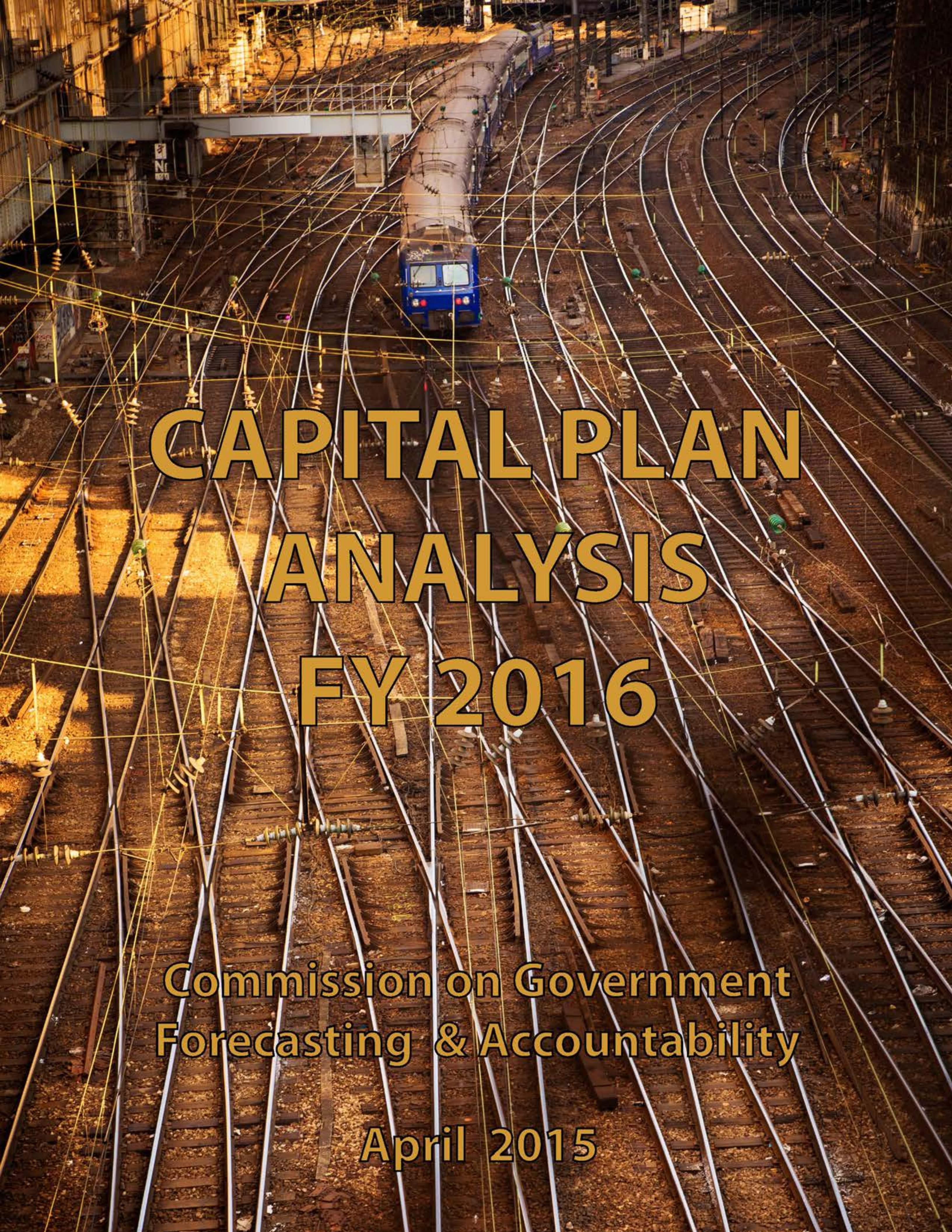


CAPITAL PLAN ANALYSIS FY 2016

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

April 2015

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

COMMISSION CO-CHAIRS

Senator Donne Trotter
Representative Donald Moffitt

SENATE	***HOUSE***
David Koehler	Kelly Burke
Matt Murphy	Elaine Nekritz
Chapin Rose	Raymond Poe
Heather Steans	Al Riley
Dave Syverson	Michael Unes

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Dan R. Long

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Laurie Eby

REVENUE MANAGER
Jim Muschinske

AUTHOR OF REPORT
Lynnae Kapp

OFFICE ASSISTANT
Briana Jackson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX OF CHARTS AND TABLES

INDEX OF CHARTS AND TABLES

CHARTS PAGE

INTRODUCTION

State statute requires the Office of Management and Budget to prepare and submit an assessment of the State's capital needs both current and five years forward (20 ILCS 3010/1). This is presented as part of the Governor's Budget. The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, in turn, is statutorily required each year to submit a capital plan analysis based on this information and to prepare a consolidated review of the debt of State bonding authorities, and a review of the State's debt and ability to further market bonds. (25 ILCS 155/3)

The Capital Plan Analysis is divided into four sections. The first section of the report uses the Governor's capital expenditure plan, which lists projects to be funded from the FY 2016 appropriation request. It is used as a basis for looking at the Governor's project priorities and provides insight into what can be expected to occur if the Governor's budget recommendation is approved. Bond-funded capital projects fall under the following categories: capital facilities (including public museums, library grants, higher education facilities, etc.) school construction, anti-pollution, coal and energy development, Transportation A (roads and bridges), Transportation B (mass transit, rail and aeronautics), Transportation D (Illinois Jobs Now roads and bridges), and economic development (Build Illinois bonds).

The second section looks at how the Governor's FY 2016 recommended capital plan would affect the State's bonded indebtedness. Illinois issues several forms of formal long-term debt. State Supported bonds include the State's general obligation bonds, State-issued revenue bonds, and locally-issued revenue bonds that are repaid or secured by the State. This section includes available authorization, the level of outstanding debt, future debt issuance, and annual debt service. Although Pension Obligation Bonds and Notes are not a part of the Capital Budget, they will be noted throughout the report due to their impact on the State's debt.

The third section discusses current bond-related topics and legislation that affect either the State's debt or the debt of one of the bonding authorities. It also includes information related to programs and borrowing that the Commission monitors: the School Construction Program, and the State's debt responsibility and transparency guidelines set by the Legislature.

The final section of the report concerns Non-State Supported debt, which consists of those bonds and Certificates of Participation which are issued by State universities and authorities created by the State, but for which the State is said to have only a moral obligation or no obligation to repay.

Information for this report was provided by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Comptroller, bonding authorities and State universities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The State has released $12.9 billion in bonded projects for the Illinois Jobs Now capital program, and spent a total of $23.4 billion as of September 30, 2014. Current bond authorization for the IJN program is approximately $16.2 billion, with $11.4 billion sold year-to-date. The Governor's FY 2016 new capital projects proposal totals approximately $3.3 billion in new appropriations and $15.6 billion in reappropriations. New projects would be funded by $145 million in Federal funds, $2.9 billion in State funds, and $250 million in bond funds.

- As shown throughout this report, the most recently passed capital program, Illinois Jobs Now, has run its course. The Rauner Administration has indicated their desire to create a new multi-year capital program. To do so, however, would require additional revenues. As the report points out, there are funding deficiencies in key areas of the current program, i.e. Capital Projects Fund and School Infrastructure Fund. Until new revenues are identified, the State's ability to issue substantial new debt is constrained.

- FY 2014 transfers out of the Capital Projects Fund of $145.9 million were carried over into FY 2015, adding to the Fund's problems in FY 2015 cash flow. Those transfers were eventually made by December 31, 2014. Capital Projects Fund revenues are not sufficient to cover all of the transfers out required by statute. As a result, the shortfall is expected to be $360 million in FY 2015 and grow to $553 million in FY 2016.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND TRANSFERS OUT		
	FY 2015	**FY 2016**
Revenue	$818,400,000	$830,400,000
Transfer Out Demands		
General Obligation Bond Retirement & Interest Fund	$648,878,726	$641,688,060
Build Illinois Bond Retirement & Interest Fund	$138,367,051	$136,772,116
General Revenue Fund	$245,178,200	$245,178,200
Total Transfers Out Demands	$1,032,423,977	$1,023,638,376
Previous FY shortfalls	$145,926,108	$359,950,085
Balance	-$359,950,085	-$553,188,461
* Source: The Office of the Comptroller		

- Moneys in the School Infrastructure Fund and the Capital Projects Fund are transferred to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund to pay for school construction bond debt service. Due to an oversight in the statutory language related to the School Infrastructure Fund, the calculation for the amount to transfer from the School Infrastructure Fund to GOBRI includes the debt service required on the Illinois Jobs Now bonds even though they are paid for by transfers from the Capital Projects Fund. As a result, there is too much money being taken out of the School Infrastructure Fund, depleting it. Those extra funds sit in GOBRI and cannot be utilized. Due to too much being transferred out, "required" transfers out from the School Infrastructure Fund are approximately one year behind.

- The State Universities' Certificates of Participation Act applied until December 31, 2014 and has not been renewed, therefore, State universities can no longer sell Certificates of Participation. The Act does allow for the refunding of previously issued COPs.

Table 1 ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE

(in millions)

Bond Sales	FY 2014 estimated	FY 2015* estimated	$ Change	% Change	FY 2016* estimated	$ Change	% Change
General Obligation	3,675.0	250.0	-3,425.0	-93.2%	1,050.0	800.0	320.0%
Revenue	402.0	0.0	-402.0	-100.0%	200.0	200.0	100.0%
Total	**$4,077.0**	**$250.0**	**-$3,827.0**	**-93.9%**	**$1,250.0**	**$1,000.0**	**400.0%**
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	28,880.0	27,094.0	-1,786.0	-6.2%	27,414.0	320.0	1.2%
Revenue	3,034.0	2,790.0	-244.0	-8.0%	2,743.0	-47.0	-1.7%
Total	**$31,914.0**	**$29,884.0**	**-$2,030.0**	**-6.4%**	**$30,157.0**	**$273.0**	**0.9%**
Debt Service							
General Obligation	$3,132.1	$3,550.9	418.8	13.4%	$3,101.4	-449.5	-12.7%
Revenue	$361.8	$383.9	22.1	6.1%	$372.9	-11.0	-2.9%
Total	**$3,493.9**	**$3,934.8**	**$440.9**	**12.6%**	**$3,474.3**	-460.5	**-11.7%**
General Revenues	**$36,718.0**	**$34,099.0**	**-$2,619.0**	**-7.1%**	**$32,139.0**	**-$1,960.0**	**-5.7%**
G.O. & Revenue Debt Service as % General Revenues	**9.52%**	**11.54%**			**10.81%**		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	A3	A3			A3		
Standard & Poor's	A-	A-			A-		
Fitch	A-	A-			A-		

**Bond estimates for FY 2015 and FY 2016 are from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget FY 2016 Capital Plan Budget Request and current Bond Sales.

^General Revenues estimates shown for FY 2015 and FY 2016 are from CGFA March 2015 revised estimates, based on current law.

Note: Outstanding Principal and Debt Service include Pension Bonds/Notes, but do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.

Illinois sold $3.675 billion in G.O. bonds and $402 million of Build Illinois bonds for FY 2014. A $1.3 billion G.O. bond sale which began in June of 2013 did not close until July 2013, therefore the Governor's Office of Management and Budget counts that amount in FY 2014.

For FY 2015, GOMB estimates G.O. bond sales of $250 million and no Build Illinois bond sales.

The Governor's Office of Management and Budget plans to sell $1.05 billion of General Obligation bonds and $200 million of Build Illinois bonds in FY 2016.

Current General Obligation bond authorization for capital projects is $31.375 billion. Total Build Illinois bond authorization equals $6.246 billion.

FY 2016 RECOMMENDED CAPITAL BUDGET

- FY 2016 Capital Plan Appropriations
- Bond Fund Appropriations
- History of Appropriations from All Funds
- History of Appropriations from Bond Funds
- The Capital Projects Fund
- FY 2016 Capital Projects by Agency

FY 2016 Capital Plan Appropriations

The State has released $12.9 billion in bonded projects for the Illinois Jobs Now capital program, and spent a total of $23.4 billion as of September 30, 2014. Current bond authorization for the IJN program is approximately $16.2 billion, with $11.4 billion sold year-to-date. The remaining funding for the program comes from revenues, including state funds (i.e. State Construction Account Fund, Water Revolving Fund, Park and Conservation Fund), federal sources (i.e. Federal Mass Transit Trust Fund, Flood Control Land Lease Fund) and local matching funds.

The Governor's FY 2016 new capital projects proposal totals approximately $3.3 billion in new appropriations and $15.6 billion in reappropriations. These new projects would be paid for by $145 million in Federal funding, $2.9 billion in State funds, and $250 million in bond funds. Table 2 shows requested FY 2016 and actual FY 2015 capital appropriations by fund type.

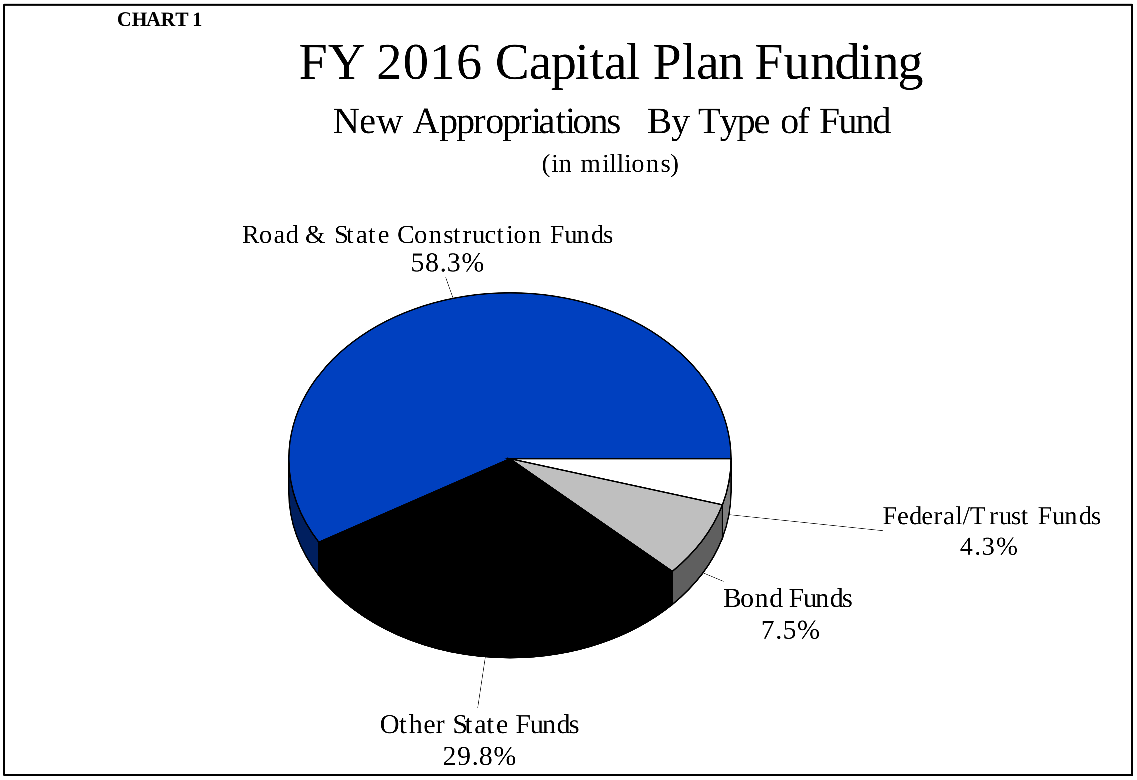
TABLE 2 FY 2016 CAPITAL PLAN REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	**NEW APPROPRIATIONS**	**RE-APPROPRIATIONS**	**TOTAL**
Bond	$250,000,000	$7,465,476,817	**$7,715,476,817**
State Funds	$2,936,763,159	$7,463,272,699	**$10,400,035,858**
Federal/Trust	$144,925,000	$713,003,654	**$857,928,654**
TOTAL	**$3,331,688,159**	**$15,641,753,170**	**$18,973,441,329**

FY 2015 CAPITAL PLAN APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	**NEW APPROPRIATIONS**	**RE-APPROPRIATIONS**	**TOTAL**
Bond	$1,166,261,844	$8,691,574,580	**$9,857,836,424**
State Funds	$2,854,416,500	$7,468,416,576	**$10,322,833,076**
Federal/Trust	$155,725,000	$694,153,654	**$849,878,654**
TOTAL	**$4,176,403,344**	**$16,854,144,810**	**$21,030,548,154**

Capital project appropriations to the Capital Development Board (CDB) and through CDB for other agencies equal $260 million in new appropriations and $2.1 billion in reappropriations, mainly from bond funds. The remainder of the Governor's request of new appropriations would be appropriated to specific agencies outlined on page 13.

TABLE 3 FY 2016 CDB REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	**NEW APPROPRIATIONS**	**RE-APPROPRIATIONS**	**TOTAL**
Capital Development	$250,000,000	$1,563,933,593	**$1,813,933,593**
School Construction	$0	$369,888,134	**$369,888,134**
Build Illinois	$0	$125,725,959	**$125,725,959**
CDB Contributory Trust	$10,000,000	$0	**$10,000,000**
Asbestos Abatement	$0	$115,113	**$115,113**
TOTAL	**$260,000,000**	**$2,059,662,799**	**$2,319,662,799**

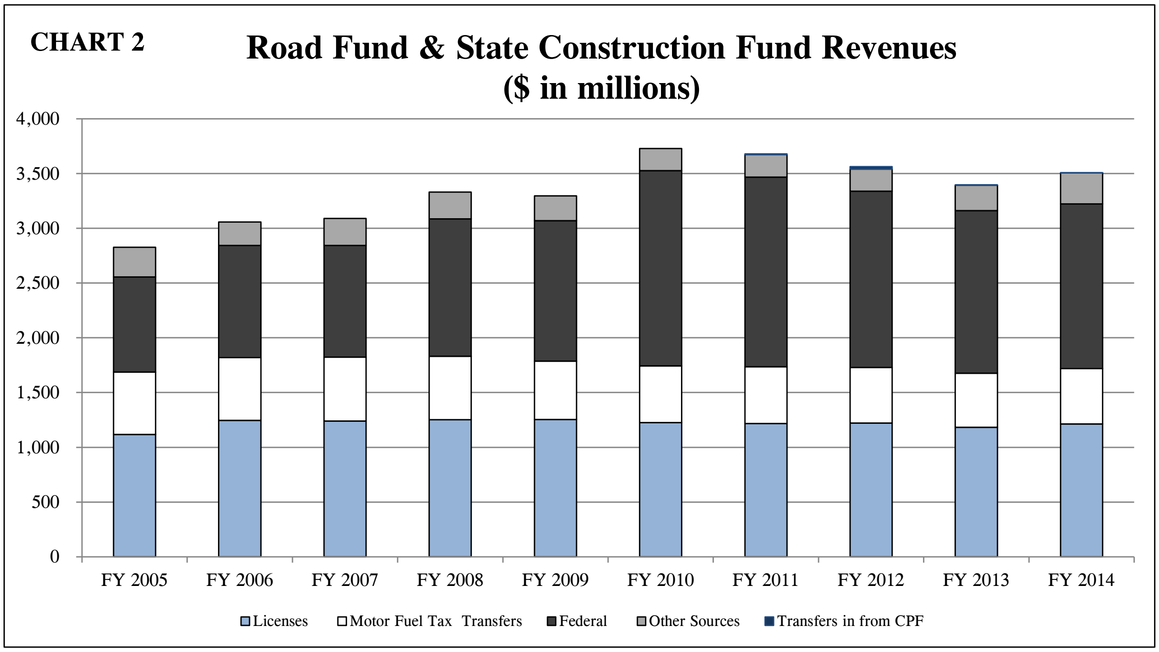
FY 2016 capital plan new appropriations would predominantly be paid from pay-as-you-go funding consisting of 58.3% from the Road Fund and the State Construction Fund combined, 29.8% from other State funds and 4.3% of Federal and Trust funds. There would be only $250 million from Bond funds comprising only 7.5% of the funding for new appropriations.



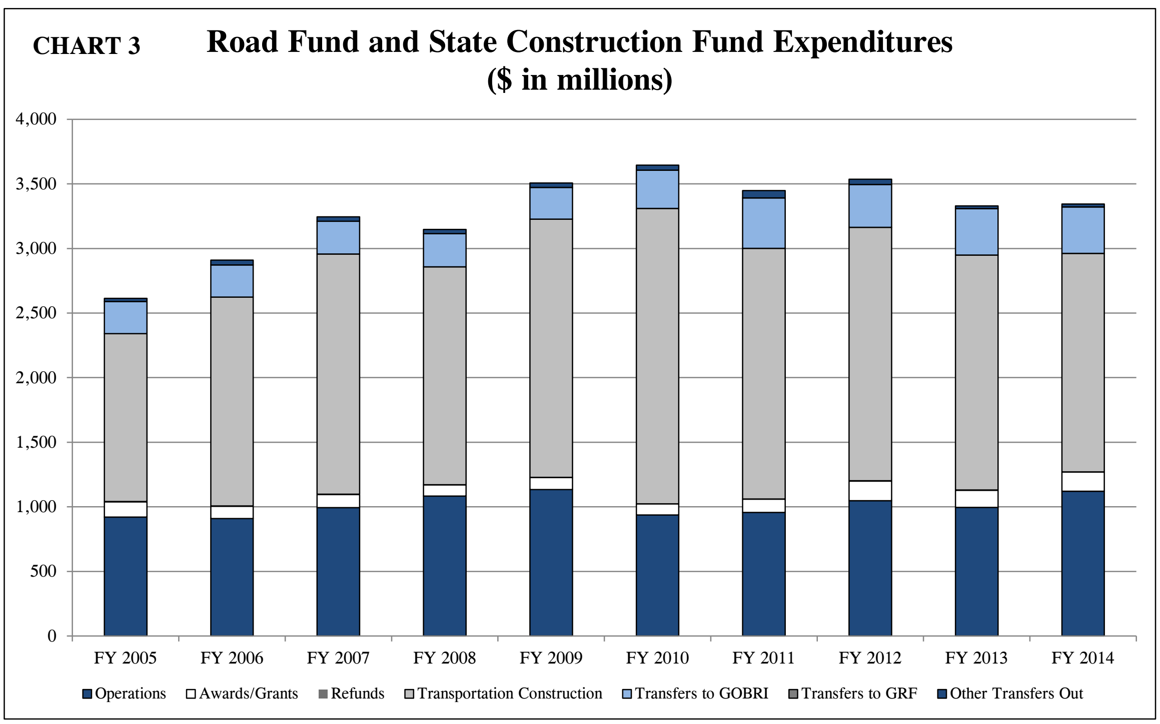
Breaking out just State pay-as-you-go funding, approximately 63.1% percent for FY 2016 new appropriations would come from the Road Fund and State Construction Fund combined for road, bridges and rail projects under IDOT. Another 26.3% of State Funds would be for wastewater and drinking water projects from the State's Water Revolving Fund. Approximately 5.9% comes from various State funds that receive fees for the funding of projects under the departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Transportation (such as the Agricultural Premium Fund, Natural Areas Acquisition Fund, State Boating Act Fund, Grade Crossing Protection Fund). The remaining 4.7% is from Federal Trust Funds for grants related to airports, mass transit, abandoned mined lands reclamation, forests, floods and fires.

The Road Fund and State Construction Fund receive revenues from various sources, but mainly from Motor Vehicle Licenses, Operators Licenses, Motor Fuel Taxes, vehicle-related fees, and the Federal Government. From FY 2005 through FY 2014, approximately 50% - 60% of these combined Funds were used for Transportation-related construction projects on a pay-as-you-go basis, and between 7% to 12% of the Road Fund has gone to pay debt service on Transportation A Bonds which also fund road and bridge capital projects.

The following chart shows a ten-year history, from FY 2005 through FY 2014, of revenues received in the Road Fund and State Construction Fund (Source: Office of the Comptroller).



The chart below shows a ten-year history of expenditures from the combined Road Fund and State Construction Funds (Source: Office of the Comptroller).

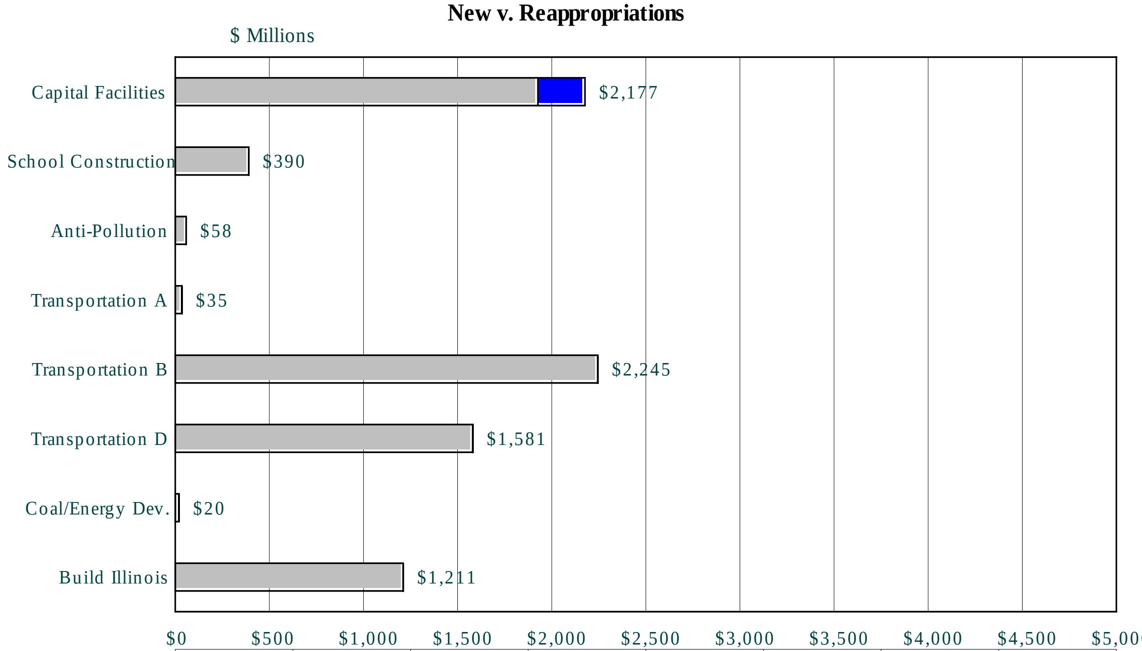


Bond Funds Appropriations

CHART 4

FY 2016 Bond Appropriations

New v. Reappropriations



	Capital Facilities	School Construction	Anti-Pollution	Transportation A	Transportation B	Transportation D	Coal/Energy Dev.	Build Illinois
Re-appropriations	$1,927	$390	$58	$35	$2,245	$1,581	$20	$1,211
New Appropriations	$250	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Source: GOMB

Re-appropriations New Appropriations

Chart 4 compares Bond Fund new appropriations versus reappropriations by bond fund. **Under this new plan, there are only $250 million in new appropriations from bond funds for deferred maintenance on State facilities.**

The Transportation D category was created specifically for the Illinois Jobs Now legislation with authorization for road and bridge projects. This category receives funding from the Capital Projects Fund, also created specifically for the funding of Illinois Jobs Now projects or to pay for the debt service on bonds sold under the Illinois Jobs Now program.

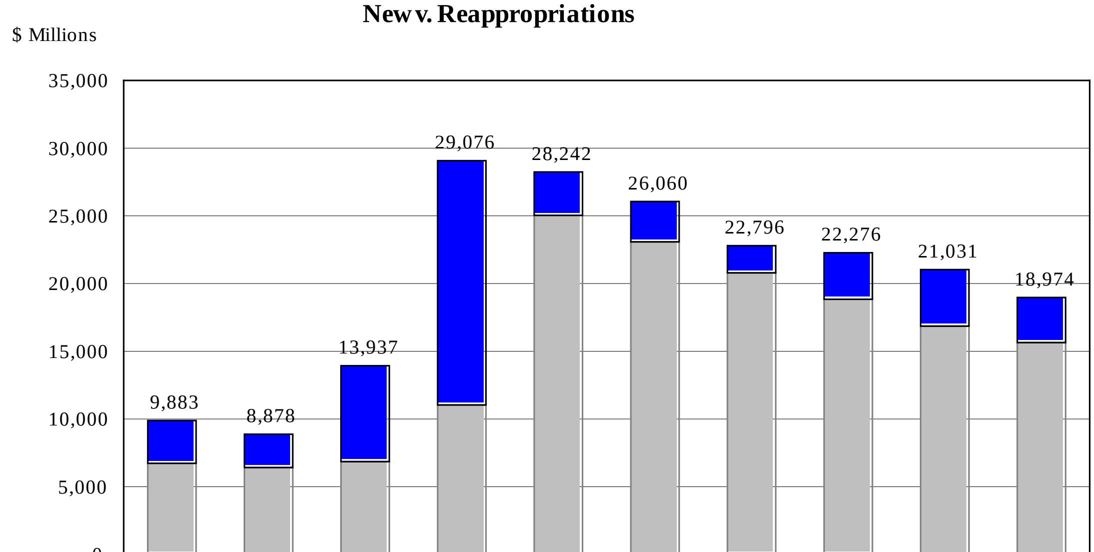
History of Appropriations from All Funds

A ten-year history of all appropriations from pay-as-you-go as well as bond funds from FY 2007 to requested FY 2016 is illustrated in the chart below. New appropriations increased dramatically in FY 2010 to $18 billion due to the Illinois Jobs Now Capital Program. Since then, new appropriations have remained steady from approximately $3 billion - $4 billion annually. FY 2016 new appropriations are requested to be $3.3 billion. New appropriations will likely remain low for the next few years due to funding issues and the large amount of projects from the Illinois Jobs Now program that remain to be completed.

In FY 2011 and subsequent fiscal years, project funding that had not been spent in FY 2010 from the Illinois Jobs Now program appears as reappropriations. As construction projects get underway and completed, reappropriations will be drawn down until a new capital program is created.

CHART 5

10-Year History of Appropriations from all Funds
New v. Reappropriations



	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016*
New Appropriations	3,157	2,464	7,081	18,042	3,205	2,978	2,004	3,434	4,176	3,332
Reappropriations	6,726	6,415	6,856	11,034	25,037	23,081	20,792	18,842	16,854	15,642

Reappropriations New Appropriations

Source: GOMB

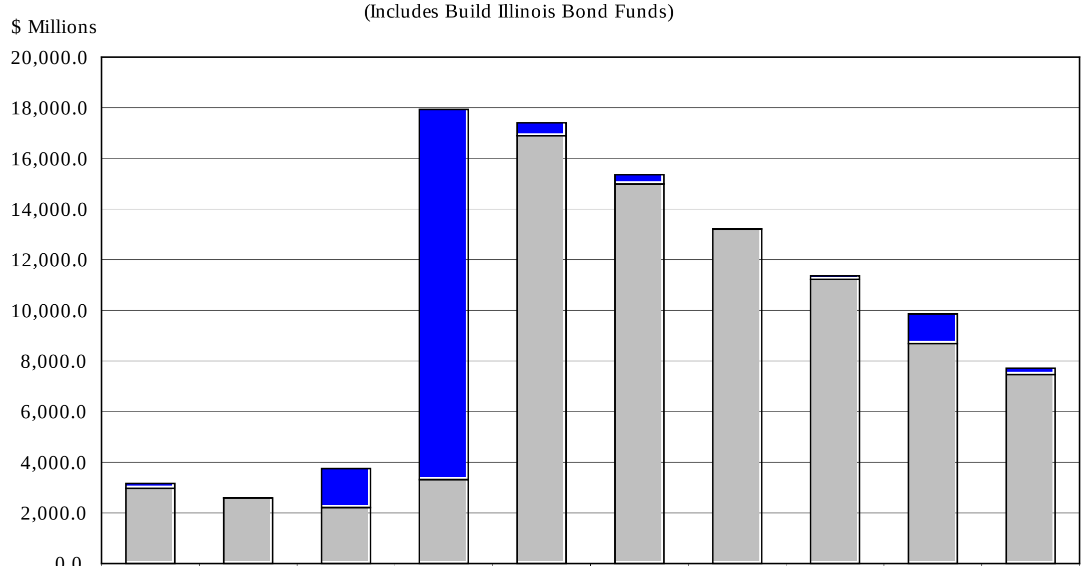
History of Appropriations from Bond Funds

Chart 6 shows the amount of new appropriations versus reappropriations of all bond funds, including Build Illinois bond funds. Historically, the majority of bond project funding came from general obligation bond funds. In FY 2010, a significant portion of project appropriations came from the Build Illinois Bond Fund. Total bond funds combined for fiscal years 2007 through requested appropriations for 2016 are shown in the chart.

In FY 2003 combined bond fund new appropriations dipped below the $2 billion level. From FY 2005 through FY 2009, the only years with any real bond funding for capital appropriations were FY 2006 with $1.4 billion and FY 2009 with $1.5 billion. The remaining years in that time period had new appropriations under $200 million, with FY 2008 being $0. Under the Illinois Jobs Now program, new bond fund appropriations increased dramatically to $14.6 billion in FY 2010 (Funds that were not expended in FY 2010 are counted as reappropriations in subsequent years). In FY 2015, the State spent almost $1.2 billion in new appropriations, mostly for Transportation projects. The Governor's new bond appropriations request for FY 2016 is $250 million for deferred maintenance of State facilities.

CHART 6

10-Year History of Combined Bond Funds
New Appropriations v. Reappropriations
(Includes Build Illinois Bond Funds)



	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016*
New Appropriations	192.9	0.0	1,540.0	14,616.0	513.0	365.0	19.0	141.0	1,166.3	250.0
Reappropriations	2,972.8	2,590.0	2,212.0	3,316.0	16,895.0	14,991.0	13,209.0	11,222.0	8,691.6	7,465.5

Reappropriations New Appropriations

Source: GOMB

The Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund (CPF) was created to help fund the Illinois Jobs Now capital program [Public Act 96-0034]. Subject to appropriation, it is to be used for capital projects and the payment of debt service on bonds issued for capital projects. Public Acts 96-0034, 96-0037, and 96-0038 generated the revenues for the Fund. There are five revenue streams that make up the Fund (See following pages for further details).

TABLE 4	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND REVENUES in millions						
Revenue Source	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Estimated FY 2015	Estimated FY 2016
30% VIDEO TERMINAL TAX	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$24.5	$114.4	$187.0	$196.0
LOTTERY FUND*	$32.9	$54.1	$65.2	$135.0	$145.0	$145.0	$145.0
SALES TAX	$39.0	$52.0	$52.7	$54.0	$55.0	$55.0	$55.0
LIQUOR TAX **	$77.5	$105.2	$114.8	$115.1	$115.0	$119.0	$119.0
Transfer In	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.3	$0.3	$0.3	$0.3
VEHICLE RELATED	$117.7	$294.6	$299.7	$298.4	$304.0	$312.0	$315.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1
Other Taxes		-$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL	**$267.1**	**$505.8**	**$532.5**	**$627.3**	**$733.8**	**$818.4**	**$830.4**

*The transfer from the Lottery Fund for FY 2010 actually occurred in FY 2011 due to timing issues, but is placed in FY 2010 for the purposes of this discussion. Transfers for FY 2015 and FY 2016 may not occur due to the current issues between the State and Northstar.
**The $140.6 million of protested Liquor Tax Revenues from FY 2010 ($60.2 million) and FY 2011 ($80.3 million) was transferred to the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2012 . The transferred amounts have been averaged out for the 9 months of FY 2010 and 12 months of FY 2011 that the tax was in effect.

Moneys in the Capital Projects Fund are to be transferred out to three funds:

- General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund (GOBRI) – for General Obligation Bond debt service from the Illinois Jobs Now program,
- Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund (BIBRI) – for Build Illinois Bond debt service from the Illinois Jobs Now program, and
- $245 million annually to the General Revenue Fund (GRF).

When the Fund is behind on its transfers from previous fiscal years, completing those carried over transfers becomes a priority. The prior year transfers are to be completed by December of the succeeding year; otherwise permission is required from the Governor to carry the amounts over still to be paid.

In FY 2014, transfers out of the Capital Projects Fund of $145.9 million were carried over into FY 2015, adding to the problems in FY 2015 cash flow. Those transfers were eventually made by December 31, 2014. The table on the next page shows that Capital Projects Fund revenues are not sufficient to cover all of the transfers out required by statute. As a result, the shortfall is expected to be $360 million in FY 2015 and grow to $553 million in FY 2016. The Road Fund can be used as a backup for funding but must be paid back the next month before any other priority is met; therefore, the Road Fund backup is not useful in the long-term.

TABLE 5 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND TRANSFERS OUT	FY 2015	FY 2016
Revenue	$818,400,000	$830,400,000
Transfer Out Demands		
General Obligation Bond Retirement & Interest Fund	$648,878,726	$641,688,060
Build Illinois Bond Retirement & Interest Fund	$138,367,051	$136,772,116
General Revenue Fund	$245,178,200	$245,178,200
Total Transfers Out Demands	$1,032,423,977	$1,023,638,376
Previous FY shortfalls	$145,926,108	$359,950,085
Balance	-$359,950,085	-$553,188,461
* Source: The Office of the Comptroller		

There are still issues with two of the CPF revenue streams keeping it from reaching full implementation. In the beginning, many local governments banned Video Gaming. Since the program has gotten underway, numerous local governments have overturned their ban. The Commission calculates that the percentage of the State's population that lives in an area banning video gaming declined from 63.3% to 48.1% in 2013 and declined further to 45.0% as of July 2014. The City of Chicago makes up nearly half of this population at 21.0%, as they have not opted in to video gaming.

There were delays in the awarding of a Lottery management agreement with a private firm (Northstar). In the three years since the beginning of the agreement, the State and Northstar have been through third party mediation several times, primarily because Northstar was not reaching its predicted net income target levels and didn't want to pay the penalty required in the contract. The Lottery transfer to the CPF didn't exceed $100 million until FY 2013. Amounts from FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been higher due to penalty payments from Northstar. The State has requested the termination of the private management agreement. This could create uncertainty in this revenue line over the requirements in ending the Northstar agreement, and due to expected delays from choosing another private firm and the time it would take to become operational.

Even with the higher amounts being estimated for FY 2015 and FY 2016, these revenues still are not enough to cover all of the transfers required out of the Capital Projects Fund. There are multiple funding mechanisms in place to cover the debt service for the Capital Projects Fund. The point being made is that demands on the Fund are making it difficult to satisfy all of the statutory requirements. Deficiencies in the Capital Projects Fund for General Obligation Bond debt service can also be paid out of the General Revenue Fund. But this becomes just a shell game since the Capital Projects Fund is supposed to transfer funds to the General Revenue Fund and then General Revenue Fund can back up the CPF if it is short in its debt service transfers to GOBRI. If the initial set up of the Capital Projects Fund was to pay for debt service, then removing the transfers to GRF may allow for the CPF to keep up with transfers out to the Bond and Interest Funds for the payment of debt service.

TABLE 6	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ESTIMATING (in millions) [* FY 2015 and FY 2016 are CGFA estimates.]		
VIDEO GAMING:	**FY 14**	**FY 15***	**FY 16***
❖ 5/6 of the 30% tax on the newly legal Video Gaming	$114	$187	$196

- Video Gaming in Illinois became operational in September 2012. The number of video gaming terminals in operation across the State increased from 61 (Sep 2012) to 17,467 (Jun 2014) by the end of FY 2014. During this time period, terminals in Illinois grew at an average rate of 838 new terminals per month.
- The growth in video gaming in Illinois is despite the fact that numerous areas across the State have ordinances banning video gaming in their municipalities. Using a July 2014 list of communities opting out of video gaming from the Illinois Gaming Board, the Commission estimates that these "opt-out" areas represent 45.0% of the State's population. Included in the "opt-out" list is the City of Chicago which needed to "opt in" to offer video gaming, but has, so far, chosen not to.
- Through the first 2/3 of FY 2015, the growth rate of video gaming terminals has noticeably slowed. The latest figure (Feb 2015) shows that the number of video gaming terminals in Illinois at 19,069. Therefore, the average growth rate in FY 2015 (thru Feb) has slowed to 200 new terminals per month. This slowdown is evidence that video gaming in Illinois is nearing "full implementation". Because of this, it appears that FY 2016 should provide a valid representation of how much video gaming revenue will be able to be collected on an annual basis for the Capital Projects Fund.
- Below are the amounts sent and projected to be sent to the Capital Projects Fund from video gaming revenue by fiscal year:
  - By the end of FY 2013, 7,920 video gaming terminals were in operation. These terminals generated tax revenues totaling $29.3 million in FY 2013, with **$24.5 million** going to the Capital Projects Fund.
  - By the end of FY 2014, the number of terminals in operation increased to 17,467. These terminals generated tax revenues totaling $137.3 million, with **$114.4 million** going to the Capital Projects Fund.
  - It is projected that the number of video gaming terminals in Illinois will peek at around 20,000 machines by the end of FY 2015. This total would result in tax revenues totaling roughly $223.8 million, making approximately **$186.5 million** available for the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2015.
  - If the number of video gaming terminals remained at 20,000 throughout FY 2016, the Commission estimates (based on a net terminal income per position per day value of around $108) that tax revenues will total $235.7 million in FY 2016. This would result in approximately **$196 million** going to the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2016.

SALES & USE TAX EXPANSION:	**FY 14**	**FY 15***	**FY 16***
❖ expanding definition of soft drinks and increasing the tax from 1% to 6.25%	$55	$55	$55
❖ including candy in the definition of food consumed off premises now taxed at 6.25%			
❖ no longer exempting grooming & hygiene products, now taxed at 6.25%			

- In FY 2014, $55 million from the sales tax expansion was deposited into the Fund.
- Similar amounts are expected to be collected in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

LOTTERY:	FY 14	FY 15*	FY 16*
❖ 5 year Online Lottery pilot program-- excess revenues not already going to the Common School Fund	$145	$145	$145
❖ 10 year lease for the private management of the Lottery-- excess revenues not already going to the Common School Fund			

- The Northstar Lottery Group took over day-to-day operations as the private manager of the Illinois Lottery on July 1, 2011. The Governor's FY 2013 budget book had FY 2012 transfers estimated at $132 million and at $219 million for FY 2013.
- These transfers were made possible by legislative changes which index lottery transfers to the Common School Fund's actual FY 2009 levels of $625 million. Amounts above inflation are to be made available for capital projects [above approximately $693 million in FY 2016].
- In FY 2014, $145 million was actually transferred from the lottery to the Capital Projects Fund. This was an increase of 7.4% from the $135 million transferred in FY 2013 but was well below expectations when the privatization was originally enacted.
- In the first three years under private management, the lottery has not met its net income targets. As such the Northstar group was assessed penalties of approximately $20 million in FY 2012 and $40 million in FY 2013 and FY 2014.
- The relationship between the State and the private manager has been contentious. The two have had to resort to arbitration repeatedly concerning multiple issues including net income calculations and requested reductions in net income targets. The State and Northstar have attempted to dissolve their contractual relationship in recent months but the future management of the lottery is currently unclear.

INCREASES TO LIQUOR TAXES:	FY 14	FY 15*	FY 16*
❖ Beer by $0.046 per gallonage	$115	$119	$119
❖ Wine up to 14% by $0.66 per gallonage			
❖ Wine over 14% by $0.66 per gallonage			
❖ Distilled liquor by $4.05 per gallonage			

- In FY 2014, $115 million in Liquor taxes was deposited in the Capital Projects Fund.
- Through February in FY 2015 $79.6 million was received, which annualizes to $119 million, which is also the estimate for FY 2016.

INCREASES TO MOTOR VEHICLE FEES:	FY 14	FY 15*	FY 16*
❖ Vehicle Registrations by $20	$304	$312	$315
❖ Transfers of Registrations by $10			
❖ Certificate of Title by $30			
❖ License Fees by $20			
❖ Increases in penalties for violating the increased weight limit of 80,000 pounds			

- The increase in motor vehicle fees brought in $304 million in FY 2014 which was 1.9% higher than the $298.4 million collected in FY 2013.
- Motor vehicles transfers are estimated at $312 million in FY 2015 and $316 million in FY 2016.

FY 2016 Capital Projects by Agency

The projects listed in this section are only those for which a new appropriation is being sought in FY 2016. Reappropriations are not listed. Project requests are listed by agency.

Agriculture

The Governor's capital budget request of $5.2 million for the Department of Agriculture consists of $2.6 million from the Partners for Conservation Projects Fund, and $2.6 million from the Agricultural Premium Fund.

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2016 (in millions)
• Statewide: Grants to Soil and Water Conservation Districts	$2.6
• IL State Fairgrounds, Springfield: various projects	1.8
• DuQuoin Fairgrounds: various projects	0.8

Capital Development Board

The Capital Development Board would receive $260 million under the Governor's capital budget. The Capital Development Fund would provide $250 million for deferred maintenance at State facilities. The Capital Development Board Contributory Trust Fund would fund $10 million for capital improvements for the Department of Veteran's Affairs.

Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources would receive $81.2 million in new appropriations under the Governor's capital plan, from various federal/state trust funds and State revenue funds. This amount includes $14.9 million in federal/state trust funds, and an additional $66.3 million from specific natural resource-related funds, such as: the Park & Conservation Fund, State Boating Act Fund, Natural Areas Acquisition Fund, Open Space Land Acquisition & Development Fund, and Land & Water Recreation Fund, to name a few. Programs are listed below:

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2016 (in millions)
• Natural Areas and Open Space Land Acquisition	$30.0
• Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation (State and Federal)	14.5
• Wildlife Conservation and Restoration	12.7
• Outdoor Recreation (bike, trails, boat, snowmobile, off-highway vehicles)	10.4
• Construction and Maintenance of State-owned, leased & managed sites	10.0
• Forestry programs (State and Federal)	1.4
• Flood Control (Federal)	0.9
• Rural community fire protection programs	0.5
• Lake County: rehab of facilities at North Point Marina	0.4
• Statewide Landowner Grant Program under the Illinois Oil & Gas Act	0.3
• Chain O' Lakes-Fox River Waterway Management System: operating expenses	0.2

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency would receive a total $810 million, all of which would come from the Water Revolving Fund for the following programs:

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2016 (in millions)
• Statewide: Wastewater	$560.0
• Statewide: Drinking Water	240.0
• Small Community Water Supplies Compliance Grant Program	10.0

Transportation (IDOT)

The Governor has requested $2.18 billion in new appropriations in FY 2016 for the Illinois Department of Transportation. The majority of funding would come from current State funds, including $883 million in Road Funds and $1.06 million from the State Construction Account Fund. Of the remaining $232 million, Federal funds would make up approximately $130 million of funding and $102 million would come from transportation-related State funds. There are no bond funds planned for IDOT projects. Projects being funded appear below:

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2016 (in millions)
• Statewide: transportation-related construction	$1,217.9
• Road Improvements – Local Share of Road Fund/Road Program	581.3
• Federal/Local: financial assistance to airports	110.0
• Maintenance, Traffic, Physical Research/Formal Contracts A & B	50.3
• Downstate Transit Capital Grants	42.0
• Grade Crossing protections/separations	39.0
• Apportionments to Counties, Cities and Townships	35.8
• Federal Transportation grants for Mass Transit	20.0
• TIGER V Award for Champaign	19.6
• Township Bridge Program	15.0
• Permanent Improvements to IDOT facilities	12.8
• Motorist Damage to Highway Structures	5.5
• Public Private Partnerships	5.0
• Illiana Expressway Proceeds	5.0
• South Suburban Airport Expenses, including Public Private Partnerships	5.0
• Disadvantaged Business Revolving Loan Program	4.5
• CREATE Program	4.0
• Statewide: Rail Freight Loan Repayment Program (State and Federal)	2.0
• Disposal of Hazardous Materials	0.6

DEBT MANAGEMENT

- **Summary of State-Supported Bond Debt**
- **Bond Authorization**
- **Bond Sales**
- **Outstanding Debt**
- **Debt Service**
- **Recent Illinois Ratings History**
- **Debt Comparisons: Illinois v. Other States**

Summary of State Supported Bond Debt

Bonds are sold to provide funds either for projects or to refund previously issued bonds. State Supported bond debt can be divided into three categories:

- General Obligation (G.O.) debt backed by the full faith and credit of the State,
- State-issued revenue debt supported by dedicated tax revenues or lease payments, and
- Locally-issued revenue debt supported by the pledge of State taxes or lease payments.

The State issues General Obligation bonds for its continuing capital program that began in FY 1971. Bond proceeds are distributed under categories for capital facilities, anti-pollution, coal and energy development, school construction, and transportation projects—roads and bridges, mass transit, rail and aviation.

Bonds secured by dedicated tax revenues are issued by the State for the Build Illinois program and for civic centers. The Build Illinois program uses bond proceeds for infrastructure and transportation, educational purposes, environmental protection and economic development. Civic Center bond proceeds were used to pay for construction of civic center related projects or for debt service on construction projects and improvements from bonds issued by local civic center authorities. There have been no new project Civic Center bonds issued since FY 1992.

Certificates of participation (COPs) have been authorized and issued by the State and its agencies to finance the lease/purchase of equipment and the lease/purchase of facilities. Beginning in FY 2005, P.A. 93-0839 eliminated the issuance of COPs unless they were authorized by law. This report does not include State-issued COPs, although the Non-State Supported Debt section of the report does include State University COPs, which were allowed under statute through December 31, 2014.

Locally-issued revenue bonds supported by State revenue include those issued by the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (McCormick Place and Navy Pier), the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority (U.S. Cellular Field and Soldier Field), and the Regional Transportation Authority (Strategic Capital Improvement Bonds) for its Service Boards: the Chicago Transit Authority, Metra and Pace.

The following section looks at various debt-related statistics in an attempt to explain what has occurred in this area and what direction the State's bonding programs may take in the future.

Bond Authorization

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation bonds are viewed as the most secure type of bond issuance by any government because they carry the pledge that the government will pay the bondholders first and from any and all revenues.

Today, the G.O. pledge is used in new areas to make the sale of certain types of bonds more attractive in the current market. Illinois is no different, having legislated G.O. authorization for Tobacco "Securitization" bonds and Pension Obligation Bonds. With these changes in the General Obligation arena, authorization has become more complicated. Below are authorization levels including legislative changes made over the past years to the General Obligation Bond Act:

TABLE 7 GENERAL OBLIGATION AUTHORIZATION LEVELS (in billions)

Date	New Projects	Tobacco* Securitization	Pension Systems	Medicaid† Enhancement	Subtotal	Refunding Increase	Refunding Total
May 2000	$14.198	N/a	N/a	N/a	**$14.198**		$2.839
June 2001	$15.265	N/a	N/a	N/a	**$15.265**		$2.839
June 2002	$16.908	$0.750	N/a	N/a	**$17.658**		$2.839
April 2003	$16.908	$0.750	$10.000	N/a	**$27.658**		$2.839
January 2004	$16.927	N/a	$10.000	N/a	**$26.927**		$2.839
January 2009	$16.962	N/a	$10.000	N/a	**$26.962**		$2.839
April 2009	$19.962	N/a	$10.000	N/a	**$29.962**		$2.839
July 2009	$22.771	N/a	$13.466	N/a	**$36.237**	$2.000	$4.839
March 2010	$22.771	N/a	$13.466	$0.250	**$36.487**		$4.839
January 2011	$22.771	N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$40.583**		$4.839
March 2011	$26.933	N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$44.745**		$4.839
July 2012	$28.550	N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$46.362**		$4.839
July 2013	$30.775	N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$48.587**		$4.839
July 2014	$31.375	N/a	$17.562	$0.250	**$49.187**		$4.839

† The Medicaid Enhancement Funding was allowed only in FY 2010 and had to be repaid within one year.
* Tobacco Securitization Authorization was allowed only for FY 2003. It was not used and has now expired.

Public Act 98-0781 amends the General Obligation Bond Act to increase the general obligation bond debt limit by a net of $600 million. The Transportation D category (roads/bridges) authorization was increased by $1.1 billion and the Coal & Energy Development category was decreased by $500 million to $0 for financial assistance to new electric generating facilities. These changes are reflected in the above table.

The table below shows the status of authorization levels for each category of G.O. bonds and for State-issued revenue bonds. G.O. capital projects total authorization is $31.4 billion, with $6.7 billion remaining unissued as of October 31, 2014.

TABLE 8 STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS as of October 31, 2014

(in billions)	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	$9.754	$1.873	$9.922		$0.324
School Construction	$4.750	$0.513	$4.700	0.050	
Anti-Pollution	$0.680	$0.089	$0.674	0.006	
Transportation A	$5.432	$0.161	$5.372	0.060	
Transportation B	$5.862	$2.370	$5.527	0.335	
Transportation D	$4.654	$1.582	$4.628	0.026	
Coal & Energy Development	$0.243	$0.088	$0.219	0.024	
SUBTOTAL	**$31.375**	**$6.676**	**$31.042**	**$0.501**	**$0.324**
Pension bonds	$17.562	$0.396	$17.562	$0.396	
Medicaid Funding Series	$0.250	$0.004	$0.250	$0.004	
TOTAL	**$49.187**	**$7.076**	**$48.854**	**$0.901**	**$0.324**
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
G.O. Refunding°	$4.839	$1.714	$3.125	$1.714	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Appropriated†**	**Available**	**Over* Committed**
Build Illinois	$6.246	$0.905	$6.564		$0.318
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.999	Unlimited	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Civic Center	$0.200	$0.164	$0.036	$0.164	
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.016	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”.

†Includes cumulative expenditures for prior years up through FY 2014 appropriations and reappropriations.

*Over Committed amounts come from specific line items under each Category in Statute that have higher appropriations than authorization.

°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.

Appropriations from bond funds are often approved before authorization is increased to issue the bonds needed. Since authorization was increased for FY 2015, there are only two categories of G.O. and Build Illinois bonds where appropriations through FY 2015 are higher than the authorization currently available (totals are shown in the “Over Committed” column in the table. See * note for explanation). These categories are capital facilities with $324 million and Build Illinois with $318 million in appropriations higher than authorization. This means that these appropriations cannot be expended until authorization is increased to sell the bonds.

State-Issued Revenue Bonds

Build Illinois authorization was increased by $542.5 million by Public Act 98-0094 in July 2013. Total Build Illinois bond authorization equals $6.246 billion with $905 million remaining unissued as of October 31, 2014. There is no refunding limit placed on Build Illinois bonds.

TABLE 9 BUILD IL AUTHORIZATION INCREASES (in billions)		
Date	Projects Increase	Projects Total
July 1985	$0.948	$0.948
September 1988	$0.379	$1.327
July 1989	$0.704	$2.031
December 1990	$0.006	$2.037
June 1999	$0.754	$2.791
May 2000	$0.061	$2.852
June 2001	$0.689	$3.541
June 2002	$0.265	$3.805
July 2009	$0.810	$4.615
March 2011	$1.088	$5.703
July 2013	$0.543	$6.246
*Build Illinois Refunding is unlimited		

The Build Illinois program began in 1985 as a $1.3 billion economic development initiative composed of $948 million in bonds and $380 million in current funding. Since that time, the bond program has been expanded and authorization increased several times.

Authorization for Civic Center bonds is limited to $200 million of new project bonds outstanding at one time. Refunding authorization is unlimited. Since October 1991, no applications have been approved and no new funding has been issued. Civic Center Authorization available, as of October 31, 2014, is $164 million.

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds

MPEA: In August 2001, the Legislature increased authorization for the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority's Expansion bonds by $800 million for another expansion of McCormick Place. These bonds were issued July 2, 2002. In May of 2010, Public Act 96-0898 increased the Authority's authorization by $450 million to the current level of $2.557 billion to expand their Hyatt Regency-McCormick Place Hotel from 800 rooms to 1400, and include a ballroom, meeting space, parking facility and for other improvements to help McCormick Place remain competitive. The Act also allowed the MPEA to restructure and refund their debt and extend the refunding maturities to 2050 (now 2042), past the maturities of the bonds they would be refunding. **The MPEA sold $201 million in bonds in October 2010 and $97 million in July 2012, leaving approximately $153 million in available authorization.**

RTA: The RTA has bonds supported by state funding called Strategic Capital Improvement Project (SCIP) bonds. The RTA was given authorization of $1.3 billion for the SCIP II bond program, as a part of the Illinois First program, with approximately $260 million of authorization remaining. Due to $117.0 million in premiums received from previous SCIP II bond sales, the Administration had discussed the possibility of lowering the remaining amount allowed to be issued to $143 million. After negotiations occurred between the Administration and the RTA for the FY 2007 budget, PA 94-0839 was passed which allowed the RTA to spend the proceeds of SCIP II bonds issued, rather than just the authorization level, to take advantage of the premiums received on SCIP bonds in earlier fiscal years due to the strong bond market. **The Authority sold $250 million of bonds in FY 2007, leaving approximately $9.7 million in authorization available under the SCIP II program.**

ISFA: In FY 2001, the General Assembly increased bonding authorization for the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority (ISFA) Act by $399 million to finance renovations for the Chicago Bears Stadium at Soldier Field and related lakefront improvements. The bonds were issued in October of 2001. **According to the ISFA, they have approximately $122 million of unissued authorization.**

Bond Sales

The State sold $850 million in G.O bonds for capital projects, $300 million in Build Illinois project bonds and $604 million in Build Illinois Refunding bonds in FY 2013.

In FY 2014, Illinois sold $3.675 billion in G.O. bonds and $402 million of Build Illinois bonds. A $1.3 billion G.O. bond sale which began in June of 2013 did not close until July 2013, therefore the Governor's Office of Management and Budget counted that amount in FY 2014.

For FY 2015, the Governor's Office of Management and Budget estimates G.O. bond sales of $250 million and no Build Illinois bond sales. There have been no bonds sales to date for FY 2015. GOMB plans to sell $1.05 billion in General Obligation bonds and $200 million of Build Illinois bonds in FY 2016.

The following table provides additional information on particular General Obligation and Build Illinois bond sales in FY 2013 and FY 2014 (including Refunding bond sales).

TABLE 10			BOND SALES					
DATE	BOND SALE TYPE	AMOUNT	TAXABLE v. TAX-EXEMPT	NEGOTIATED v. COMPETITIVE SALE	TRUE INTEREST COST	S&P	FITCH	MOODY'S
FY 2013								
Sep-12	GO bonds	$50 million	tax-exempt	competitive	2.492%	A	A	A2
Apr-13	GO Series A bonds	$450 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.919%	A-	A	A2
Apr-13	GO Series B bonds	$350 million	taxable	competitive	4.970%			
May-13	BI bonds	$300 million	taxable	competitive	3.286%	AAA	AA+	A2
Jun-13	BI Refunding bonds	$604 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	2.700%	AAA	AA+	A3
FY 2014								
Jun/Jul-13	GO bonds	$1.3 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	5.042%	A-	A-	A3
Dec-13	GO bonds	$350 million	taxable	competitive	5.397%	A-	A-	A3
Feb-14	GO bonds	$1.025 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	4.063%	A-	A-	A3
Mar-14	BI bonds	$402 million	taxable	competitive	4.271%	AAA	AA+	A3
Apr-14	GO bonds	$250 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.082%	A-	A-	A3
May-14	GO bonds	$750 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	4.096%	A-	A-	A3

Illinois sold $250 million in General Obligation bonds in early April 2014. With a 4.0816% true interest cost (TIC), the State estimated $10 million in savings compared to the State's February bond sale. The State sold $750 million in General Obligation bonds at the end of April, which received a 4.0961% true interest cost. The sale had received orders from 54 investors totaling $2.2 billion. High market demand and low supply have tempered the interest rate penalties for the State's low credit ratings.

Taxable Build Illinois bonds, sold in March 2014, totaled $402 million. The State had seven bids on the competitive sale and received a true interest cost of 4.2706%. Although spreads to a comparable Treasury interest rate had narrowed since the State's last taxable Build Illinois bond sale in May 2013, interest rates had increased.

Tax-exempt General Obligation bonds sold in February 2014 equaled $1.025 billion. With over $5.5 billion in orders from about 109 investors, the State was able to re-price the bond twice, to the State's benefit. The true interest cost on the sale was 4.063%, a savings of approximately $60 million over the 25-year life of the bond compared to the rate the State received on a similar issue in June 2013, based on statements from State officials.

In December 2013, Illinois sold $350 million of taxable General Obligation Bonds. The true interest cost was 5.40%, with a spread over Treasuries of 251 basis points. This spread is 59 basis points lower than an identical sale in April of 2013. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget attributes the smaller spread to the passage of SB 1 of the 98th General Assembly affecting pension reform. This smaller spread will save the State over $20 million over the life of the bonds, according to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

The State sold $600 million of Build Illinois refunding bonds in June 2013. The sale received a 2.70% true interest cost, and gave the State approximately 9% in present value savings equaling $55 million. The refunding also freed up $30 million - $40 million of reserves that will no longer be required.

Illinois also sold $1.3 billion of General Obligation bonds at the end of June 2013. This occurred after four days of massive sell-offs of bonds in the market. Illinois' G.O. bonds "received more than $9 billion in bids from 145 investors...and it was able to pare between 6 to 14 basis points off yields on some maturities after lowering some by as much as 10 basis points from preliminary marketing levels" ["Buyers Devour Illinois GOs As Market Rallies Back From Selloff", The Bond Buyer, June 26, 2013]. Even though the State was able to somewhat lower the yields of the bonds, the Governor stated that the June 2013 ratings downgrades cost the State an additional $130 million in debt service over the 25-year maturity of the bonds.

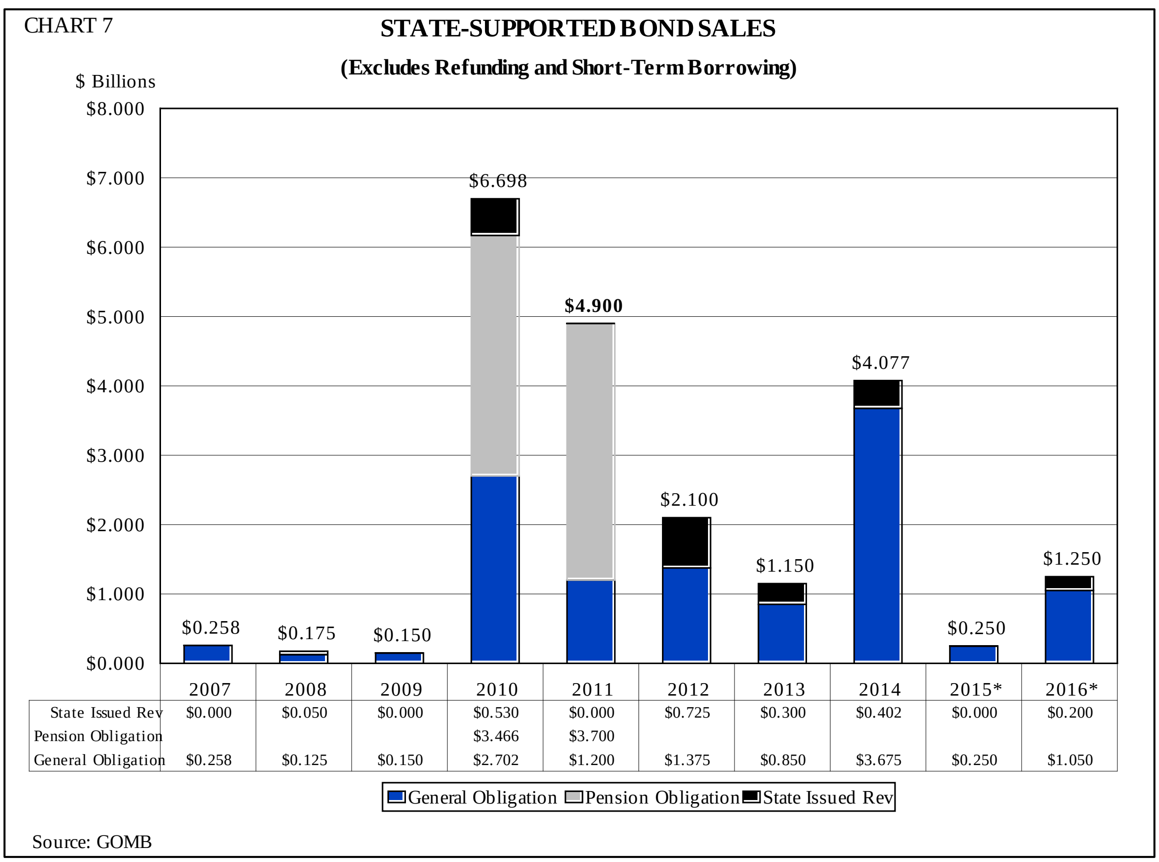
Bond Sale History

Chart 7, on the next page, shows the level of general obligation bond and State-issued revenue bond sales from FY 2006 through estimated FY 2016. In FY 2003, $10 billion in Pension Obligations bonds were sold, while General Obligation project bonds were at a high of $1.712 billion. Bond sales declined after that record year due to no new authorization and the lack of any bond funded capital appropriations from FY 2004 through FY 2009. Build Illinois issuances reached $350 million in FY 2004, and remained above the $200 million mark through FY 2006.

In FY 2007, General Obligation bond sales declined to $258 million and the FY 2008 issuance of $125 million of G.O. bonds was the lowest since FY 1990. FY 2009 remained low with a single $150 million issuance. There were no Build Illinois bond sales in FY 2007 or FY 2009, and the $50 million issuance in FY 2008 was the lowest dollar amount issuance since FY 1998.

In FY 2010, the $31 billion Illinois Jobs Now capital plan was approved. Authorization for G.O. bonds was increased in fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014, allowing for the issuance of new project bonds. G.O. bond sales were at a $2.7 billion high in FY 2010 to jump start the Illinois Jobs Now program. FY 2011 and FY 2012 stayed above $1.0 billion. FY 2013 was $850 million and FY 2014 was $3.7 billion.

The Illinois Jobs Now Capital Program had also increased authorization for Build Illinois bonds. BI Bond sales picked up with $530 million sold in FY 2010, $725 million sold in FY 2012, $300 million in FY 2013, and $402 million in FY 2014. There are no Build Illinois Bond sales planned for FY 2015, and sales for FY 2016 are estimated to be $300 million.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
State Issued Rev	$0.000	$0.050	$0.000	$0.530	$0.000	$0.725	$0.300	$0.402	$0.000	$0.200
Pension Obligation				$3.466	$3.700					
General Obligation	$0.258	$0.125	$0.150	$2.702	$1.200	$1.375	$0.850	$3.675	$0.250	$1.050

Pension Obligation Notes were sold in FY 2010 for $3.466 billion and in FY 2011 for $3.7 billion.

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority: In 2001 the State increased the MPEA's bonding authorization by $800 million. Expansion bonds were sold in FY 2003 for $802 million. Other issuances in FY 2003 and FY 2004 were refundings of $285.7 million and $42.5 million, respectively. The MPEA sold $201 million in new project bonds and $918 million in restructuring bonds in FY 2011. For FY 2013, the Authority sold $97 million in new project Expansion bonds and refunded $758 million. The MPEA plans to sell its remaining $153 million in bonding authorization in 2017 for its planned Event Center and a second hotel.

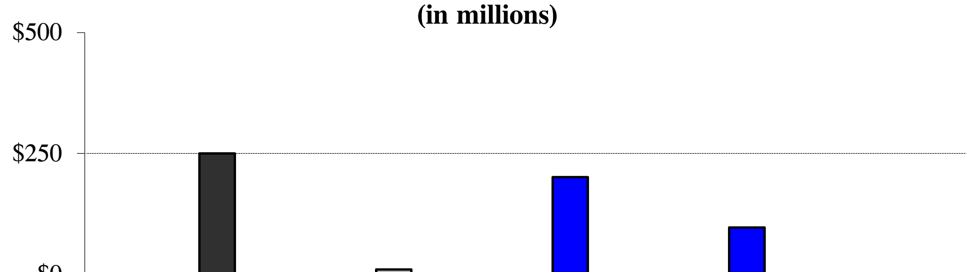
Regional Transportation Authority: The RTA sold $260 million in Strategic Capital Improvement Project (SCIP) bonds in FY 2005 and $250 million in FY 2007. The FY 2007 SCIP bond sale of $250 million basically depleted the last of their $1.3 billion in authorization granted under the Illinois FIRST program.

Illinois Sports Facilities Authority: The November 2000 General Assembly passed an increase in authorization of $399 million for the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority. In October of 2001 the ISFA sold the $399 million in new bonds for the renovation of Soldier Field and related lakefront property. The Authority issued project bonds in FY 2004 for $42.5 million for U.S. Cellular Field renovations and in December 2009, sold $10 million in bonds to finance the redevelopment of the 35th Street infrastructure.

The ISFA may look at selling up to $399 million in refunding bonds to relieve its back-loaded debt service on the Soldier Field bonds. The Authority may need legislation to change their parameters for refunding sales to avoid complications such as: possible negative arbitrage, restrictions on refunding bonds' final maturity, limitations on the size of issuance and the linkage of the Bears lease expiration tied to the current bonds' maturity. A traditional refunding may not generate enough savings.

CHART 8

LOCALLY-ISSUED REVENUE NEW CAPITAL BOND SALES (in millions)

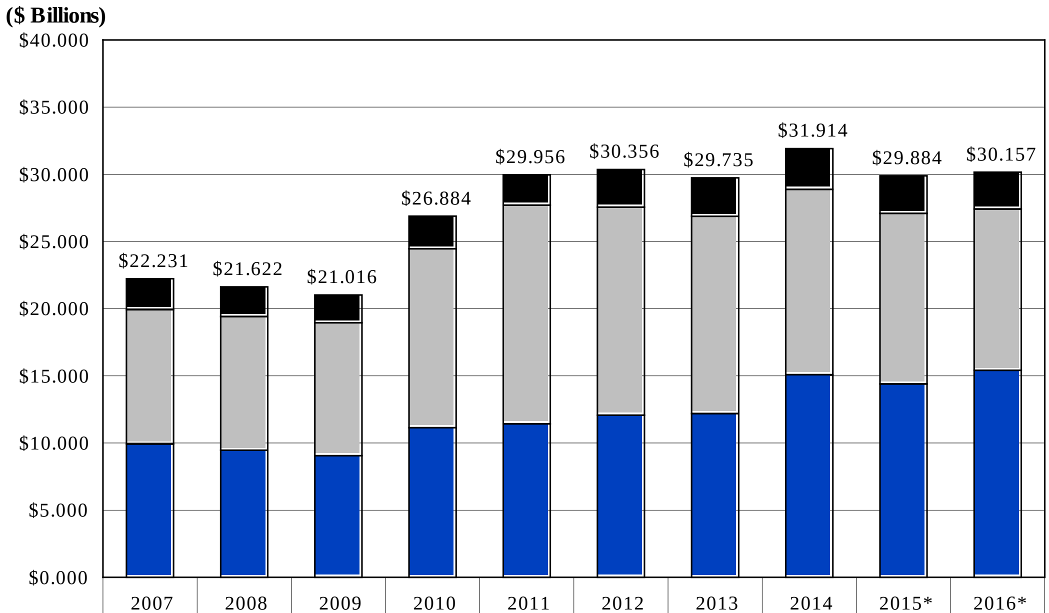


	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Est. FY 2015
RTA	$0	$250	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ISFA	$0	$0	$0	$10	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
MPEA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$201	$0	$97	$0	$0

Outstanding Debt

CHART 9

STATE-SUPPORTED PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
State-Issued Revenue	$2.305	$2.209	$2.064	$2.428	$2.254	$2.805	$2.861	$3.034	$2.790	$2.743
Pension	$10.000	$9.950	$9.900	$13.316	$16.273	$15.480	$14.686	$13.793	$12.700	$12.000
General Obligation	$9.926	$9.463	$9.052	$11.140	$11.429	$12.071	$12.188	$15.087	$14.394	$15.414

General Obligation · Pension · State-Issued Revenue

Note: FY 2010 includes the $246 million in Medicaid Funding.
Source: GOMB

State-Issued Principal Outstanding

In FY 2006, principal outstanding for all State Supported debt was at its highest to date at $22.694 billion. From FY 2007 to FY 2009, principal outstanding decreased by $1.678 billion, to $21.016 billion. This decline was due to lack of bond issuance while still paying off debt service. Bonds sold over the FY 2007-FY 2009 period equaled $583 million, while bonds sold over the previous three-year period, FY 2004-FY 2006, equaled $3.7 billion. Any bond issuances over those years were made to pay for reappropriations. Debt service payments on General Obligation and State-Issued Revenue bonds paid down approximately $2.255 billion of principal from FY 2007 to FY 2009.

The big jump in G.O. Principal Outstanding in FY 2010 was $2 billion for the Illinois Jobs Now capital program and almost $3.5 billion in Pension Obligation Notes. FY 2011 increased due to $3.7 billion in Pension Obligation Bonds.

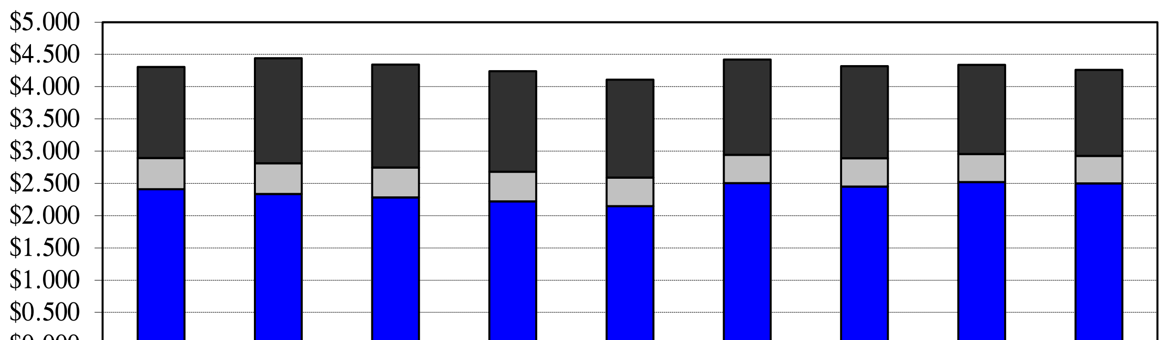
The next big increase in principal outstanding was due to the sale of $3.7 billion in bonds for FY 2014. The FY 2014 level of $31.9 billion will decrease by about $2 billion to $29.9 billion in FY 2015 due to the lack of bond sales.

Locally Issued Revenue Bonds

- ➢ Principal outstanding for locally-issued revenue bonds saw growth in FY 2000 due to a McCormick Place expansion bond sale of $444 million, and a $260 million sale by the RTA--the beginning of SCIP II bond sales authorized through Illinois First.
- ➢ In FY 2001, principal outstanding increased due to another McCormick Place expansion bond sale of $268 million and an RTA SCIP sale of $100 million.
- ➢ FY 2002 saw the sale of $399 million of Soldier Field renovation bonds through the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority and another $160 million of RTA SCIPs.
- ➢ The large increase in FY 2003 is attributed to an $802 million MPEA expansion project bond sale and an RTA SCIP sale of $260 million.
- ➢ In FY 2004 the ISFA sold approximately $43 million in new project bonds.
- ➢ Increases in FY 2005 and FY 2007 are attributed to the sale of RTA SCIP bonds $260 million and $250 million, respectively.
- ➢ With only a $10 million bond sale in FY 2009 by the Illinois Sports Facility Authority, principal outstanding combined for the three Authorities decreased each year over FY 2009 and FY 2010 by approximately 2.4% to $4.237 billion.
- ➢ The MPEA sold $201 million in bonds and refunded $918 million, causing principal outstanding for locally-issued revenue bonds to increase by 7.6% in FY 2011.
- ➢ The MPEA sold $97 million in bonds in FY 2013 keeping combined principal outstanding for the three Authorities level around $4.3 billion in FY 2013.

CHART 10

LOCALLY-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS
PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING
(in billions)



	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
RTA	$1.409	$1.628	$1.595	$1.557	$1.517	$1.474	$1.429	$1.382	$1.332
ISFA	$0.485	$0.474	$0.464	$0.460	$0.445	$0.442	$0.438	$0.433	$0.427
MPEA	$2.409	$2.337	$2.283	$2.220	$2.145	$2.502	$2.451	$2.521	$2.499

Debt Service

The following section will show a ten year history for General Obligation, Build Illinois and Civic Center bonds broken out by principal and interest. The General Obligation section also shows Pension Obligation bond debt service, and also breaks out G.O. debt service by funds that pay for it.

General Obligation

G.O. debt service is paid from the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund (GOBRI), which receives transfers from the Road Fund (for Transportation A -highways and bridges), the School Infrastructure Fund, and the General Revenue Fund. Since FY 2010, the Capital Projects Fund has been transferring funds to GOBRI for the Illinois Jobs Now capital program. The increases in G.O. debt attributed to the Illinois Jobs Now program will be paid for by increases in Road Fund transfers and transfers from the Capital Projects Fund. If there is not enough funding in the Capital Projects Fund (see page 9 for information on the Capital Projects Fund), the General Revenue Fund will pay for any debt service needs.

CHART 11

FY 2016 Estimated General Obligation Debt Service

Portion of Payment by Fund

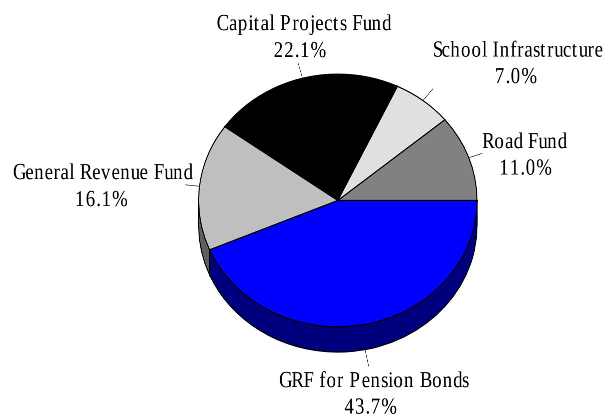


TABLE 11	GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE BY FUND					
($ Millions)	FY 2014 Amount	FY 2014 % of Total	FY 2015* Amount	FY 2015 % of Total	FY 2016* Amount	FY 2016 % of Total
Road Fund	$350.4	23.4%	$359.1	20.5%	$341.0	19.5%
School Infrastructure Fund	$131.2	8.8%	$212.7	12.1%	$218.6	12.5%
Capital Projects Fund	$384.8	25.7%	$653.9	37.3%	$685.2	39.3%
General Revenue Fund	$631.5	42.2%	$527.3	30.1%	$500.2	28.7%
SUBTOTAL	**$1,497.9**	**100.0%**	**$1,753.0**	**100.0%**	**$1,745.0**	**100.0%**
GRF/SERS for 2003 POBs	$582.5	35.6%	$578.6	32.2%	$574.5	42.4%
GRF for 2010 PONs	$752.1	46.0%	$723.8	40.3%	$0.0	0.0%
GRF for 2011 PONs	$299.5	18.3%	$495.5	27.6%	$781.9	57.6%
SUBTOTAL	**$1,634.1**	**100.0%**	**$1,797.9**	**100.0%**	**$1,356.4**	**100.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**$3,132.0**		**$3,550.9**		**$3,101.4**	

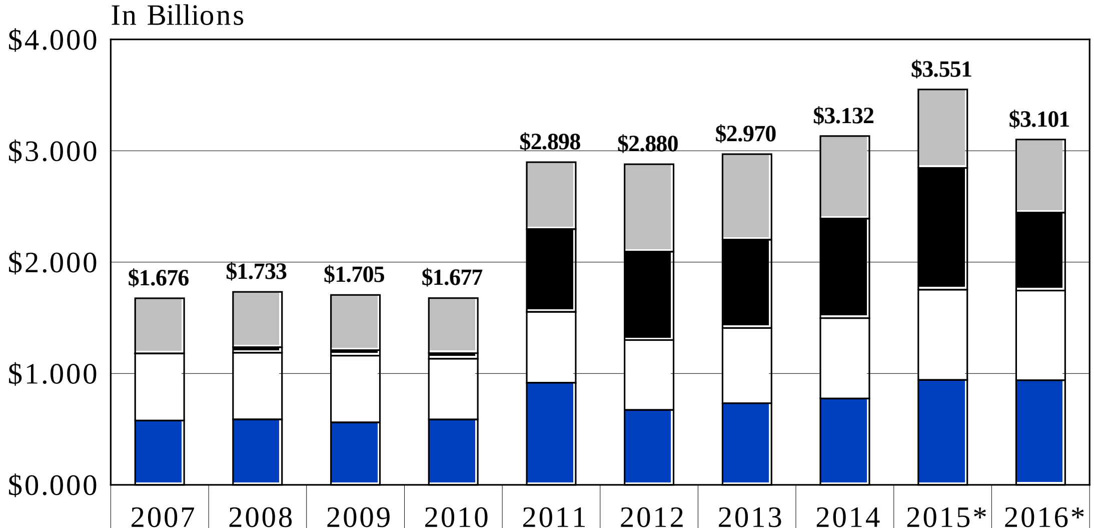
* CGFA estimates for FY 2015 and FY 2016 are based off of information from the Office of the Comptroller and the FY 2016 Budget Book.

Chart 12 shows General Obligation debt service payments broken out by project principal and interest versus Pension Obligation Bonds/Notes principal and interest.

CHART 12

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE

Project v. POB principal and interest



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
POB Interest	$0.496	$0.496	$0.495	$0.494	$0.601	$0.786	$0.768	$0.741	$0.705	$0.657
POB Principal	$0.000	$0.050	$0.050	$0.050	$0.743	$0.793	$0.793	$0.893	$1.093	$0.700
Project Interest	$0.602	$0.599	$0.599	$0.546	$0.636	$0.628	$0.675	$0.723	$0.811	$0.805
Project Principal	$0.578	$0.588	$0.561	$0.588	$0.917	$0.673	$0.734	$0.775	$0.942	$0.940

Project Principal / Project Interest / POB Principal / POB Interest

Source: GOMB

Debt service from FY 2010 to FY 2011 jumped 72.8% for several reasons:

- Debt service payments for the first Illinois Jobs Now bonds, sold in FY 2010 in the amount of $2.456 billion, began in FY 2011.
- The debt service for the $246 million in Medicaid Bonds sold in FY 2010 was paid in full in FY 2011.
- $3.466 billion in Pension Notes sold in FY 2010 began their debt service payments in FY 2011.

G.O. Debt Service stayed in the $2.9 billion to $3.1 billion range from FY 2011 to FY 2014. In FY 2015, this debt service will jump with an almost $200 million ramp up in debt service payments for the FY 2011 Pension Obligation Bonds, and for the debt service on the $3.7 billion in capital bonds that were sold in FY 2014. Debt service dropped in FY 2016 due to the FY 2010 Pension Obligation Notes being paid off in FY 2015. But Pension Obligation Bond debt service will ramp up to $1.0 billion for FY 2017 through FY 2019, when it will be paid off (See Table on next page).

Table 12 shows the break out of debt service for all three Pension Obligation Bonds/Notes sales.

TABLE 12 — COMBINED DEBT SERVICE OF 2003, 2010 and 2011 PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS AND NOTES

	FY2003 $10 BILLION PENSION OB BONDS			FY 2010 $3.466 BILLION PENSION OB NOTES			FY 2011 $3.7 BILLION PENSION OB NOTES			COMBINED TOTALS		
Fiscal Year	2003 Principal	2003 Interest	2003 POB Total	2010 Principal	2010 Interest	2010 PON Total	2011 Principal	2011 Interest	2011 POB Total	Total Principal	Total Interest	Grand Total
FY 2004	$0	$481,038,333	**$481,038,333**							$0	$481,038,333	$481,038,333
FY 2005	0	496,200,000	**$496,200,000**							$0	$496,200,000	$496,200,000
FY 2006	0	496,200,000	**$496,200,000**							$0	$496,200,000	$496,200,000
FY 2007	0	496,200,000	**$496,200,000**							$0	$496,200,000	$496,200,000
FY 2008	50,000,000	496,200,000	**$546,200,000**							$50,000,000	$496,200,000	$546,200,000
FY 2009	50,000,000	494,950,000	**$544,950,000**							$50,000,000	$494,950,000	$544,950,000
FY 2010	50,000,000	493,550,000	**$543,550,000**							$50,000,000	$493,550,000	$543,550,000
FY 2011	50,000,000	491,900,000	**$541,900,000**	$693,200,000	$109,277,049	**$802,477,049**				$743,200,000	$601,177,049	$1,344,377,049
FY 2012	100,000,000	490,125,000	**$590,125,000**	$693,200,000	$101,061,628	**$794,261,628**		$194,500,800	**$194,500,800**	$793,200,000	$785,687,428	$1,578,887,428
FY 2013	100,000,000	486,375,000	**$586,375,000**	$693,200,000	$81,887,716	**$775,087,716**		$199,488,000	**$199,488,000**	$793,200,000	$767,750,716	$1,560,950,716
FY 2014	100,000,000	482,525,000	**$582,525,000**	$693,200,000	$58,866,544	**$752,066,544**	$100,000,000	$199,488,000	**$299,488,000**	$893,200,000	$740,879,544	$1,634,079,544
FY 2015	100,000,000	478,575,000	**$578,575,000**	$693,200,000	$30,646,372	**$723,846,372**	$300,000,000	$195,462,000	**$495,462,000**	$1,093,200,000	$704,683,372	$1,797,883,372
FY 2016	100,000,000	474,525,000	**$574,525,000**				$600,000,000	$181,929,000	**$781,929,000**	$700,000,000	$656,454,000	$1,356,454,000
FY 2017	125,000,000	470,175,000	**$595,175,000**				$900,000,000	$152,163,000	**$1,052,163,000**	$1,025,000,000	$622,338,000	$1,647,338,000
FY 2018	150,000,000	464,737,500	**$614,737,500**				$900,000,000	$103,878,000	**$1,003,878,000**	$1,050,000,000	$568,615,500	$1,618,615,500
FY 2019	175,000,000	458,212,500	**$633,212,500**				$900,000,000	$52,893,000	**$952,893,000**	$1,075,000,000	$511,105,500	$1,586,105,500
FY 2020	225,000,000	449,550,000	**$674,550,000**							$225,000,000	$449,550,000	$674,550,000
FY 2021	275,000,000	438,412,500	**$713,412,500**							$275,000,000	$438,412,500	$713,412,500
FY 2022	325,000,000	424,800,000	**$749,800,000**							$325,000,000	$424,800,000	$749,800,000
FY 2023	375,000,000	408,712,500	**$783,712,500**							$375,000,000	$408,712,500	$783,712,500
FY 2024	450,000,000	390,150,000	**$840,150,000**							$450,000,000	$390,150,000	$840,150,000
FY 2025	525,000,000	367,200,000	**$892,200,000**							$525,000,000	$367,200,000	$892,200,000
FY 2026	575,000,000	340,425,000	**$915,425,000**							$575,000,000	$340,425,000	$915,425,000
FY 2027	625,000,000	311,100,000	**$936,100,000**							$625,000,000	$311,100,000	$936,100,000
FY 2028	700,000,000	279,225,000	**$979,225,000**							$700,000,000	$279,225,000	$979,225,000
FY 2029	775,000,000	243,525,000	**$1,018,525,000**							$775,000,000	$243,525,000	$1,018,525,000
FY 2030	875,000,000	204,000,000	**$1,079,000,000**							$875,000,000	$204,000,000	$1,079,000,000
FY 2031	975,000,000	159,375,000	**$1,134,375,000**							$975,000,000	$159,375,000	$1,134,375,000
FY 2032	1,050,000,000	109,650,000	**$1,159,650,000**							$1,050,000,000	$109,650,000	$1,159,650,000
FY 2033	1,100,000,000	56,100,000	**$1,156,100,000**							$1,100,000,000	$56,100,000	$1,156,100,000
TOTAL	$10,000,000,000	$11,933,713,333	$21,933,713,333	$3,466,000,000	$381,739,309	$3,847,739,309	$3,700,000,000	$1,279,801,800	$4,979,801,800	$17,166,000,000	$13,595,254,442	$30,761,254,442
		PA 93-0002 2003 POB TIC = 5.047% thirty-year maturity			PA 96-0043 2010 POB TIC = 3.854% five-year maturity			PA 96-1497 2011 POB TIC = 5.563% eight-year maturity				

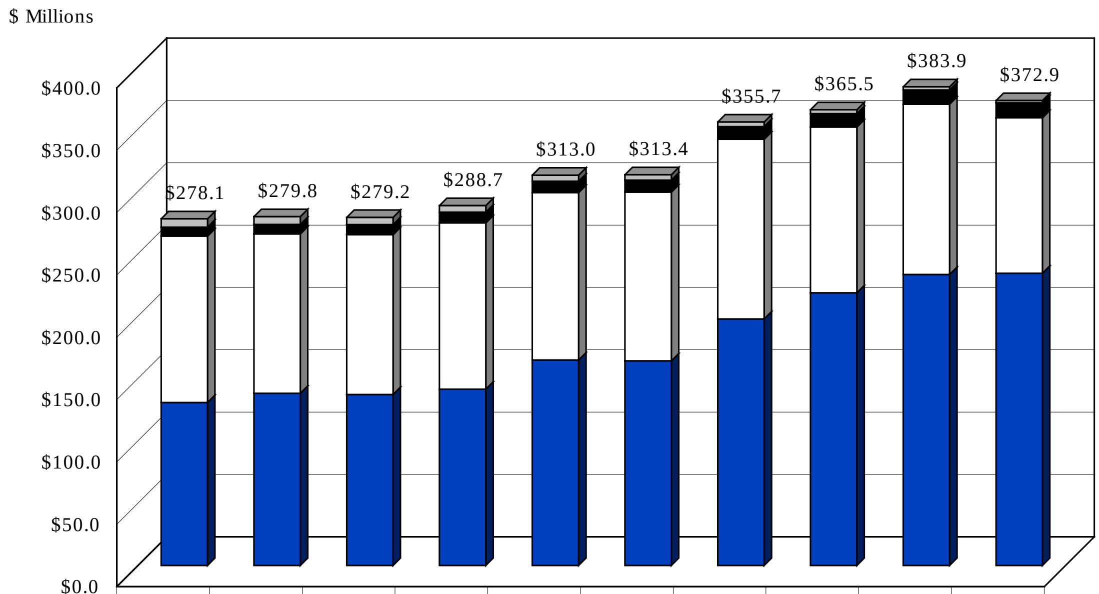
State-Issued Revenue Bonds

State-issued revenue bonds currently outstanding include Build Illinois and Civic Center bonds. Total debt service costs from FY 2006 through estimated FY 2016 for the remaining bonds outstanding in this category are shown in Chart 13. Debt service from 2007 through 2010 remained steady at under $290 million annually. The jumps in debt service in FY 2011, FY 2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015 are due to the Build Illinois bonds sold for projects appropriated in the FY 2010 Illinois Jobs Now capital plan.

CHART 13

STATE-ISSUED REVENUE DEBT SERVICE

Principal and Interest



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
CC Interest	$6.7	$6.2	$5.8	$5.3	$4.8	$4.3	$3.7	$3.1	$2.5	$1.8
CC Principal	$7.2	$7.6	$8.1	$8.6	$9.1	$9.6	$10.1	$10.7	$11.4	$12.0
BI Interest	$133.5	$127.8	$128.2	$133.4	$134.3	$135.4	$144.2	$133.0	$136.6	$124.7
BI Principal	$130.7	$138.1	$137.1	$141.4	$164.8	$164.1	$197.7	$218.7	$233.4	$234.4

Source: GOMB

BI Principal BI Interest CC Principal CC Interest

Build Illinois. These bonds comprise the majority of debt service costs for the State-issued revenue bonds. The slight decline in debt service every other year is due to no issuance of Build Illinois bonds in FY 2007, FY 2009 and FY 2011. Only $50 million were sold in FY 2008 and none will be sold in FY 2015. Debt service has increased due to bond sales in FY 2010, and fiscal years 2012-2014 for the Illinois Jobs Now capital program. Approximately $138.4 million of FY 2015 debt service will be paid from the Capital Projects Fund and $136.8 million in FY 2016.

Civic Center. The State refunded $48.6 million of Series 1990A and $0.7 million of Series 1990B Civic Center bonds in FY 2001 to lower debt service costs through FY 2016 to $13.8 billion. Debt service will increase to $14.4 million for FY 2017 through FY 2020. The final debt service payment will be $5.6 million in FY 2021, as long as no new issuances in the program are made.

Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority:

- Public Act 96-0898 allowed the Authority to refund the remaining Dedicated bonds with Expansion Bonds, which occurred in FY 2013, therefore there are no more debt service payments in this category.
- The McCormick Place Expansion Bonds are paid for from Chicago-related taxes, but there is a back-up pledge of State sales tax in the case they are needed.
  - The Authority does not foresee any problems with paying debt service and there were no draws on the backup sales tax in FY 2011 - FY 2015. There was a cumulative draw through FY 2010 of $57 million that the Authority will begin paying back in 2015.
  - As part of the changes in Public Act 96-0898, the State's back-up pledge of sales taxes is extended to 2060, and prolongs the Chicago-related taxes being imposed by the Authority for another 8 years within the MPEA area, with an increase on taxi fares of $2. The State will also contribute $25.8 million from FY 2011 to FY 2014 from GRF to the MPEA for bond repayments. Reimbursement of State payments will be deferred until FY 2015, with half of each year's surplus going that year and in future years to reimburse the State until the $57 million in backup sales tax payments are repaid. Any further draws on the State's backup are to be immediately reimbursed out of the next available surplus.

The Regional Transportation Authority

- The State pays debt service on RTA Strategic Capital Improvement Project bonds from the Public Transportation Fund. The following are issues with the timing of debt service payment on the bonds.
  - First, it now takes the State's Executive Branch six months from the beginning of the fiscal year to approve the grant for the annual payment.
  - Additionally, once the SCIP requisition is submitted, it is not paid for 15 to 18 months due to the State's fiscal condition. In the meantime, the RTA must dip into its reserves to pay the amount and wait for the "reimbursement" from the State.
  - A 6-month delay for State FY 2015 accumulates to $65 million.

Illinois Sports Facilities Authority:

- The ISFA was short $185,000 in debt service in FY 2011 due to a decrease in hotel taxes, requiring them to tap into the city of Chicago's backup pledge. Hotel tax receipts improved in FY 2012, saving the Authority from having another shortfall. The debt service for the Soldier Field bonds was backloaded until the Authority paid off Comiskey Park bonds in FY 2010. Now, the ISFA is facing large increases in Soldier Field debt service, from $28 million in FY 2013 to $51 million in 2023 and $88.5 million in 2032. The Authority is looking at possibilities for restructuring of the Soldier Field debt to ease debt service payments.

TABLE 13		LOCALLY-ISSUED REVENUE BOND DEBT SERVICE HISTORY									
		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	est. FY 2015
MPEA Dedicated Bonds	PRINCIPAL	$18,715,000	$19,920,000	$21,170,000	$22,515,000	$24,015,000	$0	$4,145,000	$0	$0	$0
	INTEREST	$12,861,241	$11,687,366	$10,433,248	$9,055,190	$7,585,090	$965,619	$965,619	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	**$31,576,241**	**$31,607,366**	**$31,603,248**	**$31,570,190**	**$31,600,090**	**$965,619**	**$5,110,619**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
MPEA Expansion Bonds	PRINCIPAL	$23,695,000	$51,525,000	$37,205,000	$44,825,000	$55,340,000	$22,160,000	$64,140,000	$50,490,000	$40,110,000	$59,025,000
	INTEREST	$78,296,113	$56,458,162	$88,785,264	$87,171,260	$83,652,267	$58,060,608	$62,548,414	$91,300,541	$98,276,335	$97,903,283
	TOTAL	**$101,991,113**	**$107,983,162**	**$125,990,264**	**$131,996,260**	**$138,992,267**	**$80,220,608**	**$126,688,414**	**$141,790,541**	**$138,386,335**	**$156,928,283**
ISFA	PRINCIPAL	$10,070,000	$10,620,000	$11,341,388	$12,906,033	$14,760,316	$3,096,432	$4,117,861	$5,092,354	$6,019,695	$9,317,832
	INTEREST	$14,446,939	$13,952,746	$13,473,743	$13,542,783	$13,744,035	$25,578,906	$26,152,061	$26,886,303	$27,759,972	$25,034,828
	TOTAL	**$24,516,939**	**$24,572,746**	**$24,815,131**	**$26,448,816**	**$28,504,351**	**$28,675,338**	**$30,269,922**	**$31,978,657**	**$33,779,667**	**$34,352,660**
RTA SCIP I	PRINCIPAL	$12,735,000	$13,625,000	$14,575,000	$15,620,000	$16,650,000	$17,700,000	$18,830,000	$20,035,000	$21,240,000	$22,530,000
	INTEREST	$25,816,000	$24,950,000	$24,026,000	$23,023,000	$21,943,000	$20,908,000	$19,806,000	$18,635,000	$17,442,000	$16,182,000
	TOTAL	**$38,551,000**	**$38,575,000**	**$38,601,000**	**$38,643,000**	**$38,593,000**	**$38,608,000**	**$38,636,000**	**$38,670,000**	**$38,682,000**	**$38,712,000**
RTA SCIP II	PRINCIPAL	$16,280,000	$17,050,000	$18,995,000	$22,285,000	$23,525,000	$24,760,000	$26,065,000	$27,475,000	$29,005,000	$30,620,000
	INTEREST	$58,836,000	$61,080,000	$69,361,000	$68,293,000	$67,105,000	$65,854,000	$64,520,000	$63,079,000	$61,537,000	$59,893,000
	TOTAL	**$75,116,000**	**$78,130,000**	**$88,356,000**	**$90,578,000**	**$90,630,000**	**$90,614,000**	**$90,585,000**	**$90,554,000**	**$90,542,000**	**$90,513,000**
TOTAL	**PRINCIPAL**	**$81,495,000**	**$112,740,000**	**$103,286,388**	**$118,151,033**	**$134,290,316**	**$67,716,432**	**$117,297,861**	**$103,092,354**	**$96,374,695**	**$121,492,832**
	INTEREST	**$190,256,293**	**$168,128,274**	**$206,079,255**	**$201,085,233**	**$194,029,392**	**$171,367,133**	**$173,992,094**	**$199,900,844**	**$205,015,307**	**$199,013,111**
	GRAND TTL	**$271,751,293**	**$280,868,274**	**$309,365,643**	**$319,236,266**	**$328,319,708**	**$239,083,565**	**$291,289,955**	**$302,993,198**	**$301,390,002**	**$320,505,943**

NOTE: FY 2013 MPEA Dedicated Bonds debt service is now $0 due to a FY 2013 sale of Expansion refunding bonds, allowed by Statute to pay them off.

Recent Illinois Ratings History

<u>Ratings:</u> Since January 2013, Illinois has seen its General Obligation Bond ratings downgraded by all three rating agencies. In January 2013, Standard & Poor's downgraded Illinois to a rating of A- with a "developing" outlook. This outlook was changed to negative in July 2014 due to the enacted FY 2015 budget that S&P believed was "not structurally aligned" and "will contribute to growing deficits and weakened liquidity". This means they could raise or lower the rating during a two-year outlook period. In June 2013 Fitch downgraded Illinois to an A- rating and Moody's to an A3 rating (the equivalent of an A-). Both Fitch and Moody's have Illinois on a 'Negative Watch' for possible downgrading based on the ongoing budget and pension funding concerns. All three ratings agencies also pointed to the expiration of the State's income tax increase as a problem affecting the State's "structural budget balance".

Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's all reaffirmed their current ratings for the State after an Illinois judge put the stay on the implementation of the State's pension reforms in May 2014. Court challenges were expected and the ratings agencies are waiting on a decision from the Illinois Supreme Court and on the State's passage of a Fiscal Year 2016 budget. Depending on the court's decision regarding pension reform and its subsequent impact on the budget, Illinois could experience either upgrades or downgrades in the future.

TABLE 14 ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGIATION RATINGS HISTORY

Date of	*Fitch*		*S&P*		*Moody's*	
Rating Action	*Rating*	*up/down*	*Rating*	*up/down*	*Rating*	*up/down*
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*	*initial rating*				
Feb 1995					*A1*	↓2x
Aug 1992			*AA-*	↓1x	*Aa*	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			*AA*	↓1x	*Aa1*	↓2x
Mar 1983			*AA+*	↓2x		
Feb 1979			*AAA*	*initial rating*		
1973					*AAA*	*initial rating*

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.

Agency Ratings Comparison

Fitch/S&P	Moody's
AAA+	Aaa1(Aaa)
AAA	Aaa2
AAA-	Aaa3
AA+	Aa1
AA	Aa2
AA-	Aa3
A+	A1
A	A2
A-	A3
BBB+	Baa1
BBB	Baa2
BBB-	Baa3
BB+	Ba1
BB	Ba2
BB-	Ba3
B+	B1
B	B2
B-	B3
CCC+	Caa1
CCC	Caa2
CCC-	Caa3
CC+	Ca1
CC	Ca2
CC-	Ca3
C+	C1
C	C2
C-	C3

Rating Agencies' Comments From April 2014 Bond Sale:

FITCH	**June 2010**	**A+**	**downgraded to**	**A**
	June 2013	**A**	**downgraded to**	**A-**

"Fitch's 'A-' rating, Negative Outlook, on Illinois' GO bonds reflects the state's record of unwillingness to address numerous fiscal challenges, which as a result steadily increased in magnitude. In December 2013, the state did take a significant and positive step toward addressing one of these challenges with passage of pension reform legislation, (Act 98-0599) after several prior failed attempts. The measures are being challenged as unconstitutional; however, if the reform survives legal challenge it would reduce unfunded liabilities and temper the growth in pension payments required by the state.

"A key remaining near-term challenge is the need for timely action on a more permanent budget solution to the structural mismatch between spending and revenues in advance of the expiration of temporary tax increases. Temporary increases in both the personal and corporate income tax rates that have been supporting the budget since 2011 are scheduled to begin to phase out in mid-fiscal 2015, which begins on July 1, 2014. The governor has proposed a budget alternative for fiscal 2015 that would make permanent these temporary increases and legislative leadership has indicated there is support for this approach.

"Illinois' long-term liabilities, particularly pension liabilities, are very high for a U.S. state and are expected to remain so even with improvement in pension funding from pension reform. Illinois is among the weakest of the states in terms of its ratio of debt and unfunded pension liabilities to personal income, at 25%, well above the median of 7% for states rated by Fitch.

"The temporary increase in tax revenue, in conjunction with enacted hard spending limits moved the state closer to budgetary balance for fiscal years 2011 through 2014. Medicaid reforms implemented in the fiscal 2013 budget also made significant progress toward alleviating some pressure on the general fund. However, under current law the tax increases will begin to phase out in 2015; thus, the state is once again faced with a significant budget balancing decision to make permanent the tax increases, make severe expense reductions, or identify new revenues."

S&P	**August 2012**	**A+**	**downgraded to**	**A**
	January 2013	**A**	**downgraded to**	**A-**

"From a credit standpoint, the State of Illinois is approaching another critical juncture, as state policymakers face chronically high payables with pending statutory reductions in personal and corporate income tax rates. This is in addition to other challenges confronting the state, including health care reform, federal fiscal consolidation, a slow economic recovery, and pent-up spending demand for programs affected by funding reductions in recent years.

"Standard & Poor's Ratings Services believes the next 50 days or so will (be) pivotal to the state's future structural budget alignment.

"After the legislature passed comprehensive pension reform legislation, Standard & Poor's took the unusual step of assigning a developing outlook to Illinois' general obligation bonds in December 2013. Looking at our history of state ratings, the developing outlook was a first; it reflects our assessment of the magnitude and scope of issues facing Illinois. We believe the final outcome of legislative deliberation on the budget and judicial deliberation on the pension reform will cement the state's credit direction and could have a profound effect on its budgetary performance and liquidity.

A developing outlook indicates that we could raise, lower, or affirm the rating during our two-year outlook horizon. We believe Illinois' ability to affect change to revenues and spending programs is well-established, so its credit direction will largely hinge on the willingness of policy makers to decisively address chronic budget issues. The outlook suggests that we think there could be progress on this front.

"Although the state has implemented improvements in budget and financial management practices, they have not been robust enough to offset the sluggish economy and the accumulated structural budget deficit. Illinois' budgetary performance, rising unfunded pension liability, and legislative inaction on many fronts contributed to a pattern of credit deterioration since 2008; as a result, we have lowered our rating four times. This is at odds with the state sector's credit performance as a whole."

On July 23, 2014, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services revised its outlook on Illinois' General Obligation bonds from developing to negative, while affirming the State's current 'A-' rating. *"A negative outlook indicates that we could lower the rating during the two-year outlook horizon. The change reflects the enacted fiscal 2015 budget, which is not structurally aligned and we believe will contribute to growing deficits and weakened liquidity. Also factored into the negative outlook is the implementation risk associated with pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) reform measures. If the pension reform is declared unconstitutional or invalid, or implementation is delayed and there is a continued lack of consensus and action among policymakers on the structural budget gaps and payables outstanding, we believe there could be a profound and negative effect on Illinois' budgetary performance and liquidity over the next two years and that this could lead to a downgrade. If pension reform moves forward, and* *the state takes credible action to achieve structural budget balance over the next two years, we could revise the outlook to stable."*

MOODY'S	**June 2010**	**Aa3**	**downgraded to**	**A1**
	January 2012	**A1**	**downgraded to**	**A2**
	June 2013	**A2**	**downgraded to**	**A3**

"The rating is supported by the state's general obligation (GO) pledge. Despite substantial pension reforms adopted in December, Illinois remains the lowest-rated US state, at A3 with a negative outlook. Reform enactment launched the legal process that will determine whether constitutional protections prevent the state (and local units) from lowering liabilities through plan changes that affect existing pension participants. Courts may invalidate the reform package altogether, or block pieces of it. If allowed, the reforms could put Illinois on track to manageable long-term pension funding, although the retiree benefits burden will still be heavy compared with many other states. Also pressuring Illinois' finances is a history of operating deficits, negative GAAP-basis fund balances and payment deferrals. As offsets to its challenges, Illinois has a large and diverse economy, with above-average wealth, and its powers over revenue and spending are strong. State law gives the highest priority to the payment of general obligation debt service.

"Illinois' negative outlook reflects our expectation that the state's financial position could deteriorate further if the state's 2011 tax rate increases are allowed to expire without offsetting steps next year. Pension reforms passed in December could improve the state's credit standing, by reducing accrued liabilities, but they may be rejected after legal challenges from employees and retirees.

"By keeping higher revenues flowing from temporary income tax hikes enacted in 2011 and by adopting substantial pension reforms, Illinois would likely stabilize its credit standing and halt a downward credit spiral…Uncertainty, however, clouds the outlook for both the tax and pension policies."

Current Build Illinois Bond Rating Changes

FITCH	**April 2010**	**recalibration**	**AA+**
MOODY'S	**April 2010**	**recalibration**	**Aa3**
	June 2010	**↓ 1x**	**A1**
	January 2012	**↓1x**	**A2**
	June 2013	**↓1x**	**A3**

TABLE 15 BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS

Rating Agencies	Apr/July 2009	Oct 2009	Dec 2009	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013
Fitch Ratings	AA	AA	AA	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3

*Fitch and Moody's Recalibration.

As of March 2014, the State's most recent Build Illinois bond sale, S&P gives the State's sales-tax backed Build Illinois bonds an AAA rating with a stable outlook:

"The stable outlook reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that state sales tax collections will continue to provide very strong debt service coverage. Although sales tax has displayed volatility over time through economic cycles, the extremely strong coverage insulates bondholders from this volatility in our view. We expect additional debt to support various authorized capital projects, but the bond indenture provisions will limit leverage. The bond provisions and debt service coverage provide significant credit strength, which has insulated this bond program from Illinois' budget and liquidity challenges of the past several years. However, should we lower the state general obligation rating to 'BBB' it could indicate more severe budget and liquidity challenges at the state level, and test the ability of Build Illinois bonds to remain insulated from the state. If this were to happen, we could lower the rating on the Build Illinois bonds if we felt that operational issues could affect collection, remittance, or diversion of sales tax."

Fitch gives Build Illinois bonds an AA+ rating due to the statutory first lien on the state's share of the sales tax, strong non-impairment language in statute, and the high debt service coverage, "even during the recession when sales tax revenues declined".

Moody's A3 rating is based on the State's General Obligation bond rating.

Debt Comparisons: Illinois v. Other States

TABLE 16	NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT PER CAPITA					
	2011		2012		2013	
RANK	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING
1	Connecticut	$5,096	Connecticut	$5,185	Connecticut	$5,457
2	Massachusetts	$4,814	Massachusetts	$4,968	Massachusetts	$4,999
3	New Jersey	$3,964	Hawaii	$4,246	Hawaii	$4,727
4	Hawaii	$3,899	New Jersey	$4,023	New Jersey	$3,989
5	New York	$3,208	New York	$3,174	New York	$3,204
6	Delaware	$2,674	Washington	$2,817	Washington	$2,924
7	Washington	$2,588	California	$2,565	**Illinois**	**$2,580**
8	**Illinois**	**$2,564**	Delaware	$2,536	Delaware	$2,485
9	California	$2,559	**Illinois**	**$2,526**	California	$2,465
10	Kentucky	$2,035	Rhode Island	$2,085	Rhode Island	$2,064
11						
RANGE	$5,096 to $15 (Nebraska)		$5,185 to $14 (Nebraska)		$5,457 to $12 (Nebraska)	
MEAN	$1,408		$1,416		$1,436	
MEDIAN	$1,117		$1,074		$1,054	

SOURCE: Moody's State Debt Medians reports.
This table uses a measure created and calculated by Moody's rating agency.

Table 16 shows Illinois' ranking in comparison with the top ten states for the highest net tax-supported debt per capita as reported in Moody's *State Debt Medians* reports of 2003 through 2014. In 2002, the State's pre-Pension Obligation Bond debt per capita was $1,040, which reflected the 11th highest state in the nation. After the sale of the 2003 Pension Obligation bonds Illinois moved up to be the 6th highest state in debt per capita, where we stayed from 2003 through 2005.

Illinois dropped down to 7th place from 2006 through 2007, and dropped again to 8th in 2008, while the national average was $1,195. Illinois dropped further down to 11th place in 2009, with net tax-supported debt per capita of $1,856. Illinois has fluctuated between 8th and 9th of the states with the highest debt per capita from 2010 through 2012. In FY 2013 Illinois moved to 7th highest in debt per capita at $2,580, while the national average is $1,436.

TABLE 17	10 HIGHEST STATES IN NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT								
	2011 National Total = $499.8			2012 National Total = $516.0			2013 National Total = $518.0		
	2011			2012			2013		
RANK	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION
1	California	$96.4	18.9%	California	$97.6	18.9%	California	$94.5	18.2%
2	New York	$62.4	12.2%	New York	$62.1	12.0%	New York	$63.0	12.2%
3	New Jersey	$35.0	6.9%	New Jersey	$35.7	6.9%	New Jersey	$35.5	6.9%
4	**Illinois**	$33.0	6.5%	Massachusetts	$33.0	6.4%	Massachusetts	$33.5	6.5%
5	Massachusetts	$31.7	6.2%	**Illinois**	$32.5	6.3%	**Illinois**	$33.2	6.4%
6	Florida	$22.2	4.4%	Florida	$21.0	4.1%	Washington	$20.4	3.9%
7	Connecticut	$18.2	3.6%	Washington	$19.4	3.8%	Florida	$19.7	3.8%
8	Washington	$17.7	3.5%	Connecticut	$18.6	3.6%	Connecticut	$19.6	3.8%
9	Texas	$15.1	3.0%	Pennsylvania	$15.4	3.0%	Texas	$16.2	3.1%
10	Pennsylvania	$14.5	2.8%	Texas	$15.1	2.9%	Pennsylvania	$15.0	2.9%
RANGE	$96 billion to $27 million			$98 billion to $25 million			$95 billion to $23 million		
MEAN	$10.2 billion			$10.3 billion			$10.4 billion		
MEDIAN	$4.2 billion			$4.2 billion			$4.1 billion		

SOURCE: Moody's State Debt Medians reports.
This table uses a measure created and calculated by Moody's rating agency.

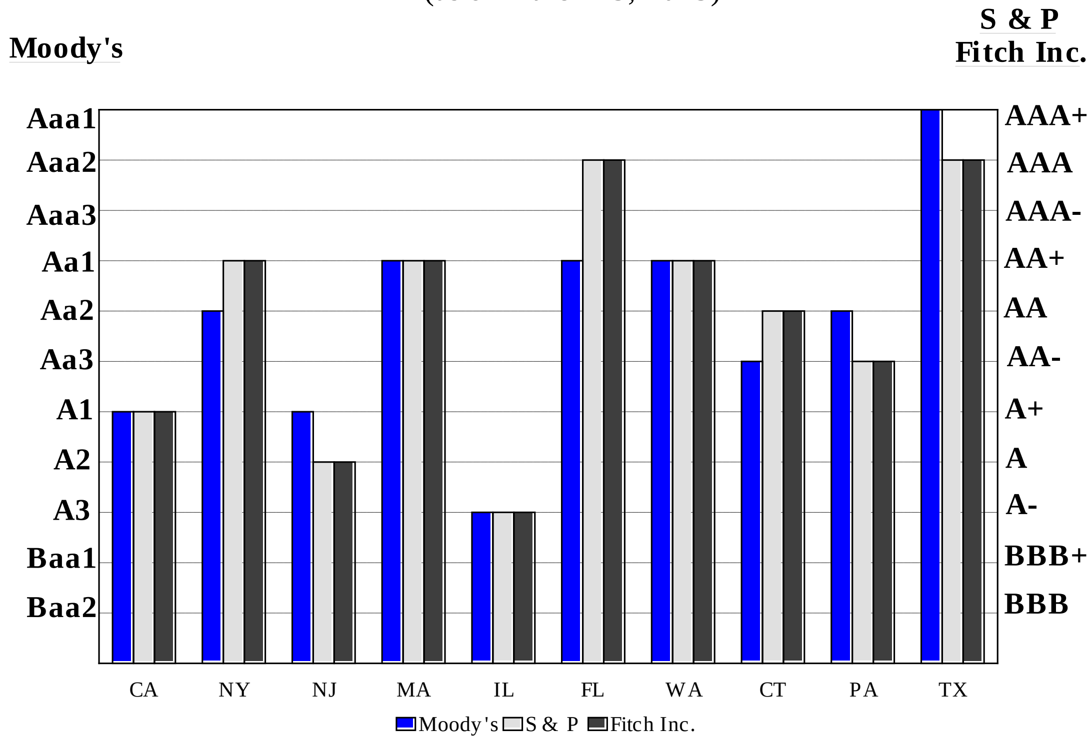
Table 17 lists the ten states that have the highest net tax supported debt in the U.S. In 2002 (pre-Pension Obligation Bonds), Illinois was ranked 6th highest in net tax supported debt with $13.1 billion, an estimated 5% of the nation's $261 billion total. In 2004 the national total was $340 billion, and Illinois was ranked 3rd with $25.7 billion in net tax-supported debt, making up approximately 7.5% of the nation's total. In 2005, Illinois' debt dropped to the 5th highest state with 7.2% of the nation's $360 billion total.

In 2006 and 2007, Illinois hovered around the level of 6.5% of the nation's debt, placing it as the 5th highest state in the nation. From 2008 through 2010, the State was still 5th in the nation. Although the State's debt stayed level at $24 billion in 2008 and 2009, due to the lack of bond sales, 2010 debt jumped to almost $31 billion. From 2010 to 2013, Illinois held between 6.2% to 6.5% of the nation's debt, fluctuating between the 4th and 5th highest state in net tax-supported debt.

The current ratings for the above states are shown in the chart below.

CHART 14

G.O. BOND RATINGS FOR SELECTED STATES
(as of March 25, 2015)



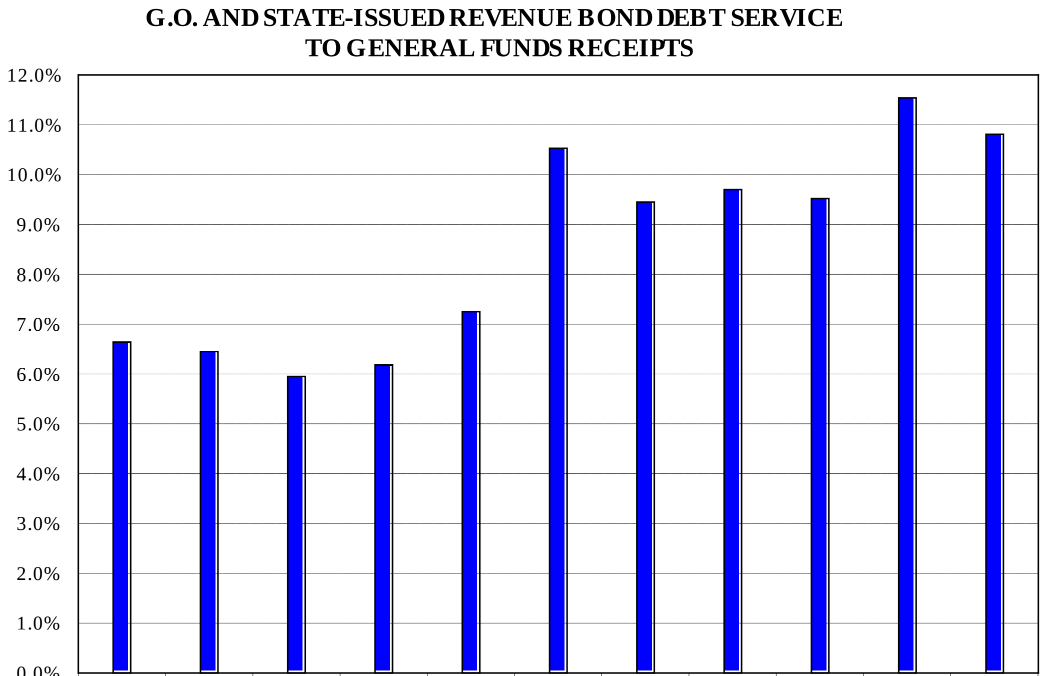
Note: After Fitch and Moody's recalibrations.

Since last March the following rating actions occurred for these ten states:

- California was upgraded from A to A+ by Fitch and S&P.
- New York was upgraded from AA to AA+ by Fitch and S&P
- New Jersey was downgraded from AA3 to A1 by Moody's, from A+ to A by S&P, and two levels by Fitch from AA- to A.
- Pennsylvania was downgraded from AA to AA- by Fitch and S&P.

Chart 15 shows a history of general obligation and State-issued revenue debt service as a percentage of general funds receipts.

CHART 15



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
percentage	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	6.2%	7.3%	10.5%	9.5%	9.7%	9.5%	11.5%	10.8%

* Using CGFA's General Revenue Estimates for FY 2015 and FY 2016 from the March 2015 estimate.

CURRENT BOND TOPICS

- **Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Debt Restructuring**
- **Toll Highway Authority's "Move Illinois" Capital Program**
- **School Construction Update**
- **Debt Responsibility and Transparency**

Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority (MPEA) Debt Restructuring

There are two categories of bonds sold by the MPEA. The first, "Dedicated State Tax Revenue" bonds, received transfers from the Build Illinois Fund for annual debt service (the Build Illinois Fund receives portions of the State's sales tax, hotel tax and vehicle use tax). The bonds were fully refunded with Expansion Bonds in FY 2013.

TABLE 18 MPEA EXPANSION BONDS State Back-up Tax Pledge Maximum (in millions)	Original	Current
FY 2011	$146	$146
FY 2012	$153	$153
FY 2013	$161	$161
FY 2014	$170	$170
FY 2015	$179	$179
FY 2016	$189	$189
FY 2017	$199	$199
FY 2018	$210	$210
FY 2019	$221	$221
FY 2020	$233	$233
FY 2021	$246	$246
FY 2022	$260	$260
FY 2023	$275	$275
FY 2024	$275	$275
FY 2025	$275	$275
FY 2026	$275	$279
FY 2027	$275	$292
FY 2028	$275	$307
FY 2029	$275	$322
FY 2030	$275	$338
FY 2031	$275	$350
FY 2032	$275	$350
FY 2030-2042	$275 annually	$350 annually
FY 2043-2060	--------	$350 annually

The second, "Expansion Bonds", are paid for from Chicago-related taxes: the airport departure tax, automobile renting tax, hotel tax, and local restaurant sales tax. In the event that the funds to pay debt service on the Expansion Bonds are not sufficient, a backup pledge of sales tax revenue from the Build Illinois Fund may be used, up to a maximum amount as stated in the sales tax acts, shown in the table to the left. The backup pledge amounts mirror the debt service payments of the Expansion bonds.

State backup funds, in the past, have only been used in a borrowing situation and have been paid back:

$18 million in FY 2004,
$28 million in FY 2005,
$38 million in FY 2006,
$30 million in FY 2007, and
$38 million in FY 2008.

$53.3 million was borrowed in FY 2009, but only $34.5 million was paid back.

In FY 2010, the draw on the State backup pledge that would not be paid back could have ended up equaling $37-$40 million. With lower taxes coming in, the MPEA had to rely on conventions bringing in revenues.

In the spring of 2010, McCormick Place learned that they were losing two big shows, the Healthcare Information & Management Systems Society which moved to Las Vegas for its 2012 convention, and the Society of the Plastics Industry Inc. which moved its 2012 and 2015 shows to Orlando. Las Vegas and Orlando are McCormick Place's two biggest competitors. According to Crain's Chicago Business, "Both groups cited the high costs of doing business in the city and contending with strict work rules at the convention center as factors in their decision to leave"["Trade shows to McPier:

Change, or we'll walk", April 1, 2010]. The loss of these shows hurt McCormick Place, local businesses and State and local government revenues. This loss further aggravated the MPEA's ability to pay for debt service and operations.

Fitch downgraded the Authority from AA- to A+ in July 2009, stating, "Without approval from the Illinois General Assembly to restructure its debt or increase revenues, the authority will continue to need state sales tax revenues to meet escalating debt service requirements…This amount will continue to widen without revenue or expenditure adjustments - both of which are outside the authority's control." Moody's downgraded the Authority in July of 2009 from A1 to A3 when it downgraded the State's credit, because of the MPEA's reliance on the State for Dedicated Bonds debt service and Expansion Bonds backup. Standard and Poor's kept the Authority's rating at AA-, although the Expansion Bonds are rated AAA.

The Authority needed major changes and financial relief. As a result of the aforementioned issues, the Legislature passed Public Act 96-0882 which replaced the thirteen-member MPEA Board with a 7-member Interim Board with members chosen by the Governor and the Mayor of Chicago. At least one of the members chosen by the Governor had to have academic credentials in labor law or human resources. The Interim Board was charged with coming up with ideas of how to solve the budget issues of the Authority. After that, a new board would be created. In March 2012, a new board of directors was chosen by Governor Quinn and Mayor Emanuel. Board members are listed in Appendix E of this report.

The Interim Board (appointed from June 2010 through December 2011) held meetings to work out costs and work rules. This work led to Public Act 96-0898 being passed. The following are the provisions of the Act:

- Restructure and refund MPEA debt and extend the refunding maturities to 2050 (now 2042), past the maturities of the bonds they would be refunding. Refunding at this time would bring in a lower interest rate, while extending and restructuring debt service payments would give them breathing room, even if local taxes under-perform in the future.

- Authorization was increased by $450 million to expand their Hyatt Regency-McCormick Place Hotel from 800 rooms to 1400, and include a ballroom, meeting space, parking facility and other improvements for McCormick Place to remain competitive.

- The State's back-up pledge of sales taxes would be extended to 2060 (changes shown in Table 18, on the previous page) to pay back the new authorization and refunded bonds. The Chicago-related taxes being imposed by the Authority were prolonged for another 8 years within the MPEA area, with an increase on taxi rides of $2.

- The State is to contribute $25.8 million over FY 2011 – FY 2014 from GRF to the MPEA for bond repayments. MPEA will begin to reimbursement the State in FY 2015, with half of each year's surplus going that year and in future years to reimburse the State until the \$57.2 million in backup sales tax payments are repaid. Any further draws on the State's backup are to be immediately reimbursed out of the next available surplus.

- The Authority is allowed to use a portion of these taxes for operating shortfalls, up to \$10 million in FY 2011, and up to \$5 million annually for FY 2012 – FY 2014.

The restructuring and other allowances came at the price of an overhaul of the MPEA's governance and operating structure. Costs were lowered and union work rules eased to allow for a more user-friendly and competitive experience for shows and exhibitors. The savings from the restructuring is expected to save the State \$800 million in subsidies and give the MPEA short-term relief and long-term stability.

At the end of March 2011, due to union lawsuits, a federal judge ruled that the State was not allowed to revise work rules for union labor that are achieved through collective bargaining. The other provisions of the law were allowed to stand. The MPEA asked for a stay of execution on the order pending their appeal. In October 2011, the Authority reached an agreement with the Chicago Regional Council of Carpenters and the International Association of Teamsters Local 727 on workforce rule reforms. This agreement resolves the disputes behind the lawsuit and allows McCormick Place to be more competitive in the convention business. The State codified the new agreement in Public Act 97-0629, in November 2011. Privatization and work rule changes under the 2010 legislation have been completed.

In FY 2013, the Authority sold \$97 million in new project Expansion bonds and refunded \$758 million in bonds, which included paying off the remaining \$13.8 million of Dedicated bonds which was allowed through changes in Statute. The Authority does not foresee any problems with paying debt service and there was no draw on the backup sales tax from FY 2011 - FY 2015. There was a cumulative draw through FY 2010 of \$57 million that they will begin to pay back in 2015. The \$110 million expansion and renovation of their Hyatt Regency Hotel was completed by June 2013, adding another 460 rooms making it the fourth largest hotel in Chicago, and bringing in \$18 million in new revenues. The MPEA declares in their 2015-2017 Financial Plan that they have "accomplished the final financial mandate of the 2010 Reform Legislation".

With \$153 million in remaining Expansion bond authorization, the Authority plans to sell that amount in conjunction with remaining debt restructuring sometime in 2017. Any capital plans in the interim will use funds raised from the 2010 and 2012 bond sales for the 10,000 seat event center that would host convention and trade show events and DePaul University basketball, and \$250 million in Hotel Revenue Bonds arranged to construct a second hotel. The Authority had approximately \$2.5 billion in debt at the end of FY 2014. Debt service in FY 2014 was \$138 million.

Toll Highway Authority's "Move Illinois" Capital Program

The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority's 12-year Congestion Relief Program, beginning in 2005 is to be substantially complete by 2016. Through the end of 2014, the program was approximately 92% complete with nearly $5.4 billion of the $5.7 billion program spent and completed on time and on budget. Remaining costs for the completion of the Congestion Relief Program from 2014 – 2016 are expected to be paid from Tollway revenues.

In 2011, the Authority reevaluated its priorities and began a new $12 billion capital program, called Move Illinois: The Illinois Tollway Driving the Future. The first objective of this 15-year program (2012-2026) will be to complete rebuilding the existing Tollway at a cost of approximately $8.3 billion. This will include the following projects:

- Reconstructing and widening the Jane Addams Memorial Tollway (I-90)
- Reconstructing the central Tri-State Tollway (I-294)
- Preserving the Reagan Memorial Tollway (I-88)
- Preserving the Veterans Memorial Tollway (I-355)
- Repairing roads, bridges and maintenance facilities
- Other capital projects

The second objective is to take the Tollway into the 21st Century, spending $3.8 billion for new projects to increase mobility, relieve congestion, reduce pollution and link economies across Northern Illinois:

- Constructing a new Tri-State Tollway interchange at I-294/I-57 and 147th Street ramps
- Constructing Elgin O'Hare West Bypass, the first all-electronic roadway; rehabilitation and widening of the existing Elgin O'Hare Expressway
- Planning for the Illinois Route 53/120 Project

The Authority plans to support the Move Illinois plan with an estimated $4.8 billion in bonding. The Tollway sold $500 million in CY 2013 and $900 million in CY 2014. Plans are to sell $748 million in CY 2015.

In addition to the two major capital programs, "Other" annual capital spending supports ongoing operations of the Tollway such as roadway equipment and vehicles and building repairs/improvements. Capital spending that has been categorized in "Other" will continue to be so categorized through 2016, after which such capital spending is included within the Move Illinois Program.

The table below lists estimated Tollway capital spending for 2015-2017 for the three capital categories (Source: Tollway's 2015 Tentative Budget, October 23, 2014, subject to change).

TABLE 19	TOLLWAY ESTIMATED 3-YEAR CAPITAL SPENDING ($ Millions)			
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2015-2017**
Move Illinois Capital Program	1,332	1,123	651	3,105
Congestion-Relief Capital Program	228	138	0	366
Other	65	65	0	130
Total	**1,625**	**1,325**	**651**	**3,601**

Total outstanding debt stands at $4.746 billion, as of June 30, 2014. The three rating agencies have affirmed the Tollway's long-term ratings of AA-/Aa3. There is no dollar amount limit on the Authority's bonding, and the bonds are allowed a maximum maturity of 25 years [605 ILCS 10/17]. Tollway bonds are not backed by the State. The Governor must approve the capital plans, but bond sales are approved by the Tollway's Board.

The Tollway's Board of Directors has authorized additional issuance of: (a) up to $600 million of revenue bonds to fund a portion of the costs of the Tollway's Move Illinois Capital Program; and (b) up to $570.7 million of revenue bonds to refund or restructure a portion of the Tollway's variable rate bonds. The authorization described in (b) expires on 12/31/2015, although the Tollway may seek to extend the authorization. The Tollway may authorize additional new money bond issuance during calendar year 2015 for the Move Illinois capital program.

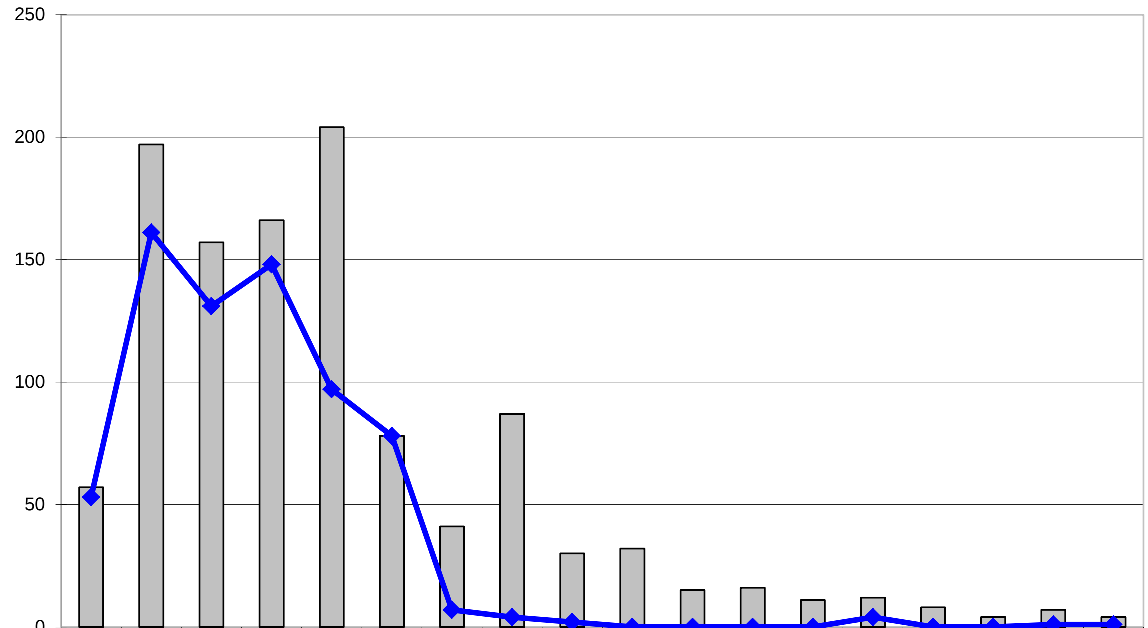
The Tollway's 2015 budget of $1.17 billion will pay for $310.6 million in operating expenses, $362.3 million in debt service and $497.1 million in pay-as-you-go capital investment, according to the Tollway's 2015 Budget released in December 2014. Total revenues are estimated to be $1.17 billion in 2015.

The board approved an increase on passenger vehicle tolls, effective January 1, 2012. The toll increases approved in 2008 for commercial vehicles are phased-in beginning January 1, 2015 over three years. Beginning January 1, 2018, annual commercial vehicle toll increases will be based on the Consumer Price Index.

School Construction Update

The chart below shows the applications received by the State Board of Education from FY 1998 through FY 2015. The ISBE has a backlog of over 439 applications from fiscal years 2004 through 2015. The applications dwindled in later years due to the lack of funding.

CHART 16 **School Construction Projects: Applications**



	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002*	FY 2003	FY 2004^	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Received	57	197	157	166	204	78	41	87	30	32	15	16	11	12	8	4	7	4
Entitled	53	161	131	148	97	78	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1

[1.] *"Entitlement signifies that a district has demonstrated a need and is eligible for a grant should sufficient funds be appropriated." (Source: Illinois State Board of Education)*

[2.] *There were 191 applications entitled in 2002, but approximately ½ were not able to secure their local share and were moved into the 2003/2004 cycles.*

Need: The Illinois State Board of Education and the Capital Development Board are required to conduct Capital Needs Assessments. Of the 558 school districts responding to the 2015 survey, the estimated need is approximately $8 billion**:**

- Over $848 million is needed to build 96 new school buildings;
- $6.5 billion is needed for overall general repair and remodeling, of which $2.6 billion is needed for Health/Life Safety needs;
- Nearly $596 million is needed for 151 building additions;
- To ease overcrowding, districts are using 846 temporary classrooms;
- 51 school districts are considering consolidation;
- 339 Pre-Kindergarten classrooms are needed; and
- 406 Kindergarten classrooms are needed.
- Districts need $148 million for external and internal infrastructure and network devices to meet current technology and Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Career (PARCC) requirements.

History: Public Act 92-0598 (signed into law at the end of FY 2002) increased School Construction Bond authorization by $930 million to $3.15 billion. In FY 2003 and FY 2004, appropriations of $500 million each year allowed for the funding of 87% of the entitled FY 2002 projects. Of the 97 entitled applications in FY 2002, 24 entitled projects remained on the list and had not received funding. FY 2003 through FY 2009 entitlements were suspended except for emergency situations.

With the Illinois Jobs Now appropriations in FY 2010 and increases in authorization for bonds sales, the 24 entitled programs from FY 2002 were appropriated. This $420 million in bond proceeds also covered 14 programs entitled in FY 2003 and 4 emergencies in FY 2011. The FY 2010 Illinois Jobs Now original appropriations for School Construction-related projects equaled $1.73 billion:

TABLE 20 FY 2010 Illinois Jobs Now School Construction Appropriations

Amount	Fund	Projects
$1.351 billion	School Construction Fund	Statewide School Construction grants
$149 million	School Construction Fund	24 entitled programs from FY 2002
$100 million	School Construction Fund	School Maintenance grants
$25 million	Capital Development Fund	Severely overcrowded schools
$50 million	Capital Development Fund	Energy efficiency projects
$45 million	Build Illinois Bond Fund	Early childhood construction
$10 million	Build Illinois Bond Fund	Technology Immersion Project

School Construction Bond authorization was increased for grants to school districts for school implemented projects authorized by the School Construction Law:

FY 2010	$420 million
FY 2011	$646 million
FY 2014	$534 million

TABLE 21 School Construction History of Appropriations	
FY 1998	$30
FY 1999	$260
FY 2000	$500
FY 2001	$500
FY 2002	$740
FY 2003	$500
FY 2004	$500
FY 2005	$0
FY 2006	$18
FY 2007	$0
FY 2008	$0
FY 2009	$0
FY 2010	$1,730
FY 2011	$0
FY 2012	$0
FY 2013	$0
FY 2014	$0
FY 2015	$0
FY 2016 est.	$0

With the FY 2011 increase in authorization of $646 million, the remaining FY 2003 applications had their grants awarded in August 2013. [See Appendix A for School Construction Projects Completed].

There have been no new appropriations since FY 2010 from the Capital Projects Budget for the School Construction grant programs.

The Illinois General Assembly passed the School Construction Law (Public Act 90-548) in December 1997. The initial School Construction Grant Program benefited 502 school districts in every region of the state and provided over $3.1 billion in state-funded grants to provide for new facilities, additions and renovations of aging buildings. The fiscal year 2010 Illinois Jobs Now Program provided $1.5 billion over multiple years. Since May 2010, 99 grants totaling over $1.3 billion have been awarded, providing for 57 new schools and 993 additions and/or renovations. Including local matching funds, over $2.6 billion has been invested in these facilities.

In the Governor's Quarterly Capital Projects Report, as of September 30, 2014, approximately $1.175 billion has been spent on School Construction projects since FY 2010. [See Appendix B for pending School Construction Projects]. The slower spending on these programs is due to construction schedules and the time needed for the administrative process required under the School Construction Law, as well as slow issuance from the State based on market conditions for selling bonds and having enough revenues to cover debt service.

Funding: The School Infrastructure Fund is used to pay for school construction projects either as “pay-as-you-go” funding or for debt service on School Construction Bonds. The Fund has been used predominantly for the payment of debt service.

Traditionally, this fund received transfers from the General Revenue Fund in the amount of $60 million a year (approximately 75% of the additional liquor tax increase from IL FIRST), $60 million a year from the cigarette tax ($5 million a month from the cigarette tax increase enacted in FY 2002 which began April 1, 2003), and 1/7th of the 7% telecommunications excise tax from the School Reform Act. As of FY 2014, $66.4 million in State Gaming Funds will be transferred to the School Infrastructure Fund annually, with an additional one-time transfer of $92 million in FY 2014.

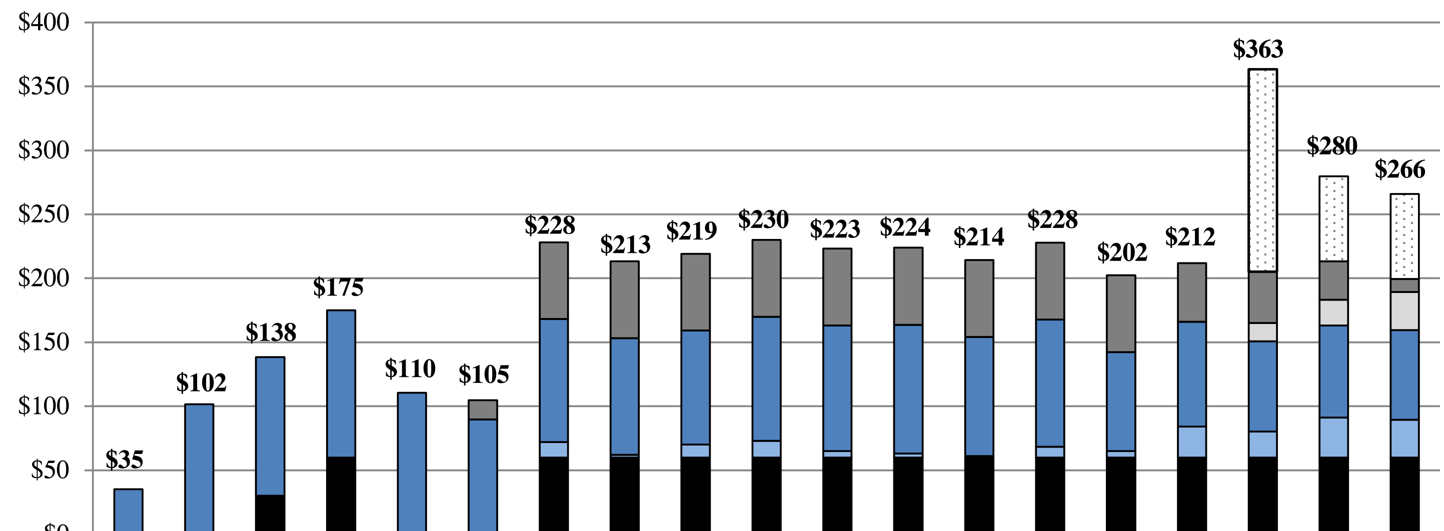
State Gaming Fund. As of June 2013, additional revenues have been diverted to the School Infrastructure Fund. Public Act 98-0018 allowed for a change in the distribution of gaming revenues by diverting $66.36 million annually to the School Infrastructure Fund. (These funds previously were diverted to the Horse Racing Equity Fund.) There was also a one-time transfer of $92 million from the State Gaming Fund to the School Infrastructure Fund in FY 2014.

Of these State Gaming Fund amounts to be redistributed to the School Infrastructure Fund, 20% will be paid from the Capital Development Board to the Board of Education of the City of Chicago. These funds may be used for costs of school construction, debt service on bonds issued for school construction, or lease/installment payments for financing contracts between the school district and a public building commission that has issued bonds to finance qualifying school construction projects.

Telecommunications Excise Tax: The telecommunications tax has been declining about 4% per year in recent years due to customers getting rid of their land lines and the inability of states to tax data plans due to federal law (Internet Tax Freedom Act which sunsets in November). The portion that goes into the School Infrastructure Fund has been below $101 million each year since FY 2003. Whenever this amount falls under the 1999 level of $101.5 million, the General Revenue Fund transfers the shortfall amount in the next fiscal year. This has occurred since FY 2004. Telecommunications revenues for FY 2014 were $70.4 million with a transfer of $20 million from GRF to make up for the shortfall in FY 2013. Revenues for FY 2015 and FY 2016 are estimated to be $72 million and $70 million, respectively (CGFA estimate), requiring transfers from GRF.

CHART 17

School Infrastructure Fund Revenues

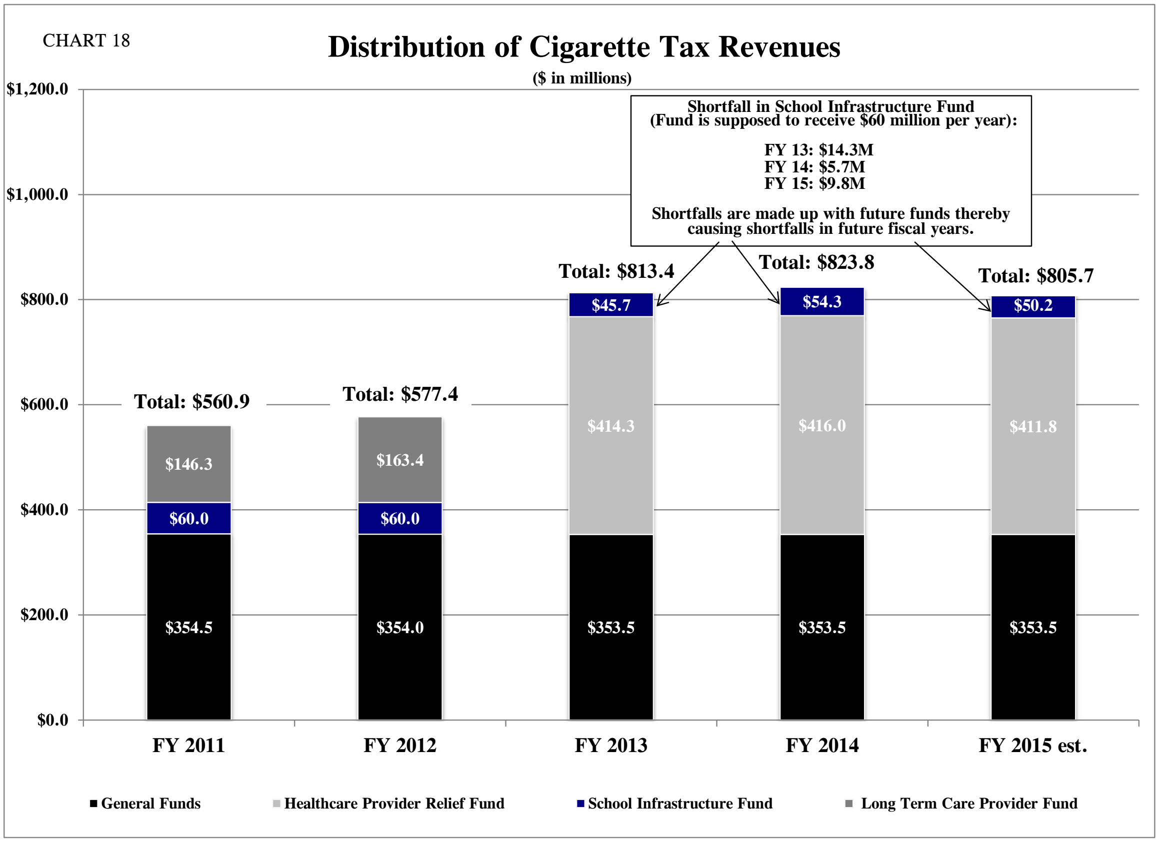


	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015*	FY 2016*
State Gaming Fund^																	$158	$66	$66
Cigarette Tax						$15	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$46	$40	$30	$10
Cigarette Tax Catch up																$0	$14	$20	$30
Telecom Tax	$35	$102	$108	$115	$110	$90	$96	$91	$89	$97	$98	$101	$93	$100	$77	$82	$70	$72	$70
GRF Catchup for Telecom							$12	$2	$10	$13	$5	$3	$1	$8	$5	$24	$20	$31	$30
Liquor Tax			$30	$60	$0	$0	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60

* FY 2015 and FY 2016 numbers are CGFA estimates.

Note: The Liquor Tax transfer was suspended from FY 2002-FY 2003 as part of budget agreements.

Cigarette Tax: In the distribution of cigarette tax revenues in a fiscal year, General Funds receive the first $350-$355 million (depending on packs sold) and the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund receives all revenues from the $1.00 tax increase (which began in FY 2013). After these distributions, the School Infrastructure Fund is to receive the next $60 million, with the Long Term Care Provider Fund receiving the remainder.



The shortfall in revenues to the School Infrastructure Fund is despite the expected 51.2% increase in cigarette tax revenues between FY 2011 and (estimated) FY 2014, resulting from the $1.00 tax increase. The Healthcare Provider Relief Fund is the beneficiary of this increase, generating $414.3 million in FY 2013 and an estimated $428.4 million in FY 2014. Historically, cigarette tax revenues (without a tax increase) tend to be a declining revenue source due to consumption trends. Because of this, it is likely that the School Infrastructure Fund will not receive its full annual allotment of $60 million per year in future years unless changes are made to statutory language.

As seen in Charts 17 and 18, the School Infrastructure Fund did not receive its full $60 million of Cigarette Tax distribution in FY 2013 resulting in a shortfall of approximately $14.3 million. The FY 2014 distribution was only $54.3 million, $14.3 million of which was used to pay the FY 2013 shortfall. This created a $20 million shortfall in FY 2014. The FY 2015 distribution is estimated to decline to $50.2 million, which after paying the $20 million shortfall from FY 2014 leaves only $30.2 million to go towards the $60 million distribution required for FY 2015 for the School Infrastructure Fund. With the changes in the Cigarette Tax Distribution and the decline in Cigarette Tax revenues, there will never be a full distribution of $60 million again, increasing the backlog each year which will continue to eat away at the amount distributed leaving the actual needed $60 million annually in increasing negative numbers, beginning in FY 2017.

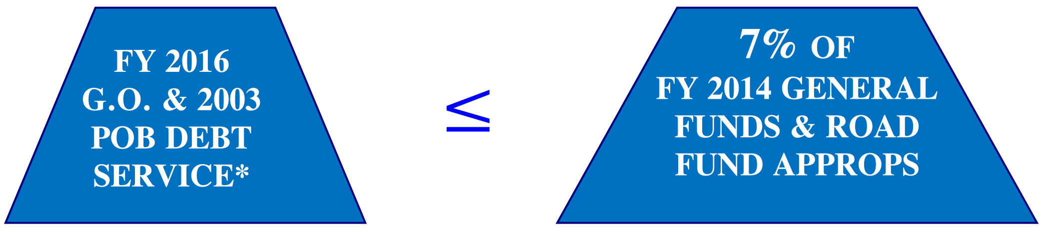
Debt Service**: Moneys in the School Infrastructure Fund and the Capital Projects Fund are transferred to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund to pay for school construction bond debt service. Due to an oversight in the statutory language related to the School Infrastructure Fund, the calculation for the amount to transfer from the School Infrastructure Fund to GOBRI includes the debt service required on the Illinois Jobs Now bonds even though they are paid for by transfers from the Capital Projects Fund. As a result, there is too much money being taken out of the School Infrastructure Fund, depleting it. Those extra funds sit in GOBRI and cannot be utilized. Due to too much being transferred out, "required" transfers out from SIF are approximately one year behind.**

With the decreases in Telecommunications tax revenues and the decline of the funding from the Cigarette Tax, the School Infrastructure Fund is suffering. The new revenues from the State Gaming Fund will not be in addition to the previous revenues because it is basically just replacing the revenues the Fund used to receive from the Cigarette Tax. There are also issues with the Capital Projects Fund not receiving as much funding as had been initially expected, while required distributions from the Fund are higher than the Fund receipts. [For information on the Capital Projects Fund see page 9.] The failing of these funding sources and statutory requirements on transfers out have stalled the sale of bonds because there is not enough funding for additional debt service payments. There is $513 million in remaining bond authorization for school construction projects. As seen from the Capital Needs Assessment, the need in the School Construction program outweighs what the State can afford.

Debt Responsibility and Transparency

P.A. 93-0839 set limits on debt and created greater transparency through disclosure of bond deals from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Limitations are put on the following aspects of issuance.

<u>General Obligation Bond sale limit</u>
No bonds may be issued if, in the next fiscal year after the issuance the amount of debt service on all then outstanding bonds would exceed 7% of the aggregate appropriations (excluding transfers out) from the general funds and the Road Fund for the fiscal year immediately prior to the fiscal year of issuance, unless consented in writing by the Comptroller and Treasurer.



*FY 2016 debt service is based on FY 2015 bond sales.

FY 2015 bond issuance available is based on expected FY 2016 debt service as a percentage of FY 2014 General Funds and Road Fund appropriations. ***According to the Comptroller as of June 30, 2014, FY 2014 General Funds and Road Fund appropriations (excluding transfers out) equaled $38.351 billion.*** *This puts the 7% cap at a maximum $2.685 billion in debt service for FY 2016. According to the estimates by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, General Obligation capital bonds debt service plus the 2003 Pension Obligation Bonds for FY 2015 will be approximately $2.324 billion at 6.6%. This would leave room for approximately $361 million in additional debt service in FY 2016.*

The State expects to sell a maximum of $250 million in G.O. capital project bonds in FY 2015 and approximately $1.05 billion in FY 2016.

A future negative factor to this equation will be the increasing debt service to pay off the 2003 Pension Obligation Bonds. Debt service to date has been $500-$590 million, but as the State begins to pay off more of the principal of the bonds, debt service will increase and reach over $1 billion annually for the last five years of payment. *[See the Pension Obligation Bonds and Notes Debt Service schedule on page 30]*

The $3.466 billion of G.O. Pension Obligation Notes sold in January 2010 and the $3.7 billion Pension Obligation Bonds sold in March 2011 are excluded from the 7% debt cap.

Cost of issuance limitations.
Both the G.O. and Build Illinois bond acts allow for up to 0.5% cost of issuance, including underwriter's fees and discounts. Bond insurance is excluded, and State office operating expenses or employee salaries are not allowed. Public Act 96-0828 allowed the State to sell Build America Bonds (BABs) under the General Obligation and Build Illinois Acts, and Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) under the General Obligation Bond Act. The cost of issuance allowed under these Acts is increased to 1.0% of the bond sale for these two types of bonds.

Limitations on costs of issuance have been followed by the Office of Management and Budget (see Table 23 on page 60).

Competitive/Negotiated Sales
A minimum of 25% of bond sales must be sold competitively.

TABLE 22	Percentage of Competitive Bond Sales					
(in millions)	Competitive GO	Total GO	% GO Competitive	Competitive BI	Total BI	% BI Competitive
FY 2005	$285	$875	**32.6%**	$75	$200	**37.5%**
FY 2006	$300	$1,200	**25.0%**	$65	$215	**30.2%**
FY 2007	$150	$587	**25.6%**	none	none	**n/a**
FY 2008	$125	$125	**100.0%**	$50	$50	**100.0%**
FY 2009	$150	$150	**100.0%**	none	none	**n/a**
FY 2010	$1,002	$2,702	**37.1%**	$155	$530	**29.2%**
FY 2011	$300	$1,200	**25.0%**	none	none	**n/a**
FY 2012	$800	$3,173	**25.2%**	$300	$725	**41.4%**
FY 2013*	$850	$2,150	**39.5%**	$300	$904	**33.2%**
FY 2014	$600	$2,375	**25.3%**	$402	$402	**100.0%**

*The $1.3 billion Series of June 2013 bonds were sold in FY 2013, but didn't close until FY 2014. It is reflected here in FY 2013.
Excludes: Pension Bonds of FY 2010-FY 2011 & Refunding bonds FY 2009-2011

- *Public Act 96-0018 excluded G.O. and Build Illinois Refunding Bonds sold in FY 2009 through FY 2011 from the Competitive sale provision.*
- *Public Acts 96-0043 and 96-1497 excluded the 2010 and 2011 Pension Obligation bonds from the Competitive sale provision.*
- *GOMB consulted with the Attorney General's office prior to the June 2013 bond sale. The AG's Office determined that the 25%/75% test is triggered with the execution of the Bond Sale Order, which was fully executed and delivered to the Attorney General's office on June 14, 2013, therefore the sale is considered to be in FY 2013 for purposes of that test (although it wouldn't be recorded on the Comptroller's books until it's closing date in July, part of FY 2014). During an OAG audit, this conclusion was accepted.*

No Certificates of Participation

No Certificates of Participation can be issued unless otherwise authorized by law.

No Certificates of Participation have been issued since this Act went into effect.

Payment and Maturity

- Equal principal or mandatory redemption amounts.
- First maturity occurring within the fiscal year of the offering or within the next succeeding fiscal year, and maturing/subject to mandatory redemption each fiscal year thereafter.
- Maximum 25 year maturities.

The payment and maturity requirements, when applicable, have been followed by the Office of Management and Budget.

NO Capitalized Interest.

No interest on new project bonds has been capitalized since this Act went into effect.

Refunding bonds

- Net present value of debt service savings must be 3% or more of the principal amount of the refunding bonds to be issued.
- All bonds in an issue that include refunding bonds must mature no later than the final maturity date of the bonds being refunded.
- Refunding principal maturing and redemption amounts due shall be greater than or equal to that of the bonds they are refunding.

Public Act 96-0018 excludes G.O. and Build Illinois Refunding Bonds sold from FY 2009-FY 2010 from these first two refunding provisions, but requires that they must mature or be subject to mandatory redemption each fiscal year thereafter up to 16 years (was 25 years).

Transparency.

The Office of Management and Budget:

- Must not contract with anyone who pays a contingent fee to a third party for promoting their selection.
- Must wait 2 calendar years before contracting with a party who made a false certification of contingent fees.
- Must make detailed cost of issuance summaries available to the public and submit copies of all contracts for costs of issuance to the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability.

"Truth in borrowing" disclosures

Truth in borrowing disclosures are required for every bond issuance and must include:

- Principal and interest payments to be paid on the bonds over the full stated term.
- Total principal and interest to be made each fiscal year on all other outstanding bonds issued over the full stated terms of those bonds.

TABLE 23	Debt Responsibility Measures					
FY 2013	**Costs Of Issuance Limit 0.5% [BABs 1%]**	**Capitalized Interest**	**Within Maximum Maturity**	**Negotiated v. Competitive**	**Level principal**	**Annual maturity/ mandatory redemption**
General Obligation September 2012 $50 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation April 2013 Series A $450 million	0.21%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation April 2013 Series B Taxable $350 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
Build Illinois May 2013 Taxable $300 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
Build Illinois June 2013 Refunding $604 million	0.49%	No	√	Negotiated	√	√
General Obligation June 2013 $1.3 billion	0.49%	No	√	Negotiated	√	√
FY 2014						
General Obligation December 2013 Taxable $350 million	0.39%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation February 2014 $1.025 billion	0.47%	No	√	Negotiated	√	√
Build Illinois March 2014 $402 million	0.31%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation April 2014 $250 million	0.27%	No	√	Competitive	√	√
General Obligation May 2014 $750 million	0.47%	No	√	Negotiated	√	√

NON-STATE SUPPORTED BOND DEBT

- Summary of Non-State Supported Bond Debt
- State Universities' Certificates of Participation
- Moral Obligation Bonds
- Moral Obligation Defaults
- Bonded Indebtedness of Authorities and Universities

Summary of Non-State Supported Bond Debt

Non-State Supported debt can be broken down into two categories based on the degree of State obligation: “no obligation” and “moral obligation”. No obligation bonds, secured solely by project revenue, have no direct State obligation. These include “User charge” supported debt, which is paid for by charges to the user of the service or the constructed building, road, etc., and is issued by such authorities as the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC), the Illinois Housing Development Authority, State universities, and the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority. “Conduit debt” is backed by revenues from the project the bonds are sold for or by the local entity benefiting from the project, and is issued by such authorities as the Illinois Finance Authority.

"Moral obligation debt" is that which the State pledges to back in case the issuing authority has insufficient funds to pay the debt. Bonding authorities issuing moral obligation debt must first receive approval from the Governor before each issue. In the event of default on moral obligation bonds - although the State is not legally obligated - the Governor must notify the General Assembly of any such shortfall and may include the amount in his budget for possible action by the legislature.

State Universities' Certificates of Participation

The State University Certificates of Participation Act [110 ILCS 73], became law June 22, 2009. Under the Act, any State university planning to issue Certificates of Participation (COPs) must appear before the Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability at a public hearing to present the details of the proposal. Upon adoption by a vote of the majority of appointed members, the Commission shall issue a record of findings within 15 days after the hearing. As part of the Commission's consideration and findings the Commission shall consider the effect the issuance of a certificate of participation shall have on the State University's annual debt service and overall fiscal condition. The Commission makes a recommendation of either (i) "favorably recommended", (ii) "recommended with concerns", or (iii) "non-support of issuance". Upon a finding of "non-support of issuance", a State university may not proceed with the issuance of the certificate involved in the finding without the approval of the General Assembly through adoption of a joint resolution.

The Act set limits on each university to a specific amount of debt service outstanding at one time. The table below lists each university's limits, FY 2014 and current FY 2015 debt service, FY 2014 outstanding principal.

The Act applied until December 31, 2014 and has not been renewed at this time. This implies that universities can no longer sell Certificates of Participation. The Act does allow for the refunding of COPs issued prior to the Act's expiration.

TABLE 24	STATE UNIVERSITIES' CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION					
University	Annual Debt Service Limit	FY 2014 Debt Service Level	Estimated FY 2015 Debt Service Level	Principal Outstanding as of 6/30/2014	COP Issuance FY 2014*	Statute Ended 12/31/2014 COP Issuance FY 2015*
Chicago State University	**$5,000,000**	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Eastern Illinois University	**$10,000,000**	$6,347,323	$5,689,727	$90,470,000	$0	$0
Governors State University	**$5,000,000**	$1,723,325	$1,716,650	$14,630,000	$0	$0
Illinois State University	**$10,000,000**	$2,998,518	$4,693,528	$56,280,000	$25,000,000	$0
Northeastern Illinois University	**$5,000,000**	$2,704,319	$3,169,856	$45,180,000	$0	$0
Northern Illinois University	**$20,000,000**	$626,000	$629,000	$15,485,000	$11,975,000	$0
Southern Illinois University	**$20,000,000**	$16,483,850	$3,731,747	$42,995,000	$30,085,000	$0
University of Illinois	**$100,000,000**	$50,411,179	$50,428,103	$365,725,000	$0	$0
Western IL University	**$10,000,000**	$823,884	$823,884	$27,410,000	$0	$0

*Bond sales do not include refunding Certificates of Participation.

Chicago State University and Governors State University did not request a hearing for the issuance of COPs under this Act.

<u>Certificates of Participation issued by State Universities in FY 2015</u>: There was only one university that issued Certificates of Participation in FY 2105 before the sunset of the Act.

<u>University of Illinois</u>. The University of Illinois requested approval to issue up to $150,000,000 of Certificates of Participation in 2014 to refund four outstanding Certificates of Participation: Series 2005, Series 2006A, Series 2007A, and Series 2009A. The University's Board of Trustees held a meeting on November 13, 2014, at which they approved the refinancing.

The U of I planned to issue four separate 2014 Series COPs equaling up to $150 million:

- Certificates of Participation Refunding – Taxable Series 2014A
- Certificates of Participation Refunding – Taxable Series 2014B
- Certificates of Participation Refunding – Series 2014C
- Certificates of Participation Refunding – Series 2014D

Two of the issuances that were being refunded were refunding COPs (COPs which refunded previous COP sales). This requires those COPs to be sold as taxable. All of the COPs being refunded were sold under separate senior indentures, so they would have to be refunded separately pursuant to the original authorizing indentures. The Commission's hearing was held November 19, 2014, with a unanimous vote to recommend the issuance.

The Board allowed the University to use Board Funds to defease some of the outstanding principal of the 2005, 2006A, 2007A and the 2009A COPs. This lowered the amount of refunding COPs needed to be sold. The resulting sale of refunding COPS was for the 2005, 2006A and 2007A series in the amount of $65.3 million. All of the 2005 and 2006A COPs were defeased and refunded. Approximately $30.7 million of the 2007A series COPs, even after Board Funds and the sale of the refunding COPs are still outstanding. The combined true interest cost for the 2014A, B and C series sale was 2.64%. The net present value savings from the 2014ABC COP refunding was $11.1 million. The cash defeasance/prepayment of part of the 2009A COPs created a savings of $4.5 million.

<u>Build America Bonds and Sequestration:</u> Due to sequestration, the Federal Government has cut the amount in subsidies it pays for Build America Bonds to issuers.

Eastern Illinois University issued COP Series 2009A in the amount of $84,930,000. This has cost EIU unanticipated expenditures:

FY 2014	= $139,096
FY 2015 year-to-date	= $30,700

Moral Obligation Bonds

Process: When an authority initially decides to issue bonds for an entity, they must first get the authorization from their Board of Directors. At this time they would also get the approval of the board to request the moral obligation pledge from the State. Once approved by their board, the authority would then submit a request to the Office of the Governor for the moral obligation pledge along with all of the data regarding the bonds and the project. The Governor's Office would have the request reviewed by different departments including economic development, legal, and the Office of Management and Budget, who would then make a recommendation to the Governor. The Governor's Office would review all of this information before the Governor makes this decision.

The moral obligation pledge must be allowed by the State before the authority gets their bond rating and goes to market. The moral obligation of the State given as a pledge behind the bonds allows the bond sale to get a higher rating. The authority would request a bond rating from Standard and Poor's, who would usually give bonds with Illinois' moral obligation pledge an A rating. In the event of default on moral obligation bonds, the issuing authority is to send written notice to the Governor. Although the State is not legally obligated, the Governor must notify the General Assembly of any such shortfall and may include the amount in the budget for possible action by the legislature. To date, the State has appropriated funds to Authorities to cover defaulted loans [See Moral Obligation Defaults section on the following pages]. If the State did not pay the moral obligation defaults, then the rating our authorities would receive on the State of Illinois' moral obligation pledge would be lower.

Current Status: The State has several authorities which are allowed to issue moral obligation debt with the approval of the Governor. Only four authorities actually have moral obligation debt outstanding (as of January 1, 2015):

Illinois Finance Authority/Rural Bond Bank	$ 36.3 million
Illinois Housing Development Authority	$ 0.1 million
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	$ 23.8 million
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	$ 15.3 million
TOTAL	**$ 75.5 million**

Moral Obligation Defaults

Currently, there is one moral obligation default that the Governor is requesting appropriations for in the FY 2016 Budget – LaClede Steel through Southwestern Illinois Development Authority (SWIDA) of $1.3 million.

Below is a history of loan payment defaults on moral obligation bonds. These bonds were issued through two authorities-- Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority (UIRVDA) and SWIDA.

As of August 2011, UIRVDA is no longer able to issue moral obligation bonds.

- Gemini Acres, LP – UIRVDA sold $22.7 million in bonds for this company in 2000. The company had made its payments until 2009. With UIRVDA threatening legal action, two payments were made four to five months late. The payment scheduled for August 1, 2010, was not made and UIRVDA was working on referring the matter to the Attorney General's Office. Approximately $3.2 million has been appropriated for Gemini Acres, but the Commission was unable to get complete information from the Authority on how much has been expended. There have been no requests for appropriations since FY 2012.

- Waste Recovery Inc., Illinois - These bonds were sold by UIRVDA in 1994. The company stopped making bond payments in 2002 and the facility has been shut down. The Authority had made debt service payments from the Debt Reserve funds, to which the State expended approximately $2.8 million to keep the Debt Reserve funded for current and future debt service payments since the time of default. The company had also not paid real estate taxes since 2002 and the taxes were auctioned off to a tax buyer. UIRVDA bought the tax deed in 2006 for $47,000, so that they could still claim rights to the property. The facility was appraised at $610,000 and UIRVDA is working with a solid waste disposal company to lease the facility. As of June 30, 2014 the bonds have been paid in full by State appropriations to the Debt Service Reserve. The maturity on the bonds was February 1, 2014.

SWIDA is still allowed to issue moral obligation bonds with permission of the Governor. Past and current moral obligation defaults from loans given by SWIDA are listed below:

- Laclede Steel Company: It is estimated that the State paid close to $5 million from 1999 through 2002 for debt service since Laclede filed for Chapter 11. Laclede has paid the trustee $3.6 million to cover debt service from December 2001 through February 2006 and also turned over to the State 265,732 shares of stock in the reorganized company. The State appropriated $17.7 million from FY 2007 through FY 2015 to cover debt service, of which $12.4 million was expended. Laclede Steel went bankrupt and the State began making payments in August of 2006. There are no more assets to be sold, so the State may continue to make the payments under the moral obligation provisions until August 2020 when the current unpaid balance of $7,785,000 (plus interest) will be paid in full. **The FY 2016 Budget request for appropriations to pay this defaulted debt service equals $1.4 million.**

- Children's Center for Behavioral Development – The bonds were sold in November 1998 in the amount of $2.9 million, with outstanding debt of $1.585 million as of June 30, 2012. With fewer clients and lower funding, revenues to pay operations and debt declined. The Children's Center quit making payments in March of 2012 and closed in January 2013. The State has been making payments since that time. Attempts are being made to reorganize the operation in a manner that the current operators of the residential center can again begin making payments on the bonds. From FY 2013 - FY 2015, the State has expended approximately $1.8 million to pay for debt services. There is no Budget request for appropriations in FY 2016.

- Waste Recovery Inc., Illinois has received loans from both UIRVDA and SWIDA, with the State appropriating approximately $7.7 million, and the Authorities expending $6.8 million of that to cover the debt service payments through FY 2013 year-to-date. The SWIDA loans for Waste Recovery were paid off by the State in August 2012. Due to Waste Recovery's bankruptcy, there are no assets left to repay the State.

- Alton Center Business Park: FY 2006 was the first year of default. The State has appropriated $8.5 million for debt service, of which approximately $6.8 million has been expended. Alton Center Business Park started making its own payments again beginning August 1, 2013. Alton Center has agreed to repay the State over time for what the State paid on the bonds on behalf of Alton Center.

- Spectrulite Consortium defaulted from FY 2005-FY 2009 on its loan from SWIDA, and the State appropriated $4.5 million for their debt service through FY 2009, of which $2.7 million was expended. In FY 2009, Spectrulite Consortium repaid SWIDA for its defaulted bonds.

TABLE 25 STATE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO COVER MORAL OBLIGATION DEFAULTS

Authority	Bonds in Default	in millions	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	EST. FY 2015	EST. FY 2016	*TOTAL*
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	Alton Center Business Park	**Approp**	$1,950,000	$1,010,000	$1,026,000	$971,300	$782,705	$681,896	$700,000	$711,700	$652,800	$0	$0	**$8,486,401**
		Expended	$1,450,000	$820,000	$1,026,000	$665,000	$782,705	$670,000	$690,000	$670,000	$0	$0	$0	**$6,773,705**
	Spectrulite Consortium	**Approp**	$737,725	$737,726	$719,313	$694,600	*repaid in*							**$4,542,764**
		Expended	$210,000	$451,183	$324,144	$269,484	*April 2009*							**$2,675,511**
	Waste Recovery	**Approp**	$360,715	$364,225	$415,655	$366,200	$365,860	$369,635	$364,765	$367,100	*repaid*	*repaid*	*repaid*	**$4,343,265**
		Expended	$344,824	$340,471	$354,404	$363,162	$365,860	$369,635	$363,695	$341,400				**$3,952,151**
	Laclede Steel	**Approp**	$0	$1,391,143	$1,441,643	$1,483,200	$1,420,143	$1,460,443	$1,406,958	$1,354,643	$1,403,200	$1,348,800	$1,391,800	**$19,090,462**
		Expended	$0	$1,195,607	$1,387,409	$1,469,564	$1,420,142	$1,460,448	$1,407,246	$1,354,500	$1,402,600	$1,348,800	$1,391,800	**$13,838,116**
	Children's Center for Behavioral Development	**Approp**								$417,500	$234,500	$1,111,600	$0	**$1,763,600**
		Expended							new	$415,900	$227,300	$1,111,600	$0	**$1,754,800**

SWIDA TOTAL Appropriated $38,226,492

SWIDA TOTAL Expended $28,994,283

Principal Outstanding as of the end of FY 2012 = $16,297,000

Authority	Bonds in Default	in millions	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	EST. FY 2015	EST. FY 2016	*TOTAL*
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Waste Recovery	**Approp**	$512,123	$280,163	$277,591	$283,884	$290,000	$292,900	$290,000	$288,300	*repaid in*			**$3,347,793**
		Expended	$235,935	$285,905	$290,285	$288,780	$289,000	$291,208	$288,200	$288,300				**$2,838,098**
	Gemini Acres, LP	**Approp**						$1,279,000	$1,963,800					**$3,242,800**
		Expended												

UIRVDA TOTAL Appropriated $6,590,593

UIRVDA TOTAL Expended $2,838,098

Principal Outstanding as of the end of FY 2012 = $18,225,000

Sources: Southwestern Illinois Development Authority and the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority.

The Commission was unable to get complete information from the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority in a timely manner.

Bonded Indebtedness of Authorities and Universities

The following sections show changes in authorization, bond sales, principal outstanding and debt service of the State's bonding authorities and universities. Issuers are grouped together based on the type of debt discussed in the beginning of this section: conduit, moral obligation and user-charge debt. Table 26 near the end of this section lists the authorities and universities under their type of debt for a quick reference.

Changes in Authorization:

Public Act 98 – 0750 changed bond authorization for several authorities from a static amount to an amount outstanding at one time while also adding housing projects under their authority:

- Central Illinois Economic Development Authority (current authorization level = $250 million);
- Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority (current authorization level = $250 million);
- Southeastern Illinois Economic Development Authority (current authorization level = $250 million);
- Southern Illinois Economic Development Authority (current authorization level = $250 million) and removed audits that were required every five years;
- Western Illinois Economic Development Authority (current authorization level = $250 million) and moral obligation authority is removed;
- Tri-County River Valley Development Authority authorization was increased from $100 million to $250 million, bonds and notes are exempt from taxation and moral obligation authorization was removed.

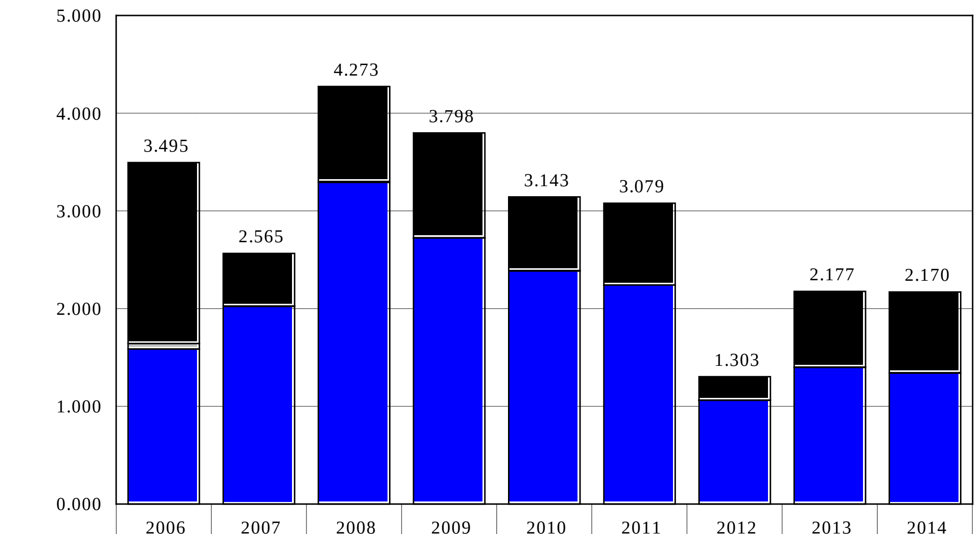
Each of these Authorities, along with the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority and the Will-Kankakee Regional Development Authority are no longer required to notify the Illinois Housing Development Authority of projects they plan to finance so that the Illinois Housing Development Authority can decide whether they would issue the debt instead.

In August 2013, the Regional Transportation Authority's ability to sell an additional $300 million in Working Cash Notes was extended to 2016.

CHART 19

NON-STATE SUPPORTED BOND ISSUES

Fiscal Years 2006-2014



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
User Charge	1.852	0.539	0.973	1.073	0.754	0.837	0.240	0.777	0.828
Moral Obligation	0.056	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Conduit	1.587	2.024	3.291	2.723	2.385	2.242	1.063	1.400	1.342

Conduit Moral Obligation User Charge

* Excludes Refunding issues.

Bond Sales: Chart 19 shows that combined bond sales for authorities and universities decreased from FY 2008 to FY 2009 by 11% and by 17% from FY 2009 to FY 2010. Bond sales in FY 2011 only decreased by 2%, but decreased by 58% in FY 2012. Bond sales started going back up in FY 2013 by approximately 57% over the previous year. FY 2014 stayed relatively steady because the increase in user-charge debt set off the decrease in conduit debt.

There were only three issuers of conduit debt in FY 2013:

- Illinois Finance Authority with $1.239 billion,
- Beginner Farmer Bonds (under the Illinois Finance Authority) of $3.7 million,
- Regional Transportation Authority's revenue bonds of $99 million.

There were no moral obligation bond issuances.

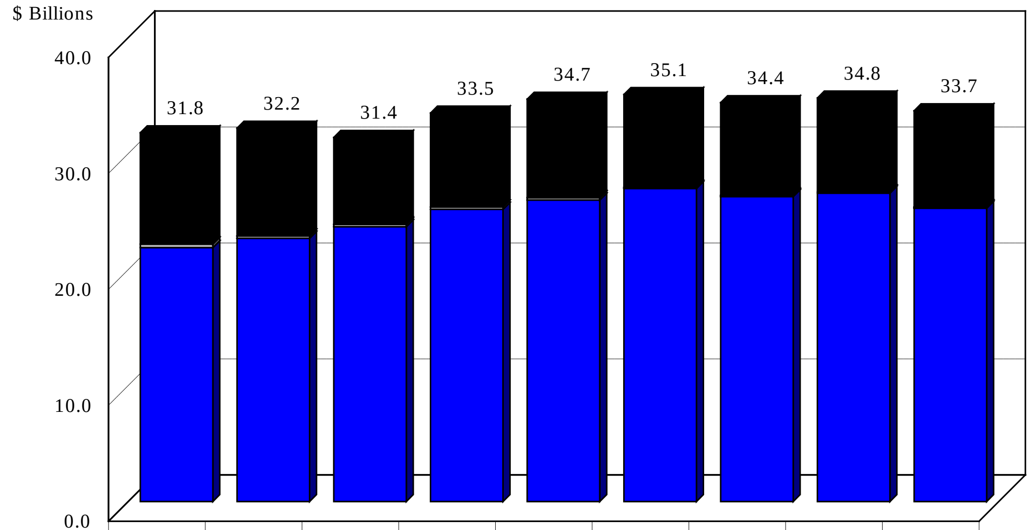
There were only three issuers of user charge debt:

- Illinois State Toll Highway Authority for $500 million,
- University of Illinois for $299 million,
- Illinois Housing Development Authority for $29 million.

CHART 20

NON-STATE SUPPORTED PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Years 2006-2014



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
User Charge	9.6	9.3	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3
Moral Obligation	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conduit Debt	21.9	22.7	23.7	25.2	26.0	27.0	26.3	26.6	25.3

Conduit Debt Moral Obligation User Charge

Principal Outstanding: Chart 20 shows the level of outstanding principal for non-state supported bonds as reported by the issuing authorities and universities. Combined principal outstanding rose by $2.1 billion in FY 2009, but only by $1.2 billion in FY 2010 and $400 million in FY 2011. In FY 2012 combined principal outstanding decreased by $851 million. Principal Outstanding increased by $452 million in FY 2013, but decreased by $1.1 billion in FY 2014.

The principal outstanding in the Moral Obligation category has steadily decreased, due to no new moral obligation bonds being sold. The option to offer Moral Obligation has been removed from QCREDA, UIRVDA, WKRDA, WIEDA and Tri-County River Valley Development Authority. Conduit principal outstanding has declined due to lower levels of bond sales over the past three years.

The table below gives a more detailed breakout of principal outstanding and bond sales for FY 2014 by each bonding authority.

TABLE 26	NON-STATE SUPPORTED DEBT BY AUTHORITY		
Authority	**Type of Debt**	**Outstanding Principal FY 2014**	**Bonds Issued in FY 2014**
Eastern IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$1,000,000	$0
IL Finance Authority	conduit	$20,617,040,977	$1,239,083,577
IL Development Finance Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$1,450,561,800	$0
IL Education Facilities Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$703,216,992	$0
IL Farm Development Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$18,747,389	$0
IL Health Facilities Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$807,134,980	$0
IL Rural Bond Bank (predecessor)	conduit	$0	$0
IL Environmental Facilities (under IFA)	conduit	$0	$0
Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority	conduit	$71,575,000	$0
Regional Transportation Authority (non SCIP)	conduit	$716,180,000	$99,295,000
Southeastern IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$5,009,000	$0
Southwestern IL Development Authority	conduit	$771,712,000	$0
Upper IL River Valley Development Authority	conduit	$83,271,000	$0
Western IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$18,430,000	$0
Will-Kankakee Regional Development Authority	conduit	$16,325,000	$0
CONDUIT TOTAL		**$25,279,204,138**	**$1,338,378,577**
IL Housing Development Authority	moral	$217,397	$0
IL Rural Bond Bank (predecessor)	moral	$0	$0
IL Finance Authority	moral	$37,600,000	$0
IL Development Finance Authority (predecessor)	moral	$0	$0
Southwestern IL Development Authority	moral	$25,134,000	$0
Upper IL River Valley Development Authority	moral	$15,300,000	$0
MORAL OBLIGATION TOTAL		**$78,251,397**	**$0**
Chicago State University	usercharge	$14,300,000	$0
Eastern IL University	usercharge	$19,855,000	$0
Governors State University	usercharge	$27,365,000	$0
IL Housing Development Authority	usercharge	$1,207,528,550	$28,926,210
IL State University	usercharge	$98,925,000	$0
IL Student Assistance Commission-IDAPP	usercharge	$324,322,772	$0
IL State Toll Highway Authority	usercharge	$4,745,875,000	$500,000,000
Northeastern IL University	usercharge	$16,970,000	$0
Northern IL University	usercharge	$195,018,000	$0
Southern IL University	usercharge	$273,069,386	$0
University of IL	usercharge	$1,342,544,723	$298,615,000
Western IL University	usercharge	$72,855,000	$0
USERCHARGE TOTAL		**$8,338,628,431**	**$827,541,210**
TOTAL OF CONDUIT & USERCHRGE		**$33,617,832,569**	**$2,165,919,787**
TOTAL CONDUIT, USERCHRGE, & MORAL		**$33,696,083,966**	**$2,165,919,787**

Source: Information received from the Authorities and Universities.

APPENDICES

- **Appendix A - School Construction Projects Completed Since**
- **IL Jobs Now Began**
- **Appendix B - School Construction Projects Pending**
- **Appendix C - State Universities' Capital Plans**
- **Appendix D - Regional Transportation Authority & Service Boards Capital Plans**
- **Appendix E - Authorities and State Universities - Boards of Directors**

APPENDIX A
School Construction Projects Completed Since IL Jobs Now Began

May 10, 2010	State Share	Local Share	Issued
COOK			
Chicago Public School (CPS) District 299	$29,703,661	$55,163,941	May 10
Matteson Elementary School District 162	$1,145,241	$837,589	May 10
Northbrook School District 27	$1,543,711	$2,866,892	May 10
West Northfield School District 31	$1,780,688	$3,306,991	May 10
Westchester School District 92½	$26,237	$48,726	May 10
DEKALB			
Hinckley-Big Rock Community Unit School District 429	$1,939,944	$3,602,752	May 10
DUPAGE			
Community Consolidated School District 93, Carol Stream	$1,554,822	$1,656,148	May 10
Villa Park School District 45	$980,545	$1,821,012	May 10
Westmont Community Unit School District 201	$1,217,000	$2,260,143	May 10
Winfield School District 34	$2,312,480	$4,294,606	May 10
FRANKLIN			
Benton Community Consolidated School District 47	$2,464,790	$821,597	May 10
KANKAKEE			
Bradley School District 61	$2,096,220	$1,088,329	May 10
Manteno Community Unit School District 5	$2,184,621	$3,269,640	May 10
LAKE			
Big Hollow School District 38	$251,812	$467,652	May 10
MADISON			
Bethalto Community School District 8	$4,278,782	$1,956,726	May 10
PERRY			
DuQuoin Community Unit School District 300	$10,452,155	$3,625,667	May 10
ROCK ISLAND			
Silvis School District 34	$12,277,541	$4,092,514	May 10
SANGAMON			
Rochester Community Unit School District 3A	$10,183,033	$8,325,206	May 10
SHELBY			
Stewardson-Strasburg Community Unit District 5A	$2,046,533	$1,127,373	May 10
ST. CLAIR			
Central School District 104	$415,622	$363,953	May 10
East St. Louis School District 189	$29,025,628	$9,675,209	May 10
WAYNE			
Fairfield Public School District 112	$3,898,926	$1,299,642	May 10
WILL			
Joliet Public Schools District 86	$26,774,854	$10,440,563	May 10
WILLIAMSON			
Johnston City Community Unit School District 1	$528,822	$176,274	May 10
MAY 11, 2010			
LASALLE			
Ottawa Elementary School District 141	$10,418,004	$12,458,219	May 10
ST. CLAIR			
Belle Valley School District 119	$4,288,458	$1,617,769	May 10
JUNE 29, 2010			
CLARK			
Martinsville Community Unit School District 3C	$2,336,090	$778,697	June 10
OCTOBER 14, 2010			
MACOUPIN			
Gillespie Community Unit School District 7	$18,960,509	$6,320,170	Oct 10

OCTOBER 20, 2010 (continued)	State Share	Local Share	Issued
ALEXANDER			
Cairo School District 1	$3,661,784	$1,220,594	Oct 10
COLES			
Oakland Community Unit School District 5	$5,696,658	$2,941,160	Oct 10
COOK			
Chicago Public Schools (CPS) District 299	$54,119,583	$100,507,797	Oct 10
North Palos School District 117	$1,746,169	$3,242,886	Oct 10
South Holland School District 151	$15,268,113	$9,910,548	Oct 10
DEKALB			
DeKalb Community Unit School District 428	$21,156,874	$39,291,338	Oct 10
DUPAGE			
Bensenville Elementary School District 2	$8,258,197	$15,336,652	Oct 10
LAKE			
Waukegan Community Unit School District 60	$28,292,668	$9,430,889	Oct 10
LAWRENCE			
Lawrence County Community Unit School District 20	$18,575,126	$6,191,709	Oct 10
MACON			
Warrensburg-Latham Community Unit School District 11	$10,394,749	$9,471,144	Oct 10
PEORIA			
Peoria School District 150	$17,380,303	$13,448,492	Oct 10
PERRY			
Pinckneyville Community High School District 101	$14,030,186	$4,692,680	Oct 10
WHITESIDE			
Prophetstown-Lyndon-Tampico Community Unit School District 3	$14,014,204	$4,786,865	Oct 10
WILLIAMSON			
Carterville Community Unit School District 5	$22,535,952	$16,495,655	Oct 10
FEBRUARY 16, 2012			
BUREAU			
Spring Valley Elementary 99	$12,237,983	$4,079,328	Feb 12
CASS			
Virginia Community Unit School District 64	$12,264,876	$5,461,023	Feb 12
CLINTON			
Wesclin Community Unit School District 3	$18,870,170	$13,195,889	Feb 12
COOK			
Berwyn North Elementary District 98	$7,592,482	$2,530,827	Feb 12
Brookfield –LaGrange Park School District 95	$3,119,368	$4,069,359	Feb 12
Burbank School District 111	$9,870,618	$18,331,147	Feb 12
Calumet Township School District 132	$12,360,578	$4,120,192	Feb 12
Chicago Public Schools (CPS) District 299	$114,635,906	$212,895,254	Feb 12
Hazel Crest School District 152.5	$32,227,721	$11,759,500	Feb 12
Orland School District 135	$5,330,793	$9,900,043	Feb 12
Skokie School District 69	$1,322,496	$2,456,063	Feb 12
DUPAGE			
Community Unit School District 200 (Wheaton)	$14,462,317	$26,858,588	Feb 12
EDGAR			
Paris Cooperative High School	$24,227,956	$12,989,767	Feb 12
FAYETTE			
Ramsey Community Unit School District 204	$3,929,883	$1,309,961	Feb 12
JEFFERSON			
Mt. Vernon Township High School District 201	$47,629,722	$24,481,239	Feb 12
KANE			
St. Charles Community Unit School District 303	$7,667,754	$14,240,115	Feb 12

FEBRUARY 16, 2012 (continued)	State Share	Local Share	Issued
KNOX			
Knoxville Community Unit School District 202	$20,294,950	$11,397,884	Feb 12
LAKE			
Warren Township High School District 121	$11,538,154	$21,428,001	Feb 12
MCHENRY			
Harvard Community Unit School District 50	$13,814,761	$13,719,530	Feb 12
Huntley Consolidated School District 158	$39,417,589	$34,586,456	Feb 12
MONTGOMERY			
Panhandle Community Unit School District 2	$3,862,854	$1,766,291	Feb 12
OGLE			
Rochelle Community Consolidated School District 231	$12,646,104	$6,188,871	Feb 12
PEORIA			
Peoria School District 150	$34,618,757	$17,480,269	Feb 12
ST. CLAIR			
Millstadt Consolidated School District 160	$4,299,840	$3,806,672	Feb 12
STARK			
Stark County Community Unit School District 100	$3,697,957	$2,412,602	Feb 12
UNION			
Shawnee Community Unit School District 84	$2,044,849	$1,534,373	Feb 12
WILL			
Crete-Monee School District 201-U	$23,282,632	$38,748,585	Feb 12
Homer Community Consolidated School District 33C	$4,546,568	$8,443,627	Feb 12
Manhattan School District 114	$5,848,028	$4,983,720	Feb 12
Wilmington Community Unit School District 209-U	$9,283,266	$16,126,048	Feb 12
WILLIAMSON			
Marion Community Unit School District 2	$56,625,289	$65,806,448	Feb 12
AUGUST 22, 2013			
ADAMS			
Mendon Community Unit School District 4	$1,301,639	$433,879	Aug 13
BOONE			
North Boone Community Unit School District 200	$13,621,051	$12,050,671	Aug 13
CLAY			
Flora Community Unit School District 35	$22,493,512	$7,497,837	Aug 13
COOK			
Board of Education City of Chicago	$59,181,904	$109,909,250	Aug 13
Calumet City School District 155	$3,536,220	$1,337,889	Aug 13
Elementary School District 159, Matteson	$9,300,174	$14,440,022	Aug 13
Maine Township High School District 207	$2,190,994	$4,068,989	Aug 13
Riverside Brookfield High School District 208	$8,907,494	16,542,490	Aug 13
Thornton School District 154	$444,968	$826,368	Aug 13
DEKALB			
Indian Creek Community Unit School District 425	$3,154,399	$3,560,817	Aug 13
KENDALL			
Yorkville Community Unit School District 115	$7,638,648	$11,927,745	Aug 13
LAKE			
Emmons School District 33	$1,543,703	$2,866,878	Aug 13
Fremont School District 79	$10,992,301	$20,414,274	Aug 13
Mundelein High School District 120	$8,286,402	$15,389,032	Aug 13
Wauconda School District 118	$19,583,008	$36,368,444	Aug 13
LASALLE			
Grand Ridge Community Consolidated School District 95	$2,305,504	$1,436,888 Aug 13	
Peru Elementary School District 124	$11,714,229	$8,239,047	Aug 13

AUGUST 22, 2013			
MACON			
Meridian Community Unit School District 15	$29,186,955	$15,769,745	Aug 13
MARION			
South Central Community Unit School District 401	$10,200,580	$3,908,288	Aug 13
MONROE			
Waterloo Community Unit School District 5	$20,123,972	$37,373,091	Aug 13
SANGAMON			
Pleasant Plains Community Unit School District 8	$6,297,057	$8,806,878	Aug 13
Riverton Community Unit School District 14	$7,988,990	$3,700,307	Aug 13
TAZEWELL			
East Peoria School District 86	$17,487,882	$13,168,518	Aug 13
WAYNE			
Wayne City Community Unit School District 100	$19,788,352	$6,596,117	Aug 13
JANUARY 16, 2014			
RANDOLPH			
Chester Community Unit School District 139	$4,372,058	$1,502,942	Jan 14
April 10, 2014			
PULASKI			
Meridian Community Unit School District 101	$6,405,000	$2,135,000	April 14

APPENDIX B
School Construction Projects Pending

FY04 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY04 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2003

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	ALDEN-HEBRON SD 19	MCHENRY	063	32
2	BLOOMINGTON PSD 87	MCLEAN	088	44
3	CENTRAL SD 51	TAZEWELL	088	44
4	CHANEY MONGE SD 88	WILL	086	43
5	CHESTER CUSD 139	RANDOLPH	116	58
6	CICERO ELEM SD 99	COOK	024	12
7	COLLINSVILLE CUSD 10	MADISON	112	56
8	COLUMBIA CUSD 4	MONROE	116	58
9	COMMUNITY UNIT SD 300	KANE	043	22
10	CYPRESS ELM SD 64	JOHNSON	118	59
11	DUNLAP CUSD 323	PEORIA	073	37
12	ELVERADO CUSD 196	JACKSON	115	58
13	FRANKFORT CCSD 157-C	WILL	080	40
14	GARDNER CCSD 72-C	GRUNDY	079	40
15	GERMANTOWN HILLS SD 69	WOODFORD'	073	37
16	HAWTHORN CCSD 73	LAKE	059	30
17	HERSCHER CUSD 2	KANKAKEE	079	40
18	HINSDALE CCSD 181	DUPAGE	082	41
19	ILLINI CENTRAL CUSD 189	MASON	093	47
20	IROQUOIS CO. CUSD 9	IROQUOIS	106	53
21	JACKSONVILLE SD 117	MORGAN	100	50
22	LEMONT-BROMBEREK 113A	COOK	082	41
23	LOCKPORT TWP HSD 205	WILL	085	43
24	MARSHALL CUSD C-2	CLARK	110	55
25	MIDLAND CUSD 7	MARSHALL	073	37
26	MILLER TWP CCSD 210	LASALLE	075	38
27	MOLINE SD 40	ROCK ISLAND	072	36
28	MT PROSPECT SD 57	COOK	053	27
29	MT PULASKI CUSD 23	LOGAN	087	44
30	NORTH MAC CUSD 34	MACOUPIN	095	48
31	NEW LENOX SD 122	WILL	037	19
32	NORTHBROOK SD 27	COOK	057	29
33	OAK LAWN-HOMETOWN 123	COOK	036	18
34	O'FALLON TWP HSD 203	ST CLAIR	114	57
35	OPDYKE-BELLRIVE CCSD 5	JEFFERSON	115	58
36	OSWEGO CUSD 308	KENDALL	097	49
37	PINCKNEYVILLE CHSD 101	PERRY	116	58
38	PRAIRIE CENTRAL CUSD 8	LIVINGSTON	105	53
39	PRAIRIE GROVE CSD 46	MCHENRY	052	26
40	PROVISO TWP HSD 209	COOK	007	04
41	ROCKRIDGE CUSD 300	ROCK ISLAND	072	36
42	SANDOVAL CUSD 501	MARION	107	54
43	SHELBYVILLE CUSD 4	SHELBY	102	51
44	SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC SD 186	SANGAMON	099	50
45	TAFT SD 90	WILL	085	43
46	TROY SD 30C	WILL	097	49
47	VALLEY VIEW CUSD 365U	WILL	085	43
48	WEST FRANKFORT CUSD 168	FRANKLIN	117	59
49	WEST PRAIRIE CUSD 103	MCDONOUGH	093	47
50	WILLOW SPRINGS EL SD 108	COOK	031	16
51	WOOD DALE SD 7	DUPAGE	045	23
52	ZION-BENTON TWP HSD 126	LAKE	061	31

FY05 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY05 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2004

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	AURORA EAST SD 131	KANE	083	42
2	BATAVIA CUSD 101	KANE	049	25
3	BELLE VALLEY SD 119	ST CLAIR	114	57
4	BELVIDERE CUSD 100	BOONE	069	35
5	BERWYN SOUTH SD 100	COOK	024	12
6	BLOOM TWP HSD 206	COOK	080	40
7	BLOOMINGDALE SD 13	DUPAGE	045	23
8	BRADLEY-BOURBONNAIS 307	KANKAKEE	079	40
9	BREMEN CHSD 228	COOK	030	15
10	BROOKWOOD CCSD 167	COOK	029	15
11	CAHOKIA CUSD 187	ST CLAIR	114	57
12	CALHOUN CUSD 40	CALHOUN	097	49
13	CARTHAGE ELEM SD 317	HANCOCK	094	47
14	CASEY WESTFIELD CUSD C-4	CLARK	110	55
15	CENTRAL COMM HSD 71	CLINTON	108	54
16	CENTRAL SD 51	TAZEWELL	088	44
17	CENTRAL SD 104	ST CLAIR	112	56
18	CHICAGO HEIGHTS HSD 170	COOK	080	40
19	COAL CITY CUSD 1	GRUNDY	079	40
20	COMM CSD 46 GRAYSLAKE	LAKE	062	31
21	CCSD 168	COOK	033	17
22	COMMUNITY HSD 218	COOK	036	18
23	COUNTRY CLUB HILLS 160	COOK	038	19
24	DALLAS ELEM SD 327	HANCOCK	094	47
25	DR CRK MCKNW. CUSD 701	TAZEWELL	088	44
26	DOLTON SD 148	COOK	030	15
27	DOLTON SD 149	COOK	034	15
28	EDWARDSVILLE CUSD 7	MADISON	112	56
29	FOX LAKE SD 114	LAKE	064	32
30	FREEBURG CHSD 77	ST CLAIR	114	57
31	FREMONT SD 79	LAKE	051	26
32	GALATIA CUSD 1	SALINE	118	59
33	GAVIN SD 37	LAKE	062	31
34	GENOA-KINGSTON CUSD 424	DEKALB	070	35
35	GERMANTOWN ELEM SD 60	CLINTON	108	54
36	GLEN ELLYN SD 41	DUPAGE	048	24
37	GOLF SD 67	COOK	015	08
38	GOREVILLE CUSD 1	JOHNSON	118	59
39	GRANITE CITY CUSD 9	MADISON	113	57
40	GRIGGSVILLE-PERRY USD 4	PIKE	100	50
41	HAMILTON CCSD 328	HANCOCK	094	47
42	HAMILTON CUSD 10	HAMILTON	118	59
43	HARMONY EMGE SD 175	ST CLAIR	113	57
44	HERRIN CUSD 4	WILLIAMSON	117	59
45	HIAWATHA CUSD 426	DEKALB	070	35
46	HINSDALE CCSD 181	DUPAGE	082	41
47	ILLINI WEST HSD 307	HANCOCK	094	47
48	JS MORTON HSD 201	COOK	024	12
49	LAHARPE CSD 347	HANCOCK	094	47
50	LEBANON CUSD 9	ST CLAIR	114	57
51	MANNHEIM SD 83	COOK	077	39
52	MANTENO CUSD 5	KANKAKEE	034	17
53	MARISSA CUSD 40	ST CLAIR	116	58
54	MASSAC CUSD 1	MASSAC	118	59
55	MATTESON ELEM SD 162	COOK	038	19
56	MCHENRY CCSD 15	MCHENRY	063	32
57	MINOOKA CCSD 201	GRUNDY	075	38
58	MOMENCE CUSD 1	KANKAKEE	034	17
59	NAUVOO-COLUSA CUSD 325	HANCOCK	094	47
60	NORTH CLAY CUSD 25	CLAY	108	54
61	N.PEKIN-MARQTTE HTS 102	TAZEWELL	091	46
62	OAK LAWN CHSD 229	COOK	036	18
63	OTTAWA TWP. HSD 140	LASALLE	076	38
64	PANA CUSD 8	CHRISTIAN	095	48
65	PARIS UNION SD 95	EDGAR	102	51
66	PRK FRST-CHICAGO HTS 163	COOK	080	40
67	PLANO CUSD 88	KENDALL	075	38
68	PRAIRIE GROVE CCSD 46	MCHENRY	052	26
69	RACCOON CUSD 1	MARION	107	54
70	RICH TOWNSHIP HSD 227	COOK	038	19
71	RICHLAND GRADE SD 88A	WILL	098	49
72	RIDGELAND SD 122	COOK	031	16
73	ROUND LAKE CUSD 116	LAKE	062	31
74	ROXANA CUSD 1	MADISON	111	56
75	SAVANNA CUSD 300	CARROLL	071	36
76	SOUTH CENTRAL CUSD 401	MARION	107	54
77	SOUTHWEST COOK COOP	COOK		
78	ST CHARLES CUSD 303	KANE	065	33
79	ST JO-OGDEN CHSD 305	CHAMPAIGN	102	51
80	THOMSON SD 301	CARROLL	071	36
81	TREMONT CUSD 702	TAZEWELL	087	44
82	WASHINGTON GRADE SD 52	TAZEWELL	088	44
83	WATERLOO CUSD 5	MONROE	116	58
84	WEST CHICAGO SD 33	DUPAGE	049	25
85	WEST WASHINGTON CO 10	WASHINGTON	108	54
86	WESTMONT CUSD 201	DUPAGE	047	24
87	WOOD RIVER/HARTFORD 15	MADISON	111	56

FY06 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY06 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2005

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	AURORA EAST SD 131	KANE	083	42
2	BENTON CHSD 103	FRANKLIN	117	59
3	CENTRALIA CITY SD 135	MARION	107	54
4	CLINTON CUSD 15	DEWITT	087	44
5	CREVE COEUR SD 76	TAZEWELL	091	46
6	CUSD SD 16 (NEW BERLIN)	SANGAMON	099	50
7	DANVILLE CCSD 118	VERMILION	104	52
8	E. RICHLAND CUSD 1	RICHLAND	109	55
9	HIGHLAND CUSD 5	MADISON	108	54
10	HUNTLEY CONS SD 158	MCHENRY	066	33
11	INDIAN PRAIRIE CUSD 204	DUPAGE	084	42
12	LAKE VILLA CCSD 41	LAKE	064	32
13	LINCOLN-WAY CHSD 210	WILL	037	19
14	MILLBURN CCSD 24	LAKE	061	31
15	MT VERNON CITY SD 80	JEFFERSON	115	58
16	NORTH WAYNE CUSD 200	WAYNE	108	54
17	ODIN SD 122	MARION	107	54
18	PINCKNEYVILLE CHSD 101	PERRY	116	58
19	PLAINFIELD CCSD 202	WILL	097	49
20	POPE CUSD 1	POPE	118	59
21	PRAIRIE CENTRAL CUSD 8	LIVINGSTON	105	53
22	PRINCETON SD 115	BUREAU	074	37
23	SAUNEMIN CCSD 438	LIVINGSTON	106	53
24	SOUTHWESTERN CUSD 9	MACOUPIN	095	48
25	TAYLORVILLE CUSD 3	CHRISTIAN	095	48
26	TRIAD CUSD 2	MADISON	108	54
27	VIENNA SD 55	JOHNSON	118	59
28	WALLACE CCSD 195	LASALLE	076	38
29	WALTHAM CCSD 185	LASALLE	076	38
30	YORKVILLE CUSD 115	KENDALL	050	25

FY07 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY07 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2006

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	ANTIOCH CCSD 34	LAKE	061	31
2	BEECHER CUSD 200U	WILL	034	17
3	BLUE RIDGE CUSD 18	DEWITT	101	51
4	BRADLEY SD 61	KANKAKEE	079	40
5	BRADLEY-BOURB.CHSD 307	KANKAKEE	079	40
6	BYRON CUSD 226	OGLE	090	45
7	CARTERVILLE CUSD 5	WILLIAMSON	117	59
8	CASEY-WESTFIELD CUSD 4C	CLARK	110	55
9	CATLIN CUSD 5	VERMILION	104	52
10	CHAMPAIGN CUSD 4	CHAMPAIGN	103	52
11	CUSD 200	MCHENRY	063	32
12	DUPO CUSD 196	ST CLAIR	116	58
13	ELMHURST CUSD 205	DUPAGE	047	24
14	GARDNER-S.W. THSD 73	GRUNDY	079	40
15	HARRISON ESD 36	MCHENRY	063	32
16	HIGHLAND CUSD 5	MADISON	108	54
17	JAMAICA CUSD 12	VERMILION	102	51
18	KINGS CSD 144	OGLE	090	45
19	LANSING EL. SD 158	COOK	033	17
20	MAROA-FORSYTH CUSD 2	MACON	101	51
21	MILFORD THSD 233	IROQUOIS	106	53
22	NORTHFIELD THSD 225	COOK	017	09
23	OAKWOOD CUSD 76	VERMILION	104	52
24	PONTIAC / W.H. 105	ST CLAIR	113	57
25	ST GEORGE CCSD 258	KANKAKEE	079	40
26	SUMMIT HILL SD 161	WILL	080	40
27	TAYLORVILLE CUSD 2	CHRISTIAN	095	48
28	TOLONO CUSD 7	CHAMPAIGN	102	51
29	TOWNSHIP HSD 211	COOK	054	27
30	TRIAD CUSD 2	MADISON	108	54
31	UNITED CUSD 304	WARREN	094	47
32	WEST CENTRAL CUSD 235	HENDERSON	094	47

FY08 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY08 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDS APRIL 1, 2007

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	BALL-CHATHAM CUSD 5	SANGAMON	099	50
2	BELLEVILLE PUBLIC SD 118	ST CLAIR	113	57
3	BUNKER HILL CUSD 8	MACOUPIN	095	48
4	DEER CREEK-MAC CUSD 701	TAZEWELL	088	44
5	EWING-NORTHERN CCS 115	FRANKLIN	117	59
6	FIELDCREST CUSD 6	WOODFORD	106	53
7	GENEVA CUSD 304	KANE	065	33
8	GRASS LAKE SD 36	LAKE	064	32
9	HILLSBORO CUSD 3	MONTGOMERY	095	48
10	IROQUOIS WEST CUSD 10	IROQUOIS	105	53
11	JAMP SPECIAL EDUCATION	PULASKI	118	59
12	LAKE BLUFF ESD 65	LAKE	058	29
13	MASCOUTAH CUSD 19	ST CLAIR	114	57
14	MILFORD CCSD 280	IROQUOIS	106	53
15	OLYMPIA CUSD 16	MCLEAN	088	44

FY09 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY09 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2008

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	BRIMFIELD CUSD 309	PEORIA	073	37
2	CARTERVILLE CUSD 5	WILLIAMSON	117	59
3	CHRISTOPHER USD 99	FRANKLIN	117	59
4	GRANT CHSD 124	LAKE	064	32
5	GURNEE SD 56	LAKE	060	30
6	ILLINI WEST HSD 307	HANCOCK	094	47
7	JERSEY CUSD 100	JERSEY	100	50
8	KINNIKINNICK CCSD 131	WINNEBAGO	069	35
9	MARION CUSD 2	WILLIAMSON	117	59
10	NEW ATHENS CUSD 60	ST CLAIR	116	58
11	RIDGEWOOD HSD 234	COOK	020	10
12	SEDOL (used dist. 121 H & S)	LAKE	061	31
13	SMITHTON CCSD 130	ST CLAIR	114	57
14	SPARTA CUSD 140	RANDOLPH	116	58
15	WATERLOO CUSD 5	MONROE	116	58
16	WHITESIDE SD 115	ST CLAIR	114	57

FY10 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY10 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2009

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	BELLWOOD SD 88	COOK	007	04
2	CCSD 168	COOK	033	17
3	ESWOOD CCGS 269	OGLE	090	45
4	KENILWORTH SD 38	COOK	018	09
5	OLYMPIA CUSD 16	MCLEAN	088	44
6	RIVER TRAILS SD 26	COOK	057	29
7	SCHUYLER-INDUSTRY USD 5	SCHUYLER	093	47
8	ST CHARLES CUSD 303	KANE	065	33
9	THORNTON THSD 205	COOK	029	15
10	WILMETTE SD 39	COOK	017	09
11	WINNETKA SD 36	COOK	018	09

FY11 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

FY11 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2010

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	CRYSTAL LAKE CCSD 47	MCHENRY	064	32
2	DELAVAN CUSD 703	TAZEWELL	087	44
3	ELMWOOD CUSD 322	PEORIA	073	37
4	EVANSTON SKOKIE SD 65	COOK	018	09
5	GALESBURG CUSD 205	KNOX/WARREN	074	37
6	LAGRANGE ESD 102	COOK	007	04
7	MONMOUTH-ROSEVILLE CUSD 238	WARREN	094	47
8	NEW TRIER TWP HSD 203	COOK	018	09
9	PRAIRIE HILLS ESD 144	COOK	038	19
10	TOWNSHIP HSD 214	COOK	053	27
11	URBANA SD 116	CHAMPAIGN	103	52
12	WESTERN SPRINGS PSD 101	COOK	047	24

FY12 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY12 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2011

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	DECATUR SD 61	MACON	096	48
2	DIXON SD 170	LEE	090	45
3	EL PASO-GRIDLEY CUSD 11	WOODFORD	106	53
4	GIBSON CITY-MELVIN-SIBLEY 5	FORD	106	53
5	LASALLE PUBLIC ESD 122	LASALLE	076	38
6	LIBERTY CUSD 2	ADAMS	094	47
7	WASHINGTON CHSD 308	TAZEWELL	088	44
8	WINCHESTER CUSD 1	SCOTT	100	50

FY13 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY13 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2012

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	COUNTY OF WOODFORD SD 122	WOODFORD	073	37
2	MADISON CUSD 12	MADISON	113	57
3	ROANOKE-BENSON CUSD 60	WOODFORD	106	53
4	SANGAMON-VALLEY CUSD 9	MACON	096	48

FY14 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY14 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2013

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	CHESTER CUSD 139	RANDOLPH	116	58
2	HALL HSD 502	BUREAU	076	38
3	LADD CCSD 94	BUREAU	076	38
4	PRINCEVILLE CUSD 326	PEORIA	073	37
5	QUINCY PUBLIC SD 172	ADAMS	094	47
6	ROCKFORD PSD 205	WINNEBAGO	067	34
7	TRI CITY CUSD 1	SANGAMON	087	44

FY15 SCP APPLICATION CYCLE
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS
FY15 APPLICATION CYCLE ENDED APRIL 1, 2014

	SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	H	S
1	ARTHUR CUSD 305	DOUGLAS	102	51
2	HARVEY SD 152	COOK	118	59
3	INDIAN VALLEY VOC CENTER	DEKALB	090	45
4	MERIDIAN CUSD 101	PULASKI	030	15

APPENDIX C: Capital Plans of State Universities

The following tables list capital projects for the nine State universities separated by University. Information is filled in from what was received from the universities by request from the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, and from the Illinois Board of Higher Education in the Resource Allocation Management Program (RAMP) budget request.

CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Childcare Center escalation, equip & play yard	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2013	FY 2017	11,300.0		no	CDB/State Funds
Academic Library miscellaneous repairs/renovation	Board(no)	TBD	TBD	3,500.0		no	CSU Funding
Robinson University Exterior	CDB requested	FY 2012	FY 2015	9,473.9		yes	CDB/State Funds
Douglas Hall building envelope phase I & II	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2010	FY 2015	2,500.0		possibly	CSU/CDB
Douglas Hall pharmacy	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2014	FY 2015	9,250.0		possibly	CSU/CDB
Douglas Hall theater renovation	Board(y)	pending	funding	800.0		no	CSU Funding
Douglas Hall Virtual Hospital and Wellness Center	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2015	FY 2016	5,000.0		yes	CSU/CDB
Residence Hall renovations	Board(y)	TBD	TBD	2,525.0		no	unknown
Aquaponics renovation	Board(y)	TBD	TBD	2,750.0		no	CSU/grant
Campus-wide concrete repair	CDB requested	TBD	TBD	271.0		no	CDB/State Funds
Campus-wide electrical upgrade	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2015	FY 2016	7,900.0		yes	CDB/State Funds
JCC remediations	CDB requested	FY 2015	FY 2016	3,800.0		yes	CDB/State Funds
NAL utility tunnel	CDB requested	FY 2015	FY 2015	1,200.0		yes	CDB/State Funds
Video Display for Baseball Scoreboard		FY 2015	FY 2015	106.0		yes	IGA
Parking lots and roadways (all combined)	Board(y)	FY 2015	FY 2017	7,000.0		no	CSU Funding
Westside Campus - Site Development	CDB requested	TBD	TBD	40,000.0		no	State Funds
TOTAL				107,375.9	-	(in thousands)	

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
New Science Building					$106,221.3	yes	State Funds
Rehabilitate Life Science/Coleman HVAC and Plumbing, Escalation					$1,599.5	yes	State Funds
Repurpose Steam Production Facilities					$45,146.5	yes	State Funds
Fire Alarm Upgrades					$6,293.8	yes	State Funds
Upgrade Utilities Infrastructure					$28,617.7	yes	State Funds
Energy Conservation - upgrade fume hoods					$3,345.1		
Upgrade Electrical					$8,056.8	yes	State Funds
Rehab Klehm Hall HVAC & plumbing					$2,699.0	yes	State Funds
Old Main exterior restoration					$1,810.5	yes	State Funds
Energy Efficient upgrades HVAC-Physical Sciences/Klehm hall					$1,768.1	yes	State Funds
Replace Campus compresses air distribution piping					$679.2	yes	State Funds
Physical Sciences emergency generator					$709.2	yes	State Funds
TOTAL				$0.0	$206,946.7		(in thousands)

GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Multi-Purpose Learning Center	IBHE yes			$40,000.0			CDB/State Funds
Library	IBHE yes			$40,000.0			CDB/State Funds
Student Housing Complex - Phase II		FY 2016	FY 2017	$20,000.0			Revenue Bonds 30 yr
TOTAL				$100,000.0			(in thousands)

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY Project Type:	Approval Status by Board/Agency	Project Start Date	Est Proj End Date	Total Cost	FY16 Budget Request	Final Yr of Funding	Financing
Milner Library Rehabilitation				$ 80,492.0	$ 80,492.0		State Funding
Mennonite College of Nursing Building				$ 27,560.0	$ 27,560.0		State Funding
College of Education Facilities Rehab/Construction				$ 82,825.0	$ 82,825.0		State Funding
University High School Replacement				$ 55,120.0	$ 55,120.0		State Funding
Williams Hall Renovation				$ 29,822.0	$ 29,822.0		State Funding
Capital Renewal Projects				$ 3,064.0	$ 3,064.0		State Funding
Fine Arts Complex - Planning	FY11			$ 54,300.0			State Funding/CDB
Schroeder Hall Phase II Enhancement				$ 1,900.0			State Funding/CDB
Capen Auditorium Rehab	FY12		FY 2015	$ 1,564.0			Capital Renewal
Felmley Hall Steam Conversion	FY12			$ 3,000.0			Capital Renewal & University Funds
Culinary Innovation Center	FY 2011			$ 800.0			Campus Dining Services Reserves
Bone Student Center Revitalization - Phase 1	IBHE 2013			$ 2,000.0			Bond Revenue Reserves; Institutional
Bone Student Center Revitalization	FY 2015 requested			$ 29,000.0			Bond Revenue Reserves; Institutional
TOTAL				$371,447.0	$278,883.0		(in thousands)

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Education Building	CDB(yes)	FY 2014	FY 2018	$73,000.0			State Financing/CDB
Education Building FFE	CDB(yes)	FY 2017	FY 2018	$9,000.0			State Financing/CDB
Capital Renewal - deferred maintenance projects, roof repairs/replace	CDB(yes)	FY 2013	FY 2016	$1,700.0			State Financing/CDB
Central Utility Plant - South expansion	Board(yes)	FY 2013	FY 2016	$18,000.0			University Capital Reserves
Relocation of El Centro Facility due to lease expiration, land purchase and construction of new building and parking	Board(yes)	FY 2012	FY 2015	$28,000.0			COPs, grants, TIF funding, University operating funds
Building B expansion	Board(yes)	FY 2014	FY 2015	$2,000.0			University Capital Reserves
Residence Hall construction	Board(yes)	FY 2014	FY 2016	$37,355.0			University Capital Reserves, non-profit foundation
TOTAL				$169,055.0			(in thousands)

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval by Board/ Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Northern Illinois University says they have no capital plans at this time.							
TOTAL				$0.0			(in thousands)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Carbondale Campus							
Communication Bldg Renovation/Addition/Digitalization				$73,816.1	$58,514.9	no	State Financing/CDB
Health Life Safety/ Neckers Renovation/Addition				$860,917.7	$0.0	no	State Financing
General Core Curriculum Classroom Bldg				$54,323.2	$0.0	no	State Financing
Interdisciplinary Research Laboratory				$28,128.4	$0.0	no	State Financing
Capital Renewal - renovations, HVAC, Fire Alarm, roof, etc.					$2,211.5	no	State Financing
Agricultural Sciences Bldg Addition/Renovation				$79,703.4	$6,177.7	no	State Financing
Lincoln Drive improvements				$1,000.0	$1,000.0	yes	Other Funds
Alumni Center	request FY 2018			$30,000.0	$0.0	no	Other Funds
College of Agricultural Sciences Undergrad Teaching & Research Greenhouse Facility					$400.0	yes	Other Funds - College of Ag funding
College of Science Botany Greenhouse Facility					$400.0	yes	Other Funds - College of Science funding
Student Center - Renovations/Repairs/ Replacements/Upgrades					$130.0	no	Capital Reserves
Student Health Services - Renovations/Repairs/ Replacements/Upgrades					$130.0	no	Capital Reserves
Energy Efficiency Projects					$1,000.0	no	Debt Financing
University Housing - Renovations/Repairs/ Replacements/Upgrades					$4,300.0	no	Capital Reserves
Facility Maintenance Projects					$10,258.5	no	COPs and Student Fees
Paul Simon Public Institute - Renovations/Repairs/ Replacements/Upgrades	request FY 2018			$750.0	$0.0		Other Funds
subtotal				unknown	$84,522.6		(in thousands)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
School of Medicine							
Education & Research Facility - planning/land/construction				$124,540.0	$28,990.0	no	State Financing
Coils & Rebuild Air Handling Units - 801 N. Rutledge					$1,632.2	yes	State Financing
Laboratory Renovations - Neckers Bldg					$1,973.2	yes	State Financing
Renovation of 751 N. Rutledge Building Clinical Space					$7,000.0	no	State Financing
Springfield combined laboratory facility renovation					$322.0	yes	State Financing
Storage Facility					$4,000.0	yes	State Financing
Capital Renewal - equipment repairs & replacements					$226.0	no	Capital Renewal
subtotal				unknown	$44,143.4		(in thousands)
Edwardsville Campus							
Student Fitness Center - weight room expansion					$1,819.5	yes	Debt Financing
Campus Recreation					90.7	no	Operating/Cap. Reserves
Student Fitness Center					$597.0	no	Operating/Cap. Reserves
University Center					$2,064.6	no	Operating/Cap. Reserves
University Housing					$3,373.6	no	Operating/Cap. Reserves
Parking					$53.0	no	Cap. Reserves
21st Century Buildings Project					$1,365.9	no	Other Funds
Electrical System Upgrade					$3,500.0	no	Other Funds
Science Building hazardous storage facility renovation					$1,500.0	yes	Other Funds
Golf driving range practice facility					$2,700.0	yes	Other Funds
Dental Research Lab renovation					$1,000.0	yes	Other Funds
subtotal				unknown	$18,064.3		(in thousands)
TOTAL				unknown	$146,730.3		(in thousands)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS								
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Springfield							
Student Union	request FY 2016			$21,100.0			Bond 30 yr
TOTAL				$21,100.0	$0.0		(in thousands)

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY16 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Western Illinois University states they have no plans for major capital projects at this time. There are projects under review, but no funding sources have been identified.							
TOTAL				$0.0			(in thousands)

APPENDIX D: RTA & Service Boards Capital Plans

Capital projects for the Chicago Transit Authority, METRA and PACE under the Regional Transportation Authority, based on the RTA's 2015-2019 five-year Capital Program (in millions).

CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY Projects Remaining from FY 2015-2017:	Five Yr Cost	2015	2016	2017
BUS				
Rolling Stock - Bus overhauls and new purchases	**239.8**	91.3	34.6	51.4
Acquisitions & Extensions	**5.0**	0.0	5.0	0.0
RAIL				
Rolling Stock - Rail Car overhaul and purchases	**611.3**	457.5	46.2	35.5
Track & Structure	**196.7**	127.9	21.7	15.1
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**111.2**	25.0	55.3	0.0
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**87.0**	17.5	41.5	13.0
SYSTEMWIDE				
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**22.0**	3.0	3.0	3.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**159.8**	13.1	67.2	13.2
Miscellaneous	**49.3**	23.1	6.7	6.1
TOTAL (in millions)	**1,482.1**	758.4	281.2	137.3

METRA Projects Remaining from FY 2015-2017:	Five Yr Cost	2015	2016	2017
Rolling Stuck - Commuter Cars & Electric Cars	**522.7**	92.0	70.2	153.1
Track & Structure	**185.7**	36.9	30.6	38.4
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**289.8**	131.6	47.7	42.6
Support Facilities and Equipment	**114.6**	44.6	11.7	19.6
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**46.7**	5.9	5.5	10.8
Miscellaneous - System Security, Engineering, capital	**52.3**	9.6	9.9	10.3
Acquisitions & Extensions	**3.5**	3.5	0.0	0.0
Contingencies & Administration	**29.5**	3.4	4.4	5.4
TOTAL (in millions)	**1,244.8**	327.5	180.0	280.2

PACE Projects Remaining from FY 2015-2017:	Five Yr Cost	2015	2016	2017
BUS				
Rolling Stock - Buses, Paratransit, Community Vehicles purchases	**174.7**	41.6	28.8	31.5
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**5.0**	0.0	0.0	2.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**141.6**	25.2	15.1	65.0
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**12.9**	1.2	4.6	3.5
Miscellaneous - unanticipated capital	**2.3**	0.3	0.5	0.5
Contingencies & Administration	**2.8**	0.5	0.7	0.5
ADA				
Rolling Stock - Paratransit Buses	**17.8**	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**3.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**24.2**	0	0	0
TOTAL (in millions)	**384.3**	68.8	49.7	103.0
RTA GRAND TOTAL (in millions)	**3,111.2**	1,154.7	510.9	520.5

Appendix E

Authorities and State Universities: Boards of Directors

AUTHORITIES	Terms		City	County
Central Illinois Economic Development Authority				
Jim Hahn, Chair	-2014		Taylorville	Christian
Ruth Stauffer, Vice Chair	-2013		Clinton	DeWitt
Andy Goleman, Treasurer	-2013		Divernon	Sangamon
Jay Dunn, Secretary	-2016		Decatur	Macon
Dale Hagen	-2015		Brussels	Calhoun
Heather Hampton-Knodle	-2014		Fillmore	Montgomery
Edward Heck	2011-2019		Nokomis	Montgomery
Rachel Joy	2011-2015		Decatur	Macon
Everett A. Lash	2011-2014		Jerseyville	Jersey
Shirley McCombs	-2016		Petersburg	Menard
Sandra Schmidt	-2015		Greenfield	Greene
Tim Dudley, DCEO, ex-officio				
Vacancy	-2019			Logan
Vacancy	-2015			Macoupin
Vacancy	-2020			Jersey
Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority				
Mitch Swim, Chair	2013-2019		Champaign	Champaign
Todd Lee, Vice-Chairman	2008-2018		Danville	Vermillion
John Dreher, Treasurer	2008-2012		Danville	Vermillion
Jeff Lahr, Secretary	2009-2015		Charleston	Coles
Arthur Wilkinson	2007-2019		Bement	Piatt
Ken Barragree	2016-2019		Watseka	Iroquois
Randy Bergeson	2010-2016		Tuscola	Douglas
George Levi	2008-2013		Sullivan	Moultrie
Jim Looft	2014-2020		Shelbyville	Shelby
David McCabe	2009-2015		Bethany	Moultrie
Elynor Stagen	2012-2018		Gibson City	Ford
Pete Templeton	2010-2016		Paris	Edgar
Donna Dalton, DCEO, ex-officio			Champaign	Champaign
Vacancy				
Illinois Finance Authority				
William A. Brandt, Jr., Chair	2008-2013		Winnetka	Cook
Michael W. Goetz, Vice Chair	2005-2014		Springfield	Sangamon
Gila J. Bronner	2010-2014		Highland Park	Lake
James J. Fuentes	2005-2009	*	South Barrington	Cook
Norman M. Gold	2010-2012		Chicago	Cook
Larry Knox	2012-2013		Chicago	Cook
Edward H. Leonard, Sr.	2003-2015		Niantic	Macon
Carmen Lonstein	2013-2014		Chicago	Cook
Terrence M. O'Brien	2004-2014		Glenview	Cook
Heather D. Parish	2010-2013		Chicago	Cook
Hon. Barrett F. Pederson	2011-2013		Franklin Park	Cook
Roger E. Poole	2009-2015		Smithton	St. Clair
Mordecai Tessler	2012-2013		Chicago	Cook
Bradley A. Zeller	2005-2015		Alexander	Morgan
Vacancy				

* A member shall serve until successor is appointed and qualified

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Illinois Housing Development Authority			
Karen A. Davis, Vice-Chair	2005-2017	Maryville	Madison
Mary Kane, Treasurer	2005-2017	Edwardsville	Madison
Deborah Telman, Secretary	2010-2015	Chicago	Cook
Cristina Castro	2013-2017	Elgin	Kane
Harlan Karp	2013-2017	Northbrook	Cook
William Malleris	2011-2017	Naperville	DuPage
Melody Norton	2011-2017	Washington	Tazewell
Sam Tornatore	2013-2015	Roselle	DuPage
Vacancy			
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority			
Manny Sanchez, Chair	2015-2017		Cook
Norman R. Bobins	2011-2016	Chicago	Cook
Dennis J. Gannon	2011-2012	Chicago	Cook
Elzie Higginbottom	2011-2013	Chicago	Cook
Richard Price	2012-2014	Chicago	Cook
James Reynolds, Jr.	2011-2015	Chicago	Cook
Dr. Quentin Young	2012-2015	Chicago	Cook
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority			
Paula Wolff, Chair	2009-2017	Chicago	Cook
James J. Banks	1993-2017	Chicago	Cook
Terrence O. D'Arcy	2011-2015	Shorewood	Will
Earl Dotson, Jr.	2013-2017	Roscoe	Winnebago
David A. Gonzales	2011-2015	Chicago Heights	Cook
Mark W. Peterson	2011-2015	Lincolnshire	Lake
Jeffrey Redick	2011-2015	Elmhurst	DuPage
James M. Sweeney	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Thomas Weisner	2009-2015	Aurora	Kane
Governor Bruce Rauner, ex officio			
IDOT Secretary Erica Borggren, ex officio			
Illinois Student Assistance Commission			
Kym Hubbard, Chair	2011-2015	Chicago	Cook
Miguel del Valle, Vice-Chair	2011-2019	Chicago	Cook
Selamawi Asgedom	2014-2017	Elmhurst	DuPage
Mark Donovan	2011-2013	Chicago	Cook
Kendall Griffin	2011-2015	Forest Park	Cook
Kevin Huber	2011-2015	Libertyville	Lake
Verett Mims	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Paul Roberts	2011-2017	Elmwood Park	Cook
Kim Savage	2011-2019	Darien	DuPage
Vacancy, Student			
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority			
Jack Greenberg, Chair	2012-2015	Highland Park	Lake
Robert Reiter, Vice Chair	2012-2016	Orland Park	Cook
Frank Clark, Secretary/Treasurer	2012-2016	Chicago	Cook
Julie Chavez	2012-2017	Chicago	Cook
Dan Hynes	2012-2015	Chicago	Cook
David Kahnweiler	2015-2018		Cook
Roger J. Kiley	2012-2018	Chicago	Cook
Terrance McGann	2013-2017	Darien	DuPage
Ronald E. Powell	2012-2015	Mundelein	Lake

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority			
James P. Jacobs, Chair	2002-2013	Rock Island	Rock Island
Ann DeSmith, Vice-Chair	2009-2015	Atkinson	Henry
Mark A. Appleton Treasurer	1997-2003	Aledo	Mercer
Scott Verschoore, Secretary	2000-2008	Reynolds	Rock Island
Robert Anderson	2002-2004	Moline	Rock Island
Kurt Brunner	2012-2015	Mount Carroll	Carroll
Harry S. Coin	-2014	Moline	Rock Island
Randy Jacobs	2011-2013	Milan	Rock Island
Betty Steinert	2014-2016	Morrison	Whiteside
John Thompson	2015-2017	Dixon	Lee
Bill Tonne	2015-2017	Hanover	Jo Daviess
David Young	2014-2016	Freeport	Stephenson
Theresa Wittenauer	2013-2014	Rock Falls	Whiteside
Bob Westover, DCEO, ex officio		Evanston	Cook
Vacancy	-2016		Knox
Vacancy	2013-2016		Mercer
Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority			
Rory Hoskins	2010-		Cook
Jerry Stermer			DuPage
Jennifer Woodard	2010-		Cook
Regional Transportation Authority			
Kirk W. Dillard, Chair	2014-2019	Hinsdale	
Anthony Anderson	2012-2018	Chicago	Cook
James Buchanan	2007-2017	Chicago	Cook
William R. Coulson	2007-2016	Glenview	Cook
Donald P. DeWitte	2013-2017	St. Charles	Kane
Patrick J. Durante	1999-2019	Addison	DuPage
John Frega	2011-2016	Riverside	Cook
Philip Fuentes	2008-2017	Chicago	Cook
Blake Hobson	2013-2018	Lakewood	McHenry
Michael W. Lewis	2013-2018	Olympia Fields	Cook
Dwight A. Magalis	1999-2019	Libertyville	Lake
Christopher C. Melvin, Jr.	2012-2018	Chicago	Cook
Sarah Pang	2012-2017	Chicago	Cook
J.D. Ross	2008-2018	Joliet	Will
Donald Totten	2010-2015	Elgin	Cook
Douglas M. Troiani	1995-2015	Chicago Heights	Cook

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Southeastern Illinois Economic Development Authority			
D.R. Smith, Chair	2005-2010	Robinson	Crawford
Marcia K. Scott, Secretary	2005-2009	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Jeffrey Beckman	2012-	Vandalia	Fayette
Heather Cooper	2012-2014	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Charles A. Crowder	2012-2013	Flora	Clay
Larry Flach	2012-2014	Montrose	Effingham
Todd Hull	2012-	Effingham	Effingham
Larry Kramer	2012-2013	Flora	Clay
Todd Kuhn		Marshall	Marshall
Gary Stuessel	2012-2014	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Bill Weber	2012-	Ingraham	Clay
Nicole Weigand	2012-2103	Casey	Clark
Adam Pollett, DCEO, ex officio			
14 Vacancies			
Southern Illinois Economic Development Authority			
Hervey Davis	2012-2014		Franklin
Willam Dill	2012-2013		Franklin
Kathy Lively	2013-2017		Williamson
Robert Mees	2012-2015		Williamson
Joseph Moore	2012-2016		Williamson
Kelly Stewart	2012-2013		Franklin
J.D. Williams	2012-		Saline
Adam Pollet, DCEO, ex-officio			
13 Vacancies			
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority			
Robert P. Lombardi, Chair	1988-2014	Edwardsville	Madison
Khalil El-Amin	2007-2013	East St. Louis	St. Clair
John Hipskind	2011-2014	Fairview Heights	St. Clair
Barbara S. Johnson	2004-2007	Swansea	St. Clair
Kevin Kaufhold	2011-2013	Belleville	St. Clair
Gregory Kuehnel	2013-2014	Bethalto	Madison
David A. Miller	2006-2007	Belleville	St. Clair
James S. Nations	2000-2014	Swansea	St. Clair
Reggie Sparks	1997-2012	Dorsey	Madison
Jim Sullivan	2003-2014	Trenton	Clinton
Kennard Tucker	2011-2014	Fairview Heights	St. Clair
Dave Willey	2007-2011	Greenville	Bond
Mary E. Koch, DCEO, ex officio	2004-	O'Fallon	St. Clair
Joe Gray, DOT, ex officio	20009-	Collinsville	Madison

AUTHORITIES	**Terms**	**City**	**County**
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority			
Kevin Olson, Chair	2000-2013	Morris	Grundy
Dennis Hackett, Treasurer	2003-2004	Morris	Grundy
William Steep, Secretary	2002-2005	Seneca	LaSalle
Robert Bakewell	2009-2017	Wenona	Marshall
Matthew Brolley	-2017	Montgomery	Kane
James Ghiglieri, Jr.	2002-2004	Toluca	Marshall
Barbara Griffith	2002-2004	McNabb	Putnam
Michael Guilfoyle	1998-2016	Mendota	LaSalle
Deb Ladgenski	2009-2012	Spring Valley	Putnam
Phillip McCully	2002-2005	Toluca	Marshall
William Meagher	2002-2004	LaSalle	LaSalle
Greg Meyers	2000-2016	Aurora	Kane
Kurt Schneider	2012-2015	Crystal Lake	McHenry
Thomas Setchell	2002-2005	Ottawa	LaSalle
John Shaw	2002-2004	Yorkville	Kendall
Gilbert Tonozzi	2009-2015	Hennepin	Putnam
Jeffrey Wilkins	2002-2014	Yorkville	Kendall
Tim Duckworth, CMS, ex officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Bob Westover, DCEO, ex officio		Evanston	Cook
Vacancy			
Western Illinois Economic Development Authority			
H.O. Brownback, Chair	2007-2019	Ashland	Cass
Matt Dickenson, Treasurer	2008-2014	Carthage	Hancock
Thomas Doran, Secretary	2005-2010	Stronghurst	Henderson
Rober Bucher	-2015	Lewistown	Fulton
Tiffany Cole	-2006	Monmouth	Warren
Monte Graham	2005-2006	Havana	Mason
Robin Allen Johnson	2010-2017	Monmouth	Warren
Mike McLaughlin	2006-2016	Quincy	Adams
R. Mathew Plater	2005-2018	Rushville	Schuyler
Shawn Rennecker	-2015	Winchester	Scott
Kai Schnitker	2006-2012	Jacksonville	Morgan
L. Scott Schwerer	2010-2016	Macomb	McDonough
Mervin Sorrells, Jr.	2005-2007	Augusta	Hancock
Hubert G. Staff	2005-2009	Quincy	Adams
Ed Teefey	2008-2014	Mount Sterling	Brown
Tim Duckworth, CMS, ex officio			
Adam Pollet, DCEO, ex officio			
Vacancy			
Vacancy			
Vacancy			
Vacancy			
Will Kankakee Regional Development Authority			
Nelson Collins, Chair	2013-2017	Beecher	Will
Alice Argyelan, Vice-Chair	2009-2015	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Phillip Williams, Treasurer	2008-2017	Lockport	Will
Debbie Lucas	2014-2017	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Howard Norberg	2009-2015	Joliet	Will
Charles Parsons	2007-2016	Kankakee	Kankakee
Barbara Peterson	1997-2003	Beecher	Will
Bob Westover, DCEO, ex officio		Evanston	Cook
Vacancy			
Vacancy			

STATE UNIVERSITIES	Terms	City	County
Chicago State University			
Anthony L. Young, Chair	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
James T. Joyce, Vice-Chair	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Michael Curtin, Secretary	2012-2017	Alsip	Cook
Mr. Spencer Leak, Sr.	2013-2017	Chicago	Cook
Dr. Horace Smith	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Nikki M. Zollar	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Mr. Ismael Reyna, Jr., Student Trustee	2013-2014		
Edward Lannon, Ex-Officio			
Wayne Watson, Ex-Officio			
Vacancy			
Eastern Illinois University			
Kristopher Goetz, Chair	2011-2017	Lombard	DuPage
Rene M Hutchinson, Vice-Chair	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Jan Spivey Gilchrist, Secretary	2013-2019	Olympia Fields	Cook
Timothy Burke	2015-2019		Cook
Joseph R. Dively	2011-2017	Charleston	Coles
Roger L. Kratochvil	2004-2019	Mt. Olive	Macoupin
Robert D. Webb, Member Pro-Tem	2004-2017	Mattoon	Coles
Lauren Price, Student Representative	2014-2015	Charleston	Coles
Governors State University			
Brian Mitchell, Chair	2011-2017	Flossmoor	Cook
Eileen Durkin, Vice-Chair	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Bruce Friefeld, Secretary	1996-2019	Mokena	Will
Jack Beaupre	2000-2017	Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Patrick Ormsby	2012-2017	Flossmoor	Cook
Anibal L. Taboas	2013-2019	Woodridge	DuPage
Lorraine Tyson	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Jeremy Joyce, Student Member	2014-2015	Richton Park	Cook
Illinois State University			
Rocco L. Donahue, Chair	2011-2019	Orland Park	Cook
Anne Davis, Secretary	2005-2017	Tinley Park	Cook
Jay Bergman	2003-2017	Joliet	Will
Robert Churney	2002-2019	Bartlett	DuPage
Betty Kinser	2005-2017	Normal	McLean
Ellen Schumacher, Student Trustee	2014-2015	Teutopolis	Effingham
Vacancy			
Vacancy			
Northeastern Illinois University			
Carlos Azcoitia, Chair	2006-2017	Chicago	Cook
Jin Lee, Vice Chair	2005-2015	Des Plaines	Cook
Omar Duque, Secretary	2007-2019	Chicago	Cook
Robert A. Biggins	2011-2019	West Chicago	DuPage
Barb Fumo	2011-2019	River Forest	Cook
Marvin Garcia	2009-2019	Chicago	Cook
Dr. Darlene Ruscitti	2013-2017	Bloomingdale	DuPage
Jonathan J. Stein	2011-2017	Wilmette	Cook
Amanda Slefo, Student Trustee	201-2015	Skokie	Cook
Vacancy			

STATE UNIVERSITIES	Terms	City	County
Northern Illinois University			
John R. Butler, Chair	2007-2019	Chicago	Cook
Marc J. Strauss, Vice-Chair	2005-2017	DeKalb	DeKalb
Wheeler G. Coleman, Secretary	2011-2019	Chicago	Cook
Robert T. Boey	1996-2019	DeKalb	DeKalb
Anthony A. Iosco	2011-2017	Elk Grove Village	Cook
Robert T. Marshall, Jr.	2011-2017	Park Forest	Will
Cherilyn G. Murer	2005-2017	Joliet	Will
Paul Julion, Student Trustee	2015	DeKalb	DeKalb
Southern Illinois University			
Randal Thomas, Chair	2013-2019	Springfield	Sangamon
Donna Manering, Vice Chair	2011-2017	Makanda	Jackson
Phil Gilbert	2011-2015		Jackson
Roger Herrin	2011-2017	Harrisburg	Saline
Shirley Portwood	2013-2019	Godfrey	Madison
Joel Sambursky	2013-2019	Carbondale	Jackson
Amy Sholar	2015-2021		Madison
Mitch Morecraft, Student Trustee, SIUE	2014-2015	Marshall	Clark
Adrian Miller, Student Trustee, SIUC	2014-2015	Carbondale	Jackson
Christopher Koch - ex-officio			
University of Illinois			
Edward L. McMillan, Chair	2009-2021	Greenville	Bond
Ramon Cepeda	2015-2021		DuPage
Ricardo Estrada	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Patrick J. Fitzgerald	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Karen A. Hasara	2009-2017	Springfield	Sangamon
Patricia Brown Holmes	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Dr. Timothy N. Koritz	2009-2019	Roscoe	Winnebago
James D. Montgomery	2007-2019	Chicago	Cook
Jill Smart	2015-2021		DuPage
Lucas Frye, UIUC Student Rep.	2014-2015	Urbana	Champaign
Danielle Leibowitz, UIC Student Rep.	2014-2015	Chicago	Cook
Hannah Cave, UIS Student Rep.	2014-2015	Springfield	Sangamon
Bruce Rauner, Governor of Illinois, ex-officio			
Western Illinois University			
Cathy E. Early, Chair	2012-2017	Macomb	McDonough
Roger Clawson, Vice Chair	2013-2019	Moline	Rock Island
Phil G. Hare, Secretary	2012-2017	Rock Island	Rock Island
Lyneir R. Cole	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Carolyn J. Ehlert Fuller	1998-2019	Milan	Rock Island
William L. Epperly	2004-2017	Chicago	Cook
Yvonne Savala	2013-2019	Moline	Rock Island
Michael Quigley, Student Trustee	2014-2015		

BACKGROUND

The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (CGFA), a bipartisan, joint legislative commission, provides the General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the State. The Commission's specific responsibilities include:

1) Preparation of annual revenue estimates with periodic updates;
2) Analysis of the fiscal impact of revenue bills;
3) Preparation of State debt impact notes on legislation which would appropriate bond funds or increase bond authorization;
4) Periodic assessment of capital facility plans;
5) Annual estimates of public pension funding requirements and preparation of pension impact notes;
6) Annual estimates of the liabilities of the State's group health insurance program and approval of contract renewals promulgated by the Department of Central Management Services;
7) Administration of the State Facility Closure Act.

The Commission also has a mandate to report to the General Assembly ". . . on economic trends in relation to long-range planning and budgeting; and to study and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate on local and regional economic and fiscal policies and on federal fiscal policy as it may affect Illinois. . . ." This results in several reports on various economic issues throughout the year.

The Commission publishes several reports each year. In addition to a "Monthly Briefing", the Commission publishes the "Revenue Estimate and Economic Outlook" which describes and projects economic conditions and their impact on State revenues. The "Legislative Capital Plan Analysis" examines the State's capital appropriations plan and debt position. "The Financial Conditions of the Illinois Public Retirement Systems" provides an overview of the funding condition of the State's retirement systems. Also published are an Annual Fiscal Year "Budget Summary"; "Report on the Liabilities of the State Employees' Group Insurance Program"; and "Report of the Cost and Savings of the State Employees' Early Retirement Incentive Program". The Commission also publishes each year special topic reports that have or could have an impact on the economic well being of Illinois. All reports are available on the Commission's website.

These reports are available from:

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability
703 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
(217) 782-5320
(217) 782-3513 (FAX)

http://cgfa.ilga.gov