, Department of	1,176	1,171	1,158	1,145	1,133	1,132	1,105	1,102	1,095	1,097	1,087	1,081
Environmental Protection Agency	768	765	756	750	750	746	725	725	723	719	718	718
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	67	66	65	65	64	66	63	64	62	62	63	63
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	66	68	68	67	68	70	69	68	66	64	68	72
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	446	443	438	433	429	428	424	424	424	433	430	428
Gaming Board, Illinois	169	168	168	168	169	169	170	169	170	170	168	167
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
Governor, Office of the	114	94	95	94	93	92	91	89	89	89	87	87
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	100	100	100	100	99	99	95	97	97	98	97	97
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	2,034	2,025	2,026	2,019	2,007	1,994	1,958	1,953	1,956	1,979	1,979	1,994
Historic Preservation Agency	160	164	158	155	145	131	129	129	131	132	159	164
Human Rights Commission	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	21	21	21
Human Rights, Department of	133	131	129	128	128	127	127	126	126	126	127	127
Human Services, Department of	13,025	12,987	12,974	12,916	12,967	12,926	12,766	12,778	12,764	12,765	12,802	12,810
Illinois Health Information Exchange Authority	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Insurance, Department of	250	253	253	257	255	259	251	245	245	247	241	239
Investments, State Board of	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	998	994	993	985	1,022	1,026	1,014	1,060	1,056	1,043	1,073	1,071
Labor Relations Board	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	14
Labor, Department of	92	88	87	87	87	86	84	84	82	83	84	83
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	18	18	18	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	20	20
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	28	28	28	28	28	28	26	26	26	26	27	29
Legislative Printing Unit	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Legislative Reference Bureau	30	29	30	30	30	31	33	33	32	32	32	32
Legislative Research Unit	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Lottery, Illinois	136	136	132	132	133	137	134	137	139	140	145	145
Lt. Governor, Office of the	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	14
Military Affairs, Department of	210	211	210	209	212	213	211	213	214	217	217	217
Natural Resources, Department of	1,523	1,484	1,358	1,292	1,276	1,271	1,206	1,171	1,167	1,229	1,370	1,430
Office of the Comptroller	218	216	218	217	217	216	215	213	219	216	220	233
Power Agency, Illinois	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	21	21	21	21	22
Procurement Policy Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Property Tax Appeal Board	32	32	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	32	32
Public Health, Department of	1,172	1,165	1,156	1,145	1,138	1,130	1,116	1,116	1,119	1,118	1,117	1,110
Racing Board, Illinois	43	43	43	35	35	35	35	25	28	33	42	42
Revenue, Department of	1,633	1,633	1,624	1,607	1,596	1,583	1,582	1,579	1,585	1,593	1,591	1,570
Secretary of State	3,805	3,785	3,696	3,671	3,651	3,636	3,596	3,590	3,585	3,577	3,566	3,548
State Appellate Defender	215	211	207	210	229	225	226	228	228	227	225	225
State Employees' Retirement System	97	97	96	97	99	99	98	98	100	101	99	99
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	124	121	121	123	121	120	122	120	121	120	121	119
State Officers	891	890	882	877	875	868	879	863	877	887	695	676
State Police Merit Board	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
State Police, Illinois	2,831	2,823	2,824	2,810	2,801	2,802	2,749	2,751	2,750	2,733	2,722	2,712
State Treasurer, Office of the	158	162	162	162	164	165	164	169	168	169	168	171
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	66	66	67	68	68	68	65	65	65	65	65	65
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	225	221	221	223	221	220	193	192	190	189	190	188
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	83	83	83	82	82	82	81	81	81	82	81	81
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,653	1,472	1,464	1,478	1,458	1,462	1,432	1,412	1,414	1,416	1,410	1,425
Transportation, Department of	5,372	5,350	5,099	5,113	5,941	6,480	6,428	6,423	6,170	5,275	5,156	5,044
Unspecified Board or Commission	35	35	34	26	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,348	1,342	1,331	1,325	1,327	1,335	1,341	1,330	1,330	1,328	1,334	1,331
Violence Prevention Authority, Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	176	161	161	160	162	160	158	160	159	160	159	160
Total	61,994	62,058	61,165	60,583	61,492	61,872	61,239	61,360	61,073	60,195	60,105	60,304
Source: SERS												

FY 2015 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	219	232	234	228	226	227	205	185	187	187	180	177
Lt. Governor	7	9	8	7	7	8	7	10	13	12	14	14
Secretary of State	3,952	3,937	3,942	3,873	3,860	3,873	3,850	3,747	3,839	3,853	3,866	3,852
Comptroller	226	228	228	230	228	231	227	231	231	232	231	228
Treasurer	170	167	163	163	164	161	162	156	157	152	152	154
Attorney General	743	736	734	740	739	740	742	744	754	754	755	755
Board of Education	112	112	112	109	107	106	103	103	103	102	100	98
Court of Claims	631	641	647	644	643	509	632	637	640	639	642	642
General Assembly	714	712	682	664	678	618	615	706	735	734	721	714
Human Services	13,107	13,090	13,277	13,526	13,572	13,471	13,114	13,120	13,598	13,647	13,656	13,556
Agriculture	486	527	822	615	400	355	342	331	338	337	337	360
Natural Resources	1,599	1,596	1,610	1,505	1,429	1,337	1,275	1,212	1,292	1,298	1,385	1,508
Financial and Professional Regulation	692	686	701	700	698	700	693	668	692	684	685	688
Labor	91	92	93	93	96	94	93	93	95	92	94	93
DCFS	2,713	2,676	2,697	2,712	2,694	2,636	2,601	2,636	2,666	2,669	2,667	2,671
Comptroller - Court Reporters	605	605	609	613	621	622	614	615	618	616	614	610
Auditor General	94	93	92	92	90	88	89	90	90	90	90	89
Public Health	1,165	1,194	1,196	1,200	1,208	1,191	1,212	1,199	1,206	1,201	1,201	1,200
State Police	2,730	2,714	2,707	2,764	2,754	2,742	2,697	2,697	2,704	2,706	2,701	2,685
Transportation	5,796	5,713	5,731	5,566	5,434	6,629	6,592	6,617	6,829	6,795	5,734	5,341
Revenue	1,790	1,786	1,789	1,762	1,783	1,756	1,716	1,713	1,736	1,725	1,718	1,709
Juvenile Justice	1,050	1,031	1,031	1,068	1,045	1,026	1,000	985	1,013	1,037	1,038	1,045
Corrections	11,426	11,270	11,388	11,578	11,451	11,077	11,135	11,147	11,458	11,587	11,705	11,835
Civil Service Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Commerce Commission	234	234	231	230	232	232	233	230	231	227	229	224
Public Aid	2,187	2,171	2,194	2,203	2,177	2,171	2,154	2,129	2,141	2,149	2,152	2,137
Veterans Affairs	1,450	1,428	1,437	1,451	1,445	1,382	1,346	1,315	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Military Affairs	216	216	216	219	219	219	217	218	213	216	217	215
CMS	1,283	1,276	1,282	1,305	1,306	1,292	1,288	1,242	1,345	1,267	1,270	1,258
DCEO	375	368	375	379	381	377	373	336	337	340	339	334
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,210	1,200	1,201	1,206	1,217	1,181	1,161	1,169	1,185	1,192	1,208	1,211
Lottery	137	137	138	139	139	137	129	127	130	130	130	133
EPA	850	851	848	833	828	822	808	803	808	806	806	797
Aging	139	140	143	147	148	158	155	147	149	150	151	148
Historic Preservation	212	205	202	191	177	161	153	151	151	150	148	160
Human Rights	144	141	138	139	136	133	139	137	140	139	139	139
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	4,053	4,017	4,029	4,046	4,043	3,958	3,928	3,857	3,913	3,920	3,929	3,896
Total	62,612	62,235	62,931	62,944	62,379	62,424	61,804	61,507	63,144	63,250	62,419	62,091

Source: SERS

FY 2014 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	204	209	209	213	216	221	213	210	212	212	216	216
Lt. Governor	15	15	14	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9
Secretary of State	3,824	3,853	3,832	3,769	3,805	3,804	3,796	3,703	3,696	3,722	3,808	3,809
Comptroller	231	230	231	234	233	231	230	232	231	230	225	225
Treasurer	176	178	180	177	177	177	174	172	172	173	170	170
Attorney General	734	735	736	746	745	741	732	736	740	741	740	740
Board of Education	118	123	121	119	120	116	113	113	111	109	108	108
Court of Claims	640	645	652	645	638	512	631	633	635	643	628	628
General Assembly	616	732	721	727	725	607	636	713	622	744	621	621
Human Services	11,966	12,073	12,219	12,053	12,338	11,954	12,095	12,152	12,057	12,099	12,296	12,297
Agriculture	430	473	909	621	373	345	339	344	347	337	351	351
Natural Resources	1,470	1,488	1,468	1,383	1,362	1,263	1,212	1,227	1,202	1,224	1,278	1,278
Financial and Professional Regulation	656	663	659	671	684	690	688	683	684	683	686	686
Labor	94	95	94	93	91	89	86	86	86	84	90	90
DCFS	2,771	2,786	2,722	2,746	2,725	2,658	2,629	2,571	2,641	2,609	2,116	2,116
Comptroller - Court Reporters	604	606	604	603	604	609	603	605	605	605	605	605
Auditor General	99	99	100	99	99	96	96	95	93	89	89	89
Public Health	1,107	1,112	1,060	1,114	1,135	1,133	1,126	1,107	1,114	1,128	1,144	1,144
State Police	2,762	2,758	2,748	2,726	2,721	2,739	2,715	2,783	2,782	2,765	2,725	2,729
Transportation	4,994	5,933	5,851	5,643	5,628	6,744	6,658	6,880	6,610	5,637	5,432	5,434
Revenue	1,795	1,813	1,751	1,781	1,802	1,782	1,756	1,778	1,801	1,794	1,769	1,768
Juvenile Justice	983	987	1,060	969	993	941	956	973	970	985	969	969
Corrections	11,236	11,281	11,296	11,207	11,263	10,964	10,881	10,907	10,889	10,985	10,900	10,900
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Commerce Commission	239	240	241	241	246	243	242	241	238	240	236	236
Public Aid	2,182	2,195	2,107	2,211	2,221	2,192	2,175	2,156	2,154	2,154	2,173	2,173
Veterans Affairs	1,384	1,388	1,348	1,375	1,352	1,313	1,322	1,335	1,317	1,333	1,369	1,369
Military Affairs	221	225	219	223	223	220	215	218	215	213	215	215
CMS	1,336	1,346	1,292	1,326	1,370	1,318	1,306	1,285	1,288	1,267	1,270	1,271
DCEO	381	383	375	378	380	383	378	375	377	377	374	374
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,313	1,312	1,292	1,290	1,282	1,242	1,228	1,216	1,217	1,224	1,210	1,210
Lottery	143	143	140	143	140	141	140	143	138	142	135	135
EPA	839	859	858	837	838	838	820	825	820	805	829	829
Aging	144	144	135	141	137	136	137	136	135	133	138	138
Historic Preservation	225	226	226	216	214	180	172	170	169	172	183	183
Human Rights	138	143	138	144	144	142	136	137	142	143	141	141
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	4,019	4,077	4,021	4,007	4,035	3,956	3,960	3,944	3,966	3,940	3,970	3,994
Total	60,094	61,573	61,634	60,888	61,076	60,736	60,612	60,898	60,490	59,754	59,222	59,254

Source: SERS

FY 2013 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	184	192	192	188	193	194	195	198	196	197	203	207
Lt. Governor	20	21	20	18	19	19	19	18	16	17	16	15
Secretary of State	3,797	3,758	3,686	3,792	3,794	3,788	3,753	3,658	3,747	3,730	3,741	3,777
Comptroller	228	227	228	227	230	231	231	233	233	233	234	235
Treasurer	171	168	163	159	161	159	164	168	170	169	168	178
Attorney General	728	724	734	736	734	724	720	720	734	735	736	740
Board of Education	120	131	128	128	121	120	122	122	122	122	122	120
Court of Claims	525	654	644	675	662	523	626	644	648	650	645	646
General Assembly	474	550	648	519	604	611	604	746	753	741	628	732
Human Services	11,837	11,904	11,730	12,258	12,139	11,423	11,787	11,308	11,785	11,755	11,813	11,939
Agriculture	347	345	344	368	346	339	329	329	332	329	349	403
Natural Resources	1,350	1,282	1,232	1,223	1,161	1,198	1,069	1,138	1,152	1,182	1,204	1,447
Financial and Professional Regulation	687	687	691	699	694	695	679	666	665	651	652	660
Labor	91	91	94	95	92	92	92	92	92	90	89	92
DCFS	2,823	2,669	2,854	2,845	2,827	2,789	2,784	2,578	2,743	2,730	2,755	2,791
Comptroller - Court Reporters	603	603	605	605	605	606	599	601	605	605	598	606
Auditor General	101	99	100	100	100	99	96	97	95	93	92	100
Public Health	1,053	1,050	1,065	1,096	1,092	1,095	1,090	1,091	1,091	1,094	1,103	1,132
State Police	2,762	2,753	2,740	2,796	2,772	2,752	2,683	2,741	2,742	2,742	2,722	2,780
Transportation	4,459	5,573	5,489	5,553	5,757	6,558	6,699	6,606	7,112	6,269	5,588	5,876
Revenue	1,613	1,717	1,657	1,689	1,650	1,692	1,740	1,724	1,772	1,773	1,781	1,801
Juvenile Justice	1,137	1,123	1,137	1,170	1,147	1,129	1,041	1,070	985	979	963	1,001
Corrections	10,940	10,993	10,989	11,415	11,085	10,979	10,787	11,025	11,363	11,294	10,927	11,339
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	247	252	253	251	252	250	246	245	244	242	242	241
Public Aid	2,081	2,117	2,129	2,160	2,157	2,185	2,163	2,133	2,172	2,163	2,202	2,180
Veterans Affairs	1,326	1,328	1,296	1,390	1,329	1,286	1,309	1,310	1,385	1,380	1,303	1,385
Military Affairs	231	229	231	226	221	220	220	225	228	221	223	225
CMS	1,298	1,341	1,376	1,393	1,385	1,390	1,369	1,357	1,384	1,348	1,350	1,347
DCEO	398	386	391	394	394	389	384	378	382	379	382	375
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,767	1,721	1,755	1,644	1,571	1,541	1,498	1,484	1,471	1,445	1,297	1,292
Lottery	141	139	141	143	142	138	138	140	138	142	137	139
EPA	863	826	864	862	855	853	838	840	842	838	837	858
Aging	128	110	135	135	136	136	133	133	132	143	144	144
Historic Preservation	157	189	238	228	194	176	172	168	168	171	187	221
Human Rights	135	136	139	135	132	131	132	132	139	132	141	143
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	3,790	3,885	3,948	3,994	3,978	3,963	3,962	3,946	3,976	3,966	3,949	4,037
Total	58,617	59,978	60,071	61,309	60,736	60,478	60,476	60,069	61,819	60,755	59,528	61,209

Source: SERS

FY 2012 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	187	185	184	185	185	184	191	190	191	188	184	188
Lt. Governor	20	21	20	21	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	20
Secretary of State	4,232	4,214	3,965	3,747	3,770	4,011	3,880	3,879	3,968	3,868	3,962	3,840
Comptroller	242	241	238	239	239	237	238	240	239	241	242	227
Treasurer	177	176	176	176	176	174	173	171	171	171	172	170
Attorney General	725	723	732	733	737	733	739	734	733	732	739	730
Board of Education	138	138	133	132	134	134	126	127	126	125	123	124
Board of Claims	647	642	636	642	648	527	646	651	646	645	648	664
House Senate Code Officers	735	721	719	692	707	592	567	708	584	707	606	710
Human Services	13,979	13,834	13,659	13,312	13,313	13,495	12,689	12,697	13,078	12,413	12,911	12,153
Agriculture	443	464	483	402	385	392	386	392	389	392	401	405
Natural Resources	1,548	1,530	1,474	1,421	1,344	1,338	1,232	1,229	1,218	1,224	1,294	1,322
Financial and Professional Regulation	727	728	728	734	733	733	705	712	736	718	734	722
Labor	82	93	92	94	93	93	92	91	89	87	91	90
DCFS	2,970	2,942	2,944	2,948	2,949	2,962	2,861	2,838	2,927	2,888	2,957	2,292
Comptroller - Court Reporters	619	618	614	616	615	610	608	609	607	608	610	605
Auditor General	100	97	95	92	91	90	96	97	97	97	96	103
Public Health	1,127	1,116	1,117	1,123	1,117	1,115	1,066	1,074	1,096	1,074	1,101	1,082
State Police	3,004	2,990	2,981	2,980	2,973	2,973	2,791	2,791	2,849	2,821	2,870	2,776
Transportation	5,868	5,823	5,610	5,627	5,729	6,679	6,702	6,715	6,558	5,627	5,682	5,819
Revenue	2,090	2,053	2,017	1,885	1,844	1,832	1,735	1,735	1,727	1,741	1,749	1,649
Juvenile Justice	1,279	1,268	1,220	1,125	1,221	1,250	1,188	1,223	1,206	1,181	1,207	1,183
Corrections	12,251	12,101	11,647	11,602	11,530	11,474	11,130	11,279	11,192	11,059	11,135	10,937
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	266	263	260	259	257	257	238	245	252	251	249	249
Public Aid	2,317	2,301	2,301	2,304	2,297	2,306	2,184	2,205	2,216	2,193	2,227	2,162
Veterans Affairs	1,384	1,383	1,327	1,333	1,353	1,414	1,339	1,316	1,318	1,320	1,445	1,342
Military Affairs	243	243	240	234	237	235	232	230	232	232	232	234
CMS	1,407	1,405	1,396	1,402	1,419	1,421	1,309	1,362	1,388	1,359	1,390	1,345
DCEO	432	418	414	413	407	408	396	382	407	403	416	401
Nuclear Safety	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,884	1,873	1,840	1,835	1,580	1,824	1,727	1,751	1,788	1,781	1,785	1,753
Lottery	0	0	0	129	151	149	135	141	144	147	146	139
EPA	926	915	912	913	914	916	885	869	881	882	880	876
Aging	150	150	148	150	150	151	145	147	142	140	139	132
Historic Preservation	244	238	233	236	202	188	181	180	179	177	238	241
Human Rights	151	150	148	147	146	144	140	137	137	136	138	138
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	4,019	3,979	3,970	3,973	2,797	3,977	3,945	3,855	3,957	3,960	3,970	3,909
Total	66,619	66,042	64,678	63,861	62,468	65,044	62,665	63,027	63,493	61,613	62,794	60,737

Source: SERS

FY 2011 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	189	182	184	187	185	186	187	182	182	182	184	186
Lt. Governor	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	14	18	19	20
Secretary of State	4,094	3,808	4,009	3,993	3,771	4,003	3,731	3,722	3,729	3,967	3,761	4,044
Comptroller	249	248	251	247	246	246	250	251	246	251	249	249
Treasurer	182	181	178	177	178	179	176	175	173	178	176	178
Attorney General	702	704	710	711	709	727	719	718	724	728	726	726
Board of Education	142	154	142	141	140	140	136	138	138	138	138	138
Court of Claims	645	647	646	639	639	639	637	640	522	642	643	652
House Senate Code Officers	586	463	535	525	607	617	593	522	511	623	597	742
Human Services	13,589	13,453	13,731	13,478	13,484	13,731	13,396	13,520	13,599	13,665	13,580	13,999
Agriculture	541	N/A	676	442	421	422	405	N/A	N/A	404	407	424
Natural Resources	1,651	1,616	1,478	1,403	1,364	1,362	1,297	N/A	1,287	1,290	1,384	1,484
Financial and Professional Regulation	750	750	753	752	749	743	732	737	729	728	723	726
Labor	83	80	82	81	82	83	81	80	81	82	82	82
DCFS	2,981	3,009	3,005	2,858	2,969	2,995	2,929	2,914	2,928	2,925	2,914	2,936
Comptroller - Court Reporters	606	607	611	610	609	612	615	615	616	617	618	619
Auditor General	102	100	97	95	94	92	94	94	94	94	93	94
Public Health	1,107	1,101	1,103	1,099	1,101	1,108	1,101	1,109	1,111	1,124	1,127	1,134
State Police	3,155	3,118	3,106	3,139	3,123	3,116	2,999	3,001	3,002	2,992	2,987	2,991
Transportation	5,940	4,853	5,674	5,621	5,835	6,574	6,701	5,016	4,969	5,621	5,571	5,703
Revenue	2,071	2,074	2,064	2,067	2,070	2,085	2,060	2,068	2,080	2,085	2,079	2,086
Juvenile Justice	1,231	1,186	1,219	1,206	1,213	1,236	1,121	1,229	1,251	1,256	1,151	1,279
Corrections	11,416	11,542	11,506	11,620	11,706	11,670	11,586	11,660	11,482	11,825	11,906	12,244
Civil Service Commission	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	268	269	269	267	270	270	270	268	268	266	266	268
Public Aid	2,385	2,379	2,376	2,363	2,354	2,361	2,334	2,329	2,326	2,330	2,312	2,328
Veterans Affairs	1,282	1,278	1,298	1,299	1,273	1,349	1,261	1,270	1,261	1,287	1,272	1,330
Military Affairs	244	244	246	246	243	242	236	240	242	244	243	246
CMS	1,466	1,476	1,460	1,458	1,452	1,428	1,397	1,395	1,399	1,389	1,406	1,413
DCEO	445	445	445	444	435	439	426	428	429	426	428	428
Nuclear Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment Security	2,008	1,996	1,964	1,941	1,603	1,925	1,588	1,578	1,578	1,862	1,849	1,853
EPA	946	952	942	941	937	934	921	920	916	916	918	918
Aging	146	145	148	148	148	148	148	147	147	148	146	147
Historic Preservation	277	274	257	240	207	198	195	195	194	194	237	245
Human Rights	143	143	137	136	146	146	157	156	N/A	154	149	152
Misc Boards and Agencies	4,079	4,033	4,057	4,049	N/A	4,045	3,985	3,991	3,844	4,019	3,953	4,005
Misc Boards and Commissions	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65,706	63,515	65,365	64,629	60,369	66,244	64,476	61,322	62,078	64,676	64,300	66,075

*Some of the totals may vary due to missing data
Source: SERS

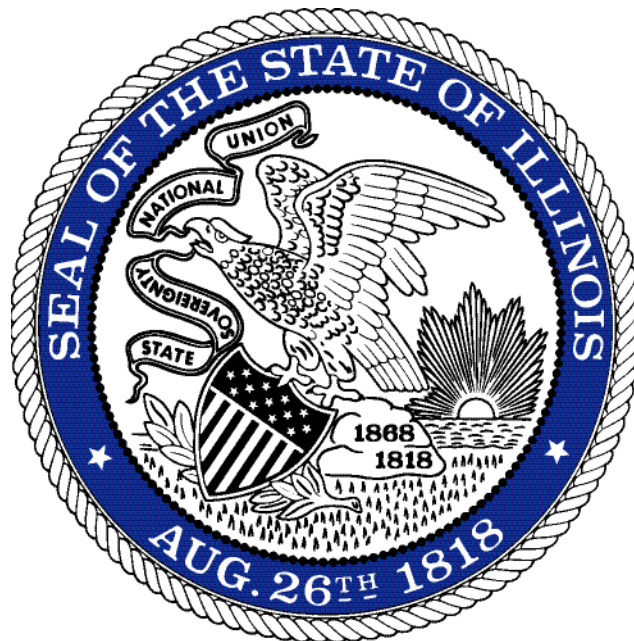
FY 2010 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	186	192	185	186	184	176	179	183	183	186	189	192
Lt. Governor	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secretary of State	4,470	4,246	4,018	4,018	4,009	3,811	4,027	3,801	3,804	4,010	4,015	4,098
Comptroller	266	266	264	264	265	262	264	259	256	255	257	257
Treasurer	186	187	184	185	186	183	184	185	185	186	187	184
Attorney General	702	702	706	708	712	711	718	717	716	715	714	708
Board of Education	148	157	146	147	147	144	147	143	142	142	144	145
Court of Claims	635	633	642	649	667	648	651	641	524	643	654	649
House Senate Code Officers	730	721	723	739	736	715	726	750	506	745	756	722
Human Services	14,053	13,635	13,935	13,924	13,871	13,611	13,819	13,654	13,625	13,862	13,808	13,726
Agriculture	525	715	678	708	456	428	444	417	12	416	440	503
Natural Resources	1,738	1,687	1,587	1,599	1,517	1,409	1,404	1,331	1,321	1,379	1,449	1,680
Financial and Professional Regulation	736	740	740	741	742	744	742	740	745	742	746	749
Labor	83	81	81	83	83	82	83	85	84	85	85	82
DCFS	3,057	3,050	3,076	3,069	3,048	3,044	3,057	2,990	2,976	3,012	3,030	3,054
Comptroller - Court Reporters	561	560	566	577	587	596	601	604	606	611	611	607
Auditor General	100	100	100	100	100	100	104	106	105	105	105	106
Public Health	1,143	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,123	1,119	1,117	1,111	1,114	1,115	1,119	1,112
State Police	3,319	3,284	3,281	3,281	3,259	3,241	3,240	3,180	3,174	3,158	3,167	3,165
Transportation	5,773	5,750	5,487	5,491	5,442	4,875	6,869	6,614	4,917	5,487	5,564	6,016
Revenue	2,067	2,052	2,041	2,055	2,069	2,091	2,096	2,063	2,052	2,052	2,050	2,070
Juvenile Justice	1,198	1,165	1,178	1,202	1,201	1,195	1,213	1,219	1,218	1,207	1,224	1,233
Corrections	11,262	11,254	11,302	11,519	11,488	11,327	11,502	11,311	11,259	11,371	11,536	11,721
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	280	277	277	277	277	272	274	269	270	273	274	270
Public Aid	2,486	2,465	2,464	2,450	2,433	2,410	2,420	2,379	2,370	2,375	2,377	2,399
Veterans Affairs	1,252	1,244	1,262	1,243	1,254	1,257	1,283	1,256	1,253	1,262	1,284	1,319
Military Affairs	239	244	244	243	244	244	245	242	243	243	242	247
CMS	1,622	1,606	1,612	1,590	1,576	1,567	1,566	1,534	1,525	1,514	1,517	1,516
DCEO	456	453	445	449	448	447	446	434	433	436	433	447
Nuclear Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment Security	1,923	1,953	1,947	1,957	1,995	1,617	2,011	1,598	1,593	1,987	1,991	2,016
EPA	986	1,001	982	982	981	974	972	961	954	953	954	956
Aging	159	159	158	158	156	145	146	146	145	142	147	149
Historic Preservation	346	334	303	300	282	206	207	203	199	200	201	279
Human Rights	143	145	146	146	145	147	148	147	147	147	148	145
Misc Boards and Agencies	4,176	4,162	4,186	4,198	4,189	2,849	4,190	4,135	4,111	4,104	4,143	4,088
Misc Boards and Commissions	1	1	1	22	4	0	3	0	0	0	20	0
Total	67,026	66,361	66,086	66,399	65,882	62,653	67,104	65,414	62,777	65,126	65,587	66,616

Source: SERS

SECTION 5. STATE EMPLOYEES' GROUP INSURANCE

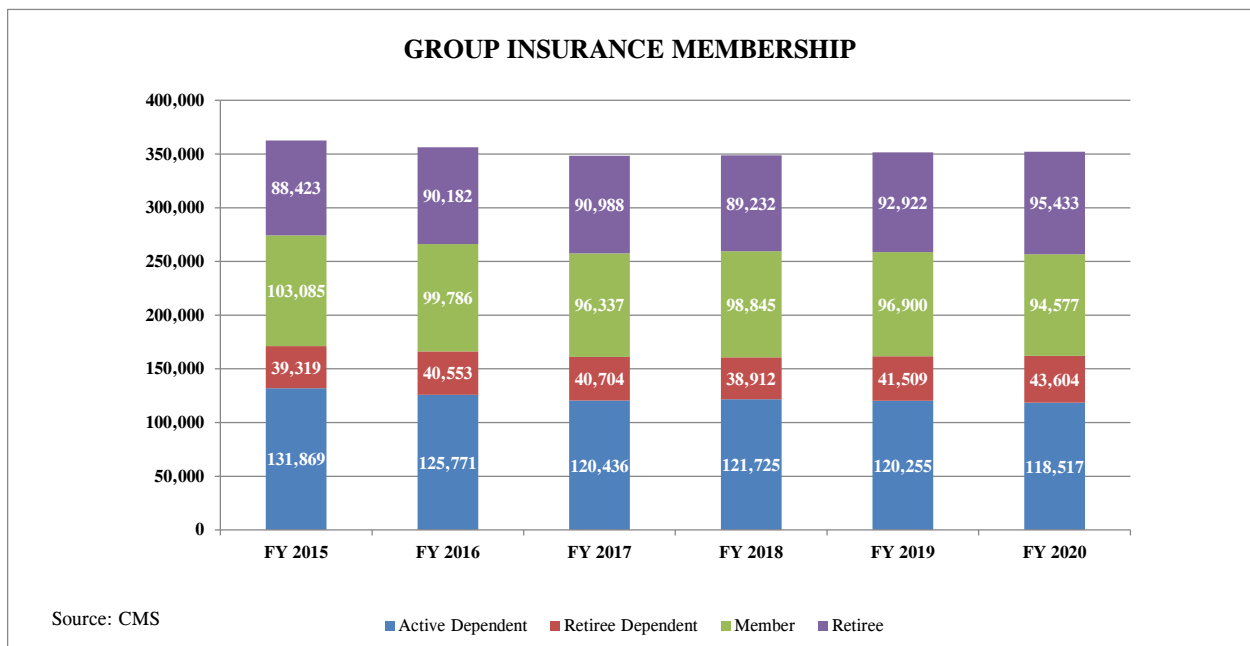
- **Group Insurance Enrollment**
- **Group Insurance Appropriation and Liabilities**
- **Liability per Participant**
- **Group Insurance Liability Components**
- **Medicare**
- **Unpaid Bills Backlog**



GROUP INSURANCE ENROLLMENT

According to CMS, as of February 2019, the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program has an estimated 351,586 participants for FY 2019, of which 137,225 are in a non-Medicare Advantage HMO, 78,178 are in a Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO, 90,046 are in an Open Access Plan, and 46,137 are in the Quality Care Health Plan. The QCHP is estimated to have 15,982 employees, 12,616 active employee dependents, 6,526 retiree dependents, and 11,013 retirees in FY 2019. HMO plans are estimated to have 49,312 employees, 65,150 active employee dependents, 9,833 retiree dependents, and 12,930 retirees in FY 2019. Medicare Advantage plans in FY 2019 include 18,046 dependents and 60,132 retirees. OAPs are anticipated to have 31,606 employees, 42,489 active employee dependents, 7,104 retiree dependents, and 8,847 retirees in FY 2019..

For FY 2020, there is minimal change expected from FY 2019, as total overall enrollment is projected to be 352,131, an increase of 545 people. On an individual plan basis, no significant migrations of active members, retirees, or dependents are anticipated.



The movement of eligible retirees and dependents into a system of Medicare Advantage plans has continued from previous fiscal years and is expected to proceed accordingly in FY 2020. These plans were set forth in an effort to save the State money as well as to provide quality service and care for retirees and their dependents. In FY 2015 a Health Alliance HMO plan for retirees and dependents was added. The table below shows the population figures involved with this program.

It is important to note that most of the 81,974 people now covered by a MA HMO or PPO plan came from the QCHP through labor negotiations under the Quinn administration that moved all members qualifying for Medicare Advantage to a MA PPO/HMO plan. As a result of these people being moved from QCHP into a MA HMO/PPO plan and the movement of people into a MA plan that would have otherwise stayed in the QCHP, the QCHP is forecasted to be significantly more expensive on a per-person basis in the 2020 fiscal year and in future years. In regards to MA, there are two different HMO benefit plans being offered by Humana as Humana Benefit Plan 1 is intended for Livingston and Knox counties while Humana Benefit Plan 2 is a traditional open area Medicare Advantage plan.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS			
HMO/PPO	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
	# of Participants	# of Participants	# of Participants
Aetna HMO	4,437	4,737	5015
Humana Benefit Plan HMO	137	139	146
Humana Health Plan HMO	2,998	3,250	3521
Health Alliance HMO	1,178	1,395	1577
United HealthCare PPO	66,509	68,657	71715
TOTAL	75,259	78,178	81,974
*FY 2020 numbers are projected as of February 2019			
Source: CMS			

GROUP INSURANCE APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITIES

The FY 2020 budget notes that \$2.03 billion in General Revenue Funds is appropriated to the Department of Central Management Services for the SEGIP for FY 2020. The FY 2019 appropriation request for the Group Health Insurance Program was also \$2.03 billion in GRF. The FY 2020 budget also allocates approximately \$162 million from the Road Fund towards the provision of Group Health Insurance. The table below shows the appropriation and liability history of the SEGIP from FY 2015 to FY 2020. For FY 2018, it is necessary to note the large one-time increase in Total Revenues from a bond of approximately \$4 billion issued in November 2017 to pay down the majority of group insurance held bills. This additional revenue is included in the Total Revenues entry for FY 2018. In addition, due to the timing of funding and reimbursements, some additional funding was received in FY 2019. FY 2020 projected revenues should reflect a stabilization of group insurance funding patterns.

The Commission’s FY 2020 liability estimate is \$3.13 billion for group insurance liability, which is \$25.4 million higher than the FY 2020 estimate from CMS of \$3.10 billion (as of February 2019). The table on the next page shows a detailed comparison of the CGFA estimate for the various cost components and the CMS projection for FY 2020. These numbers reflect an increase of 2.7 and 3.5 percent respectively from the FY 2019 liability estimate from CMS of \$3.02 billion.

GRF APPROPRIATION, REVENUE, AND LIABILITY HISTORY FY 2015-2020

(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	GRF Appropriation	Total Revenues	CMS Liability*
FY 2015	\$1,665.4	\$2,674.3	\$2,764.3
FY 2016	\$5.0	\$876.9	\$2,777.2
FY 2017	\$0.0	\$1,082.1	\$2,859.7
FY 2018	\$1,340.0	\$6,306.6	\$3,119.4
FY 2019	\$2,562.2	\$4,474.6	\$3,023.4
FY 2020	\$2,028.0	\$3,002.1	\$3,104.6

*Liability Estimated for FY 2020

Source: CMS

The Department’s estimate of liability for FY 2020 represents a 2.7% increase from their projections for FY 2019. This increase in liability reflects traditional year-to-year cost increases due to inflation and other factors. Of particular interest are the increases in liability for the QCHP medical program and the Open Access Plan line, both of which are projected to increase significantly from FY 2019 to FY 2020.

While these components are increasing in cost at a higher amount and pace than traditional HMO coverage, numerous other lines are staying relatively flat in terms of liability changes from year-to-year. As in previous years, the Dental, Mental Health, Vision, and Life Insurance lines are projected to stay substantially flat for FY 2020. This follows historical trends for the group insurance program.

The Special Programs line in the table below is also an item of interest. Notably, the total interest payments expected in the group insurance program in FY 2020 are low enough to cause the total projections for that line to actually decrease 10.3 percent from FY 2019. This follows the large decline in interest payments from FY 2018 to FY 2019, as the state was able to pay off a significant portion of its held bills and thereby reduce vouchers on hand accruing interest.

FY 2020 GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY			
(\$ Millions)			
Liability Component	FY 2019 CMS Estimate	FY 2020 CMS Estimate	FY 2020 CGFA Estimate
QCHP Medical	\$405.5	\$428.4	\$430.9
QCHP Prescriptions	\$118.7	\$121.9	\$122.7
Dental (QCHP/MC)	\$118.3	\$119.4	\$119.5
HMO	\$1,065.7	\$1,082.8	\$1,091.8
Medicare Advantage	\$197.9	\$193.8	\$193.8
HMO/PPO			
Open Access Plan	\$830.3	\$887.5	\$895.6
Mental Health	\$5.6	\$5.9	\$5.9
Vision	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$8.0
Administrative Services (QCHP)	\$17.0	\$16.9	\$16.9
Life	\$88.2	\$89.1	\$89.2
Special Programs* (Admin/Int./Other)	\$168.4	\$151.0	\$155.8
TOTAL	\$3,023.6	\$3,104.7	\$3,130.1
% increase	-3.1%	2.7%	3.5%

*FY 2019 and FY 2020 Special Programs line includes Prompt and Timely Payment Interest.
Rounding may cause slight differences.
Source: CMS, CGFA

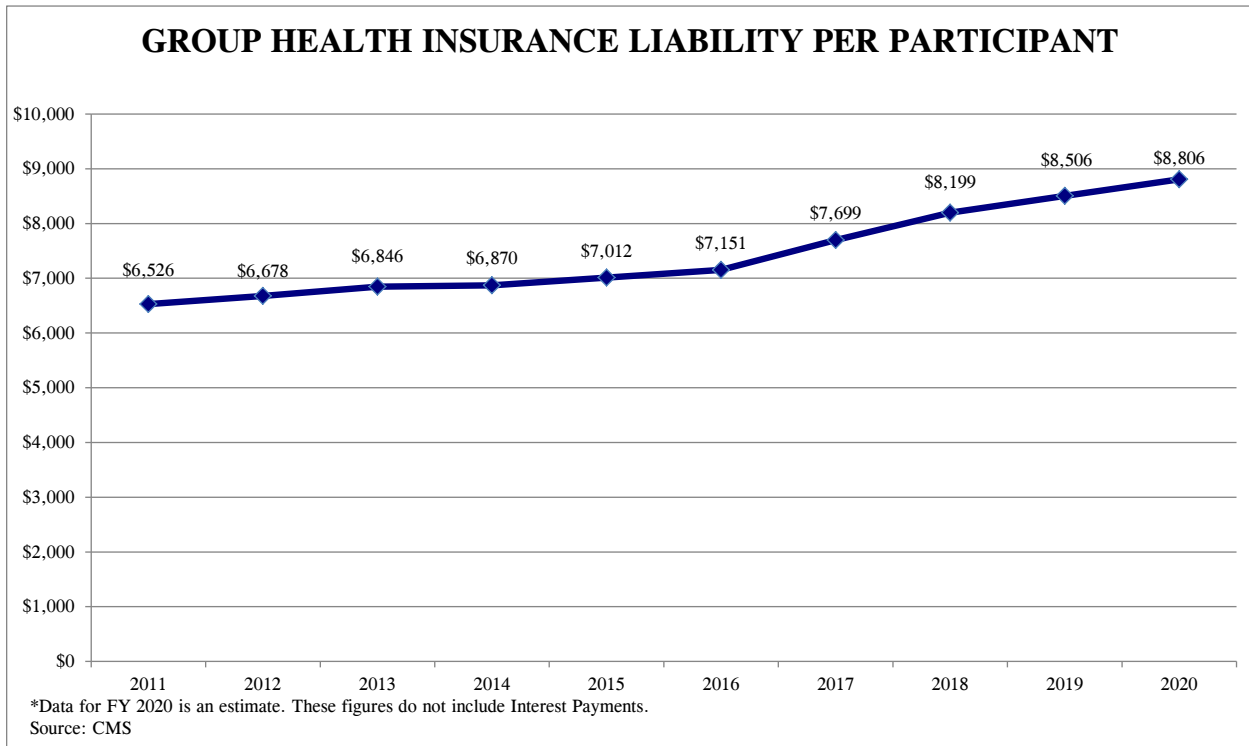
The table below illustrates the cost components for the Group Health Insurance Program from FY 2011 through FY 2020. As mentioned above, interest payments have decreased in significance as a portion of total health insurance program liability as the state has been able to make significant headway against the large amount of accrued interest and vouchers awaiting payment. From a high of \$260 million in FY 2018, interest payments are projected to amount to only \$4 million in FY 2020. This is the lowest amount of interest projected to be paid out by the state in at least the past 10 years. Such a low projected amount for total interest payments reflects an expectation of timely payment of state vouchers by insurance companies, individual providers, and others submitting claims to the state. However, this success is tempered by the concurrent increase in administrative costs to the state over the past six fiscal years. From \$51 million in FY 2014, this particular liability is projected to reach \$147 million in FY 2020.

HISTORICAL GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY										
(\$ Millions)										
Liability Component	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020*
QCHP Medical/Rx	\$730	\$750	\$731	\$598	\$493	\$488	\$481	\$508	\$524	\$550
HMO Medical	\$1,008	\$853	\$894	\$910	\$917	\$934	\$975	\$1,037	\$1,066	\$1,083
Medicare Advantage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62	\$154	\$168	\$183	\$200	\$198	\$194
Open Access Plan	\$287	\$528	\$582	\$616	\$657	\$669	\$703	\$756	\$830	\$887
Dental	\$129	\$115	\$118	\$118	\$118	\$114	\$114	\$113	\$118	\$119
QC Mental Health	\$8	\$7	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$6
Vision	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$11	\$11	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8
Life Insurance	\$85	\$83	\$84	\$88	\$95	\$91	\$90	\$90	\$88	\$89
QC ASC	\$29	\$30	\$32	\$26	\$19	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$17
Interest Payments	\$47	\$50	\$112	\$130	\$221	\$229	\$177	\$260	\$33	\$4
Admin/Int/Other	\$13	\$12	\$15	\$51	\$73	\$53	\$106	\$124	\$136	\$147
Total	\$2,346	\$2,439	\$2,587	\$2,616	\$2,763	\$2,776	\$2,860	\$3,118	\$3,024	\$3,104
% change	7.2%	4.0%	6.1%	1.1%	5.6%	0.5%	3.0%	9.0%	-3.0%	2.6%

* Estimate, Rounding causes slight differences in totals.
Source: CMS

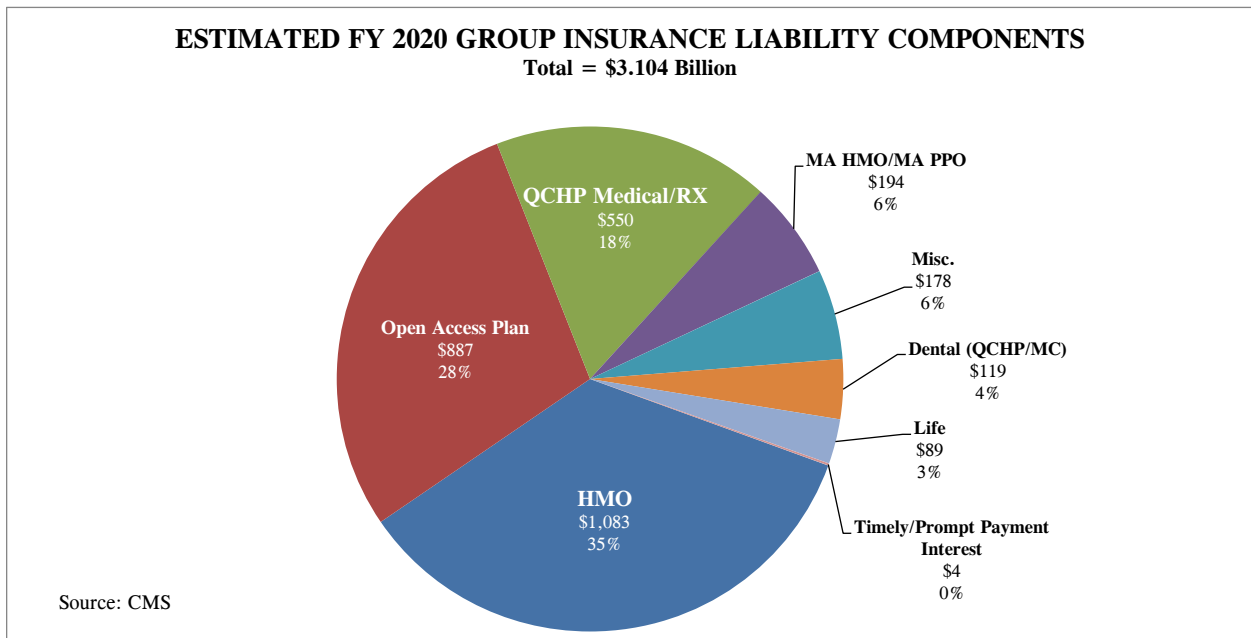
LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

The liability per participant in the State Employees’ Group Insurance Program is the total of the State’s liability across all participants. The following chart shows the steady increase each year in liability per participant. In FY 2011, the annual liability per participant in the group health insurance program was \$6,526. **According to CMS, the estimated liability per participant for FY 2020 is \$8,806, a 35% increase from the FY 2011 liability per participant.** The liability per participant is expected to increase 3.5% from FY 2019 to FY 2020. This is less in comparison to FY 18 to FY 19, where liability increased by 3.7%, though still significantly higher than in earlier years. In regards to the liability pressures exerted by interest payments on state group insurance bills, the bonding out of most of that backlog has alleviated a significant portion of that particular budgetary inflation pressure source. In order to better demonstrate the increase in liability over time, the portion of liability resulting from interest payments has been removed for this chart.



GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS

The following chart includes the various components of the FY 2020 CMS liability estimate of \$3.104 billion. The largest component of the State Group Employees' Insurance Program is the State's managed care plans (HMOs, OAPs, and Medicare Advantage) which represent 70% of FY 2020 liability. The QCHP component (18%) includes medical/prescriptions, mental health coverage, and administrative service charges. Dental care and life insurance comprise 7% of total liability. The remaining components, including various administrative service costs, comprise the remaining 6% of total FY 2020 liability.



MEDICARE

Medicare is a federal health insurance program designed specifically for individuals who are 65 years of age or older, certain younger people with disabilities, and people with End-Stage Renal Disease. Traditionally, Medicare has been broken out into four specific parts: A, B, C, and D. Part A of Medicare refers to hospital insurance, which would cover inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing facility care, hospice care and some home health care. Part B of Medicare refers to general medical insurance, which would cover certain doctors' services, outpatient care, medical supplies, and preventative services. Part C of Medicare refers to the federally permitted Medicare Advantage network of programs, which will be explained later in this document. Part D of Medicare refers to prescription drug coverage, which adds prescription drug coverage to original Medicare, some Medicare Cost plans, some Medicare private fee-for-service plans, and Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs). Medicare offers coverage at an 80-20 split, where individuals are responsible for 20 percent of medical costs in Parts A and B after deductibles and co-payments have been met.

Individuals may be automatically enrolled in Medicare depending on certain conditions:

1. If they are getting Social Security (SS) or Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) benefits
2. If they are under 65 years of age and disabled
3. If they have Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
4. If they live in Puerto Rico and receive SS or RRB benefits

If these conditions do not apply, individuals must apply for Parts A and B of Medicare online, in person or via a toll-free telephone number. Medicare premiums are automatically deducted from an individual's Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or Civil Service Retirement check. If an individual does not receive the aforementioned payments, Medicare will send a bill for the insurance premium quarterly.

Medicare Advantage

Medicare Advantage plans are typically classified under Part C of the traditional Medicare sections. In comparison to traditional Medicare coverage for types A and B (and also D, in some cases), Medicare Advantage is primarily a type of plan that is offered by private companies that contract with Medicare to provide Parts A and B benefits. In addition, Medicare Advantage plans may also contain prescription drug coverage.

Generally, Medicare Advantage plans include Health Management Organizations (HMOs), Preferred Provider Organization (PPOs), Fee for Service (FFS), Special Needs and Medical Savings Account plans. As a result of the variety of organizations participating in Medicare Advantage, the plans offered by these organizations in place of traditional Medicare can vary significantly with the original product. Depending on the needs of consumers, MA plans can be limited by geographical area and costs incurred (deductibles, co-payments, etc.). Some MA plans cover a large area of the United States, while others only offer coverage in a much smaller in-state area. CMS has stated that the MA network put into place for Illinois retirees and dependents would have a “passive” component that would allow retirees and dependents to seek services at most, if not all, Medicare providers across the country.

Medicare for State Retirees

Citing a long-standing concern for rising costs, the State of Illinois and the employee unions representing State employees came to an agreement to restructure retiree and retiree dependent contributions for health insurance. After analysis by CMS, four separate Medicare Advantage plans were chosen for the state employee retirees. Aetna HMO, United HealthCare PPO, and two Humana Benefit Plans (both HMO) were selected. Health Alliance HMO was later selected to supplement Medicare Advantage plan coverage for retirees. At last count, the FY 2020 estimated enrollment in this program totals 81,974 individuals.

UNPAID BILLS BACKLOG

Since at least 2015, the State Employee Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) had been building up a large backlog of unpaid claims, rising to \$5.2 billion at its height, partly due to the lack of an official state budget during much of that time to ensure payments on claims. After a budget was passed in 2017, this issue continued to be a problem as no additional funding was provided at the time to pay down the existing group insurance bill backlog. However, in November 2017, the State bonded out approximately \$4 billion to pay down group health insurance bills. This bonding brought the total unpaid bill backlog down significantly. Successful efforts have been made to continue the paying down of the total claims backlog.

As of the end of May 2019, the total CMS bill backlog in the SEGIP stood at \$752 million. This does not include any bills awaiting payment at the Comptroller's office. Of this total, the largest portion was approximately \$337 million of Open Access Plan claims. The second largest portion was the Aetna PPO (QCHP) which stood at \$183 million. HMO/Medicare Advantage claims were the third largest among the categories, totaling \$121 million. Concurrently, the estimated time for claims to be held by CMS has dropped to 6-36 days for Managed Care, 186-187 days for Open Access Plans, and 187 days for Aetna PPO. This information and other pertinent data is displayed on the chart on the next page.

As a result of the State Employees Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) building up a large backlog of unpaid claims from health care vendors, alternative options for payment have been explored. One option that has arisen in recent years is a program called the Vendor Payment Program (VPP), which is organized through the Department of Central Management Services (CMS).

Under the VPP, vendors for the state of Illinois who would otherwise receive prompt payment interest would instead partner with a "qualified purchaser" who would purchase the outstanding claim from them. The vendor would receive approximately 90% of the total invoice owed to them with the other 10% paid to them once the qualified purchaser is paid by the state. The qualified purchaser would keep any interest paid out by the state on the voucher. However, because the State was unable to pay out vouchers without an appropriation, CMS switched to the Vendor Support Initiative program (VSI), which is procedurally similar to the Vendor Payment Program, but does not require a voucher to receive payment. As of the end of May 2019, approximately \$532 million in group insurance program debts was held through the VPP/VSI program from Health Alliance (\$276 million), United HealthCare (\$47 million), Fidelity (\$3 million), and Aetna/Coventry (\$16 million), among others (including non-health insurance companies).

CLAIMS HOLD FOR SEGIP

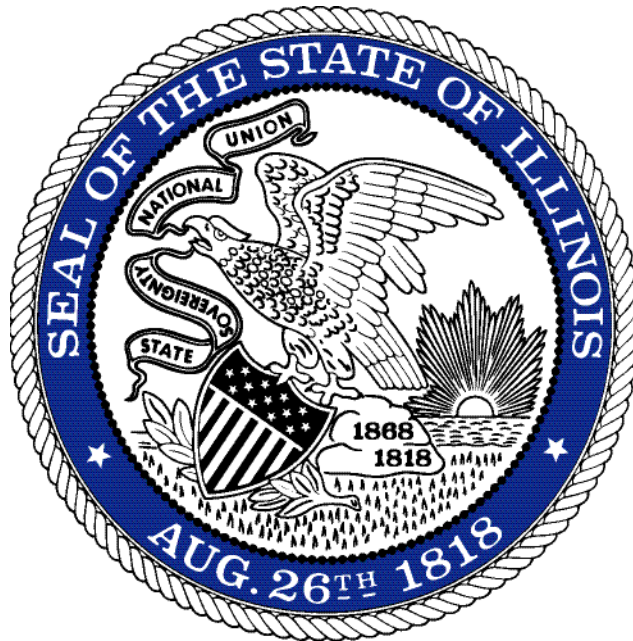
(as of May 31, 2019)

Vendor	Claims Hold	Length of Claims Hold (in days)	Interest Owed (Including Past Due Interest)
Aetna PPO	\$183,043,525	187	\$2,885,027
Dental Claims Hold – PPO	\$40,903,965	184	\$1,564,577
Dental - Non-PPO	\$18,672,801	303	\$1,269,750
Magellan (Mental Health) Claims	\$3,625,785	208	\$196,899
Aetna/Coventry HMO	\$6,071,168	6	\$1,123,767
Health Alliance HMO	\$67,985,992	36	\$34,059,352
HMO Illinois	\$24,591,652	6	\$4,199,044
Blue Advantage	\$7,066,263	6	\$842,951
HealthLink OAP	\$260,475,844	187	\$4,177,233
Aetna/Coventry OAP	\$78,050,371	186	\$1,212,441
CVS/Caremark	\$35,056,607	104	\$4,505,059
Aetna/Coventry MA	\$769,469	6	\$132,803
Health Alliance MA	\$298,386	6	\$40,369
Humana Benefit Plan MA	\$17,777	6	\$3,341
Humana Health Plan MA	\$427,669	6	\$72,949
United Healthcare MA	\$13,829,462	6	\$3,065,226
Fidelity (Vision)	\$672,402	6	\$100,324
Minnesota Life	\$7,421,055	0	\$0
Other Fees (ASC/etc.)	\$3,326,691	6-287	\$1,326,694
Total	\$752,306,884	6-303	\$60,777,806

Source: CMS

SECTION 6. MEDICAID

- Medicaid Requirements
- Medicaid Enrollment
- Medicaid Liability Per Participant
- Medicaid Liability
- Medicaid Funding
- Medicaid Payment Processing Cycle



MEDICAID REQUIREMENTS

The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) is the sole administrator of the State's Medicaid program. HFS serves as the State's largest insurer, insuring approximately 3.1 million people. Medicaid and related programs are authorized under Titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act. At the State level, Medicaid and related programs are guided by Article 5 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program Act, the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Act, and other state laws. The laws and regulations that govern the Medicaid program are voluminous and complex. Basic requisites of the Medical Assistance Program are listed below as provided by HFS.

- (1) **Benefits.** The State must cover certain mandatory benefits and has the option to cover additional optional benefits. Requirements include:
 - Benefits must be the same statewide.
 - Clients must have freedom of choice among providers.
 - Benefits must be equivalent in amount, duration and scope to all clients.

- (2) **Funding and payments.** The Medicaid program is jointly funded by the State and the federal government.
 - To obtain federal match, services and reimbursement methodologies must be approved by federal CMS and are outlined in the State Plan.
 - Match rates vary by federal program and eligibility group. The State match required for traditional Medicaid is currently just under 50%. The State receives an enhanced match for clients made eligible under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.
 - Under state law, providers are required to submit claims within 180 days of the date of service (some exceptions apply).
 - Federal regulation defines timely filing of claims - clean claims for practitioners (including shared health facilities) —90% within 30 days of receipt; 99% within 90 days of receipt. All other clean claims must be paid within 12 months of receipt.

- (3) **Populations.** The Medicaid program must cover categorically needy individuals:
 - Families who meet the AFDC eligibility requirements in effect on July 16, 1996.
 - Children whose income is at or below 133% of the federal poverty guideline (FPL) as adjusted per the MAGI requirements of the PPACA.
 - Caretakers (relatives or legal guardians who take care of children under 18 years of age).
 - Pregnant women in families whose income is at or below 133% of the FPL as adjusted per the MAGI requirements of the PPACA.
 - Persons who are aged, blind, or disabled who meet the AABD eligibility requirements in effect on January 1, 1972.
 - Children for whom adoption assistance or foster care maintenance payments are made under Title IV-E.

And certain needs of the following special populations:

- Treatment of an emergency medical condition to certain undocumented non-citizens.
- Medicare premiums, deductibles and coinsurance for individuals whose income is at or below 100% of the FPL.
- Medicare premiums for individuals with income greater than 100% but less than 135% of the FPL.

A State need not cover medically needy persons, but if it elects to do so, it must cover:

- Pregnant women through a 60-day postpartum period. P.A. 101-0010 increases this coverage through 12 months.
- Children through age 18 years of age.
- Certain newborns for one year.
- Certain protected persons who met the blind/disability criteria in December 1973 and have continued to meet the criteria since.

(4) Mandatory benefits include:

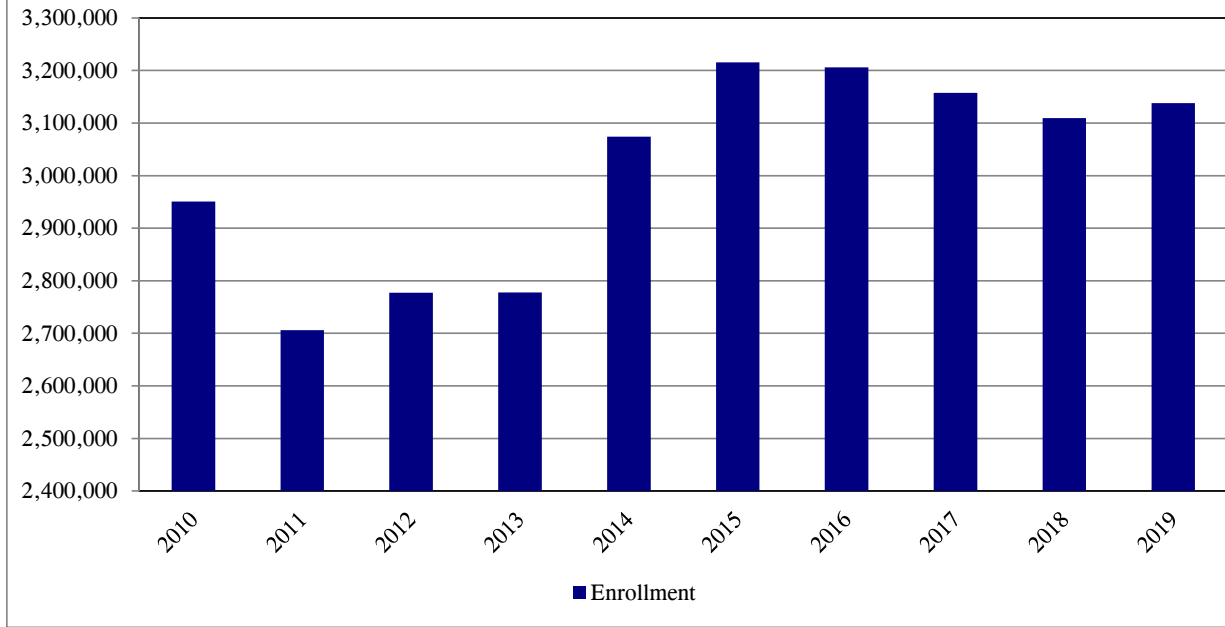
- Services provided by rural health clinics and federally qualified health centers.
- Early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for individuals under 21 years of age.
- Family planning services and supplies.
- Home health services
- Inpatient hospital services
- Certified pediatric and family nurse practitioner
- Nurse-midwife services.
- Nursing facility services for individuals 21 years of age and older.
- Outpatient hospital services.
- Other laboratory and x-ray services.
- Physician services.
- Tobacco cessation counseling and pharmacotherapy for pregnant women.
- Freestanding birthing centers.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

The passage and implementation of the PPACA in Illinois had a significant impact on the Medicaid program. With the PPACA, Illinois residents age 19 through 64 years of age who meet the non-financial requirements and have a household income at or below 133% of the federal poverty level (calculated per the requirements to the PPACA) may qualify for Medicaid coverage. Medicaid enrollment in FY 2014 and FY 2015 increased significantly. However, average enrollment in FY 2016 and FY 2017 slowed somewhat, dropping by 9,462 (or 0.3%) in FY 2016 and a further 48,520 in FY 2017. The average Medicaid enrollment for FY 2018 was 3,109,550, a continued decline of 48,128 from FY 2017. The estimated Medicaid enrollment for FY 2019 is 3,137,818, an increase of 28,268 from FY 2018. The numbers for FY 2019 are not final, as there is a 3 month lag in enrollment figures, so the final number is likely to change somewhat after the publication date of this budget summary.

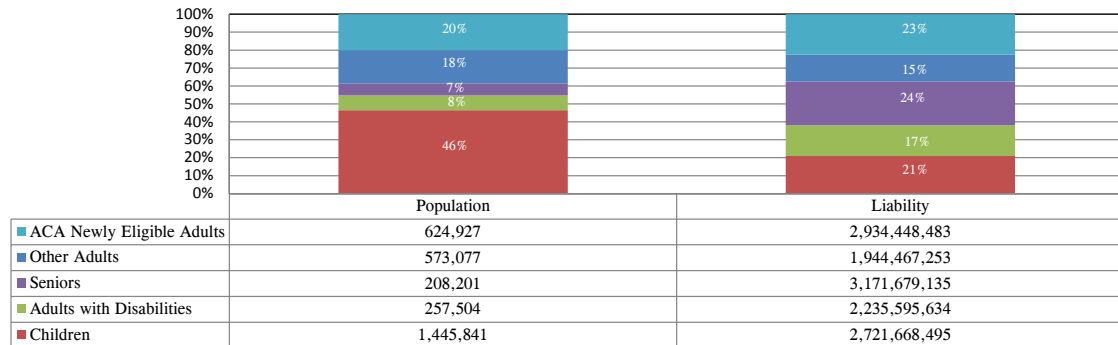
The chart at the top of the next page examines historical Medicaid enrollment. In FY 2010, the average Illinois Medicaid population was 2,590,944. Since that time, the Medicaid population has grown significantly due mainly to eligibility expansions such as the PPACA, despite contracting since FY 2015. The most recent enrollment estimate for FY 2019 places the average Medicaid population at 3,137,818, or approximately 546,874 more people than the FY 2010 population. The FY 2020 projected figure is 3,127,753, approximately 10,000 less than FY 2019. Medicaid enrollment numbers have typically been reported three months late, given the requirement to offer retroactive eligibility for up to three months prior to application as appropriate. It is necessary to note that the FY 2014 and FY 2015 population numbers are mainly increased due to additional people entering the Medicaid system as a result of the PPACA expansion. Costs for individuals newly eligible under the PPACA was funded 100% by the federal government until calendar year 2017. At that time, under current law, the federal match rate gradually declines for that population to 90% in calendar year 2020. This match-rate minimum will affect Illinois in the latter half of FY 2020.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT



In order to better understand the components of the aggregate population, the chart below breaks the overall population figure into its component parts. Due to the lapse period after every fiscal year, the chart below uses FY 2018 data. The largest population group in FY 2018, accounting for 1,455,841 participants, was Children. According to State FY 2018 data, this group accounted for \$2.7 billion in liability expenditures. While representing 15% of the overall Medicaid population, seniors and adults with disabilities accounted for 41% of overall Medicaid participant liability expenditures. The following chart compares overall FY 2018 liability expenditures by population category.

MEDICAID POPULATION AND LIABILITY (FY 2018)



DCN Dates: 7/1/17 to 6/30/18. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY18. Includes spending from HFS funds only. Liability by group does not include partial benefits liability of \$114 million (not apportioned to specific groups) Source: HFS.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

Based on information provided to the Commission from HFS, it is apparent that the liability per participant for higher medical need seniors and adults with disabilities is significantly greater than for lower need adults and children. In fact, for the Adults with Disabilities category the liability expenditure per participant annually in FY 2018 was \$8,682. Likewise, the liability expenditure per participant for senior Medicaid enrollees was \$15,234. The liability per participant for children was \$1,882 while the liability for other adults was \$3,393. Concurrently, the liability for individuals under the PPACA was \$4,696.

The table below compares the various population components of Medicaid with their corresponding liability amounts to calculate the liability expenditure per participant. As shown by the chart, despite a large number of enrollees, children are a relatively low liability component for the Medicaid program on a per-participant basis. Also, as can be expected, seniors and adults with disabilities are a much larger liability component per participant due to the increased costs of care involved with these specific populations. In comparison, PPACA eligible adults and other adults have a lower per participant liability, though higher than the liability per participant component for children.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT			
FY 2018			
Population Group	Enrollment	Liability	Liability Per Participant
Children	1,445,841	\$ 2,721,668,495	\$1,882
Adults with Disabilities	257,504	\$ 2,235,595,634	\$8,682
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	624,927	\$ 2,934,448,483	\$4,696
Other Adults	573,077	\$ 1,944,467,253	\$3,393
Seniors	208,201	\$ 3,171,679,135	\$15,234
Total	3,109,550	\$13,007,858,999	\$4,183
DCN Dates: 7/1/2017 to 6/30/2018. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY18. Includes spending from HFS funds only. Liability by group does not include partial benefits liability of \$114 million (not apportioned to specific groups) Source: HFS.			
Source: HFS			

MEDICAID LIABILITY

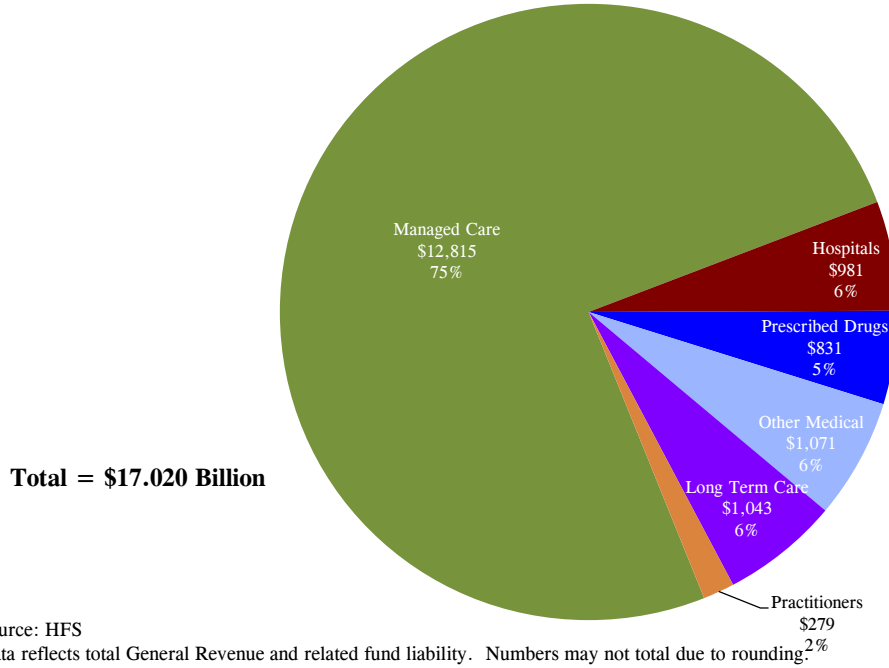
In FY 2011, overall GRF and related fund Medicaid liabilities totaled \$10.4 billion. The projected FY 2020 liability for Medicaid is \$17 billion, a 63% increase, due in large part to statutory program changes, eligibility expansions (PPACA, etc.) and consolidation of other state agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under Managed Care. While Hospital Medicaid payments used to be the highest single component of overall GRF and related fund liability, Managed Care spending has surpassed Hospital spending and is projected to be twelve times larger in FY 2020, according to HFS data. Looking at FY 2011, payments to hospitals accounted for 33% of total liabilities, while in FY 2020 they are projected to account for only 6%. The difference is taken up and added upon by Managed Care liability, which has increased from \$247 million and 2% of the FY 11 liability to \$12.8 billion and 75% of the FY 20 projected liability. The table below shows historical GRF and related fund liabilities for Medicaid going back ten years. The pie chart on the following page breaks down the various components of FY 2020 Medicaid liability.

HISTORIC MEDICAID LIABILITY											
(\$ Millions)											
Liability Component	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019 Proj.	FY 2020 Est.	Avg % Change
Long Term Care	\$1,912	\$1,846	\$1,853	\$1,755	\$1,586	\$1,418	\$1,077	\$929	\$1,068	\$1,043	-4.7%
Hospitals	\$3,457	\$3,328	\$3,169	\$3,354	\$2,878	\$1,955	\$1,893	\$1,946	\$1,092	\$981	-9.9%
Prescribed Drugs	\$2,022	\$1,967	\$1,447	\$1,453	\$1,215	\$1,079	\$1,161	\$1,160	\$917	\$831	-6.6%
Practitioners	\$1,339	\$1,314	\$1,226	\$1,499	\$1,142	\$603	\$504	\$463	\$290	\$279	-11.6%
Managed Care	\$247	\$656	\$827	\$1,295	\$4,323	\$6,293	\$7,309	\$8,433	\$10,532	\$12,815	60.5%
Other Medical	\$1,452	\$1,402	\$1,291	\$1,262	\$1,188	\$1,085	\$1,183	\$1,138	\$1,063	\$1,071	-1.9%
Total Liability	\$10,429	\$10,513	\$9,813	\$10,619	\$12,332	\$12,433	\$13,127	\$14,069	\$14,962	\$17,020	
<i>% Change</i>	<i>7.49%</i>	<i>0.81%</i>	<i>-6.66%</i>	<i>8.21%</i>	<i>16.13%</i>	<i>0.82%</i>	<i>5.58%</i>	<i>7.17%</i>	<i>6.35%</i>	<i>13.75%</i>	<i>6.0%</i>

Source: HFS

**These numbers reflect total General Revenue and related fund liability. PPACA enrollment and liability begin in FY14 and significantly impact FY14 and FY15 liability growth. FY16-FY20 liability growth is mainly driven by state statutory changes, federal changes (increased Medicare Part B premium charges, PPACA hospital presumptive eligibility) and consolidation of other agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under the Managed Care expansion for long-term supports and services. The numbers above may not appear to add due to rounding. Additionally, the FY 2020 numbers above relate total Medicaid liability, which includes components beyond individual liability per participant figures used in the charts on the previous two pages.*

COMPONENTS OF MEDICAID LIABILITY
FY 2020
(\$ Millions)



Source: HFS
 Data reflects total General Revenue and related fund liability. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

MEDICAID FUNDING

Now that Medicaid liability has been addressed, it is important to note the various funding sources that provide the necessary revenue for Medicaid. The FY 2019 and FY 2020 Medicaid budgets were enacted in lump sum appropriations at fund levels.

According to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the total FY 2020 appropriation from GRF and related funds (including non-GRF funds) as detailed in SB 262 totaled \$25.7 billion. FY 2019 current appropriations (including transfers and supplementals) as of July 9, 2019 total \$23.7 billion. Total spending is not final for FY 2019 as lapse period spending will occur for the bills that come in for payment by the state in the next few months. In some years, GRF appropriations and allocations may change during the course of the fiscal year as the Governor takes actions to address the State's fiscal challenges. Traditionally, appropriations include certain non-GRF funds from which cycled Medical Programs liability is reimbursed.

Also important for consideration is the amount of Medicaid payments delayed in the past few fiscal years due to budgetary and appropriation issues. According to state law, the imposition of Section 25 cap for HFS Medicaid applies only to the General Revenue Fund, Long-Term Care Provider Fund, Drug Rebate Fund, Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund and Healthcare Provider Relief Fund. The cap for FY 18 was \$100 million, which applied to bills received by the Department on or before June 30, 2018. HFS believes it met the FY18 Section 25 cap requirement as amounts in excess of \$100 million, paid from FY19 appropriations, are estimated to relate to FY18 bills received after June 30, 2018.

Medical providers in Illinois contribute to the costs of Medicaid through health care assessments and intergovernmental transfers. In collecting these fees, the State maximizes its share of available federal matching funds. Hospitals, nursing homes and long-term care facilities for the developmentally disabled currently pay provider assessments to help support the Medical Assistance program. A new assessment on Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) was recently enacted by the General Assembly and is expected to be implemented during FY 2020. The new MCO assessment will support \$503 million in GRF budget relief as well as almost \$1.8 billion gross in Medicaid program investments payable from the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund. Those program investments include funding increases for provider minimum wage increase adjustments, long term care rate adjustments and behavioral health improvements.

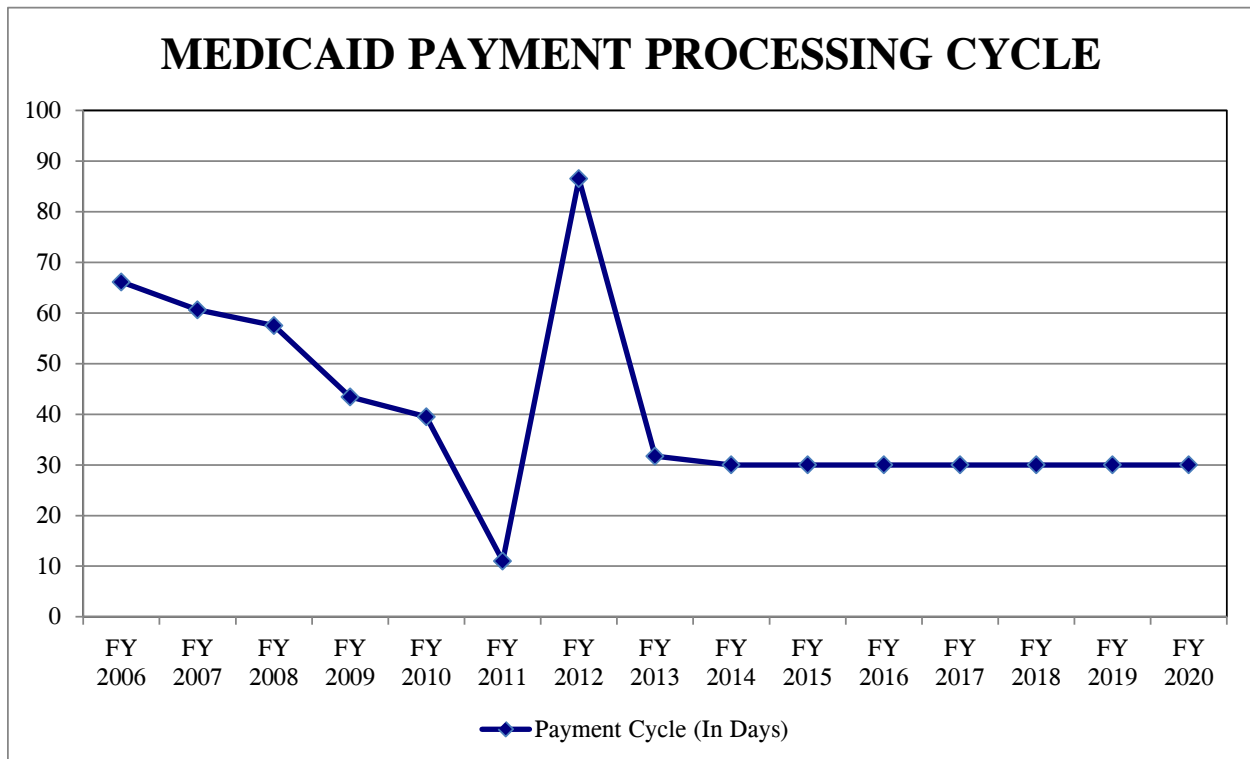
Illinois also uses intergovernmental transfers (IGT) to support Medicaid services. An IGT is essentially a transfer between government entities. When local health care entities transfer funds to the state under an IGT agreement, these funds are used for Medicaid payments supplemented by federal matching funds. For example, certain Medicaid services provided by Cook County Health Services are currently funded via IGT arrangements. Cook County Health Services make transfers in amounts equal to the difference between total payments made to county providers and the related federal financial participation monies received by the State.

By using the IGT mechanism, Medicaid services can be provided to many Cook County residents without the need for state GRF resources.

MEDICAID SPENDING COMPARISON			
(\$ Millions)			
Appropriation	FY 2019	FY 2020*	Difference
General Revenue Fund	\$7,862.5	\$7,392.0	-\$470.5
Healthcare Provider Relief Fund**	\$7,330.4	\$9,395.4	\$2,065.0
Drug Rebate Fund	\$1,100.0	\$1,500.2	\$400.2
Long-Term Care Provider Fund	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$0.0
Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$200.6	\$200.6	\$0.0
General Revenue and Related Funds Total	\$17,043.5	\$19,038.2	\$1,994.7
U of I Hospital Services Fund	\$375.0	\$375.0	\$0.0
County Provider Trust Fund	\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$0.0
Hospital Provider Fund	\$3,350.0	\$3,350.2	\$0.2
Special Education Medicaid Matching	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$0.0
Trauma Center Fund	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0
Money Follows the Person Budget Transfer Fund	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$0.0
Juvenile Rehabilitation Services Medical Matching Fund	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0.0
Medical Interagency Program Fund	\$70.0	\$70.2	\$0.2
Medicaid Buy-In Fund	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.0
Electronic Health Record Incentive Fund	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0
Medical Special Purposes Trust Fund	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$0.0
Other Funds Appropriations Total	\$6,639.6	\$6,640.0	\$0.4
Total	\$23,683.1	\$25,678.2	\$1,995.2
* FY 2020 values represent appropriations as of July 2019			
** Healthcare Provider Relief Fund resources may be allocated to Medicaid billings from any provider type.			
Source: HFS			

MEDICAID PAYMENT PROCESSING CYCLE

The Medicaid payment cycle is frequently a source of stress and confusion for many of the State's health care providers. The payment cycle for FY 2011 was 11 days. The American Recovery and Tax Reinvestment Act of 2009 required that Medicaid practitioner, hospital and nursing home bills be paid within thirty days to qualify for the corresponding increase in the federal matching percentage. The FY 2012 Medicaid payment cycle in Illinois was set at 86.5 days, surmounting the previous high point of 80.3 days in FY 2005. The major reason for the significant increase in the FY 2012 payment cycle was because HFS' GRF and related fund Medicaid enacted budget was reduced over \$1 billion compared to the Department's request without significant changes to the program's statutory client eligibility and provider reimbursement requirements. Since the Section 25 reforms in FY 2013, the State expects to process Medicaid bills through HFS to the Comptroller in 30 days every fiscal year. However, due to the shortfall in state funds, the actual disbursement of state money through the Comptroller has been delayed by months in many cases. Cash-flow challenges are expected to continue at some level in FY 2020.



SECTION 7. ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

- Elementary and Secondary Education Funding



ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING

A major portion of the State's general revenues are used to fund elementary and secondary education in Illinois. For the FY 2020 budget, the State Board of Education's allotment is \$8.883 billion (PA 101-007). This enacted budget includes a continuation of the revised education funding formula which began in FY 2018, often referred to as evidence-based school funding (EBF).

Under Public Act 100-0465, several changes to the School Code were made, which includes setting forth provisions concerning:

- An adequacy target calculation;
- A local capacity calculation;
- A base funding minimum calculation;
- A percent of adequacy and final resources calculation;
- An evidence-based funding (EBF) formula distribution system;
- State Superintendent of Education administration of funding and school district submission requirements; and
- A Professional Review Panel.

The new EBF formula requires the Illinois State Board of Education to go through a data-verification process with school districts to ensure all of the data incorporated into the formula is accurate.

A more detailed overview of the new evidence-based funding formula can be found at the Illinois State Board of Education's website here:

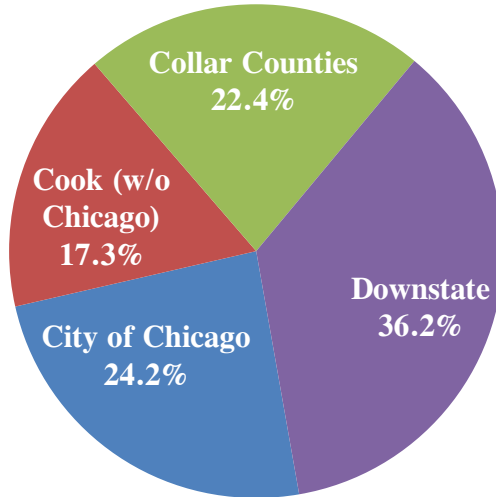
https://www.isbe.net/Documents/EBF_Presentation_Overview.pdf

On the following pages are charts displaying the distribution of the calculated net State contributions by region and by type of district. For a more detailed look of how and where the State education funding dollars are distributed, please see the ISBE's website at:

<https://www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx>

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING
Total Net FY 19 State Contribution by Region

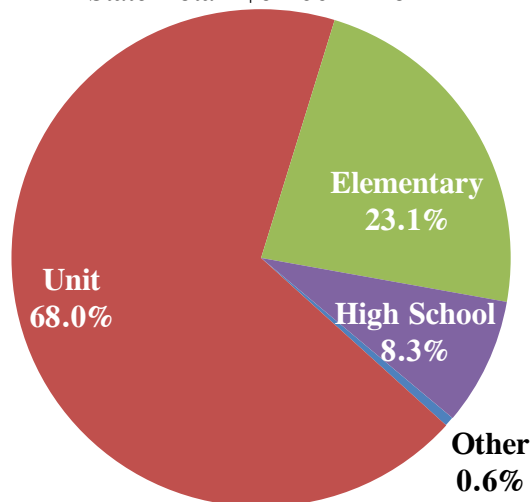
Percentage of Total
 State Total: \$6.700 Billion



Source: ISBE at www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING
Total Net FY 19 State Contribution by Type of District

Percentage of Total
 State Total: \$6.700 Billion

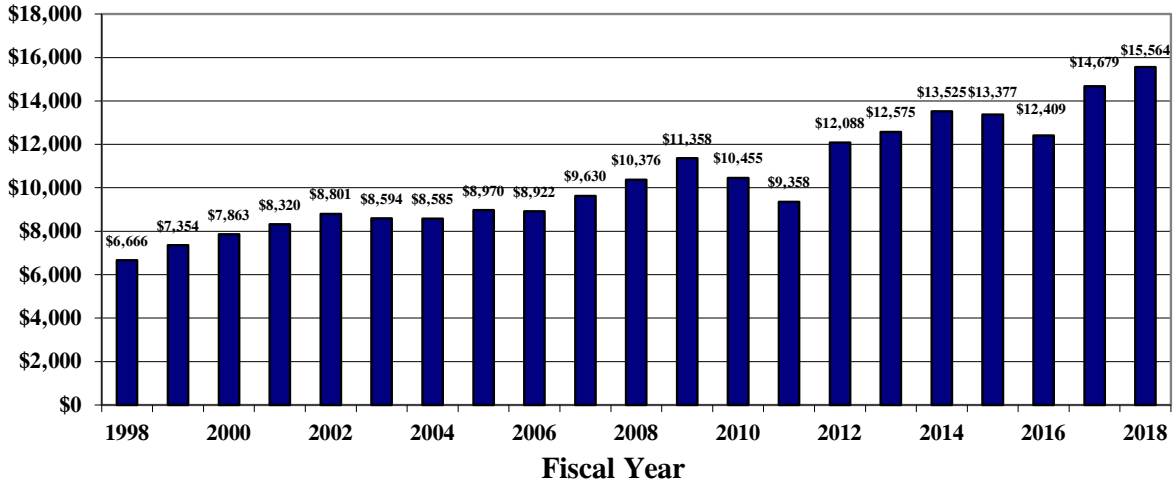


Source: ISBE at www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE HISTORY

General Funds \$ in millions

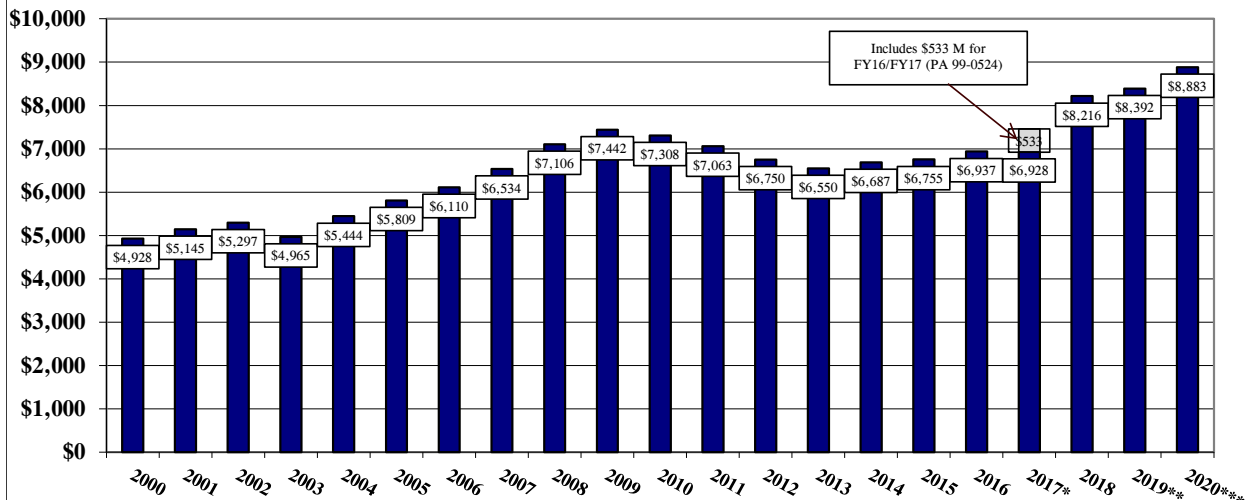
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



Spending for elementary and secondary education accounted for \$12.423 billion or 79.8% of this program in FY 2018 with the remainder (\$3.141 billion) being spent for higher education - universities including retirement, community colleges, and scholarships.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GENERAL FUNDS HISTORY

Excludes Teacher Retirement System Funds
(\$ in millions)



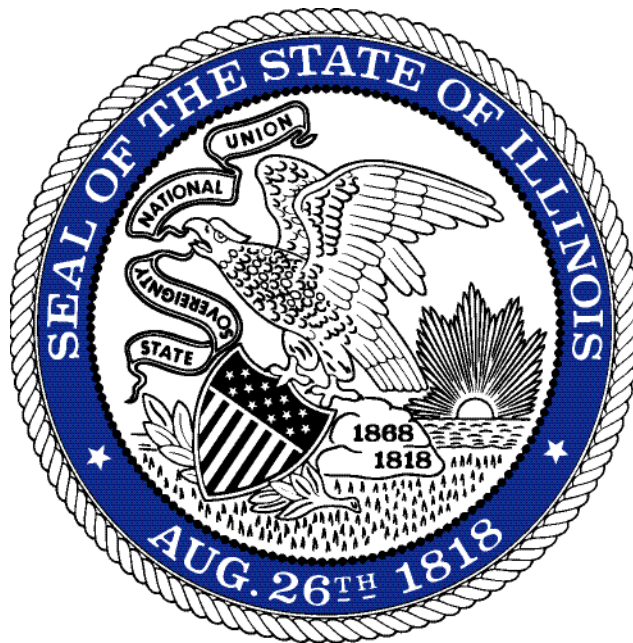
* PA 99-0524 provides the spending authority for PreK-12 education with combined General Funds appropriations of \$6.928 billion for FY 2017 and an additional \$532.6 million for FY 2016 and/or FY 2017.

** As provided by PA 100-586 and PA 101-007.

*** As provided by PA 101-007.

SECTION 8. PENSION LEGISLATION

- Pension Legislation – 2019 Spring Session
- Extension of Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans
- Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans
- Tier Three Pension Reform
- Two-Tier Pension Reform
- Police and Fire Pension Reform
- Chicago Park District Pension Reform
- Historical Pension Legislation



PENSION LEGISLATION – 2019 SPRING SESSION

The following bills have passed both chambers of the General Assembly during the 2019 spring legislative session. Those bills that have been approved by the Governor are labeled with the appropriate Public Act number. The remaining bills await the Governor's action.

HB 1472 (P.A. 101-0049)

Sponsors: Davidsmeyer (Bertino-Tarrant)

Passed House:	115-0-0
Passed Senate:	57-0-0

P.A. 93-0320 (SB 195), which took effect on July 23, 2003, first established the TRS return-to-work provision in teacher subject shortage areas. The act set a sunset date of June 30, 2008, but this date was extended to June 30, 2013 via P.A. 95-0910, which took effect on August 26, 2008. P.A. 100-0743 (HB 0751) renewed this act and set a new sunset date of June 30, 2019.

The statute sets forth several conditions under which a teacher subject shortage area is deemed to exist, such as a school experiencing a shortage of teachers in a specific subject area. Other conditions were added to the subject shortage return-to-work law. For example, if the annuitant retired before age 60 with less than 34 years of service, the return-to-work employment cannot begin within the year following the effective date of retirement. A teacher who returns to work under this program retains his or her TRS annuity, and also retains eligibility for inclusion in a collective bargaining unit and group health benefits. The retired teacher who returns to work must maintain compliance with laws governing the employment, regulation, certification, treatment, and conduct of teachers.

As previously mentioned, P.A. 100-0743 re-opened the return-to-work window and set a new sunset date of June 30, 2019. HB 1472 would extend the sunset date to June 30, 2021.

HB 1580 (P.A. 101-0054)

Sponsors: Martwick (Aquino)

Passed House:	115-0-0
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

HB 1580 Amends the State Employee Article of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill would allow licensed health care professionals to make certain disability determinations. Current law provides that only licensed physicians may make this assessment. This bill defines licensed health care professionals as any individual who has obtained a license through the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, under the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, or under the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act or an advanced practice nurse licensed under the Nurse Practice Act. HB 1580 also removes the requirement that the application must be submitted within 12 months of when the disability was sustained or resulted in loss of pay.

HB 2071 (P.A. 101-0011)

Sponsors: Zalewski (Hastings)

Passed House:	75-36-0
Passed Senate:	54-4-0

HB 2071 (P.A. 101-0011) amends the Cook County Article of the Illinois Pension Code to allow a participant to establish service credit and earnings credit for periods of furlough or salary reduction beginning on or after December 1, 2017 and ending on or before November 30, 2018. P.A. 101-0011 requires a participant to apply in writing before December 31, 2019 in order to establish this optional service credit. The participant must also make employee contributions, plus an amount equal to the normal cost of the benefit, plus compounded interest at the actuarially assumed rate from the date of furlough or salary reduction to the date of payment, and must provide written certification from the county providing the total furlough days or the total reduction in salary per pay period for each pay period.

HB 2460

Sponsors: Davis (Martinez)

Passed House:	66-46-0
Passed Senate:	37-19-0
House Concurrence:	73-42-0

HB 2460 amends the General Provisions Article of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill requires all public agencies or governmental units, including the retirement systems, to develop, publish, and implement sustainable investment policies. The proposed legislation requires every pension fund to adopt a written investment policy and file a copy with the Department of Insurance within 30 days of its adoption. Corporate governance and leadership factors, environmental factors, social capital factors, human capital factors, and business model and innovation factors should be applied in evaluating investment decisions. The bill mandates that the investment policy shall be conducted within the bounds of financial and fiduciary prudence.

HB 2470

Sponsors: Burke (Cunningham)

Passed House:	66-43-1
Passed Senate:	58-8-0
House Concurrence:	94-18-0

HB 2470 amends the Chicago Police Article of the Illinois Pension Code to allow police officers to recover court costs and attorney's fees in situations where an administrative review proceeding leads to a reversal of a denial of certain disability benefits. The bill also specifies that a member who is found guilty of intentionally and unjustifiably prolonging proceedings in which they are convicted of a felony shall not be entitled to benefits beginning on or after the filing date of indictments or charges.

HB 2502

Sponsors: Willis (Castro)

Passed House:	91-18-0
Passed Senate:	54-0-0

HB 2502 amends the Downstate Fire and Chicago Fire articles of the Illinois Pension Code to allow Downstate firefighters to transfer an unlimited amount of service credit between the Chicago Pension Fund and an Article 4 (Downstate Fire) fund. Under HB 2502, the amount of any transfers from the Chicago Fire pension fund to a Downstate Fire fund must equal the difference between the amount of employee and employer contributions transferred to the Downstate Fire fund, plus interest at the actuarially assumed rate, and the amount determined by the Downstate Fire fund that would result in no significant increase to the Downstate Fire pension fund's unfunded liability. The bill does not place a limitation on the amount of service credit that may be transferred from the Chicago Fire pension fund to a Downstate Fire pension fund.

HB 2617

Sponsors: Martwick (Aquino)

Passed House:	98-1-0
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

HB 2617 amends the Chicago Teachers Article of the Pension code by making "extracurricular activities" deductible instead of "special services." No substantive changes are made by the bill, as it is purely technical in nature.

HB 2628

Sponsors: Andrade (Martinez)

Passed House:	111-1-0
Passed Senate:	58-0-0

HB 2628 amends the Chicago Teachers Article of the Pension Code by clarifying that service retirement pensions begin on the effective date of termination as reflected in the records of the employer, and that a written acknowledgement of forfeiture of service credits is required to receive a refund of the amount a member paid into the pension fund. Current statute does not specify a member may receive a refund after termination, only after the cancellation of a teaching certificate. Additionally, current statute does not require members to deliver to the

Board a written acknowledgement of forfeiture; rather, only a written receipt. These changes are purely technical in nature.

HB 2662 (P.A. 101-0096)

Sponsors: Martwick (Aquino)

Passed House:	99-1-0
Passed Senate:	54-0-0

HB 2662 amends the Chicago Fire article of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill provides that the term of office for the annuitant member of the board of trustees shall last for 3 years, rather than 2 years, as is prescribed by current law. The board of trustees of the Chicago Fire Pension Fund consists of 8 members – the city treasurer, the city comptroller, the city clerk, a deputy fire commissioner designated by the fire commissioner of Chicago, 3 active firemen, and 1 annuitant of the fund. Current law requires a biennial election to take place 30 days prior to the expiration of the annuitant member’s term. With the passage of HB 2662, the annuitant member’s term of office on the board of trustees will last 3 years, rather than the current 2-year term as prescribed in statute.

HB 2824 (P.A. 101-0069)

Sponsors: Zalewski (Mulroe)

Passed House:	112-0-0
Passed Senate:	55-0-0

HB 2824 amends the Chicago Municipal Article of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill inserts a technical clarification with regard to the commencement of annuity payments, grants the board the ability to lengthen physician review periods for disability annuitants, and inserts a hold harmless provision for the pension fund in cases where annuities are payable to a financial institution if a claim should arise in connection with that financial institution’s federal insurance status.

HB 2884

Sponsors: Guzzardi (Manar)

Passed House:	94-4-0
Passed Senate:	56-0-0
House Concurrence:	110-5-0

Currently, the IMRF article of the Pension Code allows an employee who is applying for retirement to establish creditable service for accumulated unused and unpaid sick leave, for the purpose of calculating a retirement annuity. When establishing such creditable service, only sick leave days accumulated with an employer with which the employee was employed within 60 days of the effective date of his or her retirement annuity shall be credited. If the employee was in service with multiple employers during the period, then only the highest number of unpaid sick leave days with one employer shall be considered. However, in such cases, if the employers are school districts, the employee is allowed to establish such creditable service from all such employers, with a maximum limit of 12 months.

HB 2884 allows that the aforementioned exception would also apply to other educational employers, such as special education joint agreements, cooperative or joint educational agreements, educational service centers, etc. The bill states that if the employee terminated service with the applicable educational employer before the effective date of this legislation, the multi-employer sick leave exception shall not apply.

HB 3213

Sponsors: Marron (Aquino)

Passed House:	111-0-0
Passed Senate:	59-0-0

HB 3213 amends the Downstate Teacher Article of the Illinois Pension Code to implement administrative changes, as summarized below.

Reporting Requirements for Optional Benefit Plans

In the Section of the TRS Article that governs payment of school district contributions to TRS, the bill contains technical language allowing for TRS to implement reporting requirements for school districts for any optional benefit plan an employee chooses to participate in. TRS says that this language would facilitate school district payments under the Tier 3 hybrid plan implemented by P.A. 100-0023, which requires employer (school district) contributions of between 2 and 6% of salary. TRS has not yet implemented the Tier 3 hybrid plan.

Assessment of Penalties to School Districts for Late Employer Contributions

Current law permits TRS to levy a fine against school districts for delinquent employer contributions that is the greater of a) lost interest to TRS due to the late payments, or b)

\$50. HB 3213 sets this penalty amount at \$50 per day for each day that elapses from the due date until contributions are received by the system.

Deletion of References to Annuitants of the Chicago Teachers Pension Fund

HB 3213 removes references to annuitants of the Chicago Teacher Pension Fund as not qualifying as a teacher for return-to-work purposes with a TRS employer. TRS says this move is necessary because TRS has no knowledge of CTPF membership, and therefore it is impracticable for TRS to ascertain a retired Chicago teacher's annuity status when determining if the Chicago retiree should be classified as a "teacher" when accepting a position that would otherwise qualify for TRS membership.

HB 3263

Sponsors: Mazzochi (Curran)

Passed House:	112-0-2
Passed Senate:	59-0-0
House Concurrence:	110-1-0

HB 3263 mandates IMRF to post the following documents pertaining to and/or information about each municipality's actions pertinent to its participation in IMRF:

1. Copies of all resolutions adopted by a municipality on or after January 1, 1995, to participate in IMRF;
2. Annual report listing each municipality and the date each municipality first became a participant in IMRF;
3. Each municipality's annual projected future contributions; and
4. Each municipality's past required contributions to IMRF for each year of participation on or after January 1, 1995 and before, if available.

A municipality that has a website shall post to its website a link to aforementioned information provided by IMRF, no later than January 1, 2021. If a municipality establishes a website on or after January 1, 2021, the municipality shall do the same. However, this legislation does not require a municipality to establish or maintain a website. Information that is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act is not required to be posted on the IMRF's website.

HB 3446

Sponsors: Robinson (Aquino)

Passed House:	91-5-0
Passed Senate:	53-0-0

HB 3446 amends the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund Article of the Illinois Pension Code by removing a requirement that an interruption of service for a specified period must have been within the same participating municipality or participating instrumentality to qualify for temporary and permanent disability benefits. According to IMRF, of the 1,823 disability denials issued in 2017 and 2018, only three denials resulted from an interruption in service where the member returned to service with a new IMRF employer.

SB 37

Sponsors: Bush (Walsh, Jr.)

Passed Senate:	39-10-0
Passed House:	115-0-0
Senate Concurrence:	57-0-0

Article 4 of the Illinois Pension Code requires the following entities to establish Article 4 (Downstate Fire) pension funds: municipalities over 5,000 in population, fire protection districts with at least one full-time paid firefighter, and municipalities under 5,000 in population that opt to create an Article 4 fund via referendum.

SB 0037 makes a distinction between “primary” and “secondary” employers in cases where a firefighter has both a full-time position and a part-time position with another municipality. Under the amendment, the primary employer's pension fund would be notified within 96 hours of any injury, illness, or exposure incurred by a secondary employee. The bill also stipulates that secondary employers would annually be required to prepare a report on wages and salaries paid each fiscal year and then send a certified copy to primary employers. The report is meant to ensure that a primary employer’s pension fund is aware of additional liabilities and risks to which secondary employees are exposed.

SB 528

Sponsors: Cullerton (Hoffman)

Passed Senate:	58-0-0
Passed House:	104-0-1

Currently, the GARS board of trustees is composed of 7 members as follows: the Senate President (or their designee) serves alongside 2 members of the Senate and those 2 members must be from different political parties. 3 members are appointed by the Speaker, not more than 2 of whom must be from the same political party. The board has one annuitant member. SB 528 removes the Senate President as an official member of the board and provides that 3 members of the Senate be appointed by the president, not more than 2 of whom shall be of the same political party. Effectively, the legislation sets the Senate President's powers of appointment to the GARS board in statutory language similar to that of the House Speaker.

SB 1265

Sponsors: Aquino (Martwick)

Passed Senate:	55-0-0
Passed House:	116-0-0

SB 1265 amends the SURS article of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill makes various technical changes for the continued efficient operation of the State Universities Retirement System. The proposed legislation specifies that a person employed by the State Board of Higher Education in a position with the Illinois Century Network as of June 30, 2004, may still be considered to be an employee for as long as he or she remains continuously employed by the Department of Innovation and Technology, in addition to employment by the Department of Central Management Services in a position with the Illinois Century Network, the Bureau of Communication and Computer Services, or any successor bureau. The bill specifies that survivor's annuities for a dependent with a disability shall be received if the physical or mental disability began prior to the date the child attained age 18.

SB 1582

Sponsors: Curran (Zalewski)

Passed Senate:	52-1-0
Passed House:	116-0-0

SB 1582 amends the Metropolitan Water Reclamation Article of the Illinois Pension Code. The proposed legislation provides that salary be calculated by accumulating the salary for the highest 520 consecutive paid days of service within the last 10 years of service immediately preceding the date of retirement and dividing by 24. Current law calls for the calculation of final average salary by accumulating the salary for 52 pay periods and dividing by 2.

According to the Metropolitan Water District Fund, the proposed legislation would align the pertinent statutory language with the method of calculating final average salary that has been used for the past 30 years. Rotating shift workers may have as many as 12 pensionable days in a pay period, or as few as 8 days, depending on where their rotation lands in a given pay period. This is why the pension fund advocates that 520 days should be memorialized in statute instead of bi-weekly pay periods. The proposed legislation provides that if an employee is paid for any portion of a work day, the fraction of the day worked and the salary for that fraction of the day shall be counted in the calculation.

SB 1584

Sponsors: Aquino (Ortiz)

Passed Senate:	56-0-0
Passed House:	98-16-0

SB 1584 amends the Chicago Teacher Article of the Illinois Pension Code. The proposed legislation would extend the window of time in which a member may return to work without having his or her pension cancelled from 100 days to 120 days. This change would take effect for school years that begin on or after July 1, 2019. The bill provides that an annuitant in the Chicago Teacher's Pension Fund would not have their service retirement pension cancelled in cases where the member returns to work on a temporary and non-annual basis or an hourly basis as long as the member does not work as a teacher for more than 120 days (currently 100 days) during a school year or does not accept gross compensation for said school year in excess of \$30,000.

SB 1765

Sponsors: Hunter (Guzzardi)

Passed Senate:	51-0-0
Passed House:	112-4-0

SB 1765 amends the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund (CTPF) Article of the Illinois Pension Code by repealing obsolete provisions concerning early retirement incentives. Current statute contains the language of outdated provisions regarding the Early Retirement Option (ERO) and Early Retirement Incentives (ERI). With the ERO program, an eligible member was allowed to retire early without a reduction in the member's pension benefit. With the ERI program, an eligible member was allowed to establish creditable service or to receive age enhancement that could be used for retirement eligibility. These programs are no longer available. SB 1765 removes the obsolete provisions.

SB 2030

Sponsors: Mulroe (Martwick)

Passed Senate:	53-0-0
Passed House:	111-2-0

The Chicago Fire Pension Fund currently determines a firefighter's age based upon an application for the appointment as a member of the fire department of the city for the purposes of determining retirement benefits. SB 2030 provides that, after 2020, firefighters' birthdates shall be determined based on the actual birthdate as provided in a firefighter's birth certificate.

EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

Public Act 101-0010
(Via the FY 2020 Budget Implementation Bill)
Senate Bill 1814 – Steans (Harris)

Passed Senate:	54-00-0
Passed House:	97-17-1
Senate Concurrence:	52-06-0

Effective Date

- June 5, 2019

Affected Systems

- State Employee’s Retirement System (SERS), State Universities Retirement System (SURS), and Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS)

Extension of the Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs

The election period for the two existing pension buyout programs created by P.A. 100-0587 would be extended by 3 years to June 30, 2024, from June 30, 2021, as summarized below.

- Total pension buyout plan:
 - For Tier 1 and 2 members, if an eligible inactive, vested member irrevocably participates in the total pension buyout plan, the member would receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 60% of the present value of a member’s pension benefit in lieu of receiving any pension benefit.
- 3% COLA buyout plan:
 - If an eligible Tier 1 member irrevocably participates in the COLA buyout plan, the member would receive a lump sum payment equal to 70% of the difference of the present value of 3% compounded COLA and the present value of a reduced COLA (simple 1.5%) in exchange for receiving a simple 1.5% COLA.

Other Major Pension Provisions of P.A. 101-0010

Reinstatement of Teachers' Final Average Salary (FAS) Cap of 6%

(Affected Systems: SURS and TRS)

For purposes of determining the final average salary, a teacher's annual salary increase with the same employer is currently capped at 3%, which was lowered from 6%, pursuant to P.A. 100-0587, effective June 4, 2018. If a teacher's full-time equivalent annual salary increases more than the salary increase cap with the same employer, the (local) employer would have to make a payment equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the salary increase in excess of the salary increase cap. This requirement is commonly known as the "excess salary increase penalty." Pursuant to P.A. 101-0010, the final salary cap reverts back to 6%.

According to TRS, the school districts 6% "penalty" payments to TRS for FY 2016, FY 2017, and FY 2018 are \$4.1 million, \$3.3 million, and \$4.0 million, respectively.

GRF Lump-sum Appropriation for SERS

When departments in the State make contributions for their employees, the contributions shall be made for each pay period by warrants by the State Comptroller against their respective funds or appropriations based on vouchers. However, contributions for the GRF payrolls are not required to be processed by the Comptroller. Since 2012 the GRF portion of State contributions has been paid by lump sum, via the Budget Implementation bill for the past several years, according to SERS. P.A. 101-0010 eliminates the need to include the appropriation process for the GRF portion of State contributions in the Budget Implementation bill every year as the process would be made permanent under this Act.

SERS stated the percentage of total members who are on the GRF payrolls is approximately 65%.

Participation by Members of the Human Rights Commission in SERS

A person appointed as a member of the Human Rights Commission on or after June 1, 2019, may elect to participate in SERS with respect to that service and shall be deemed an employee in order to qualify for membership. Such employees may elect to establish service credit for periods on or after June 1, 2019, and before establishing service credit in SERS by paying a fee determined by the SERS Board based upon: 1) the employee's salary on the first day as a member of SERS, and 2) regular interest (7%, based on the actuarially assumed rate of return). According to SERS, this provision is likely to impact 7 full-time Human Rights Commissioners.

Also, P.A. 101-0010 removes old provisions that are no longer applicable.

VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

Public Act 100-0587
(Via the FY 2019 Budget Implementation Bill)
House Bill 3342 – G. Harris (Steans)

Passed House:	61-52-0
Passed Senate:	54-2-2
House Concurrence:	100-14-0

Effective Date

- June 4, 2018

Affected Systems

- State Employee's Retirement System (SERS), State Universities Retirement System (SURS), and Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

Voluntary Pension Buyout for Vested, Inactive Members

- Until June 30, 2021, an eligible member in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 60% of the present value of a member's pension benefit in lieu of receiving any pension benefit. An eligible member means a person who:
 - Is an inactive member in a DB plan;
 - Has enough credits to receive a retirement annuity (i.e. vested);
 - Has not received any retirement annuity; and
 - Has not elected the compounded 3% COLA buyout option.
- The accelerated pension payments would be paid from the proceeds of the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds.

Voluntary Compounded 3% COLA Buyout for Tier 1 Members

- An eligible member in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 70% of the difference of the present value of 3% compounded COLA and the present value of a reduced COLA (simple 1.5%) in exchange for receiving a simple 1.5% COLA. An eligible member means a person who:
 - Is a Tier 1 member in a DB plan;
 - Has submitted an application for retirement;
 - Meets age and service requirements to receive a retirement annuity;

- Has not received any retirement annuity; and
 - Has not elected the pension buyout option, which is the other voluntary buyout option mentioned above.
- The accelerated pension benefit payments would be paid from the proceeds of the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds.

Teachers' Final Salary Spiking Cap of 3%

- For purposes of determining the final average salary, a teacher's annual salary increase with the same employer under SURS or TRS was capped at 6%. Pursuant to P.A. 100-0587, the final salary cap decreased to 3% from 6% for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2018 and for salary under a contract or collective bargaining agreement on or after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of P.A. 100-0587). If a teacher's full-time equivalent annual salary increases more than 3% with the same employer, the (local) employer would have to make a payment equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the salary increase in excess of 3%. The final salary cap was returned to 6% via P.A. 101-0010 in 2019.

Recertification of FY 2019 State Contributions

- Between June 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019, each System shall recalculate and recertify State contributions for FY 2019, taking into account all changes made by P.A. 100-0587.

State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds

- The State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds of \$1 billion would be authorized to be issued for the accelerated pension benefit payments for SERS, SURS, and TRS.

TIER THREE PENSION REFORM

Public Act 100-0023
(Via the FY 2018 Budget Implementation Bill)
Senate Bill 0042 – Trotter (G. Harris)

Passed Senate:	33-23-2
Passed House:	73-36-0
Senate Concurrence:	36-17-0
Senate Override	36-18-0
House Override	71-41-0

Effective Date

- July 6, 2017

Affected Systems

- GARS, Chicago Fire, Chicago Municipal, Cook County, Cook County Forest Preserve, Chicago Laborers, Chicago Park District, SERS, SURS, TRS, Chicago Teachers, JRS

Optional Tier 3 Hybrid Plan

Tier 3 Availability

- SERS, SURS, and TRS:
 - Tier 3 benefits are available as soon as the board of that respective system authorizes members to begin participation.
 - Each of these systems shall endeavor to make participation available as soon as possible. This requirement is referred to as the “implementation date.”
 - Newly hired and existing Tier 2 members must make the election to participate in Tier 3 within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system.
- MEABF, Cook County Employees, Forest Preserve Employees, LABF, Park Employees, and CTPF
 - Tier 3 benefits are available beginning 6 months after the governing body of the unit of local government approves participation in the plan via adoption of a resolution or ordinance.

- No later than 5 months after the resolution or ordinance approving participation in Tier 3, the affected system shall prepare and implement the defined contribution component of the Tier 3 hybrid plan.
- Newly hired members must make the election to participate in the Tier 3 hybrid system within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system.

Tier 3 Benefit Summary

- Retirement Annuity: 1.25% for each service credit multiplied by final average salary
- Normal Retirement: determined by Social Security Administration, but no earlier than 67 years of age with at least 10 years of service
- COLA: Beginning 1 year after annuity start date and equal to 50% of the CPI-W
- Survivor's/Widow's Annuity: 66 2/3% of participant's retirement annuity
- Employee Contribution for the DB component: 6.2% of salary (cannot exceed normal cost)
- Employee Contribution for the DC component: 4% minimum
- Employer Contributions for the DC component: between 2% and 6% of salary
- Employer contributions vest when they are paid into a participant's account.
- Employee and employer contributions are transferrable into other qualified plans.
- For SURS and TRS;
 - Employer Contribution: DB Normal Cost - Employee Contribution + 2% (expressed as a % of payroll).

MEABF and LABF Retirement Eligibility (New Tier 3 DB Schedule of Benefits)

- Between October 1, 2017 and November 15, 2017, existing Tier 2 members who began service prior to the effective date of this Act (July 6, 2017) shall make an irrevocable decision to be eligible for the new Tier 3 retirement options described below.
 - Those who elect to gain eligibility for the new Tier 3 schedule of benefits will be subject to the Tier 3 employee contribution rates.
- Tier 3 Employee Contribution Rates
 - After the effective date of this Act, but prior to January 1, 2018: 7.5%
 - January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2019: 8.5%
 - January 1st and thereafter: the lesser of:
 - Normal Cost using the EAN actuarial method (no less than 6.5%)
 - 9.5%
 - This rate shall resume until the systems have reached a 90% funding ratio, at which point the employee contribution shall be reduced to 5.5% of salary.
 - If the funding ratio falls below 75%, then the employee contribution shall revert to the previous amount.

- Tier 3 Benefits
 - New hires that are at least 65 years of age with at least 10 years of service credit are entitled to a retirement annuity upon written application.
 - New hires who retire between the age of 60 and 65, with at least 10 years of service credit, shall have their annuity reduced by 0.5% for each month that he or she is under age 65.

Changes in State Contributions

- For SURS and TRS, in fiscal years 2018 through 2020, the State shall contribute an additional 2% of payroll of each Tier 3 employee.
- For SURS and TRS, if the amount of a participant's salary exceeds the amount of the Governor's salary, the employer shall pay to the System an amount equal to the employer normal cost multiplied by the excess amount of salary.
- State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions shall be implemented and smoothed over a 5-year period beginning in FY 2018.
- State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions that first applied in fiscal year 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017 shall be retroactively smoothed over a 5-year period, beginning with and including the year in which the actuarial change first applied.
- By November 1, 2017, the amount of the State Contribution shall be recertified to include retroactive smoothing.

Chicago Fire COLA

- Firefighters born between December 1954 and September 1, 1967 are entitled to a 3% non-compounded annuity increase upon:
 - The 1st of the month following the 1 year anniversary of retirement, and every 1st of January thereafter.
 - Or following the attainment of age 55 if they were not 55 after 1 year of retirement.
- Firefighters that meet the aforementioned criteria prior to this Act will receive an increase to their annuity; as if they had received a 3% increase each year rather than 1.5%.

Chicago Municipal and Laborers Tax Levy

- Beginning in 2017, the property tax levy cannot exceed the amount of the city's total required contribution for the following year.

TWO-TIER PENSION REFORM

Public Act 96-0889

Senate Bill 1946 – Cullerton (Madigan)

Passed House:	92-17-7
Passed Senate:	48-6-3
Approved by Governor on	4/14/10

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

- IMRF, Chicago Municipal, Cook County, Cook County Forest Preserve, Chicago Laborers, Chicago Park District, Metropolitan Water, SERS, SURS, TRS, Chicago Teachers (Judges and GA separate; CTA, Police, and Fire excluded)

Retirement Eligibility – Except State Policemen, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards

- Normal Retirement: 67 years old with 10 years of service
- Early Retirement: 62 years old with 10 years of service with a 6% per year reduction in benefits for each year age is under 67
- Annuity based on highest 8 years out of last 10 years of service
- Annual Final Average Salary may not exceed \$106,800, as automatically increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year

Retirement Eligibility – State Policemen, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards

- Normal Retirement: 60 years old with 20 years of service
- State Policemen, Firefighters, DOC Guards are still eligible for Alternative Formula

Annual Increases in Annuity

- Increases begin at the later of the first anniversary of retirement or at age 67.
- Increases equal to the lesser of 3% or one-half the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year; if increase in CPI is zero or if there is a decrease in CPI, then no COLA is payable
- Increase not compounded

Survivor Benefits

- 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death
- Increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year
- Increases not compounded

“Double Dipping” Prohibited

- Prohibition on simultaneously collecting a pension and a salary with public employer.

Chicago Teachers’ Extension of Funding Plan

- Contributions specified in Fiscal Years 2011 – 2014
- New Goal: CTPF must reach 90% by 2059 (currently 2045)

Retirement Eligibility – Judges and General Assembly

- Normal Retirement: 67 years old with 8 years of service
- Early Retirement: 62 years old with 8 years of service

Change in Benefit Formula – Judges and General Assembly

- 3% of Final Average Salary for each year of service
- Maximum annuity 60% of Final Average Salary
- Retirement annuity based on highest 8 out of final 10 years of service

Annual Increase in Annuity – Judges and General Assembly

- Increases begin after attainment of age 67
- Increases equal to the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPIU during the preceding 12-month calendar year
- Increases compounded

Annual Increase in Survivor’s Annuity – Judges and General Assembly

- 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death
- Increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year
- Increases compounded

POLICE AND FIRE PENSION REFORM

P.A. 96-1495 SB 3538 – Link (McCarthy)

Passed Senate:	46-0-0
Passed House:	95-18-0
Senate Concurrence:	46-4-2
Approved by Governor on 12/30/10	

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

- Downstate Police, Downstate Fire, Chicago Police, Chicago Fire, IMRF (SLEP)

Creation of a Two-Tier System for Firefighters and Police Officers

- Benefits for current police officers and firefighters have not changed.
- Changes only apply to police officers and firefighters hired on or after January 1, 2011.
- Normal Retirement: 55 years old with 10 years of service
- Early Retirement: 50 years old with 10 years of service, but penalty of ½% for each month that the police officer or firefighter is younger than 55 years
- Retirement Pension based upon 2.5% of Final Average Salary for a maximum of 75%.
- Annuity based on highest 8 years out of last 10 years of service
- Annual Final Average Salary may not exceed \$106,800, as automatically increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year.

Annual Increases in annuity

- Increases begin at age 60 either on the January 1st after police officer/firefighter retires or the first anniversary of pension starting date, whichever is later.
- Increases equal to the lesser of 3% or one-half the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year; if increase in CPI is zero or if there is a decrease in CPI, then no COLA is payable.
- Increase not compounded

Survivor Benefits

- 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death

- Increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year.
- Increases not compounded

Municipal Funding Provisions

- Pension funds must be 90% funded by Fiscal Year 2040.
- Annual Municipal contributions will be calculated as level percentage of payroll under “Projected Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method.”
- Comptroller is authorized to redirect municipal monies directly to pension funds if municipal contributions are insufficient.
- Future pension fund studies are authorized to review the condition of pension funds and potential investment pooling.

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT PENSION REFORM

P.A. 98-0622 SB 1523 – Cullerton (Madigan)

Passed Senate:	51-0-0
Passed House:	87-26-2
Approved by Governor on	1/7/14

Effective Date

- June 1, 2014.

Systems Impacted

- Chicago Park District

Employer Contributions

- Employer Contributions will follow a ramping schedule, gradually increasing the employer tax levy multiplier to 2.9.
 - Beginning January 1, 2015: Multiplier of 1.7.
 - Beginning January 1, 2017: Multiplier of 2.3.
 - Beginning January 1, 2019: Multiplier of 2.9.
- For any duration that the funded ratio is over 90%, Employer contributions will be the lesser of the 2.9 multiplier or the amount necessary to maintain 90% funding.
- Supplemental contributions of \$12.5 million will be made in FY 2015 & FY 2016. A supplemental contribution of \$50 million will be made in FY 2019.

Retirement Eligibility

- For Tier 1 employees who have not attained age 45 before January 1, 2015, the eligible retirement age is increased from 50 to 58. For Tier 2 employees the normal retirement age decreases from 67 to 65, and the age for early retirement decreases from 62 to 60.

Annual Increases in Annuity

- Tier 1 COLAs are to be the same as Tier 2 COLAs (Lesser of 3% or ½ the CPI-U, simple)
- Cost of living adjustments will be suspended in 2015, 2017, and 2019.

Employee Contributions

- Beginning January 1, 2015, employee contributions will increase on a graduated scale.
 - Beginning January 1, 2015: Employee contributions will increase to 10% of salary
 - Beginning January 1, 2017: Employee contributions will increase to 11% of salary

- Beginning January 1, 2019: Employee contributions will increase to 12% of salary
- For any duration of time that the funded ratio is over 90%, employee contributions will be 10.5% of salary.

Duty Disability Benefits

- Beginning January 1, 2015, duty disability benefits will be adjusted on a decreasing scale.
 - Beginning 2015: 74% of salary
 - Beginning 2017: 73% of salary
 - Beginning 2019: 72% of salary

HISTORICAL PENSION LEGISLATION

86th General Assembly (1989 – 1990)

Compound Annual Cost of Living Adjustment (P. A. 86-0273)

Public Act 86-0273, which took effect on August 23, 1989, provided for compounded 3% annual cost of living adjustments (COLA's) beginning January 1, 1990 for annuitants in all five of the State-funded retirement systems (TRS, SERS, SURS, JRS, and GARS). Prior to the enactment of P.A. 86-0273, annual COLA's had been calculated on a simple non-compounded basis.

88th General Assembly (1993 – 1994)

Funding Plan for State-Funded Retirement Systems (P. A. 88-0593)

Public Act 88-0593 implemented a funding plan for the five State retirement systems that requires the State to make contributions as a level percent of payroll in fiscal years 2011 through 2045, following a phase in which began in fiscal year 1996. The contributions are required to be sufficient, when added to employee contributions, investment income, and other income, to bring the total assets of the systems to 90% of the actuarial liabilities by fiscal year 2045. Each system is required to certify the amount necessary for the next fiscal year by November 15 of the current fiscal year, for inclusion in the Governor's budget. For example, the FY 2008 actuarial reports will be released in November 2008, and will contain the actuarially certified contributions for FY 2010.

89th General Assembly (1995 – 1996)

Funding Plan for Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund (P.A. 89-0015)

Public Act 89-0015 established a funding plan for the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund under which the Chicago Board of Education is required to make a minimum annual contribution to the fund in an amount that will bring the funded ratio up to 90% by the end of Fiscal Year 2045. For fiscal years 1999 through 2010, the Board of Education's contribution is to be increased in equal annual increments so that by Fiscal Year 2011, the Board of Education is making contributions as a level percentage of payroll each year through FY 2045.

90th General Assembly (1997 – 1998)

SERS Formula Increase (P.A. 90-0065)

P.A. 90-0065 (HB 0110) implemented a flat rate formula for SERS Regular Formula members covered by Social Security of 1.67% for all years of service. Regular Formula members not

covered by Social Security moved to a flat rate formula of 2.2% for all years of service. The Act applied to all members retiring on or after January 1, 1998.

Funding Plan for Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund (P.A. 90-0545)

Public Act 90-0548 revised the funding plan outlined in Public Act 89-0015 to stipulate that the Chicago Board of Education need not make pension contributions unless the funded ratio drops below 90%.

State Contributions to Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund (P.A. 90-0582)

Public Act 90-582 requires the State to contribute 0.544% of the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund's total teacher payroll when the funded ratio drops below 90%.

TRS Formula Increase (P.A. 90-0582)

P.A. 90-0582 implemented a retirement formula increase for members of the Teachers' Retirement System. The Act provided that active teachers would earn creditable service on or after July 1, 1998 at a rate of 2.2% of final average salary for each year of service. The Act also allowed teachers to make contributions to TRS in order to upgrade past service earned prior to the implementation of the flat-rate formula.

Chicago Teachers Formula Increase (P.A. 90-582)

P.A. 90-582 implemented a retirement formula increase for Chicago Teachers. The Act provided that active teachers would earn creditable service on or after July 1, 1998 at a rate of 2.2% of final average salary for each year of creditable service. The Act allowed Chicago teachers to make contributions to the fund in order to upgrade past service earned prior to the implementation of the new flat-rate formula.

Creation of Self-Managed Plan in SURS (P.A. 90-0448)

P.A. 90-0448 gave members of the State Universities Retirement System the option to enroll in a Self-Managed Plan in which participants are able to choose from a variety of investment options ranging from mutual funds to annuity contracts. Members who choose the SMP become vested after earning 5 years of service credit.

91st General Assembly (1999 – 2000)

"Rule of 85" for SERS (P.A. 91-0927)

P.A. 91-0927 created a "Rule of 85" for the State Employees' Retirement System, wherein an employee is eligible to retire when the employee's age plus service credit equals 85 years.

Downstate Fire Formula Increase (P.A. 91-0466)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 91-0466, Downstate Firefighters received an annuity of 50% of salary for the first 20 years of service, plus 2% of salary for each year of service between 21 and 30 years, plus 1% of salary for each year of service over 30 years. The Act increased the retirement formula to 2.5% of salary for the 21st through 30th year of service. The maximum

annuity of 75% of salary was not changed. In effect, the Act allowed the maximum annuity of 75% of salary to be reached in 30 years, instead of 35 years.

Downstate Police Formula Increase (P.A. 91-0939)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 94-0939, Downstate Police officers received an annuity of 50% of salary for the first 20 years of service, plus 2% of salary for each year of service between 21 and 30 years, plus 1% of salary for each year of service over 30 years. The Act increased the retirement formula to 2.5% of salary for the 21st through 30th year of service, beginning January 1, 1999. The maximum annuity of 75% of salary was not changed. In effect, the Act allowed the maximum annuity of 75% of salary to be reached in 30 years, instead of 35 years.

92nd General Assembly (2001 – 2002)

SERS Alternative Formula Increase (P.A. 92-0014)

P.A. 92-0014 (HB 0250) changed the retirement formula for alternative formula employees to 2.5% for each year of service for members coordinated with Social Security and 3.0% for each year of service for non-coordinated members. The Act increased the maximum retirement annuity for alternative formula employees to 80% of final average salary.

Addition of Highway Maintenance Workers to the SERS Alternative Formula (P.A. 92-0257)

P.A. 92-0257 added state highway maintenance workers to the alternative formula under SERS. Specifically, the Act included persons employed on a full-time basis by the Illinois Department of Transportation in the position of highway maintainer, highway maintenance lead worker, heavy construction equipment operator, and other job titles. The bill also added several positions within the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority such as equipment operator/laborer, welders, sign makers/hangers, and other job titles.

SERS Early Retirement Incentive (Public Act 92-0566)

Public Act 92-0566 created the 2002 Early Retirement Incentive for certain SERS and TRS members. The ERI allowed members to purchase up to five years of service credit and age enhancement. Eligible members were then required to leave employment between July 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002. Over 11,000 members took advantage of the ERI, and a majority of the participants were eligible to receive benefits immediately following termination.

93rd General Assembly (2003 – 2004)

Pension Obligation Bond (P.A. 93-0002)

Public Act 93-0002 amended the General Obligation Bond Act to increase bond authorization by \$10 billion. These general obligation bonds were designated as a pension funding series. The State used a portion of the bond proceeds to pay part of the FY 2003 State contribution

and all of the FY 2004 State contributions to the retirement systems. Of the \$10 billion, \$7.3 billion was used to reduce the unfunded liabilities of the State-funded retirement systems.

Along with the \$10 billion increase in bond authorization, Public Act 93-0002 included a provision requiring State contributions to the retirement systems to be reduced by the amount of the debt service (the amount of principal and interest payments) on the bonds. The legislation set the maximum annual employer contribution to each system at the amount that would have been contributed without the bond issuance, minus the total debt service payments for the fiscal year. Effectively, the reduction in retirement contributions is used to pay the debt service on the bonds.

Benefit Enhancement for Downstate Fire Pension Funds (P. A. 93-0689)

P.A. 93-0689 implemented the following benefit enhancements for Downstate Fire pension funds:

- Increased the surviving spouse annuity from 54% of the deceased firefighter's final salary to 100% of the deceased firefighter's annuity.
- Increased the minimum retirement annuity from \$1,030 per month to \$1,159.27 per month over a four-year period for firefighters with 20 or more years of service.

94th General Assembly (2005 – 2006)

Change in Funding Provisions for State Systems (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 94-0004 changed the funding plan created in 1994 by Public Act 88-0593. The Act set the State contribution levels for FY 2006 and FY 2007, rather than requiring the State to make contributions based on actuarial calculations contained in the pension funding plan under P.A. 88-0593. In addition, the separate funding of the liability created by the 2002 SERS Early Retirement Incentive was eliminated. The following table provides a comparison of the FY 2006 certified contributions and FY 2007 contributions with the State contributions that were required by Public Act 94-0004. The actual appropriations to the Systems were contained in SB 1548 (P.A. 94-0015).

Public Act 88-0593 Contributions vs. Public Act 94-0004 Contributions (in Millions \$)						
System	FY 2006			FY 2007		
	PA 88-0593	PA 94-0004	Difference	PA 88-0593	PA 94-0004	Difference
TRS	\$1,058.5	\$534.6	\$523.9	\$1,233.1	\$735.5	\$497.6
SERS	690.3	203.8	486.5	832.0	344.2	487.8
SURS	324.9	166.6	158.3	391.9	252.1	139.8
JRS	38.0	29.2	8.8	44.5	35.2	9.3
GARS	5.5	4.2	1.3	6.3	5.2	1.1
Total	\$2,117.2	\$938.4	\$1,178.8	\$2,507.8	\$1,372.3	\$1,135.6

SERS Alternative Formula Changes (P.A. 94-0004)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 94-0004, all employees of the Department of Corrections were covered by the SERS alternative formula. Public Act 94-0004 provides that for employees entering service after July 1, 2005, only Department of Corrections employees who are headquartered at a correctional facility, parole officers, members of an apprehension unit, members of an intelligence unit, and DOC investigators will be covered by the alternative formula. New employees included in other groups currently covered by the alternative formula will continue to be eligible for the SERS alternative formula.

SURS Money Purchase Retirement Option Changes (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 94-0004 eliminated the money purchase formula for employees who became members of SURS after July 1, 2005. Beginning in FY 2006, the Act requires the Comptroller (rather than the SURS Board of Trustees) to determine the interest rate to be used when crediting interest to the accounts of current employees.

Salary Increase Payments For Teachers and State University Personnel (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 94-0004 provided a mechanism by which the liability associated with salary increases above a certain level may be shifted to the employer (school districts and universities) providing those salary increases. The Act provides that during the years used to determine final average salary, the employer must pay to TRS or SURS an amount equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from salary increases above 6%. The employer contribution required by Public Act 94-0004 must be paid in a lump sum within 30 days of the receipt of the bill from the retirement system. The Act specifies that the retirement system must calculate the contribution amount using the same actuarial assumptions and tables used for the most recent actuarial valuation.

The salary increase payment provision for TRS and SURS contained in Public Act 94-0004 does not apply to salaries paid under contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered into, amended, or renewed before the effective date of the Act (June 1, 2005).

Teacher Sick Leave Service Credit (P.A. 94-0004)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 94-0004, members of TRS could establish up to 2 years of service credit for unused and uncompensated sick leave without making contributions. Public Act 94-0004 provides that if days granted by an employer are in excess of the normal annual sick leave allotment, the employer is required to contribute to TRS the normal cost of the benefits associated with this excess sick leave.

Retention of "Pipeline" Early Retirement Option in TRS (P.A. 94-0004)

An Early Retirement Option for members of TRS was created in 1980 and, prior to 2005, had been extended every 5 years since its inception. (Public Act 91-0017 extended the TRS ERO option until June 30, 2005). If an employee exercised the ERO option (i.e. retires before age 60 with less than 34 years of service) employee and employer contributions were required to avoid discount. The employee contribution was 7% of salary for each year less than age 60 or 35 years of service (whichever is less) and the employer contribution was 20% of salary for each year less than age 60. Public Act 92-0582 removed the employee contribution for members with 34 years of service and Public Act 91-0017 removed the employer contribution requirement for employees who retire with 34 years of service.

Public Act 94-0004 allowed TRS members to participate in the "pipeline" ERO if the member retired between June 30, 2005 and July 1, 2007.

New Early Retirement Option in TRS (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 94-0004 creates a new ERO effective July 1, 2005. If an employee exercises the new ERO option (retires before age 60) employee and employer contributions are required to avoid discount. The employee contribution is 11.5% of salary for each year less than age 60 or 35 years of service (whichever is less) and the employer contribution is 23.5% of salary for each year less than age 60. In addition, all active TRS members are required to contribute 0.4% of salary towards the cost of ERO. This contribution would be refunded, without interest, if the member does not utilize the ERO, if the member takes a refund from TRS, if the member dies, or if the ERO is terminated.

By June 30, 2012 (and every 5 years thereafter), TRS is required to review the System's ERO experience to determine if the required contributions adequately fund the ERO. The TRS Board of Trustees must submit the results to the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, who must then recommend to the General Assembly (by February 1, 2013) if the required ERO contributions should be adjusted. If the General Assembly does not adjust the required contributions as recommended, the ERO would be terminated at the end of that fiscal year.

Extension of Early Retirement Option for Chicago Teachers (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 91-0017 extended the Early Retirement Option in the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund until June 30, 2005. If an employee exercises that option by retiring before age 60 with less than 34 years of service, employee and employer contributions are required to avoid a reduction in annuity. The employee contribution is 7% of salary for each month less than age 60 or 35 years of service (whichever is less), and the employer contribution is 20% of salary for each year less than age 60. No employee or employer contributions are required for members with 34 years of service. Currently, each employer has the authority to determine whether it should provide an ERO for its employees.

Public Act 94-0004 extends the ERO option to June 30, 2010. The Act also specifies that the employer may not limit the number of ERO participants to less than 200 (rather than 30% of eligible members). The Act also allows the employer and collective bargaining agent to agree to set the limit higher than 200, and to base the allocation for participation on a basis other than seniority.

Application of New Benefits (P.A. 94-0004)

Public Act 94-0004 requires every new benefit increase to identify and provide for additional funding at least sufficient to fund the resulting annual increase in cost as it accrues to the System. Unless the funding inadequacy is corrected by the General Assembly, the benefit increase would expire at the end of the fiscal year.

In addition, Public Act 94-0004 provides that all benefit increases will expire 5 years after the effective date of the increase, unless an earlier date is specified in the legislation that provides the benefit increase. This provision does not apply to the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund.

Exemptions to 6% End-of-Career Salary Increase Cap (P.A. 94-1057)

P.A. 94-1057 amended both the Downstate Teachers' and State Universities' Articles of the Pension Code to exempt the employer (the university or the school district) from paying the increased contribution associated with certain salary increases above 6% granted during the employee's final average salary period. The Act applies to specifically enumerated salary increases granted between June 1, 2005 and July 1, 2011 as follows:

- Salary increases paid to teachers or university employees who are ten or more years away from retirement.
- Salary increases that result when a teacher is transferred from one employer to another as a result of school consolidation.
- Salary increases paid to teachers or university employees that are earned as a result of summer school or overload work. (Overload work must be for the sole purpose of academic instruction in excess of the standard number of instruction hours, and the overload pay must be necessary for the educational mission).
- Salary increases due to promotion for which a teacher is required to hold a certificate or supervisory endorsement issued by the State Teacher Certification Board. The certification must be different than what was required for the teacher's previous position, and the position must have existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year.
- Salary increase due to promotion for which a university employee moves to a higher classification under the State Universities Civil Service System, promotion to a tenure-track faculty position, or promotion to a position recommended on a promotional list created by the Illinois Community College Board.
- Payments to a teacher from the State Board of Education or the State of Illinois over which the school district does not have discretion.
- Salary increases granted to teachers or university employees under the aforementioned conditions after July 1, 2011, but before July 1, 2014, pursuant to a contract or

collective bargaining agreement entered into on or after June 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2011.

P.A. 94-1057 also requires both SURS and TRS to file a report with the Governor and General Assembly by January 1, 2007 outlining the number of recalculations performed by school districts or universities, the dollar amount by which each school district or university's contribution was changed due to the recalculation, and the total amount received from each school district or university as a result of P.A. 94-0004. The Act also requires both SURS and TRS to provide an estimate of the increase in state contributions resulting from the aforementioned end-of-career salary increase exemptions.

CTA Pension Funding Requirements (P.A. 94-0839)

P.A. 94-0839 stipulates that, beginning January 1, 2009, the Chicago Transit Authority must make annual contributions to the CTA Pension Fund in order to bring the system's funded ratio to 90% by Fiscal Year 2058. The Act specifies that contributions will be made as a level percentage of payroll over the years remaining to and including FY 2058. The CTA must then make annual contributions in FY 2059 and thereafter at an amount necessary to maintain a 90% funded ratio.

Separation of CTA Pension Fund Retiree Healthcare and Pension Liabilities (P.A. 94-0839)

P.A. 94-0839 requires that pension contributions by the CTA shall not take into account liabilities relating to retiree health care benefits. The Act mandates that the CTA must separate pension funding from retiree healthcare funding by January 1, 2009.

Pension Funding Requirements for Regional Transportation Authority, Metra, and Pace Pension Funds (P.A. 94-0839)

P.A. 94-0839 stipulates that the RTA, Metra, and Pace shall have a general duty to make timely contributions to their respective defined benefit pension plans in accordance with the terms of each plan. If any of the aforementioned funds falls below a 90% funded ratio, the employer will be required to contribute at an amount sufficient to bring the funded ratio up to 90% in accordance with an amortization schedule adopted jointly by the employer and the trustee of the pension fund. The amortization schedule may extend for up to 50 years. P.A. 94-0839 further states that if any of the aforementioned employer-sponsored defined benefit plans reaches a 90% funded level, the employer and the trustee of the fund may cancel the amortization schedule and instead make annual contributions sufficient to maintain a 90% funded ratio.

RTA Oversight of CTA Pension Funding (P.A. 94-0839)

P.A. 94-0839 requires the Regional Transportation Authority to continually review the status of the CTA's pension contributions. If the RTA determines that the CTA is more than one month overdue in making a pension contribution in accordance with its funding plan, the RTA will be required to pay the amount of the overdue contribution to the CTA pension fund out of state funds otherwise payable to the CTA.

Formula Increase for IMRF SLEP Employees (P.A. 94-0712)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 94-0712, the IMRF Sheriff's Law Enforcement Personnel retirement formula provided an annuity of 2.5% of final earnings for the first 20 years of service, plus 2% of final earnings for the next 10 years of service, plus 1% of final earnings

for each year in excess of 30, up to a maximum annuity of 75% of final earnings. The Act changed the SLEP formula for members retiring after July 1, 2004, to 2.5% of final earnings for each year of service and increases the maximum annuity to 80% of final earnings.

95th General Assembly (2007 – 2008)

CTA Pension Fund Management Structure (P.A. 95-0708)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 95-0708, the committee responsible for the governance and administration of the CTA Pension Fund was known as the Retirement Allowance Committee. The Act abolished this committee and replaced it with an 11 member Board of Trustees. Five members shall be appointed by the Chicago Transit Board; three members shall be appointed by the labor organization representing the highest number of CTA participants; one member shall be appointed by the labor organization representing the second-largest number of CTA participants, and one member shall be appointed by the employees not represented by a labor organization representing the highest or second-highest number of CTA participants. The final member shall be a professional fiduciary who is an expert in pension plan collective bargaining, and shall be selected by the Regional Transportation Authority Board of Directors.

CTA Pension Fund Investment Authority (P.A. 95-0708)

P.A. 95-0708 stipulates that the Board of Trustees may cause retirement plan funds to be invested in any type of investment permitted for the investment of moneys held by any of the State pension or retirement systems, any unit of local government or school district, or any agency or instrumentality thereof. The Act states that the board may, by a vote of at least two-thirds of the trustees, place retirement plan funds under the investment management of the Illinois State Board of Investment.

CTA Pension Fund Benefit Eligibility (P.A. 95-0708)

All individuals who were participants in the CTA Pension Fund prior to the effective date of the Act (Jan. 18, 2008) shall automatically be members of the new retirement fund, and shall continue receiving the same benefits. For all CTA employees hired on or after the effective date, the following conditions with respect to retirement shall be applicable: full retirement benefits at age 64 with 25 years of continuous service, or a reduced retirement benefit at age 55 with 10 years of continuous service.

Pension Contribution Rates for CTA Employees (P.A. 95-0708)

Beginning January 18, 2008, all participating employees shall contribute 6% of compensation, and the CTA shall contribute 12% of compensation to the Plan. For the period ending December 31, 2040, the amount of debt service on any pension obligation bonds will be treated as a credit against the CTA contribution to the Plan, up to a limit of 6% of compensation.

Contribution Increases to CTA Pension Fund (P.A. 95-0708)

P.A. 95-0708 makes the following contribution changes: if the funded ratio of the CTA pension fund is projected to fall below 60% for any year before 2040, the Board of Trustees will calculate as a level percentage of payroll the amount of increased contributions necessary to eliminate the shortfall within 10 years. These additional contributions will be required for each year prior to 2040 with one-third of the increase coming from increased employee contributions and two-thirds coming from increased employer contributions, in excess of

normal contribution rates. For the period beginning 2040, the minimum contribution to the retirement Plan for each fiscal year shall be an amount sufficient to increase the funded ratio to 90% by the end of 2059. Participating employees will be responsible for one-third of the required additional contribution and the CTA will be responsible for two-thirds of the required additional contribution. Beginning in 2060, the required total contributions will be the amount necessary to keep the funded ratio at 90% each year, and the contribution shall be funded two-thirds by the CTA and one-third by the participating employees.

Creation of Health Care Trust for CTA Employees (P.A. 95-0708)

P.A. 95-0708 provides the CTA shall take all lawful actions necessary to separate the funding of retiree health benefits from the funding for the pension plan no later than July 1, 2009. A Retiree Health Care Trust shall be established 90 days after the effective date for the purpose of providing retirement health care benefits. The Act also states that the Retiree Health Care Trust shall assume sole responsibility for providing health care benefits to eligible retirees and their dependents and survivors no later than July 1, 2009.

CTA Health Care Trust Board of Trustees (P.A. 95-0708)

The Trust shall be governed and administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of 7 members. Three members shall be appointed by the Chicago Transit Board; one member shall be appointed by the labor organization representing the highest number of CTA participants; one member shall be appointed by the labor organization representing the second-largest number of CTA participants; and one member shall be appointed by the employees not represented by a labor organization representing the highest or second-highest number of CTA participants. The final member shall be a professional fiduciary who has experience in collectively bargained employee pension health plans, and shall be selected by the Regional Transportation Authority Board of Directors. The Act stipulates that the health care trust will not offer any health insurance plan which provides for more than 90% coverage for in-network services or 70% coverage for out-of-network services after any deductible has been paid.

CTA Health Care Trust - Contributions and Investment Authority (P.A. 95-0708)

Contributions into the Trust will come from employee contributions totaling no less than 3% of compensation. The Board of Trustees will also have the discretion to require contributions from retirees, dependents and survivors based upon their years of service, levels of coverage or Medicare eligibility, provided that the total of these contributions do not exceed 45% of the total benefit costs. Funds in the Trust may be invested in the manner described above for other retirement plan moneys. In order to be eligible for retiree health care benefits, the retiree must be at least 55 years of age, retire with 10 or more years of service, and satisfy any other rules that the board may establish.

Pension Bond Issuance for CTA Pension Plan (P.A. 95-0708)

The CTA is authorized to issue \$1.3 billion in new bonds for the pension system. After payment of the costs of issuance and necessary deposits related to debt service, the net proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion will go only into the Retirement Plan for Chicago Transit Authority Employees. In addition, the CTA is authorized to issue \$639.7 million in new bonds for healthcare funding. After payment of the costs of issuance and necessary deposits related to debt service, the bond sale net proceeds of approximately \$528.8 million will go only into the Retiree Health Care Trust.

Issuance of Pension Obligation Notes (P.A. 96-0043)

P.A. 96-0043 mandates the issuance of new pension bonds totaling \$3.466 billion. The bond sale proceeds, net of sales expenses, will be used as a portion of the FY 2010 State contributions to the various State pension systems. Specifically, the Act establishes the FY 2010 State pension contributions as follows: (1) TRS - \$2,089,268,000, (2) SERS - \$723,703,100, (3) SURS - \$702,514,000, (4) JRS - \$78,832,000, (5) GARS - \$10,454,000. The FY 2010 total inflows into each of the 5 systems from all sources will be equal to the GRF portion of the certified amounts for each system.

P.A. 96-0043 also establishes that as of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of each system's assets will be equal to their market value. In determining the actuarial value of the systems' assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any unexpected gains or losses from investment returns incurred in a fiscal year will be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5 year period following that fiscal year. An unexpected gain or loss will be defined as any deviation from the forecasted 8.0% - 8.5% return on invested assets.

P.A. 96-0043 contains a statement of legislative intent that all of the operating funds freed up by the bond sale should be used to fund programs and services provided by community-based human services providers to ensure the State continues assisting the most vulnerable citizens.

Calculation of Final Average Salary for Annuity Purposes - General Assembly Retirement System (P.A. 96-0207)

P.A. 96-0207 provides that for participants who become a member of GARS on or after August 10th, 2009 (the effective date of the Act), retirement annuities will be based on the 48 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service in which the total compensation was the highest, or by dividing the total period of service, if less than 48 months, by the number of months of service in that period.

Calculation of Final Average Salary for Annuity Purposes - Judges Retirement System (P.A. 96-0207)

P.A. 96-0207 provides that for participants who become members of JRS on or after August 10th, 2009 (the effective date of the Act), retirement annuities will be calculated by dividing the total salary of the participant during the period of the 48 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service in which the total compensation was the highest, or the total period of service, if less than 48 months, by the number of months of service in that period.

Illinois Governmental Ethics Act (P.A. 96-0006)

Currently, elected officials and members of certain boards and commissions are required to file verified written statements of economic interests. Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to add that members of the board of any retirement system, pension fund or investment board established under the Illinois Pension Code will be required to file verified written statements of economic interests only if they are not already required to file such a statement.

Creation of Investment Working Group (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the State Treasurer Act to add a new Section titled, “working group; peer cost comparison.” The Treasurer shall convene a working group consisting of representatives from the retirement systems, pension funds, and investment board created under the Illinois Pension Code, persons that provide investment services, and members of the financial industry. The working group shall review the performance of investment managers and consultants providing investment services for the retirement systems, pension funds, and investment board created under the Illinois Pension Code. The group shall develop uniform standards for comparing the costs of investment services and make recommendations to the retirement systems, pension funds, and investment board. The working group shall draft a report, and the Treasurer must submit such report, to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2011.

Expansion of Fiduciary Duties (P.A. 96-0006)

Currently, the Illinois Pension Code defines a fiduciary as someone who exercises discretionary authority or discretionary control respecting management of the pension fund or retirement system. Those who render investment advice for a fee or other compensation are acting in a fiduciary capacity pursuant to current law. Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to stipulate that rendering advice with respect to the selection of fiduciaries in and of itself constitutes a fiduciary duty.

Requirements for Consultants (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to add a new Section concerning consultants. The new Section states that “consultant” means any person or entity retained or employed by the board of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board to make recommendations in developing an investment strategy, assist with finding appropriate investment advisers, or monitoring the board’s investments.

Reporting Requirements for Emerging Investment Managers (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 requires that each retirement system, pension fund, and investment board, except for Downstate Police and Downstate Fire pension funds, shall submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1 of each year. The report shall include all of the adopted policies, including the names and addresses of the emerging investment managers used, percentage of the assets under the investment control of emerging investment managers, the actions it has undertaken to increase the use of emerging investment managers, including encouraging other investment managers to use emerging investment managers as subcontractors when the opportunity arises, and also including specific actions undertaken to increase the use of minority broker-dealers.

Prohibited Transactions (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Pension Code to require that a board member, employee, or consultant with respect to a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall not knowingly cause or advise the system, fund, or board to engage in an investment transaction with an investment adviser when the board member, employee, consultant, or their spouse (i) has any direct interest in the income, gains, or profits of the investment adviser through which the investment transaction is made or (ii) has a relationship with that investment adviser that would result in a pecuniary benefit to the board member, employee, consultant, or spouse of such board member, employee, or consultant as a result of the investment transaction. Public Act 096-0006 clarifies that a consultant includes an employee or agent of a consulting firm who

has greater than 7.5% ownership of the consulting firm. Any violation of this provision constitutes a Class 4 felony.

Investment Advisers and Investment Services for Downstate Police and Downstate Fire Pension Funds (P.A. 96-0006)

P.A. 96-0006 modifies the requirements for the procurement of investment advisers and investment services for Downstate Police and Fire pension funds. The Act requires that investment advisers shall be a fiduciary with respect to the pension fund and shall be one of the following:

- (1) an investment adviser registered under the federal Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the Illinois Securities Law of 1953;
- (2) a bank or trust company authorized to conduct a trust business in Illinois;
- (3) a life insurance company authorized to transact business in Illinois; or
- (4) an investment company as defined and registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and registered under the Illinois Securities Law of 1953.

Selection and Appointment of Investment Advisers and Consultants (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 creates a new section in the Pension Code concerning investment services for all retirement systems, pension funds, and investment boards, except Downstate Police and Fire pension funds. Pursuant to this new Section, all contracts for investment services shall be awarded by the board using a competitive process that is substantially similar to the process required for the procurement of professional and artistic services under Article 35 of the Illinois Procurement Code. The Act states that each board of trustees shall implement this policy by June 2, 2009.

Limitations on Investment Consulting Contracts (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 states that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall not enter into a contract with a consultant that exceeds 5 years in duration. The Act provides that no contract to provide consulting services may be renewed or extended. At the end of the term of a contract, however, the consultant is eligible to compete for a new contract. No retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall attempt to avoid or contravene these restrictions by any means.

Disclosure of Fees and Commissions by Consultants (P.A. 96-0006)

P.A. 96-0006 provides that by June 2, 2009, each investment adviser or consultant currently providing services or subject to an existing contract for the provision of services must disclose to the board of trustees all direct and indirect fees, commissions, penalties, and other compensation paid by or on behalf of the investment adviser or consultant in connection with the provision of those services and shall update that disclosure promptly after a modification of those payments or an additional payment.

Investment Transparency (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create an additional section concerning investment transparency. The purpose of this new section is to provide for transparency in the investment of retirement or pension fund assets and require the reporting of full and complete information regarding investments by pension funds, retirement systems, and investment boards. A retirement system, pension fund, or investment board subject to the

Pension Code and any committees established by such system, fund, or board must comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Ethics Training (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new Section concerning ethics training. All board members of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board created under this Code must attend ethics training of at least 8 hours per year. The training shall incorporate the following areas: ethics, fiduciary duty, and investment issues and any other curriculum that the board of the retirement system, pension fund, or investment board establishes as being important.

Prohibition on Gifts (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to clarify that no trustee or employee of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board created under the Illinois Pension Code shall intentionally solicit or accept any gift from any prohibited source.

No Monetary Gain on Investments (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new section stating that no member or employee of the board of trustees of any retirement system, pension fund, or investment board or any spouse of such member or employee shall knowingly have any direct interest in the income, gains, or profits of any investments made on behalf of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board for which such person is a member or employee, nor receive any pay or emolument for services in connection with any investment.

Fraud (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new Section concerning fraud. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement or falsifies or permits to be falsified any record of a retirement system or pension fund created under this Code or the Illinois State Board of Investment in an attempt to defraud the retirement system, pension fund, or the Illinois State Board of Investment is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

Contingent and Placement Fees Prohibited (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to create a new section concerning the prohibiting of contingent and placement fees. No person or entity shall retain a person or entity to attempt to influence the outcome of an investment decision of or the procurement of investment advice or services of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board for compensation, contingent in whole or in part upon the decision or procurement. Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a business offense and shall be fined not more than \$10,000. In addition, any person convicted of a violation of this provision is prohibited for a period of 3 years from conducting such activities.

Approval of Travel or Educational Mission (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 creates a new Section concerning travel and educational missions. The expenses for travel or educational missions of a board member of a retirement system, pension fund, or investment board must be approved by a majority of the board prior to the travel or educational mission.

Changes to SERS Board of Directors (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 96-0006 states that notwithstanding any provision of current law, the term of office of each trustee of the board appointed by the Governor who is sitting on the board is terminated on that effective date of the Act (April 3rd, 2009). Beginning on the 90th day after the effective date of this Act (July 2, 2009), the board shall consist of 13 trustees as follows:

- (i) the Comptroller, who shall be the Chairperson;
- (ii) six persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate who may not be members of the system or hold an elective State office and who shall serve for a term of 5 years, except that the terms of the initial appointees under this Act shall be 3 for a term of 3 years and 3 for a term of 5 years;
- (iii) four active participants of the system having at least 8 years of creditable service, to be elected from the contributing members of the system;
- (iv) two annuitants of the system who have been annuitants for at least one full year, to be elected from and by the annuitants of the system.

Changes to SURS Board of Trustees (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to add that the terms of all trustees holding office on the effective date of this Act (April 3, 2009) shall terminate on that effective date. The Governor shall make nominations for appointment within 60 days after the effective date of this Act (June 2, 2009). A trustee sitting on the board on April 3, 2009 may not hold over in office for more than 90 days after that effective date. In addition to this, Public Act 096-0006 states that beginning on the 90th day after the effective date of this Act (July 2, 2009), the Board of Trustees shall be constituted as follows:

- (i) The Chairperson of the board of Higher Education, who shall act as chairperson of this Board.
- (ii) Four trustees appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate who may not be members of the system or hold an elective State office and who shall serve for a term of 6 years, except that the terms of the initial appointees shall be 2 for a term of 3 years and 2 for a term of 6 years.
- (iii) Four active participants of the system to be elected from the contributing membership of the system by the contributing members, no more than 2 of which may be from any of the University of Illinois campuses, who shall serve for a term of 6 years, except that the terms of the initial electees shall be 2 for a term of 3 years and 2 for a term of 6 years.
- (iv) Two annuitants of the system who have been annuitants for at least one full year, to be elected from and by the annuitants of the system, no more than one of which may be from any of the University of Illinois campuses, who shall serve for a term of 6 years, except that the terms of the initial electees shall be 1 for a term of 3 years and 1 for a term of 6 years.

Termination of TRS Executive Director (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Illinois Pension Code to add that the secretary and chief executive officer of the Teachers' Retirement System, known as the Executive Director,

holding that position on April 1, 2009 is terminated on July 1, 2009, by operation of law, and shall thereafter no longer hold that position or any other employment with the system. The board is directed to take whatever action is necessary to effectuate this termination.

Changes to the TRS Board of Trustees (P.A. 96-0006)

Public Act 096-0006 amends the Pension Code to change the composition of the TRS board of trustees. The board shall consist of 13 members, 6 of whom shall be appointed by the governor; 4 active teachers elected by the contributing members, and 2 annuitant members elected by the annuitants of the system. The Superintendent of Education is an ex-officio member who serves as president of the board.

97th General Assembly (2011 – 2012)

Anti-Fraud Provisions (P.A. 97-0651)

P.A. 97-0651 provides that any reasonable suspicion of a false statement by any appointed or elected commissioners, trustees, directors, board members, or employees of a retirement system or pension fund governed by the Pension Code or the State Board of Investment shall be immediately referred to the board of trustees of the pension fund or the State Board of Investment. The Act also states that the board shall immediately notify the State's Attorney of the jurisdiction where any alleged fraudulent activity occurred.

Pension Credit for Employees of Statewide Teacher Organizations – SURS and TRS (P.A. 97-0651)

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 97-0651, members of SURS and TRS were allowed to earn pensionable service credit while working for a statewide teacher organization or national teacher organization under certain conditions. P.A. 97-0651 specifies that such service credit can only be earned if the individual first became a full-time employee of the teacher organization and becomes a participant before the effective date of this amendatory Act (January 5th, 2012). This provision effectively prohibits members of SURS and TRS from earning this type of service credit after January 5th, 2012.

Repeal of Optional TRS Service Credit Provision of P.A. 94-1111 (P.A. 97-0651)

P.A. 94-1111, which became effective on February 27th, 2007, allowed certain employees of statewide teacher organizations to establish service credit in TRS for periods of employment prior to becoming certified as a teacher if certain conditions were met before the effective date of the Act. P.A. 97-0651 repeals this provision.

Payment for Reciprocal Service in GARS (P.A. 97-0967)

P.A. 97-0967 amends the GARS and the General Provisions Articles of the Illinois Pension Code. In cases where a GARS participant's final average salary in a retirement fund governed under the Retirement Systems Reciprocal Act is used to calculate a GARS pension, and in cases where the final average salary in a reciprocal system is higher than the final salary for annuity purposes in GARS, then the employer of the participant in the reciprocal system must pay to GARS the increased cost that is attributable to the higher level of compensation.

Creation of the State Actuary (P.A. 97-0694)

P.A. 97-0694 amends the Illinois State Auditing Act to permit the Auditor General to contract with or hire an actuary to serve as the State Actuary. The Act allows the Auditor General to select the State Actuary without engaging in a competitive procurement process. The State Actuary will have the responsibility for conducting reviews of the actuarial practices of the State retirement systems and identifying recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the boards of the systems must consider before finalizing their certifications of the required annual State contributions.

98th General Assembly (2013 – 2014)

Temporary Extension of the TRS Early Retirement Option (ERO) (P.A. 98-0042)

Currently, TRS members who do not use the modified Early Retirement Option (ERO) under P.A. 94-0004 who retire with less than 35 years of service see a reduction of 6% per year for every year they are under the age of 60. By utilizing ERO, teachers who are between the ages of 55 and 60 who have at least 20 but less than 35 years of service may retire without a discounted annuity by paying a specified amount to TRS. School district contributions are also required for a member to retire under ERO. P.A. 94-0004, which became effective on July 1, 2005, set the member ERO contribution rate at 11.5% multiplied by the lesser of the number of years of partial years of service under 35 years, or the number of years or partial years the teacher is shy of age 60. The school district ERO contribution rate is currently set at 23.5% multiplied by each year or partial year that the teacher's age is less than 60.

P.A. 94-0004 required COGFA to make a recommendation to the General Assembly by February 1, 2013 on any proportional adjustments to member and employer contribution rates. In accordance with TRS' experience study by Buck Consultants, COGFA's actuary, Sandor Goldstein, conducted a review of Buck's recommended revision to member and employer ERO contribution rates. Mr. Goldstein found the revised rates (14.4% for members and 29.3% for employers) to be sufficient to fund 100% of the ERO benefit. COGFA's recommendation was transmitted to the General Assembly on January 10th.

SB 1366 extends the ERO at the employee and employer rates recommended by COGFA for members who retire on or after July 1, 2013 and before July 1, 2016.

99th General Assembly (2015 – 2016)

Property Tax Levy for the Chicago Teacher Pension Fund (PA 99-0521)

For the purpose of making an employer contribution to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago, SB 318 allows the Board of Education to levy annually, upon

all taxable property located within the district, a tax at a rate no greater than 0.383%. The proceeds from this additional tax shall be paid directly to the Retirement Fund and not the Board. For the 2016 tax year only, the Board shall certify the tax rate to the county clerk. Upon receiving the certification, the county clerk shall extend that tax rate against all taxable property within the district.

Changes to Amortization Schedule for Chicago Police and Fire Pension Funds (PA 99-0506)
SB 777 was vetoed by Gov. Rauner on May 27, 2016. The House and Senate overrides took place on May 30, 2016.

SB 777 adjusts the minimum fixed and granted monthly annuity for retirees with a Chicago Police or Chicago Firefighters Pension Fund from \$1,050 to 125% of the “Federal Poverty Level”.

The bill states that for the fiscal years 2016 through 2020, the City’s contribution to the Police and Fire Pension Fund will be prescribed in statute in the following amounts:

Chicago Police

Year	Contribution
2016	\$420,000,000
2017	\$464,000,000
2018	\$500,000,000
2019	\$557,000,000
2020	\$579,000,000

Chicago Fire

Year	Contribution
2016	\$199,000,000
2017	\$208,000,000
2018	\$227,000,000
2019	\$235,000,000
2020	\$245,000,000

Beginning in tax levy year 2020, the city shall levy a tax annually in a manner that will increase the funding ratio to 90% by 2055, rather than 2040 under current law.

The minimum employer contribution will be determined using the “entry age normal actuarial cost method,” rather than the “projected unit credit actuarial cost method.” In both methods,

the total contribution to the employees' pension fund is the same. The projected unit credit actuarial cost method puts aside less money in the early years a member's service and more money in their later years of service. This bill proposes that the entry age normal actuarial cost method be used instead, which reserves a level amount each year.

Any proceeds collected from a casino by the city, shall be contributed to both the Chicago Police and Chicago Fire Pension Funds.

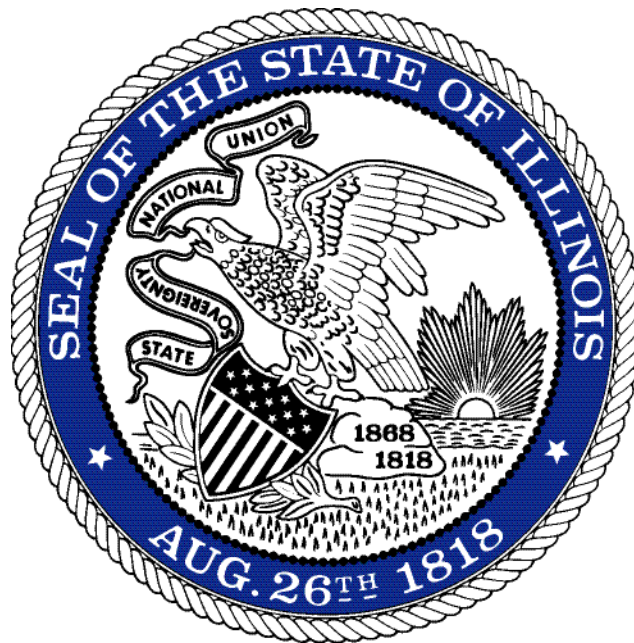
If the city does not make the required contributions by December 31st of the year in which such amount is due, the Fund may take legal action to ensure that obligations are met in a timely manner.

A Triennial Actuarial Review for GARS, SERS, SURS, TRS, and JRS (PA 99-0232)

HB 422 amends the 5 State Pension Systems: GARS, SERS, SURS, TRS, and JRS. Previously, these systems had been required to make an actuarial investigation at least once every 5 years. The Act reduces the time frame from once every 5 years to once every 3 years. These investigations evaluate the mortality, retirement, disability, separation, interest and salary rates and recommend the actuarial tables to be adopted.

SECTION 9. STATE FUNDED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

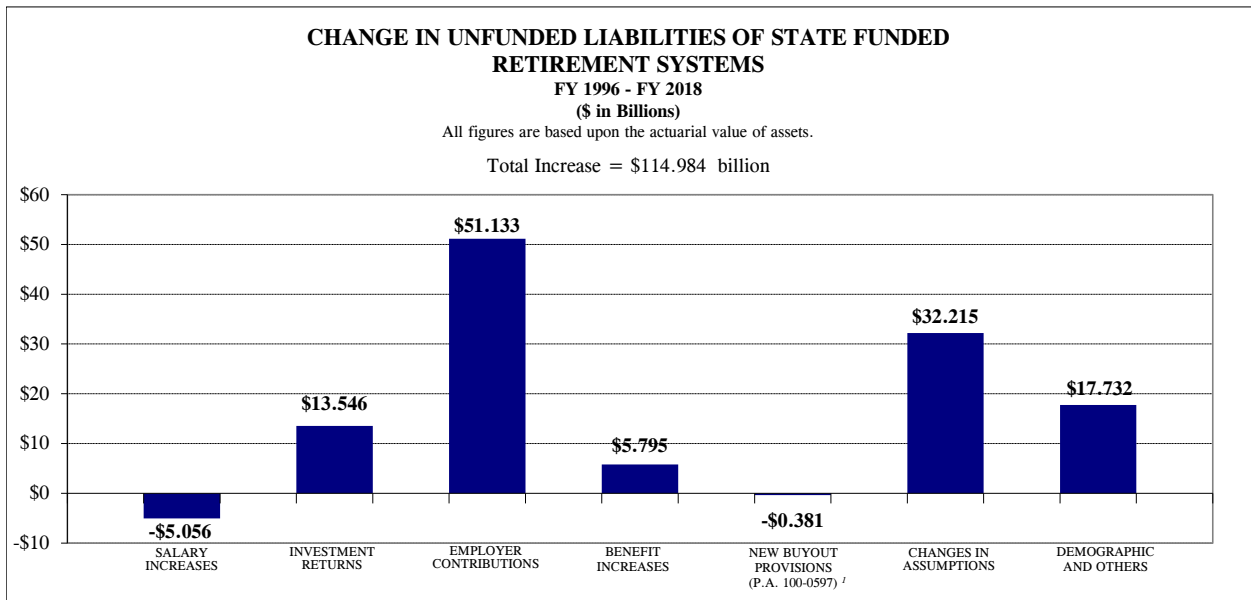
- **Unfunded Liabilities**



UNFUNDED LIABILITIES

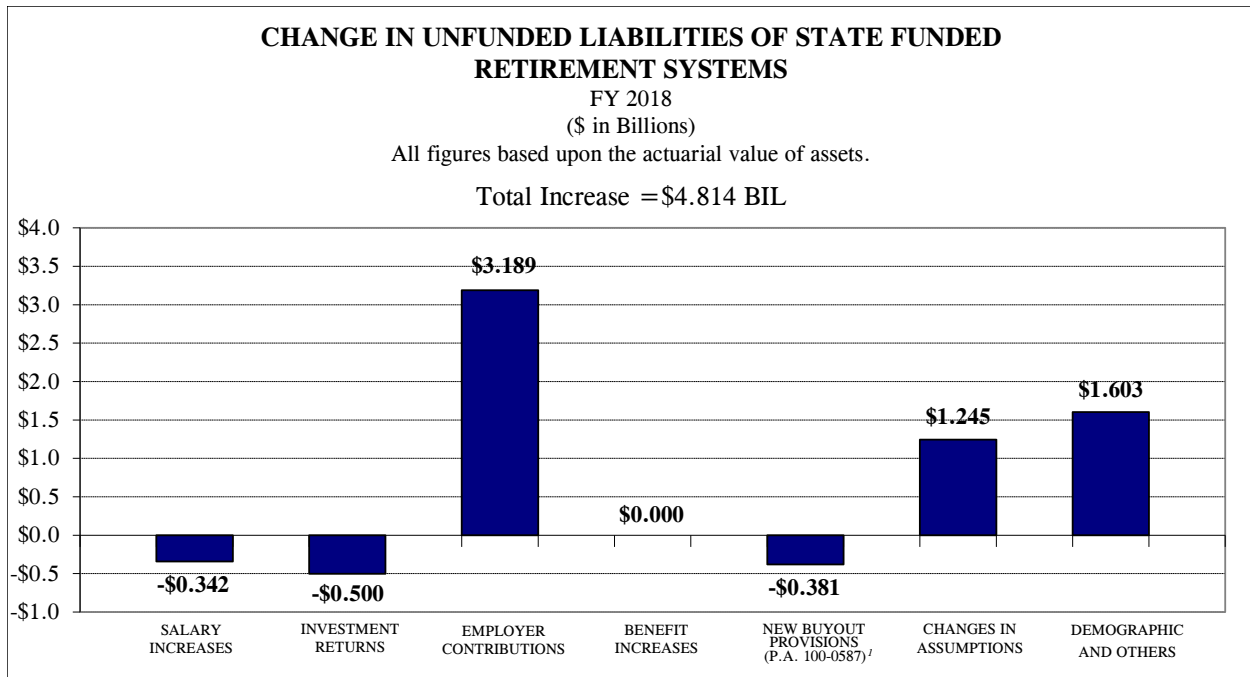
The chart below documents the change in the unfunded liabilities of all five State systems combined over the period FY 1996 – FY 2018. FY 1996 was the first year of the funding plan under P.A. 88-593, or what is commonly referred to as the “1995 pension funding law.” While the funding plan sets an ultimate goal of reaching a 90% funding ratio by FY 2045, the systems’ unfunded liabilities will continue to grow even if the State makes its statutorily-required contributions in the coming years as the required state contributions are not sufficient to cover both the employer portion of the normal cost and the interest on the unfunded liabilities.

As shown in the chart below, the single largest driver of the increase in the unfunded liability since Fiscal Year 1996 has been actuarially insufficient employer contributions. Other factors contributing to the growth in the unfunded liability include 1) changes in actuarial assumptions, 2) demographic and other factors, 3) investment losses when compared to the assumed rate of return, and 4) benefit increases such as the general formula upgrades in the late 1990’s. The category “demographic and other factors” encompasses miscellaneous actuarial factors such as rates of termination, disability, pre-and post-retirement mortality, among other factors. Any factors that cause the systems’ actuaries to revise their assumptions as a result of an experience study are included in the “changes in assumptions” category.



¹P.A. 100-0587 created voluntary pension accelerated payments (pension buyout plans) for TRS, SURS, and SERS. SURS assumed “0%” participation rates for both buyout programs in their 2018 valuation, and SERS has not modeled any assumptions as to the number of takers of the buyout plans in their 2018 valuations. TRS used “the same assumptions as the Illinois legislation” in their 2018 valuation. Under TRS’ assumption, “22% of eligible inactive vested members are assumed to elect the inactive vested buyout, while 25% of eligible Tier 1 members are assumed to elect the COLA buyout.”

The chart below shows how actuarial factors affected unfunded liabilities of all five State systems in FY 2018. Based on the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuations, the combined unfunded liabilities grew by \$4.8 billion during FY 2018, an increase of 3.7% over FY 2017. The primary reason for the increase was, again, actuarially insufficient State contributions, which increased the unfunded liability by \$3.2 billion. There were two more factors that worsened the unfunded liability. One was an actuarial loss that resulted from the unfavorable experience from demographic and other factors, bringing the unfunded liability up by \$1.6 billion, largely due to TRS' unfavorable retirement experience. The other factor was the cumulative effect of the change in assumptions, which increased the unfunded liability by \$1.2 billion. It is worth noting that SURS was the only system that generated a loss by altering actuarial assumptions, although the other four systems also changed their actuarial assumptions in their 2018 actuarial valuations. It means TRS, SERS, JRS, and GARS realized gains by changing their actuarial assumptions, but these gains were eroded mainly by the impact of SURS' reduced investment assumption rate from 7.25% to 6.75%. However, actuarial gains from three factors helped lessen the effect of actuarial losses; lower-than-expected salary increases, higher-than-expected investment returns and an estimated gain from TRS due to the new pension buyout plans decreased the unfunded liability by \$0.3 billion, \$0.5 billion, and \$0.4 billion, respectively.

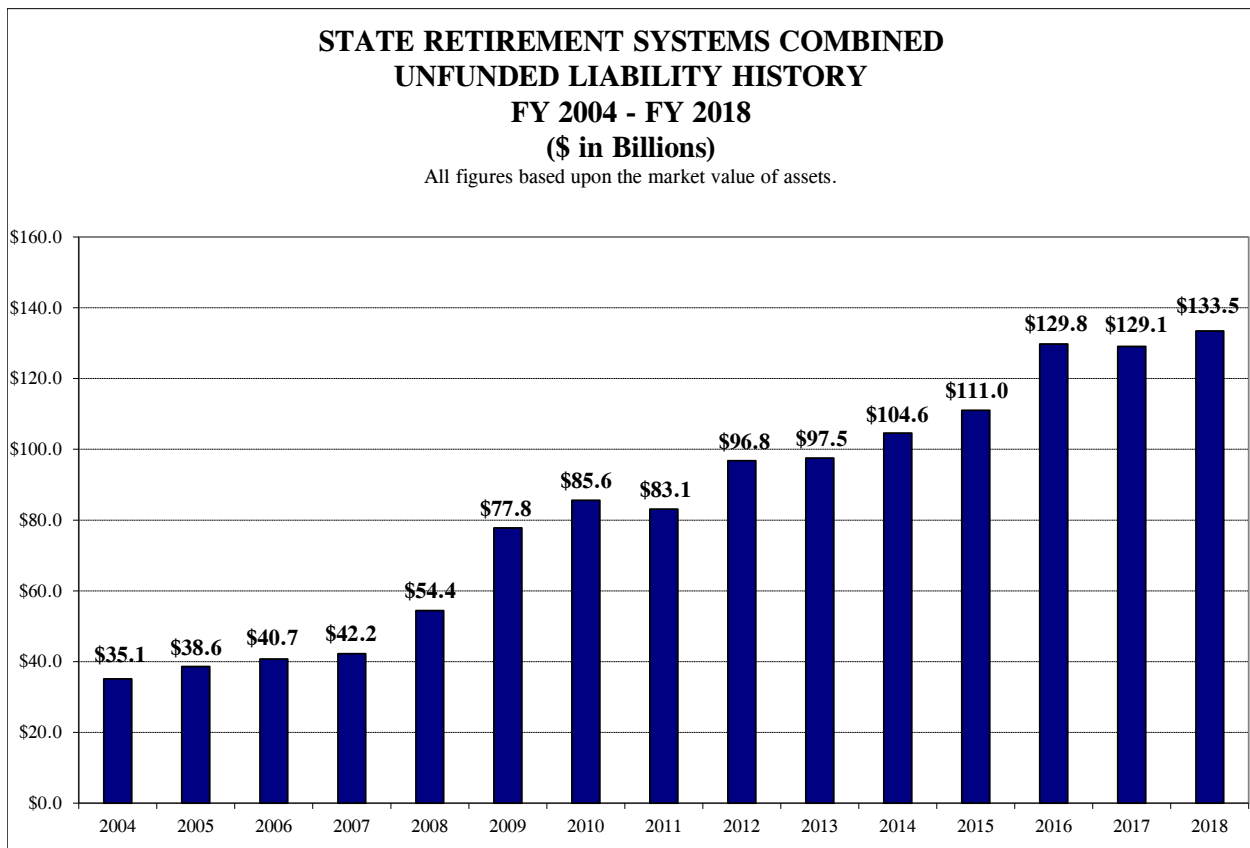


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In addition, all the five systems experienced positive investment returns in FY 2018 exceeding their actuarially assumed investment rates. Thanks to the excess investment gains in FY 2014, 2017, and 2018, the cumulative effects of the asset smoothing in FY 2018 result in recognized investment gains for all the systems. The following chart shows a brief history of changes in the investment rate assumption for each of the State-funded systems. Further details on the financial conditions of the five State-funded retirement systems are available in the Commission’s latest Financial Condition of the State Retirement Systems report at <http://cgfa.ilga.gov/Upload/FinConditionILStateRetirementSysApril2019.pdf>

Historical Change in Investment Rate Assumptions						
System	Prior to FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2012	FY 2014	FY 2016	FY 2018
TRS	8.50%	8.50%	8.00%	7.50%	7.00%	7.00%
SERS	8.50%	7.75%	7.75%	7.25%	7.00%	7.00%
SURS	8.50%	7.75%	7.75%	7.25%	7.25%	6.75%
GARS	8.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%	6.75%
JARS	8.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%	6.75%

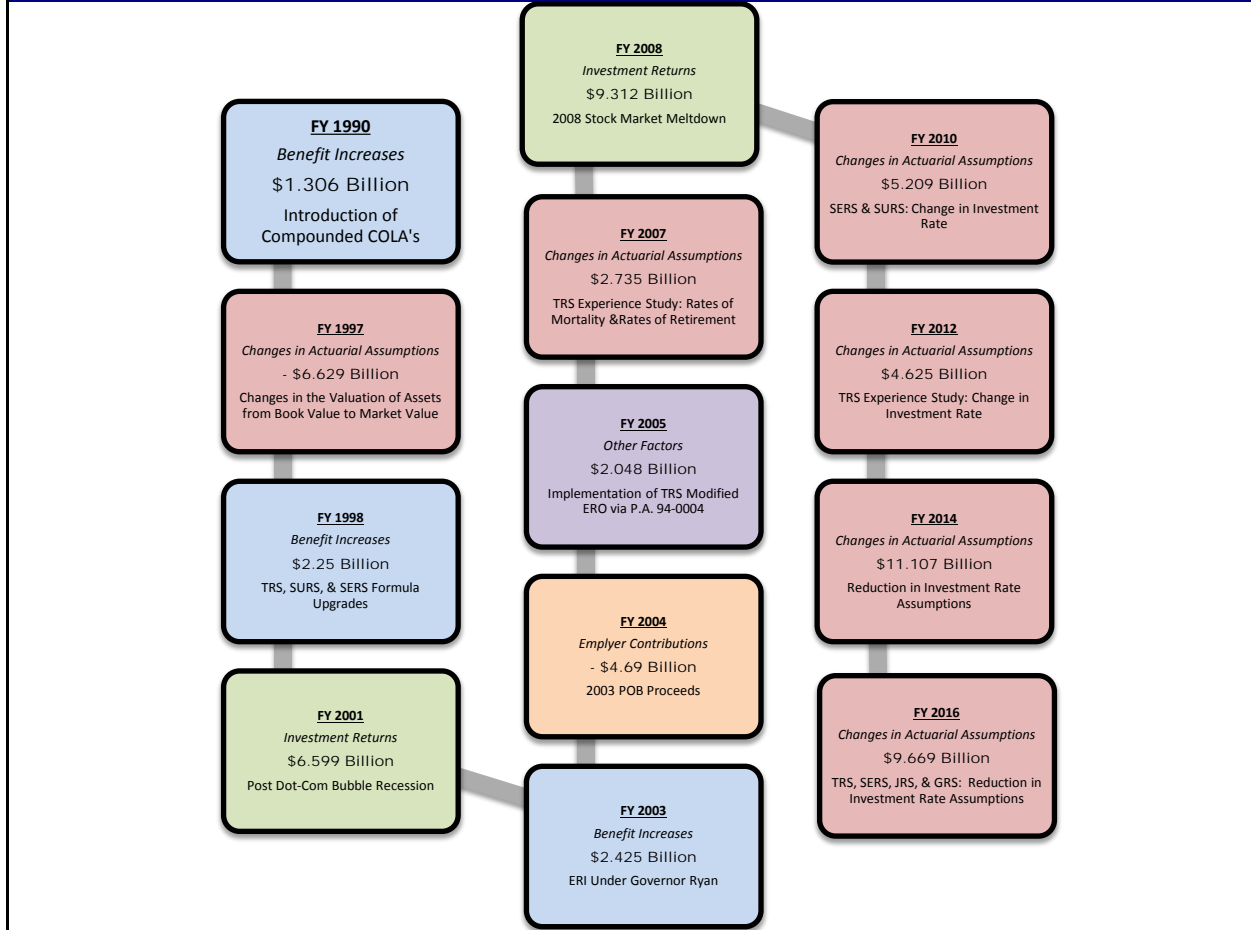
NOTE: The years associated with investment rate assumption changes above reflect the actuarial valuation year, not the fiscal year in which the State contribution was calculated using the new rate.



CAUSES OF MAJOR CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMBINED

FY 1985 - FY 2017



SECTION 10. DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

- Rebuild Illinois Capital Program
- Bond Sales
- Bond Authorization and Appropriated Amounts
- Pension Obligations Bonds
- Short Term Borrowing
- Bond Rating Agencies Commentary
- Illinois' Credit Ratings



REBUILD ILLINOIS CAPITAL PROGRAM

Rebuild Illinois, is a new 6-year, \$45 billion capital program that was created through Public Acts 101-0007, 101-0029, 101-0030, 101-0031, and 101-0032.

Public Act 101-0030 creates the Rebuild Illinois Capital Financing Program of 2019. The General Obligation Bond Act is amended to increase the amount of bonded indebtedness authorized by \$19.3 billion for capital projects. This amount is broken into the following categories:

- Capital Facilities for a total of \$8.0 billion, including:
 - State Universities and public community colleges \$2.8 billion
 - Correctional facilities \$42 million
 - Open spaces, recreational, conservation \$89 million
 - State child care facilities, mental & public health facilities, veterans with disabilities (& spouses), grants to public and private community health centers, hospitals and other health care providers capital facilities \$314 million
 - State agencies, commissions, authorities for facilities including renewable energy upgrades \$4.6 billion
 - Water resource management, flood mitigation, State dam and waterway projects \$78 million
 - Illinois Library system and grants to public libraries \$39 million
 - Grants to aquarium facilities \$12 thousand
 - Open Land Trust program \$9 million
- Transportation A -roads and bridges \$6.5 billion
- Transportation B - transit \$104 million
- Transportation D – IL Jobs Now road and bridges \$7 million
- Transportation E (new) - transit/port/airport/rail \$4.5 billion
- Anti-Pollution \$139 million
- School Construction - for grants to School Districts \$59 million

Income Tax Proceed Bond authorization was increased by \$1.2 billion to pay overdue vouchers.

The Build Illinois Bond Act is amended to increase the amount of bonded indebtedness authorized by \$3.2 billion for the following categories:

- Public infrastructure purposes, State facilities, Park & Recreational Facilities Construction (PARC) grants, community development grants \$1.2 billion

- Economic & community development; increased employment; transportation electrification; broadband; grants for economically depressed areas, affordable housing, human services, emerging tech, minority owned business \$1.3 billion
- Educational, scientific, technical and vocational equipment & facilities; grants to school districts and not-for-profits for early childhood construction; grants to museums for equipment & facilities \$767 million
- Environmental purposes; Green Infrastructure Grants to local governments for water quality & to mitigate flooding \$48 million

The components of the 7% debt limit on the sale of General Obligation bonds were changed. Originally, the funds to determine this debt cap included the original General Funds--the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Common School Fund, and the Common School Special Account-- added to the Road Fund. This Act added the additional General Funds (added through Public Act 100-0023)--the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the Commitment to Human Services Fund, and the Budget Stabilization Fund-- and also added the State Construction Fund to the computation when determining the debt limit cap.

Restrictions on G.O. and Build Illinois Refunding Bonds were loosened by excluding these types of bonds from: the calculation of 25% of all bond sales required to be sold competitively, and from the requirement that bonds be sold with principal or mandatory redemption equal amounts, with the first maturity issued occurring within the fiscal year of issuance or next succeeding fiscal year.

The State Finance Act was amended to create multiple funds related to the new capital program:

- The Multi-modal Transportation Bond Fund - to receive bond proceeds from the Transportation E category of bonds, to be used statewide for grade crossings, port facilities, airport facilities, rail facilities, and mass transit facilities, including rapid transit, rail, bus and other equipment used in connection therewith by the State or any unit of local government, special transportation district, municipal corporation or other corporation or public authority authorized to provide and promote public transportation within the State, or two or more of the foregoing jointly.
- The Transportation Renewal Fund shall receive funds from the Motor Fuel Tax and is to be used for transportation-related purposes.
- The Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund shall receive moneys from the initial licenses issued for newly licensed gaming facilities or wagering platforms, and any other moneys

appropriated or transferred. The Fund shall be used for grants for community development including capital projects.

- The Downstate Mass Transportation Capital Improvement Fund shall receive a portion of the funds deposited into the Transportation Renewal Fund to be used for transportation-related purposes.
- The Regional Transportation Authority Capital Improvement Fund shall receive a portion of the funds deposited into the Transportation Renewal Fund to be used for transportation-related purposes.

Public Acts 101-0007 and 101-0029 contain the appropriations for the new six-year Rebuild Illinois Program. The table on the following page is a breakout from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

REBUILD ILLNOIS CAPITAL PROGRAM

(\$ millions)

Agency	Category	Percentage	Bonded	Pay-Go	Federal	Local/Private	Total
	Transportation	74%	\$11,000	\$9,538	\$9,529	\$3,176	\$33,243
IDOT	State Road and Bridge		\$6,500	\$6,596	\$9,088	\$3,123	\$25,307
IDOT	Multi-Year Plan - Road & Bridge	-		\$1,155	\$9,088	\$692	\$10,935
IDOT	New Road and Bridge		\$6,500	\$5,441		\$2,431	\$14,372
IDOT	Mass Transit		\$3,000	\$1,685			\$4,685
IDOT	CREATE		\$400	\$92			\$492
IDOT	Rail		\$722	\$337			\$1,059
IDOT	Grade Crossing Protection		\$78	\$234			\$312
IDOT	Aeronautics		\$150	\$38	\$351	\$20	\$559
IDOT	Ports		\$150				\$150
IDOT	Miscellaneous Transportation			\$556	\$90	\$33	\$679
	Education	8%	\$2,895	\$200	\$0	\$369	\$3,464
	Higher Education		\$2,780			\$158	\$2,938
IBHE/CDB	Universities		\$1,801				\$1,801
IBHE/CDB	Private Colleges		\$505				\$505
ICCB/CDB	Community Colleges		\$474			\$158	\$632
	PreK-12 Education		\$115	\$200		\$211	\$526
CBD	Early Childhood Education		\$100			\$11	\$111
ISBE	School Maintenance		\$15	\$200		\$200	\$415
	State Facilities	10%	\$4,038	\$75	\$195		\$4,308
CDB	State Facilities		\$4,038	\$75	\$195		\$4,308
	Environment/Conservation	3%	\$608	\$240	\$309	\$4	\$1,161
CDB	Renewable Energy Products		\$140				\$140
	Environment/Conservation/Recreation		\$468	\$240	\$309	\$4	\$1,021
DNR	Unsewered Communities		\$100				\$100
DNR	Park and Recreational Facility Construction		\$50				\$50
DNR	Flood Mitigation		\$31				\$31
DNR	Dam and Waterway Projects		\$22				\$22
DNR	Open Space Land Acq & Dev.		\$22	\$140			\$162
DNR	Conservation Reserve Enhancement		\$20			\$4	\$24
DNR	IL Green Infrastructure Grants		\$25				\$25
DNR	Hazardous Waste		\$50		\$240		\$290
DNR	Ecosystem Restoration		\$23		\$69		\$92
DNR	Land Acquisition		\$25	\$60			\$85
DNR	Water Revolving Fund		\$100				\$100
DNR	Well Plugging			\$40			\$40
	Broadband Deployment	1%	\$120	\$300			\$420
DCEO	Statewide Broadband		\$100	\$300			\$400
DOIT	Illinois Century Network		\$20				\$20
	Healthcare and Human Services	1%	\$450	\$15			\$465
IHDA	Affordable Housing		\$200				\$200
CDB	Community Health Centers		\$50				\$50
CDB	Hospital and Healthcare Transformation		\$200				\$200
CDB	Human Services Grant Program			\$15			\$15
	Economic and Community Development	4%	\$1,702	\$182			\$1,884
DCEO	Public Infrastructure		\$386	\$32			\$418
DCEO	Community Development		\$600				\$600
DCEO	Economic Development		\$409				\$409
DCEO	Apprenticeship Program			\$25			\$25
DNR	Museums		\$50				\$50
SOS	Libraries		\$50	\$60			\$110
Arts Council	Arts			\$50			\$50
DCEO	Education/Scientific Facilities		\$82				\$82
DCEO	Economically Depressed Areas		\$75				\$75
DCEO	Emerging Technology Enterprises		\$50				\$50
DCEO	Minority Owned Business Program			\$15			\$15
			\$20,813	\$10,550	\$10,033	\$3,549	\$44,945

Public Act 101-0032 contains revenues for the horizontal portion of the new capital program, related to roads, bridges, railroads, mass transit, ports and airports. Public Act 101-0031 contains revenues for the vertical infrastructure, which includes State facilities, PreK-12 education, higher education, environmental, conservation, recreation, housing, health centers, veterans' homes and broadband. The capital plan is predicated on the following estimates, taken from the Governor's Rebuild Illinois: Investing in Infrastructure for a Better Illinois report, updated on June 28, 2019.

REBUILD ILLINOIS CAPITAL PROGRAM FUNDING		
Source	Detail	New Annual State Revenue (\$ millions)
Motor Fuel Tax	Current base motor fuel tax is 19 cents per gallon for gas and diesel. Base motor fuel taxes have not been increased since 1990. SB1939 increases the rate by 19 cents, effective July 1, 2019, and indexes the rate to the Consumer Price Index thereafter. The revenue realized from the increases in SB1939 will be split between three purposes: 48 percent will go to the State Construction Account Fund for use on state roads and bridges, 32 percent will go to units of local government through the motor fuel tax formula, and 20 percent will go to local transit districts. Units of local government and local transit districts will receive a total of approximately \$650 million/year in MFT revenue for capital projects.	\$590 in FY20; increases annually based on CPI
Vehicle Registration Fees	Current vehicle registration fees are \$101 per vehicle. SB1939 increases fees by \$50 beginning with 2021 registrations.	\$475
Vehicle Registration Fees - Electric	Current vehicle registration fees for electric vehicles are \$34 per vehicle, every other year. SB1939 increases the fees, effective January 1, 2020, to match the standard registration fee, plus \$100 per year to contribute to maintenance of the state's transportation network in lieu of payment of motor fuel taxes.	\$4
Title Fees	Current title fees are \$95 for regular, duplicate, and mobile home titles; \$25 for ATV titles; and \$4 for salvage titles. SB1939 increases these fees to \$150 for regular titles; \$250 for mobile homes; \$50 for ATV; \$20 for salvage; and introduces a new title fee for junk vehicles of \$10. Duplicate titles fees are decreased from \$95 to \$50. Changes effective July 1, 2019.	\$146
Truck Registration Fees	SB1939 increases truck registration fees by \$50 for vehicles 8,000 pounds and under and \$100 for vehicles 8,001 pounds and over.	\$50
Special Fuels Tax	Current tax on diesel fuel, liquefied natural gas, or propane used for motor vehicle purposes is 2.5 cents per gallon, in addition to the regular motor fuel tax. SB1939 increases the special fuels tax by 5 cents per gallon.	\$78
Sales Tax on Motor Fuel Purchases	Beginning in FY22, one-fifth of the net 5% state sales tax on motor fuel purchases will shift per year from deposit into the General Funds to the Road Fund, with the full amount deposited into the Road Fund by FY26.	\$600 at full implementation; shift of revenue only, not an increase
Casino Gaming, Video Gaming, and Sports Wagering	Ongoing revenues from the gaming expansions included in SB690 are estimated to total at least \$350 million annually at full implementation, to support expected vertical capital debt service. Upfront revenues from license fees scheduled to support pay-go capital costs.	\$350
Parking Garage Tax	SB690 introduces a 6% tax on daily and hourly garage parking and a 9% tax on monthly and annual garage parking, effective January 1, 2020.	\$60
Traded-In Property Exemption	SB690 introduces a \$10,000 cap on the sales tax exemption value that traded-in first division vehicles provide on the purchase of another vehicle, effective January 1, 2020.	\$40
Cigarette Tax	SB690 increases the per-pack cigarette tax by \$1, effective July 1, 2019.	\$160
Sales Tax Parity	SB690 includes mechanisms to increase compliance for "remote" online retailers collecting state sales tax beginning July 1, 2020. Annual estimates for increased state sales tax collections are \$200 million.	\$200
Source: "Rebuild Illinois: Investing in Infrastructure for a Better Illinois", Governor's Office of Management and Budget June 28, 2019.		

ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE

(\$ millions)

	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Bond Sales **							
General Obligation	\$480.0	\$7,250.0	\$6,770.0	1410.4%	\$300.0	-\$6,950.0	-95.9%
Revenue	\$210.0	\$0.0	-\$210.0	100.0%	\$250.0	\$250.0	100.0%
Total	\$690.0	\$7,250.0	\$6,560.0	950.7%	\$550.0	-\$6,700.0	-92.4%
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	\$24,686.0	\$29,946.0	\$5,260.0	21.3%	\$27,735.9	-\$2,210.1	-7.4%
Revenue	\$2,512.2	\$2,539.4	\$27.2	1.1%	\$2,318.9	-\$220.5	-8.7%
Total	\$27,198.2	\$32,485.4	\$5,287.2	19.4%	\$30,054.8	-\$2,430.6	-7.5%
Debt Service							
General Obligation	\$3,348.3	\$3,457.1	\$108.8	3.2%	\$4,069.5	\$612.4	17.7%
Revenue	\$343.1	\$337.2	-\$5.9	-1.7%	\$333.3	-\$3.9	-1.2%
Total	\$3,691.4	\$3,794.3	\$102.9	2.8%	\$4,402.8	\$608.5	16.0%
General Revenues	\$29,405.0	\$38,378.0	\$8,973.0	30.5%	\$39,195.0	\$817.0	2.1%
G.O. & Revenue							
Debt Service as %							
General Revenues	12.55%	9.89%			11.23%		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	Baa3	Baa3			Baa3		
Standard & Poor's	BBB-	BBB-			BBB-		
Fitch	BBB	BBB			BBB		

Note: Bond Sales do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.

** FY 2018 Bond Sales, Outstanding principal and Debt Service include the \$6 billion in additional authorization for Income Tax Proceed Bonds.

BOND SALES

The State competitively sold \$440 million in General Obligation bonds at the end of March 2019. The bonds were sold in two series. The April 2019 Series A taxable bonds of \$300 million had 9 bids with a true interest cost of 5.74%. The Series A bonds will be used for the Pension Acceleration Bond buyout program and mature in 2044. Public Act 100-0587 created the authorization for \$1 billion of Pension Acceleration Bonds to be used for making accelerated pension benefit payments under Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

The April 2019 Series B refunding bonds of \$140 million had 14 bids receiving a true interest cost of 3.33%. The Series B bonds, which will mature in 2028, will create a net present values savings of 7%. The longest maturity in the Series B bonds was 178 basis points above the AAA scale and 100 basis points above the BBB. [The Bond Buyer, “NYC, Chicago, Illinois, California, Maryland flood a parched market”, March 26, 2019.]

STATE-ISSUED BOND SALES									
DATE	BOND SALE TYPE	AMOUNT	TAXABLE v. TAX- EXEMPT	NEGOTIATED v. COMPETITIVE SALE	TRUE INTEREST COST	FITCH	S&P	MOODY'S	Kroll
FY 2016									
Jan-16	General Obligation bonds	\$480 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.999%	BBB+	A-	Baa1	
Jun-16	General Obligation bonds	\$550 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.743%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	
FY 2017									
Sep-16	Build IL 2016A	\$150 million	tax-exempt	competitive	2.442%	AA+	AAA	Baa2	
	Build IL 2016B	\$60 million	taxable						
	Build IL 2016C Refunding	\$152 million	tax-exempt						
	Build IL 2016D Refunding	\$187 million	tax-exempt						
Oct-16	General Obligation Refunding	\$1.3 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	3.7616% Discount Rate	BBB+	BBB	Baa2	
Nov-16	General Obligation bonds	\$480 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.245%	BBB+	BBB	Baa2	
FY 2018									
Nov-17	General Obligation 2017A/B/C	\$1.5 billion	tax-exempt	competitive	combined 3.46%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Nov-17	General Obligation 2017D	\$4.5 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	3.55%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Dec-17	General Obligation 2018A & B	\$750 million	tax-exempt	competitive	combined 4.29%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
May-18	General Obligation 2018A & B	\$500 million	tax-exempt	competitive	combined 4.72%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
FY 2019									
Sep-18	General Obligation Refunding Series A & B	\$966 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	combined 4.19%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$115 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.16%	A-	BBB		AA+
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$125 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.27%	A-	BBB		AA+
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$10 million	taxable	competitive	4.09%	A-	BBB		AA+
Apr-19	General Obligation Pension Acceleration Bonds April 2019A	\$300 million	taxable	competitive	5.74%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Apr-19	General Obligation Refunding April 2019B	\$140 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.33%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	

BOND AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

Authorization that was increased by Public Act 101-0030 became effective June 28, 2019, while appropriations for FY 2020 did not take effect until July 1, 2019. The table below shows the authorization increases, but not the appropriations for FY 2020.

STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS				
as of June 30, 2019				
(\$ billions)				
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated [†]	Available after appropriations
Capital Facilities	\$18.580	\$9.912	\$11.423	\$7.157
School Construction	\$4.824	\$0.492	\$4.779	\$0.045
Anti-Pollution	\$0.818	\$0.260	\$0.652	\$0.166
Transportation A	\$11.921	\$6.664	\$5.450	\$6.471
Transportation B	\$5.966	\$1.617	\$5.728	\$0.238
Transportation D	\$4.660	\$0.522	\$4.718	-\$0.058
Transportation E Mutimodal	\$4.500	\$4.500	\$0.000	\$4.500
Coal & Energy Development	\$0.243	\$0.089	\$0.148	\$0.095
SUBTOTAL	\$51.513	\$24.056	\$32.898	\$18.615
Pension bonds	\$17.562	\$0.396	\$17.166	\$0.396
Pension Acceleration Bonds	\$1.000	\$0.700	\$0.150	\$0.850
Medicaid Funding Series	\$0.250	\$0.004	\$0.246	\$0.004
Income Tax Bonds	\$7.200	\$1.200	\$6.000	\$1.200
TOTAL	\$77.525	\$26.356	\$56.460	\$21.065
	Limit	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available
G.O. Refunding [°]	\$4.839	\$1.198	\$3.641	\$1.198
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated [†]	Available after appropriations
Build Illinois	\$9.485	\$3.684	\$7.063	\$2.422
	Limit	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.818	Unlimited
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available
Civic Center	\$0.200	\$0.189	\$0.012	\$0.189
	Limit	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.000	Unlimited
Source: The Illinois Office of the Comptroller - "Recap of General and Special Obligation Bonded Indebtedness and Update of Comparisons of General and Special Obligation Bond Activity" updated with Public Act 101-30.				
†Includes cumulative appropriations for prior years up through FY 2019.				
°Refunding is limited only by how much is outstanding at one time. As principal amounts are paid off, those amounts become available for future refundings.				
Excludes bond premiums.				

PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS

The State has sold three issuances of Pension Obligation Bonds (POBs) to give additional funding and make State payments to the five State retirement systems. While the FY 2010 and FY 2011 POBs have been retired, the FY 2003 bonds do not mature until FY 2033. In Public Act 100-0587, the State created authorization of \$1 billion for Pension Acceleration Bonds to be used for making accelerated pension benefit payments under Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the Illinois Pension Code. The State sold \$300 million of Pension Acceleration Bonds in April of 2019. The history of debt service on Pension-related bonds is shown below:

HISTORY OF COMBINED PENSION OBLIGATION AND ACCELERATION BONDS AND NOTES					
Fiscal Year	FY2003 \$10 Billion POB 2003 POB Total	FY 2010 \$3.466 Billion PON 2010 PON Total	FY 2011 \$3.7 Billion PON 2011 POB Total	FY 2019 \$300 Million PAB 2019 Total	Grand Total
FY 2004	\$481,038,333				\$481,038,333
FY 2005	\$496,200,000				\$496,200,000
FY 2006	\$496,200,000				\$496,200,000
FY 2007	\$496,200,000				\$496,200,000
FY 2008	\$546,200,000				\$546,200,000
FY 2009	\$544,950,000				\$544,950,000
FY 2010	\$543,550,000				\$543,550,000
FY 2011	\$541,900,000	\$802,477,049			\$1,344,377,049
FY 2012	\$590,125,000	\$794,261,628	\$194,500,800		\$1,578,887,428
FY 2013	\$586,375,000	\$775,087,716	\$199,488,000		\$1,560,950,716
FY 2014	\$582,525,000	\$752,066,544	\$299,488,000		\$1,634,079,544
FY 2015	\$578,575,000	\$723,846,372	\$495,462,000		\$1,797,883,372
FY 2016	\$574,525,000		\$781,929,000		\$1,356,454,000
FY 2017	\$595,175,000		\$1,052,163,000		\$1,647,338,000
FY 2018	\$614,737,500		\$1,003,878,000		\$1,618,615,500
FY 2019	\$633,212,500		\$952,893,000		\$1,586,105,500
FY 2020	\$674,550,000			\$27,640,533	\$702,190,533
FY 2021	\$713,412,500			\$27,546,000	\$740,958,500
FY 2022	\$749,800,000			\$27,096,000	\$776,896,000
FY 2023	\$783,712,500			\$26,646,000	\$810,358,500
FY 2024	\$840,150,000			\$26,166,000	\$866,316,000
FY 2025	\$892,200,000			\$25,662,000	\$917,862,000
FY 2026	\$915,425,000			\$25,122,000	\$940,547,000
FY 2027	\$936,100,000			\$24,552,000	\$960,652,000
FY 2028	\$979,225,000			\$23,952,000	\$1,003,177,000
FY 2029	\$1,018,525,000			\$23,328,000	\$1,041,853,000
FY 2030	\$1,079,000,000			\$22,680,000	\$1,101,680,000
FY 2031	\$1,134,375,000			\$22,008,000	\$1,156,383,000
FY 2032	\$1,159,650,000			\$21,324,000	\$1,180,974,000
FY 2033	\$1,156,100,000			\$20,628,000	\$1,176,728,000
FY 2034				\$19,920,000	\$19,920,000
FY 2035				\$19,200,000	\$19,200,000
FY 2036				\$18,480,000	\$18,480,000
FY 2037				\$17,760,000	\$17,760,000
FY 2038				\$17,040,000	\$17,040,000
FY 2039				\$16,320,000	\$16,320,000
FY 2040				\$15,600,000	\$15,600,000
FY 2041				\$14,880,000	\$14,880,000
FY 2042				\$14,160,000	\$14,160,000
FY 2043				\$13,440,000	\$13,440,000
FY 2044				\$12,720,000	\$12,720,000
TOTAL	\$21,933,713,333	\$3,847,739,309	\$4,979,801,800	\$523,870,533	\$31,285,124,975
	PA 93-0002	PA 96-0043	PA 96-1497	PA 100-0587	
	2003 POB TIC = 5.047%	2010 POB TIC = 3.854%	2011 POB TIC = 5.563%	2019 POAB TIC = 5.741%	
	30-year maturity	5-year maturity	8-year maturity	25-year maturity	

SHORT TERM BORROWING

The State can borrow up to 5% of the State's appropriations for the fiscal year, for cash flow purposes, but it must be repaid by the end of that fiscal year. The State can also use short-term borrowing for a deficit due to emergencies or failure of revenues. This "across fiscal year" borrowing allows for borrowing up to 15% of the State's appropriations for the fiscal year and must be repaid within one year.

SHORT TERM BORROWING			
(\$ millions)			
Date Issued	Date Retired	Purpose	Amount
June-July 1983	May 1984	To maintain adequate cash balances caused by revenue shortfalls	\$200
February 1987	February 1988*	To improve the cash position of the General Funds	\$100
August 1991	June 1992	For cash flow purposes	\$185
February 1992	October 1992*	To pay Medicaid providers through the Medicaid Developmentally Disabled Provider Participation Fee, Medicaid Long-Term Care Provider Participation Fee, and Hospital Services Trust Funds	\$500
August 1992	May 1993	To improve payment cycle to Medicaid service providers	\$600
October 1992	June 1993	For cash flow purposes	\$300
August 1993	June 1994	For cash flow to pay Medicaid service providers through the Hospital Provider Fund	\$900
August 1994	June 1995	To pay Medicaid service providers through the Long-Term Care and Hospital Provider Funds	\$687
August 1995	June 1996	To GRF for cash flow and payment to Medicaid service providers through the Long-Term Care Provider Fund and Hospital Provider Fund	\$500
July 2002	June 2003	For Cash Flow; payments for medical assistance; to medical providers for long-term care; Income Tax Refunds	\$1,000
May 2003	May 2004*	For Cash Flow; payments for medical assistance; to medical providers for long-term care; for Income Tax Refunds; for State Aid to K-12 school districts	\$1,500
June 2004	October 2004*	For Medicaid service providers and the Children's Health Insurance Program	\$850
March 2005	June 2005	For Cash Flow; for payments to Medicaid Service Providers through the Hospital Provider Fund.	\$765
November 2005	June 2006	For Cash Flow; for payments for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program.	\$1,000
February 2007	June 2007	For the Hospital Provider Assessment Tax Program; health care related funds; General Revenue Fund liquidity.	\$900
September 2007	November 2007	For the Hospital Provider Assessment Tax Program; health care related funds; General Revenue Fund liquidity.	\$1,200
April 2008	June 2008	For the Hospital Provider Assessment Tax Program; health care related funds; General Revenue Fund liquidity.	\$1,200
December 2008	June 2009	To relieve General Revenue Fund cash flow pressures.	\$1,400
May 2009	May 2010*	Failure of Revenues	\$1,000
August 2009	June 2010	Failure of Revenues	\$1,250
July 2010	June 2011	Failure of Revenues	\$1,300

*Across fiscal year borrowing

NOTE: Hospital Assessment conduit financings were issued to provide liquidity to the State's Hospital Provider Fund to make supplemental payments to certain hospitals pursuant to the federally-approved Medicaid State Plan.

Source: Governor's Office of Management & Budget

BOND RATING AGENCIES COMMENTARY

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND RATINGS

Illinois' General Obligation ratings left AA territory for single A in 2009, and entered BBB territory in October 2015. By June of 2017, the rating agencies had downgraded Illinois to BBB by Fitch, BBB- by S&P and Baa3 by Moody's. While the budget impasse continued through June, all three ratings agencies threatened more downgrades if the State didn't pass a budget for FY 2018. The budget-related bills -- SB 0006, SB 0009 and SB 0042 -- did not become law until July 6, 2017, after the General Assembly overrode the Governor's vetoes. By July 20, 2017, all three rating agencies had affirmed their current ratings on the State.

The ratings agencies threatened more downgrades if the State did not pass timely and fiscally responsible budgets, but all three rating agencies chose a wait and see approach. With the timely and bi-partisan passage of the FY 2020 budget, these ratings were not lowered, but have remained unchanged.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE Baa3

"The Baa3 reflects the state's diverse, large and comparatively wealthy economic base, as well as its strong powers to control revenue and spending. These credit strengths are offset by unfunded pension liabilities and mounting fixed costs, as well as a large backlog of unpaid bills, reflecting ingrained weaknesses in its governance framework and policy decisions.

"In the past year, the state has avoided material worsening of its credit vulnerabilities and marginally built on strengths. Buoyant tax revenues encouraged policymakers to refrain from proposed cuts to pension contributions, and the legislature authorized some new revenue sources, as well as a referendum to potentially adopt progressive income taxes to further increase revenue-raising capacity. Despite recurring population losses, the state's large economy remains diverse and has benefited from solid national trends. The accomplishments of the 2019 legislative session indicate improvement in political willingness. However, pension contribution requirements remain on track to outpace organic revenue growth, which will subject the state to persistent fiscal pressure, barring further politically difficult decisions on tax increases or essential service cuts...The state's stable outlook reflects our view that near-term risks - such as potential revenue underperformance in the coming fiscal year - are manageable, despite the state's heightened vulnerability to the next recession." [Moody's Investors Service, "Moody's affirms Illinois' Baa3 ratings on GO and Build Illinois bonds, Ba1 on subject-to-appropriation debt; outlook stable", June 4, 2019]

STANDARD & POOR'S BBB-

Standard and Poor's Carol Spain states, "While we view Illinois' progress toward closing its structural general fund budget gap and timely budget as a step forward compared with its recent budget history, the state still faces significant credit challenges, such as a likely increasing debt and fixed-cost burdens, slow economic growth, and population loss...We believe that the state will need further action to achieve sustainable structural balance and address its pension liabilities to maintain an investment-grade rating. The state's lack of reserves, elevated bill backlog, and high fixed costs leave it vulnerable in the face of an economic downturn and projected out-year gaps." [The Bond Buyer, "Illinois fiscal ills overshadow budget progress and political harmony", June 11, 2019.]

FITCH RATINGS BBB

"Fitch Ratings, which has the state one notch higher at BBB but assigns a negative outlook, is still assessing the budget plan, how it achieves cash balance, and where it leaves the state's structural imbalance, but a \$1.5 billion April revenue windfall definitely helped, said lead analyst Eric Kim. 'It was incredibly beneficial for fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2020 by alleviating some pretty significant near-term pressures,' Kim said...'The question we need to fully understand is "What is the sustainability for this revenue?"'

"The rating agency intends to soon resolve its negative outlook. 'What we said in the past is that a downgrade could occur if the state does anything to exacerbate' its imbalance, Kim said." [The Bond Buyer, "Moody's Illinois affirmation first signal that budget won't draw downgrades", June 4, 2019.]

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS

In June 2017, during the State of Illinois' budget impasse, Standard & Poor's downgraded the State's Build Illinois bonds three levels from AAA to AA-, after it began to tie them to the State's general obligation bonds.

On October 30, 2018, S&P lowered the Build Illinois Bond rating five more levels to BBB, based on changes they had made to their rating's criteria for priority-lien tax revenue debt. "Offsetting these strengths, in our view, is the state's general credit quality (general obligation [GO] rating BBB-/Stable). To date, the Build Illinois bond program's authorizing legislation has restricted its use to financing capital and infrastructure projects. While this remained the case even throughout the state's two-year budget impasse, future legislatures could enact laws broadening the program's allowable uses. In our view, the inability to prohibit future lawmakers from taking such action, combined with the state's unresolved fiscal imbalances, links the credit quality of the Build Illinois sales tax revenue bonds to the state's general creditworthiness. Therefore, the rating on the Build Illinois bonds is constrained from going higher unless we raise the state GO rating." [S&P Global Ratings, "Illinois' Build Illinois Sales Tax Bond Ratings Lowered To 'BBB' From 'AA-' On The Application Of Our New Criteria", October 30, 2018.]

In May 2018, Fitch downgraded Illinois' Build Illinois bonds five levels from AA+ down to A-, which was reaffirmed when the State sold its October 2018 Build Illinois Bonds. Fitch had decided that due to the flow of sales tax revenues to general operations after Build Illinois debt requirements and the State's ability to transfer excess sales tax revenues to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year, the Build Illinois bond ratings should be tied to the State's general obligation rating. [Fitch Ratings, "Fitch Rates \$245MM Build Illinois Bonds 'A-'; Outlook Negative", October 1, 2018.]

The State did not request a rating for this bond sale from Moody's, but received the State's first rating from Kroll of AA+. Moody's affirmed its Baa3 rating June 4, 2019, after the State of Illinois budget passed the General Assembly, and it was announced that the Governor would sign the budget.

ILLINOIS' CREDIT RATINGS

ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGATION RATINGS HISTORY						
Date of Rating Action	Fitch		S&P		Moody's	
	Rating	up/down	Rating	up/down	Rating	up/down
June 2017			BBB-	↓1x	Baa3	↓1x
February 2017	BBB	↓1x				
September 2016			BBB	↓1x		
June 2016			BBB+	↓1x	Baa2	↓1x
October 2015	BBB+	↓1x			Baa1	↓1x
June 2013	A-	↓1x			A3	↓1x
Jan 2013			A-	↓1x		
Aug 2012			A	↓1x		
Jan 2012					A2	↓1x
Jun 2010	A	↓1x			A1	↓1x
Mar-Apr 2010	A-/A+ recal	↓1x/↑2x			Aa3 recal	↑2x
Dec 2009			A+	↓1x	A2	↓1x
Mar-Jul 2009	A	↓2x	AA-	↓1x	A1	↓1x
Dec 2008	AA-	↓1x				
May 2003	AA	↓1x			Aa3	↓1x
Jun 2000	AA+	↑1x				
Jun 1998					Aa2	↑1x
Jul 1997			AA	↑1x		
Feb 1997					Aa3	↑1x
Sep 1996	AA	<i>initial rating</i>				
Feb 1995					A1	↓1x
Aug 1992			AA-	↓1x	Aa*	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			AA	↓1x	Aa1	↓1x
Mar 1983			AA+	↓1x		
Feb 1979			AAA	<i>initial rating</i>		
1973					AAA	<i>initial rating</i>

Note: "recal" means recalibration, when Fitch and Moody's revised their ratings on municipal bonds to match global/corporate ratings. These are not considered upgrades.

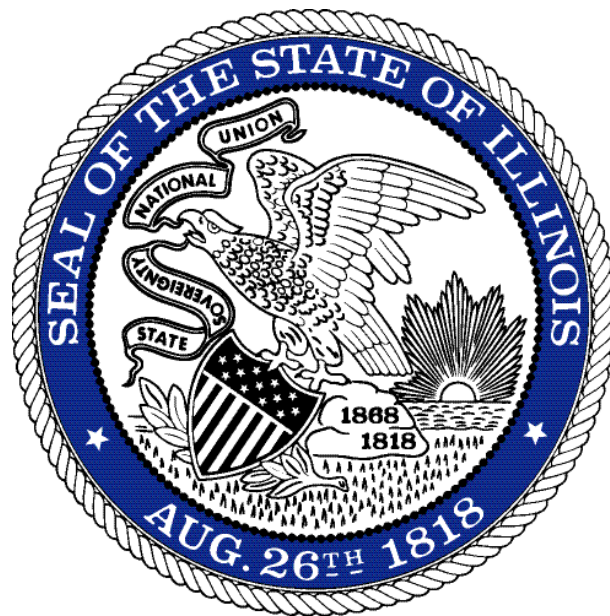
*Moody's rating of Aa was before that level had modifiers of Aa2 and Aa3, so it was considered one level in between AA1 and A1

Agency Ratings Comparison		
Fitch	S&P	Moody's
AAA	AAA	Aaa
AA+	AA+	Aa1
AA	AA	Aa2
AA-	AA-	Aa3
A+	A+	A1
A	A	A2
A-	A-	A3
BBB+	BBB+	Baa1
BBB	BBB	Baa2
BBB-	BBB-	Baa3
BB+	BB+	Ba1
BB	BB	Ba2
BB-	BB-	Ba3
B+	B+	B1
B	B	B2
B-	B-	B3
CCC	CCC+	Caa1
	CCC	Caa2
	CCC-	Caa3
	CC	Ca
	C	
DDD		C
DD	D	
D		

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS												
Rating Agencies	Apr/July 2009	Oct 2009	Dec 2009	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018
Fitch Ratings	AA	AA	AA	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	A-	A-
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AA-	AA-	BBB
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Kroll												AA+

SECTION 11. SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

- **FY 2018 – FY 2021 Interfund Borrowing**
- **FY 2015 Interfund Borrowing**
- **Treasurer’s Investment Borrowing**
- **Special Fund Transfers Summary**
- **FY 2018 Fund Sweeps**
- **FY 2015 Fund Sweeps**



FY 2018 – FY 2021 INTERFUND BORROWING

Beginning in FY 2018, Interfund Borrowing was allowed for up to \$1.2 billion outstanding at one time. The initial legislation, Public Act 100-0023, allowed for borrowing from July 6, 2017 through December 31, 2018. Public Act 100-0587 extended the time for borrowing through March 1, 2019. Just passed in the current legislative session, Public Act 101-0010 extends the borrowing period to March 1, 2021 and the payback period from 24 months to 48 months.

Interfund Borrowing may include transfers from unspecified special state funds to general funds and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund up to and outstanding at any one time of \$1.2 billion. Additional transfers and retransfers may occur between funds as needed due to insufficient cash in the originator fund, as long as the amount outstanding is still at or below \$1.2 billion. Amounts shall be repaid from general funds to the original funds with interest within 48 months of the date borrowed.

Transfers to-date to the General Revenue Fund equal \$783 million, while principal of approximately \$138 million has been paid back. Four funds have received payback of the principal amount, while four others have received a portion of the principal paid back. The FY 2020 General Funds budget plan assumes \$100 million of interfund borrowing during the fiscal year.

FY 2018 - FY 2021 INTERFUND BORROWING

[30 ILCS 105/5h.5]

Transfer from Fund		Total Borrowed To Date	Total Principal Paid Back
Fund #	Fund Name		
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund	\$100,000	\$0
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
0067	Radiation Protection Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund	\$74,300,000	\$53,000,000
0075	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund	\$2,500,000	\$0
0093	Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0
0118	Facility Licensing Fund	\$500,000	\$0
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund	\$2,500,000	\$0
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$6,000,000	\$0
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$21,295,000	\$11,295,000
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$2,000,000	\$0
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund	\$58,000,000	\$0
0362	Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
0372	Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund	\$500,000	\$0
0384	Tax Compliance and Administration Fund	\$3,000,000	\$0
0421	Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund	\$200,000,000	\$20,000,000
0453	Monitoring Device Driving Permit Administration Fee Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
0534	Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Operations Fund	\$2,000,000	\$0
0550	Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund	\$42,000,000	\$0
0568	School Infrastructure Fund	\$146,000,000	\$0
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund	\$2,000,000	\$0
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$500,000	\$0
0722	Comptroller Debt Recovery Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
0763	Tourism Promotion Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund	\$2,000,000	\$0
0836	Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	\$150,000,000	\$37,500,000
0850	Real Estate License Administration Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$15,000,000	\$0
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0
0944	Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	\$100,000	\$0
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$10,000,000	\$0
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$6,000,000	\$0
TOTAL		\$783,295,000	\$137,795,000

The \$3.7 million transfer from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund is not counted here because they are both General Funds.

FY 2015 INTERFUND BORROWING

Public Act 98-0682 allowed for the transfer of up to \$650 million from special funds of the State to the General Revenue Fund in FY 2015. On June 30, \$454 million in Interfund Borrowing was transferred to the General Revenue Fund from the following funds. Statute required that the borrowing be paid back to the funds of origin, with any interest that would have accrued had the transfer not occurred, within 18 months after the date on which they were borrowed. Public Act 99-0523 removed the requirement that the funds be paid back in 18 months, effectively removing the requirement for the funds to ever be paid back.

FY 2015 INTERFUND BORROWING					
Fund #	Fund	Transfer Out June 2015	Payback Oct 2016 Principal	Payback Dec 2016 Interest	Payback Total
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund	\$2,000,000			\$0
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0093	IL State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$33,776	\$5,033,776
0119	Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund	\$3,000,000			\$0
0159	ISBE Teacher Certificate Institute Fund	\$1,000,000			\$0
0209	State Police Firearm Services Fund	\$6,000,000			\$0
0246	State Police Vehicle Fund	\$2,000,000			\$0
0285	Long Term Care Monitor/Receiver Fund	\$2,000,000			\$0
0292	Securities Investors Education Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition & Development Fund	\$40,000,000			\$0
0362	Securities Audit & Enforcement Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$26,693	\$4,026,693
0371	Equality in Long-Term Care Quality Fund	\$5,800,000			\$0
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund	\$8,000,000			\$0
0550	Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund	\$75,000,000			\$0
0568	School Infrastructure Fund	\$179,000,000			\$0
0640	Fund for Advancement of Education	\$17,681,000			\$0
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund	\$60,000,000			\$0
0697	Roadside Memorial Fund	\$1,375,000			\$0
0731	IL Clean Water Fund	\$2,000,000			\$0
0733	Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$15,000,000			\$0
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund	\$1,500,000			\$0
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	\$1,000,000			\$0
0891	Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund	\$2,000,000			\$0
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$5,000,000			\$0
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$10,000,000			\$0
TOTAL		\$454,356,000	\$15,000,000	\$60,469	\$15,060,469

TREASURER'S INVESTMENT BORROWING

Public Act 100-1107, which became effective August 27, 2018, allows the State Treasurer to invest up to \$2 billion in debt issued by the State Comptroller. The Treasurer could refinance backlogged bill debt during times of portfolio liquidity to help during the State's low revenue months. The State would then pay a lower interest rate than the normal 9%-12% on the amount refinanced, while the Treasurer gets interest off of the investment through intergovernmental agreements made for a market-based rate. When the State is projected to have better cash flow, such as during the month of April during tax payments, the State pays off the Treasurer's investment.

The Treasurer's Office utilized this investment tool in September and October of 2018 with principal and interest paid back from December 2018 through April 2019. The actual amount used was \$700 million, but during the six month period of one of the investments, one of the Funds, the AML Reclamation Set Aside Fund, needed the \$50 million repaid. This occurred in March and \$50 million was used from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund for the remainder of the time period and repaid in April.

Below are the funds used and their repayment of principal and interest. The Office of the Treasurer reports that the General Revenue Fund and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund saved \$25.6 million dollars from this first round of investment. Interest rates on the investments ranged from 3.59% to 3.78%.

FY 2019 TRESURER'S INVESTMENT BORROWING				
Fund #	Fund Name	YTD Total Borrowed	Total Principal Paid Back	Total Interest Paid Back
0011	Road Fund	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$1,810,000
0019	Grade Crossing Protection	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$932,500
0142	Community Developmental Disability Services Medicaid Trust	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$283,500
0257	AML Reclamation Set Aside	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$657,961
0278	Income Tax Refund Fund	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$3,590,000
0482	Unclaimed Property Trust	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$274,569
0663	Federal Student Loan	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$38,163
0902	State Construction Account	\$270,000,000	\$270,000,000	\$4,983,000
TOTAL		\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$12,569,693
* \$50 million in March borrowed from Unclaimed Property Trust was not additional, just replacing Fund 257 because it needed to be paid back.				

SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS SUMMARY

Beginning in FY 2003, the State initiated a policy of transferring excess moneys from funds to the General Funds to aid in decreasing the annual budget deficits. This strategy combined several different special transfers:

Fund Sweeps—specific amounts set out in Statute for transfer in a given fiscal year;

Chargebacks—transfers of a specified sum from any fund held by the State Treasurer to the General Revenue Fund in order to defray the State’s operating costs for FY 2004 through the end of FY 2007. The total transfer under this Section from any fund in any fiscal year shall not exceed the lesser of (i) 8% of the revenues to be deposited into the fund during that fiscal year or (ii) an amount that leaves a remaining fund balance of 25% of the July 1 fund balance of that fiscal year. Certain funds are exempt from this transfer (30 ILCS 105/8h);

Increased Fees Transfers—transfers from funds receiving increased revenues due to increases in fees. Revenues from increased fees go directly into their specific funds. The increased fee revenues reported here are transfers from these other funds to the General Revenue Fund after the fees have been receipted (30 ILCS 105/8j);

Executive Order #10 Transfers—these transfers are of unexpended appropriations and savings pertaining to functions to be consolidated at CMS, facilities management, audit functions, and staff legal functions. These transfers have only occurred in FY 2004.

Below are the Special Transfer totals from FY 2003 through FY 2010, for FY 2015 and FY 2018. There were no Special Transfers in fiscal years 2011-2014 and in fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2019.

HISTORY OF SPECIAL TRANSFERS TO GRF						
(FY 2003 - FY 2018)						
Fiscal Year	Executive Order 10	Chargebacks (8h)	Statutory (Funds Sweep)	Repealed Funds	Fee Increase (8j)	TOTAL
FY 2003			\$165,000,000			\$165,000,000
FY 2004	\$5,526,569	\$269,464,457	\$158,514,000		\$88,841,000	\$522,346,026
FY 2005*		\$208,237,815	\$259,881,179		\$37,671,512	\$505,790,506
FY 2006**^		\$140,356,525	\$129,060,833	\$343,900	\$35,309,438	\$305,070,696
FY 2007		\$98,011,513	\$188,345,450		\$28,175,300	\$314,532,263
FY 2008					\$34,255,400	\$34,255,400
FY 2009					\$27,740,000	\$27,740,000
FY 2010			\$282,952,202		\$4,229,100	\$287,181,302
FY 2015			\$1,284,051,100			\$1,284,051,100
FY 2018			\$269,113,150			\$269,113,150
TOTAL	\$5,526,569	\$716,070,310	\$2,736,917,914	\$343,900	\$256,221,750	\$3,715,080,443
*Include the chargebacks and fee increase transfers of \$263,938,498 that were not executed by the Treasurer. ^\$38,068 was placed in regular transfers due to paperwork issues.						

Approximately \$264 million of chargebacks and increased fee transfers in FY 2005 and FY 2006 were blocked by the Treasurer's Office awaiting the settlement of several court cases on the constitutionality of these transfers. Public Act 94-774 allowed \$250 million of these pending transfers to GRF to be redirected in equal shares to the Hospital Provider Fund, Long-term Care Provider Fund, and Drug Rebate Fund. Due to the block by the Treasurer's Office, the Comptroller was not allowed to use these amounts until they were released. The Public Act forced the transfer to GRF, and then the Comptroller's Office transferred the \$250 million out of GRF (1/3 to each) to the three above-mentioned funds. The following sections detail annual Special Transfer totals back through FY 2015 by Fund.

For a detailed history of Special Transfers, visit the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability's website at <http://cgfa.ilga.gov/Resource.aspx?id=4>.

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS

P.A. 100-0023 allowed for Fund Sweeps (statutory transfers) of \$293 million from the following list of funds into one of these four state funds: General Revenue Fund, Budget Stabilization Fund, Healthcare Provider Relief Fund or the Health Insurance Reserve Fund. Transfers and retransfers were allowed from GRF if an originator fund had insufficient cash. Total transfers for FY 2018 of \$269 million were made to the General Revenue Fund.

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF				
[PA100-23]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0021	Financial Institution Fund	\$328,200	\$328,200	\$0
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund	\$612,700	\$612,700	\$0
0023	Economic Research and Information Fund	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$0
0040	State Parks Fund	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$0
0047	Fire Prevention Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0050	Mental Health Fund	\$1,101,300	\$1,101,300	\$0
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0067	Radiation Protection Fund	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$0
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0075	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
0076	Illinois National Guard Billeting Fund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund	\$13,900,000	\$13,900,000	\$0
0082	Distance Learning Fund	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0
0085	Illinois Gaming Law Enforcement Fund	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$0
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0091	Clean Air Act Permit Fund	\$911,600	\$911,600	\$0
0093	Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0113	Community Health Center Care Fund	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$0
0115	Safe Bottled Water Fund	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
0119	Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
0137	Plugging and Restoration Fund	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$0
0145	Explosives Regulatory Fund	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$0
0146	Aggregate Operations Regulatory Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0148	Mental Health Reporting Fund	\$624,100	\$0	\$624,100
0150	Rental Housing Support Program Fund	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$0
0151	Registered Certified Public Accountants' Admin and Disciplinary Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0152	State Crime Laboratory Fund	\$150,500	\$150,500	\$0
0156	Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0163	Weights and Measures Fund	\$256,100	\$256,100	\$0
0166	State Police Merit Board Public Safety Fund	\$58,200	\$58,200	\$0
0199	Illinois Fisheries Management Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0209	State Police Firearm Services Fund	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$0
0211	DHS Technology Initiative Fund	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000	\$0
0218	Professions Indirect Cost Fund	\$1,409,500	\$1,409,500	\$0
0222	State Police DUI Fund	\$57,100	\$57,100	\$0
0233	Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0238	Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
0241	TOMA Consumer Protection Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0

**FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA100-23]**

Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0243	Credit Union Fund	\$176,200	\$176,200	\$0
0244	Residential Finance Regulatory Fund	\$127,000	\$127,000	\$0
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0261	Underground Resources Conservation Enforcement Fund	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$0
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
0276	Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Fund	\$90,000	\$0	\$90,000
0277	Pollution Control Board Fund	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0290	Fertilizer Control Fund	\$4,100,000	\$3,587,500	\$512,500
0291	Regulatory Fund	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0
0293	State Furbearer Fund	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	\$17,500,000	\$17,500,000	\$0
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0318	ICJIA Violence Prevention Special Projects Fund	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
0335	Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0336	Environmental Laboratory Certification Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0341	Provider Inquiry Trust Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0344	Care Provider Fund for Persons with a Developmental Disability	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0356	Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0368	Drug Treatment Fund	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$0
0369	Feed Control Fund	\$6,800,000	\$5,950,000	\$850,000
0372	Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$0
0384	Tax Compliance and Administration Fund	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$0
0386	Appraisal Administration Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0387	Small Business Environmental Assistance Fund	\$294,000	\$147,000	\$147,000
0388	Regulatory Evaluation and Basic Enforcement Fund	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
0397	Trauma Center Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
0437	Quality of Life Endowment Fund	\$337,500	\$0	\$337,500
0440	Agricultural Master Fund	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$0
0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	\$3,200	\$1,600	\$1,600
0502	Early Intervention Services Revolving Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$0
0523	Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000
0524	Health Facility Plan Review Fund	\$78,200	\$78,200	\$0
0534	Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Operations Fund	\$11,272,900	\$11,272,900	\$0
0535	Sex Offender Registration Fund	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
0536	LEADS Maintenance Fund	\$118,900	\$118,900	\$0
0537	State Offender DNA Identification System Fund	\$98,200	\$0	\$98,200
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund	\$309,800	\$309,800	\$0
0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund	\$100,300	\$100,300	\$0
0547	Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$0
0552	Workforce, Technology, and Economic Development Fund	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
0555	Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund	\$29,000	\$14,500	\$14,500
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$0
0569	School Technology Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA100-23]

Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund	\$7,600,000	\$7,600,000	\$0
0576	Pesticide Control Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0603	Port Development Revolving Loan Fund	\$410,000	\$205,000	\$205,000
0612	Statewide 9-1-1 Fund	\$5,926,000	\$0	\$5,926,000
0613	Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund	\$327,000	\$327,000	\$0
0632	Horse Racing Fund	\$197,900	\$197,900	\$0
0635	Death Certificate Surcharge Fund	\$70,500	\$70,500	\$0
0638	Illinois Adoption Registry and Medical Information Exchange Fund	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
0649	Motor Carrier Safety Inspection Fund	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$0
0665	Prescription Pill and Drug Disposal Fund	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
0674	State Charter School Commission Fund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
0675	Electronics Recycling Fund	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
0690	DHS Private Resources Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0697	Roadside Memorial Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0705	State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund	\$625,700	\$625,700	\$0
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	\$300,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
0731	Illinois Clean Water Fund	\$4,400,000	\$4,400,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0
0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0763	Tourism Promotion Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0770	Digital Divide Elimination Fund	\$1,347,000	\$1,010,250	\$336,750
0792	Cemetery Oversight Licensing and Disciplinary Fund	\$50,900	\$50,900	\$0
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund	\$917,400	\$917,400	\$0
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0797	Department of Human Rights Special Fund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
0816	Money Laundering Asset Recovery Fund	\$63,700	\$63,700	\$0
0817	State Police Operations Assistance Fund	\$1,022,000	\$1,022,000	\$0
0821	Dram Shop Fund	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$0
0823	Illinois State Dental Disciplinary Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0828	Hazardous Waste Fund	\$431,600	\$431,600	\$0
0831	Natural Resources Restoration Trust Fund	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$0
0849	Real Estate Research and Education Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0850	Real Estate License Administration Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0866	Snowmobile Trail Establishment Fund	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
0879	Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund	\$638,100	\$638,100	\$0
0891	Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
0892	Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund	\$6,600,000	\$6,600,000	\$0
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0905	Illinois Forestry Development Fund	\$264,300	\$264,300	\$0
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0
0920	Metabolic Screening and Treatment Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0921	DHS Recoveries Trust Fund	\$5,515,000	\$5,515,000	\$0
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF				
[PA100-23]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$0
0936	Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
0944	Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	\$461,800	\$461,800	\$0
0954	Illinois State Podiatric Disciplinary Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0973	Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,263,000	\$1,263,000	\$0
0974	Illinois Equity Fund	\$535,000	\$535,000	\$0
0975	Large Business Attraction Fund	\$1,562,000	\$1,562,000	\$0
0984	International and Promotional Fund	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0
0993	Public Infrastructure Construction Loan Revolving Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$10,941,900	\$10,941,900	\$0
	TOTAL	\$292,826,300	\$269,113,150	\$23,713,150

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS

FY 2015 Fund Sweeps to the General Revenue Fund were approved by Public Act 99-0002 in the amount of \$1.318 billion, with specific amounts coming from specific funds. Amounts were transferred from April through June, and funds that had insufficient amounts had funds transferred back to them. At the end of FY 2015, including retransfers that were made back to the original funds due to appropriation needs, the total funds swept equaled \$1.284 billion. The Act also allowed \$48 million to be transferred from the Federal High Speed Rail Trust Fund to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund, which occurred in June.

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF				
[PA 99-0002]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0011	Road Fund	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$0
0012	Motor Fuel Tax Fund	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$0
0014	Food and Drug Safety Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0019	Grade Crossing Protection Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0021	Financial Institution Fund	\$1,573,600	\$1,573,600	\$0
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0045	Agricultural Premium Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0047	Fire Prevention Fund	\$23,000,000	\$18,200,000	\$4,800,000
0050	Mental Health Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$0
0067	Radiation Protection Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0093	IL State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0118	Facility Licensing Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0151	Registered CPAs' Admin & Disciplinary Fund	\$6,100,000	\$6,100,000	\$0
0156	Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0159	SBE Teacher Certification Institute Fund	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$0
0163	Weights and Measures Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0186	State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$0
0188	County and Mass Transit District Fund	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$0
0189	Local Government Tax Fund	\$200,000,000	\$172,000,000	\$28,000,000
0199	IL Fisheries Management Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0215	CDB Revolving Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0233	Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$0
0238	IL Health Facilities Planning Fund	\$3,746,000	\$3,746,000	\$0
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0241	TOMA Consumer Protection Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA 99-0002]

Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0246	State Police Vehicle Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0258	Nursing Dedicated & Professional Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0261	Underground Resources Conservation Enforcement Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0286	IL Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0287	Home Care Services Agency Licensure Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0290	Fertilizer Control Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0292	Securities Investors Education Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0306	I-Fly Fund	\$1,545,000		\$1,545,000
0316	IL Prescription Drug Discount Program Fund	\$257,100	\$257,100	\$0
0318	ICJIA Violence Prevention Special Projects Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0327	Tattoo & Body Piercing Establishment Registration Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0340	Public Health Lab Services Revolving Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0341	Provider Inquiry Trust Fund	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
0362	Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0368	Drug Treatment Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0369	Feed Control Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0372	Plumbing Licensure & Program Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0386	Appraisal Administration Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0397	Trauma Center Fund	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0438	IL State Fair Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0440	Agricultural Master Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	\$1,680,000	\$1,680,000	\$0
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0524	Health Facility Plan Review Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0534	IL Workers' Comp Commission Operations Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0552	Workforce, Tech & Economic Development Fund	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0
0559	Downstate Transit Improvement Fund	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$0
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0576	Pesticide Control Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0612	Wireless Service Emergency Fund	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$0
0635	Death Certificate Surcharge Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0638	IL Adoption Registry & Medical Info Exchange Fund	\$232,000	\$232,000	\$0
0640	Fund for the Advancement of Education	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$0
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$0
0708	IL Standardbred Breeders Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA 99-0002]

Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0709	IL Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$0
0733	Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$0
0746	Home Inspector Admin Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0750	Real Estate Audit Fund	\$193,600	\$193,600	\$0
0754	IL AgriFIRST Program Fund	\$204,000	\$204,000	\$0
0784	Performance-Enhancing Substance Testing Fund	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$0
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$0
0821	Dram Shop	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0823	IL State Dental Disciplinary Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0831	Natural Recourses Restoration Trust Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0836	IL Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	\$98,000,000	\$98,000,000	\$0
0849	Real Estate Research & Education Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0850	Real Estate License Admin Fund	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$0
0892	Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$0
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0902	State Construction Account Fund	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$0
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0920	Metabolic Screening & Treatment Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$70,313,800	\$70,313,800	\$0
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Dev & Op Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0943	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Closure, Post-Closure Care & Compensation Fund	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0
0954	IL State Podiatric Disciplinary Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0
0963	Vehicle Inspection Fund	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0
0969	Local Tourism Fund	\$308,000	\$308,000	\$0
0973	Build IL Capital Revolving Loan Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0974	IL Equity Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0993	Public Infrastructure Construction Loan Revolving Fund	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$0
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$23,598,000	\$23,598,000	\$0
Total		\$1,318,396,100	\$1,284,051,100	\$34,345,000

FY 2015 FUND SWEEP TO GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND
RETIREMENT & INTEREST FUND - 507g
[PA 99-0002]

Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0433	Federal High Speed Rail Trust Fund	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$0
Total		\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$0

SECTION 12. GLOSSARY & DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

- Glossary
- Description of Funds



GLOSSARY

Activity Measure - information or data used to count the delivery of state services; for instance, the number of people served and the number of cases closed.

Actuarial Accrued Liability - The value, using actuarial methods and assumptions, placed on the obligations of a pension fund for outgoings, including expenses expected to fall on the fund after the date to which the calculations relate.

Actuarial Assumptions - Factors which actuaries use in estimating the cost of funding a defined benefit pension plan. Examples include: the rate of return on plan investments; mortality rates; and the rates at which plan participants are expected to leave the system because of retirement, disability, termination, etc.

Actuarial Cost Methods - An actuarial method which defines the allocation of pension costs (and contributions) over a member's working career. All standard actuarial cost methods are comprised of two components: normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability. An actuarial cost method determines the incidence of pension costs, not the ultimate cost of a pension plan; that cost is determined by the actual benefits paid less the actual investment income.

Actuarial Gain or Loss - Experience of the plan, from one year to the next, which differs from that assumed results in an actuarial gain or loss. For example, an actuarial gain would occur if assets earned 10 percent for a given year since the assumed interest rate in the valuation is 8 percent.

Actuarial Present Value - The value of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable at various times, determined as of a given date by the application of a particular set of actuarial assumptions (i.e. interest rate, rate of salary increases, mortality, etc.).

Actuarial Valuation - Actuarial valuations are technical reports providing full disclosure of the financial and funding status of retirement systems.

Actuarial Value of Assets - The value of pension plan investments and other property used by the actuary for the purpose of an actuarial valuation.

All Funds - every fund appropriated to or spent by an agency.

Amortization - Paying off an interest bearing liability by gradual reduction through a series of installments, as opposed to paying it off by one lump sum payment.

Annual Required Employer Contribution (ARC) - Represents the amount that an employer must report as its annual obligation to the pension fund. The ARC, expressed either as a

dollar amount or a percentage of payroll, has two components: the annual normal cost and the annual amortization payment of the UAAL.

Annualize - to provide full year funding in the next fiscal year when a program is started or a person is hired part way through the current fiscal year.

Annuitant - One who receives periodic payments from the retirement system. This term includes service and disability retirees, and their survivors.

Annuity - A series of periodic payments, usually for life, payable monthly or at other specified intervals.

Appropriation - spending authority from a specific fund given by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor for a specific amount, purpose and time period.

Assessments - a levy imposed for a specific purpose, typically the medical assessment program under which the Department of Public Aid levies a fee on long-term care and other providers to help fund Medicaid liability.

Asset - Anything that has a financial value. Examples include: buildings, equipment, shares, etc.

Asset Smoothing - A mechanism that spreads out, or smoothes, annual investment returns over a designated periods of time in order to minimize volatility.

Assumed Interest Rate - The rate of interest, or growth rate, to determine the value of an annuity contract and, therefore, the periodic income payment which can be provided to the annuitant.

Attrition - a natural reduction in caseload or staff; for example, from retirement or resignation.

Available Fund Balance - the total amount of money in a fund at a particular point in time, typically at the beginning of a month or the year.

Basis of Accounting - the method of accounting used to track and report state revenues and expenditures; for example, cash, budgetary or accrual.

Beneficiary - The person designated to receive benefits under an employee benefit plan in the event of the death of the person covered by the plan.

Bond Fund - a fund that receives proceeds from the sale of bonds to be used for capital projects.

Bond Rating - an assessment of the credit risk with respect to a specific bond issue.

Bond Retirement and Interest Fund - a fund used to repay principal and interest on bonds or other debt obligations, typically spent pursuant to a continuing and irrevocable appropriation.

Budgetary Balance - available cash balance on June 30, minus lapse period spending for the fiscal year just ended.

Build Illinois - a state economic development and public infrastructure program begun in 1986 and primarily funded by dedicated state sales tax revenue bonds.

Capital - buildings, structures, equipment and land. Acquisition, development, construction and improvement of capital are typically funded through bond funds.

Case Management - monitoring and oversight of the delivery of services, which may include coordination of all services to a client.

Caseload - the number of clients being served at a point in time, sometimes used in the context of clients per staff.

Cash Flow - the amount of cash available for use during a period of time, calculated by subtracting spending from the sum of the receipts and the beginning balance.

Census - population measure, typically of clients in a facility or program.

Certificate of Participation - similar to bonds or other debt instruments, a security issued by the state or a third party that gives the holder a share of the stream of annual appropriated lease payments made by the state.

Client - a person or family receiving services, typically from a human service agency.

Commodities - line item for consumable items used in connection with current agency operations; for instance, household, medical or office supplies; food for those in institutions; coal, bottled and natural gas; and equipment costing less than \$100.

Common School Fund - one of seven funds that comprise the state General Funds. It is used to fund Elementary and Secondary Education. If revenues to the fund from the lottery, bingo, public utility, cigarette and sales taxes and from investment income, among others, are insufficient to make monthly general state aid payments, the Common School Fund receives automatic transfers from the General Revenue Fund.

Consent Decree - an agreement between both parties in a lawsuit that binds them and determines their rights and obligations. While made under sanction of the court, it does not bind the court, and it is not a judicial sentence.

Continuing Appropriation - statutory authority for the Comptroller and Treasurer to spend funds in the event the legislature fails to appropriate or appropriates an insufficient amount for a specified purpose. Examples of continuing appropriations are for debt service on state bonds or payments to the State retirement systems.

Contractual Services - line item for services provided by a non-state employee or vendor including, utilities; medical services for those in institutions; professional, technical or artistic consulting; and property and equipment rental.

Death Benefit - A benefit payable by reason of a member's death. The benefit can be in the form of a lump sum, an annuity or a refund of the member's contributions.

Debt Service - payment of principal, interest and other obligations associated with the retirement of debt.

Dedicated Funds - revenues assessed and collected for a specific state program.

Deferred Annuity - An annuity for which payments do not commence until a designated time in the future.

Deferred Compensation - Considerations for employment that are not payable until after the regular pay period. The most common form of deferred compensation are pension plans, but private employers may also offer bonuses, incentive clauses, etc.

Defined Benefit Plan (DB) - A pension plan providing a definite benefit formula for calculating benefit amounts - such as a flat amount per year of service; a percentage of salary; or a percentage of salary, times years of service.

Defined Contribution Plan (DC) - A pension plan in which the contributions are made to an individual account for each employee. The retirement benefit is dependent upon the account balance at retirement. The balance depends upon amounts contributed during the employee's participation in the plan and the investment experience on those contributions.

Disability Retirement - A termination of employment involving the payment of a retirement allowance as a result of an accident or sickness occurring before a participant is eligible for normal retirement.

Divisions - organizational units within agencies designated as such for programmatic or administrative convenience.

Education Assistance Fund - one of seven funds that comprise the state General Funds. It is used to fund Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education. It receives 7.3 percent of the state income tax net of refunds, as well as wagering taxes paid to the State by riverboat casinos.

Electronic Data Processing - line item for lease or purchase of computer or other data processing equipment and related services including supplies, services and personnel.

Employee Retirement Contributions Paid by State (Pension Pick-Up) - line item for payment of an employee's required contribution to the State Employees' Retirement System, which an agency has chosen or contracted to make on behalf of the employee.

Entitlement - program benefits that must be provided in a timely fashion to those who meet eligibility criteria and that may not be taken away without due process.

Equipment - line item for non-consumable items of tangible personal property used in connection with current agency operations; for instance office furniture, vehicles or machinery, and scientific or other major instruments and apparatus.

Executive Branch - distinguished from the legislative and judicial branches of state government, it is charged with the detail of carrying out and effectuating the law through the day-to-day operations and activities of state government. The Governor, as chief executive officer of the State, is responsible for the operation and administration of state agencies.

Executive Order - a decree or mandate issued by the Governor for the purpose of interpreting or implementing a provision of the law. Executive orders often are used to reorganize and assign functions among executive agencies, create advisory and special commissions and boards or direct state agencies regarding policy.

Expenditure - state spending. Agencies submit vouchers to the Comptroller's Office, which prepares a state check (warrant) and maintains accounting records. Warrants are presented to the Treasurer, who maintains and invests state funds.

Federal Aid - funding provided by the federal government.

Fiduciary - (1) Indicates the relationship of trust and confidence where one person (the fiduciary) holds or controls property for the benefit of another person; (2) anyone who exercises power and control, management or disposition with regard to a fund's assets, or who has authority to do so or who has authority or responsibility in the plan's administration. Fiduciaries must discharge their duties solely in the interest of the participants and their beneficiaries, and are accountable for any actions which may be construed by the courts as breaching that trust.

Fiscal Year - Illinois state government's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30. This is the period during which obligations are incurred, encumbrances are made and appropriations are expended. The federal government's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30.

Full Faith and Credit - a pledge or promise to repay general obligation debt; typically includes all of an issuer's taxing powers.

Full-Time Equivalent - a calculated measure of full-time employment for comparison purposes, in which each full-time employee works 37.5 hours per week for 52 weeks per year.

Fund - an account established to hold money for specific programs, activities or objectives.

Funded Ratio - The ratio of a plan's current assets to the present value of earned pensions. There are several acceptable methods of measuring a plan's assets and liabilities. In financial reporting of public pension plans, funded status is reported using consistent measures by all governmental entities. According to the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the funded ratio equals the actuarial value of assets divided by the actuarial accrued liability.

General Accounting Standards Board (GASB) - This governmental agency sets the accounting standards for state and local government operations.

General Funds - (usually lower-case) refers to the following group of funds, inclusively: the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Common School Fund, the General Revenue - Common School Special Account Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the Commitment to Human Services Fund, and the Budget Stabilization Fund.

General Obligation Bonds - bonds issued for capital purposes as direct legal obligations secured by general tax revenues and guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the State.

General Revenue - Common School Special Account Fund - one of seven funds that comprise the state General Funds. It is used for accounting purposes to receive 25 percent of state sales tax and subsequently transfer these moneys to the Common School Fund.

General Revenue Fund - the largest of seven funds that comprise the state General Funds. It receives the majority of undedicated tax revenues, mostly income and sales taxes, for use generally to operate and administer state programs.

General State Aid - an unrestricted formula-driven grant that comprises the largest portion of state assistance to local school districts. The amount of funds a district receives depends on its financial need measured by three factors: its average daily attendance, its equalized assessed valuation of property and its local tax measured by its statutory tax rate.

Grant - an award or contribution to be used either for a specific or a general purpose, typically with no repayment provision.

Group Insurance - line item for life and health insurance program for all state employees, retirees and their dependents.

Headcount - a statement of the number of employees for some period of time, typically either the actual number of staff working or a calculated full-time equivalent.

Highway Fund - a fund that receives special dedicated revenues related to transportation; for example, the motor fuel tax or federal highway trust funds, to be used to support the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities and activities.

Hiring Lag - the savings in personal services and benefits associated with the time period between an employee leaving the job and a replacement being hired.

Illinois FIRST - a \$12 billion, multi-year public works initiative begun in 1999 and funded by a combination of local, state and federal resources.

Income Tax Surcharge - a temporary increase of 0.5 percent in the state personal income tax and 0.8 percent in the corporate income tax established in July 1989 to fund education, local governments and property tax relief. Subsequently, in July 1991, one-half of the surcharge was made permanent and dedicated to education. The remaining one-half was made permanent in July 1993.

Individual Retirement Account (IRA) - A retirement account to which an individual can make annual tax-deductible contributions according to annual limits that are specified by the Internal Revenue Service.

Infant Mortality - measure of infant deaths during the first year of life per 1000 live births.

Judicial Branch - distinguished from the legislative and executive branches of state government, it is charged with interpreting and applying laws.

Lapse - the portion of an appropriation that is not spent during the authorized period, typically the fiscal year, including the lapse period.

Lapse Period - the two-month period following the fiscal year (July 1 to August 31) when agencies can liquidate liabilities incurred before the end of that fiscal year (June 30). Public Act 89-511, effective in fiscal year 1997, reduced the lapse period from three months to two months. The lapse period for a fiscal year has been extended by new legislation numerous times since then but that has been done on an individual fiscal year basis.

Lapse Period Spending - spending that occurs during the lapse period from the previous year's appropriation.

Legislative Branch - distinguished from the judicial and executive branches of state government, it is charged with making and enacting the law, including appropriations.

Legislative Transfer - reallocation of appropriation amounts among line items by the General Assembly during the fiscal year. Distinguished from a two- percent transfer, which may be accomplished by the executive branch without participation of the legislative branch.

Line Item - specific purpose of an appropriation; for instance, personal services, retirement, printing or travel.

Liquidate - to settle or pay a debt or to convert assets into cash.

Local Government Distributive Fund - receives 1/10 of the income tax proceeds to the General Funds, via a transfer, for distribution to units of local government based on population. Funds may be used for any purpose.

Lump Sum - appropriation line for a general program purpose without specific line items identified.

Managed Care - the process of coordinating and controlling all services provided to a client to assure efficient and effective results.

Mandate - a law or regulation that generally should be followed, whether or not funding is provided. The State Mandates Act permits certain regulations and laws to be ignored if funding is not provided.

Match - contribution to program required to receive a program grant, may be either money, "hard match", or services, "soft match".

Medicaid - public assistance financed jointly by the state and federal governments to provide medical care for individuals who meet certain eligibility criteria.

Moral Obligation - a duty that is not binding or enforceable by law, typically debt service on bonds issued by others that the state agrees to consider funding if the issuer is unable to pay. There is no legal guarantee the state will make such payments.

Normal Cost - Computed differently under different funding methods, the normal cost generally represents the portion of the cost of projected benefits allocated to the current plan year. The employer normal cost equals the total normal cost of the plan reduced by employee contributions.

Other Funds - all state and federal funds except the seven General Funds.

Other Operations - administrative non-grant expenses of state agencies except salaries and payments for fringe benefits; for example, contractual services, travel, printing and telecommunications.

Pension - A series of periodic payments, usually for life, payable monthly or at other specified intervals. The term is frequently used to describe the part of a retirement allowance financed by employer contributions.

Pension Benefit Obligation (PBO) - The portion of the Actuarial Present Value of future benefits attributable to service credit that has been earned to date (past service).

Per Diem - by the day. An amount of so much for each day.

Performance Measure - information or data used to determine the quality and outcomes of state services; for instance, the number of people who receive jobs following job counseling and employment services or the number of people who remain off drugs following treatment services.

Personal Services - line item for salary payments to employees. Phase-In -staged expenditure pattern, such as initiating a program, hiring employees or opening an institution over time (see Annualize).

Pilot Program - tentative model for future full scale development, typically a program operated in a limited area or targeted to a limited population to analyze its effectiveness before expanding its scope.

Position Title - name and description of a job.

Present Value - The current worth of an amount or series of amounts payable in the future, after discounting each amount at an assumed rate of interest and adjusting for the probability of its payment or receipt.

Printing - line item for contractual services, materials and supplies used to produce and print information; for example, letterhead stationery, annual reports and forms.

Program Area - major organizational categories of state government, including education, human services, public safety, environment and business regulations, economic development and infrastructure and government services.

Rate of Return - The ratio of money gained or lost on an investment relative to the amount of money invested.

Real Rate of Return - The rate of return above inflation.

Reappropriation - an unspent appropriation that continues into the next fiscal year, typically for a capital or other multi-year project or liability.

Recommended - Governor's budget requests presented to the General Assembly for its approval.

Refunding Bonds - bonds issued to refinance other outstanding bonds, which generally were originally issued at higher interest rates.

Refunds - line item for return of funds to the rightful owner, typically return of overpaid taxes or fees.

Repair and Maintenance - line item for upkeep, restoration and improvement of equipment and facilities in connection with current agency operations.

Reserve - portion of appropriation intentionally set aside and not spent, either to increase lapse or as a contingency for increased liabilities in other line items.

Resources - all assets available for use by agencies, whether appropriated or not.

Retirement - line item for employer's share of contributions to the state retirement system.

Revenues - receipts from taxes, fees, assessments, grants and other payments used to fund programs.

Revolving Funds - Funds that receives intergovernmental payments charged for providing central operational services, such as computer, purchasing, state garage and telecommunications.

Road Fund - receives motor fuel tax and other transportation-related revenues for use to operate the Department of Transportation, Illinois State Police and the Secretary of State's Office and to build and maintain roads, bridges and other transportation facilities.

Social Security - line item for employer's share of contributions to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) tax.

Special State Funds - Those funds designated in Section 5 of the Finance Act as special funds in the State Treasury and not elsewhere classified.

State Agency - government organization created by statute to administer and implement particular legislation.

Statute - a law enacted by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor.

Substitute Care - a program to place children away from their families in foster homes or residential facilities.

Supplemental Appropriation - additional spending authority given by the General Assembly during the fiscal year, following passage of the initial budget.

Transfer - reallocation of resources, typically movement of money from one fund to another or shift of appropriation authority among line items by the legislative or the executive branch.

Trust Fund - receives revenues assessed and collected for a specific state program.

Two Percent Transfer - reallocation of appropriation amounts by the Governor during the fiscal year. Limited to two percent of an agency's appropriation by fund for specific operations lines. Distinguished from a legislative transfer, which requires approval by the legislative branch.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) - The excess, if any, of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets. In other words, the present value of benefits earned to date that are not covered by current plan assets.

Unfunded Liability - The excess, if any, of the pension benefit obligation over the valuation assets. This is the portion of all benefits earned to date that are not covered by plan assets.

Valuation Rate of Return - The expected rate of return on new money invested in the future, and the rate at which future liabilities and assets are discounted back to the valuation date.

Voids - checks (warrants) that are not cashed.

Voucher - document requesting payment submitted to the Comptroller, who then writes and issues a warrant.

Warrant - check issued by the Comptroller to a third party who cashes it with the Treasurer.

Zero Coupon Bonds - bonds without interest coupons for semi-annual payment. Interest accrues over the life of the bond and is paid on maturity along with the principal.

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

There are over 900 funds in the Illinois accounting system. These funds are separated into two categories -- Appropriated and Non-Appropriated Funds.

The Appropriated Funds category is further broken into eight fund groups: General, Highway, Special State, Bond Financed, Debt Service, Federal Trust, Revolving and State Trust Funds. The Non-Appropriated Funds category is composed primarily of Federal and State Trust Funds, and includes a few Special State Funds.

General Funds receive the major portion of tax revenues and pay for the regular operating and administrative expenses of most state agencies. Components of the General Funds are the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Common School Fund, the General Revenue-Common School Special Account Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the Commitment to Human Services Fund, and the Budget Stabilization Fund.

Highway Funds receive and distribute special assessments related to transportation, such as the motor fuel tax, and support the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities and activities of the State.

University Funds receive revenues such as fees, tuition and excess income from auxiliary enterprises at state universities and colleges, including related foundations and associations. Prior to fiscal year 1998, the General Assembly appropriated these funds for the support, operation and improvement of state-supported institutions of higher education. Starting in fiscal year 1998, the university funds became locally held funds and, together with other funds administered by the universities, are not subject to appropriation.

Special State Funds are designated in Section 5 of the Finance Act as special funds in the State Treasury and not elsewhere classified. They represent a segregation of accounts restricted to the revenues and expenditures of a specific source.

Bond Financed Funds receive and administer the proceeds of various state bond issues.

Debt Service Funds account for the resources obtained and accumulated to pay interest and principal on debt obligations.

Federal Trust Funds are established pursuant to grants and contracts between state agencies and the federal government. The funds are administered for specific purposes established by the terms of the grants and contracts.

Revolving Funds finance the operations of state agencies that render services to other state agencies on a cost reimbursement basis. Appropriation of these funds is dependent upon intra-governmental service requirements and appropriations of other state agencies.

State Trust Funds are established by statute or under statutory authority for specific purposes.

Other Trust Funds receive and account for resources for subsequent disbursement to a designated recipient. Escrow funds are an example of an Other Trust Fund.

COMMISSION OVERVIEW

The Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability is a bipartisan legislative support service agency responsible for advising the Illinois General Assembly on economic and fiscal policy issues and for providing objective policy research for legislators and legislative staff. The Commission's board is comprised of twelve legislators—split evenly between the House and Senate and between Democrats and Republicans. Effective December 10, 2018, pursuant to P.A. 100-1148 the former Legislative Research Unit was merged into the Commission.

The Commission has three internal units—Revenue, Pensions, and Research, each of which has a staff of analysts and researchers who analyze policy proposals, legislation, state revenues & expenditures, and benefit programs, and who provide research services to members and staff of the General Assembly. The Commission's staff fulfills the statutory obligations set forth in the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability Act (25 ILCS 155/), the State Debt Impact Note Act (25 ILCS 65/), the Illinois Pension Code (40 ILCS 5/), the Pension Impact Note Act (25 ILCS 55/), the State Facilities Closure Act (30 ILCS 608/), the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 (5 ILCS 375/), the Public Safety Employee Benefits Act (820 ILCS 320/), the Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984 (25 ILCS 130/), and the Reports to the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability Act (25 ILCS 110/).

- The **Revenue Unit** issues an annual revenue estimate, reports monthly on the state's financial and economic condition, and prepares bill analyses and debt impact notes on proposed legislation having a financial impact on the State. The Unit publishes a number of statutorily mandated reports, as well as on-demand reports, including the Monthly Briefing newsletter and annually, the Budget Summary, Capital Plan Analysis, Illinois Economic Forecast Report, Wagering in Illinois Update, and Liabilities of the State Employees' Group Insurance Program, among others. The Unit's staff also fulfills the agency's obligations set forth in the State Facilities Closure Act.
- The **Pension Unit** prepares pension impact notes on proposed pension legislation and publishes several statutorily mandated reports including the Financial Condition of the Illinois State Retirement Systems, the Financial Condition of Illinois Public Pension Systems and the Fiscal Analysis of the Downstate Police & Fire Pension Funds in Illinois. The Unit's staff also fulfills the statutory responsibilities set forth in the Public Safety Employee Benefits Act.
- The **Research Unit** primarily performs research and provides information as may be requested by members of the General Assembly or legislative staffs. Additionally, the Unit maintains a research library and, per statute, collects information concerning state government and the general welfare of the state, examines the effects of constitutional provisions and previously enacted statutes, and considers public policy issues and questions of state-wide interest. Additionally, the Unit publishes First Reading, a quarterly newsletter which includes abstracts of annual reports or special studies from other state agencies, the Illinois Tax Handbook for Legislators, Federal Funds to State Agencies, various reports detailing appointments to State Boards and Commissions, the 1970 Illinois Constitution Annotated for Legislators, the Roster of Illinois Legislators, and numerous special topic publications.

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