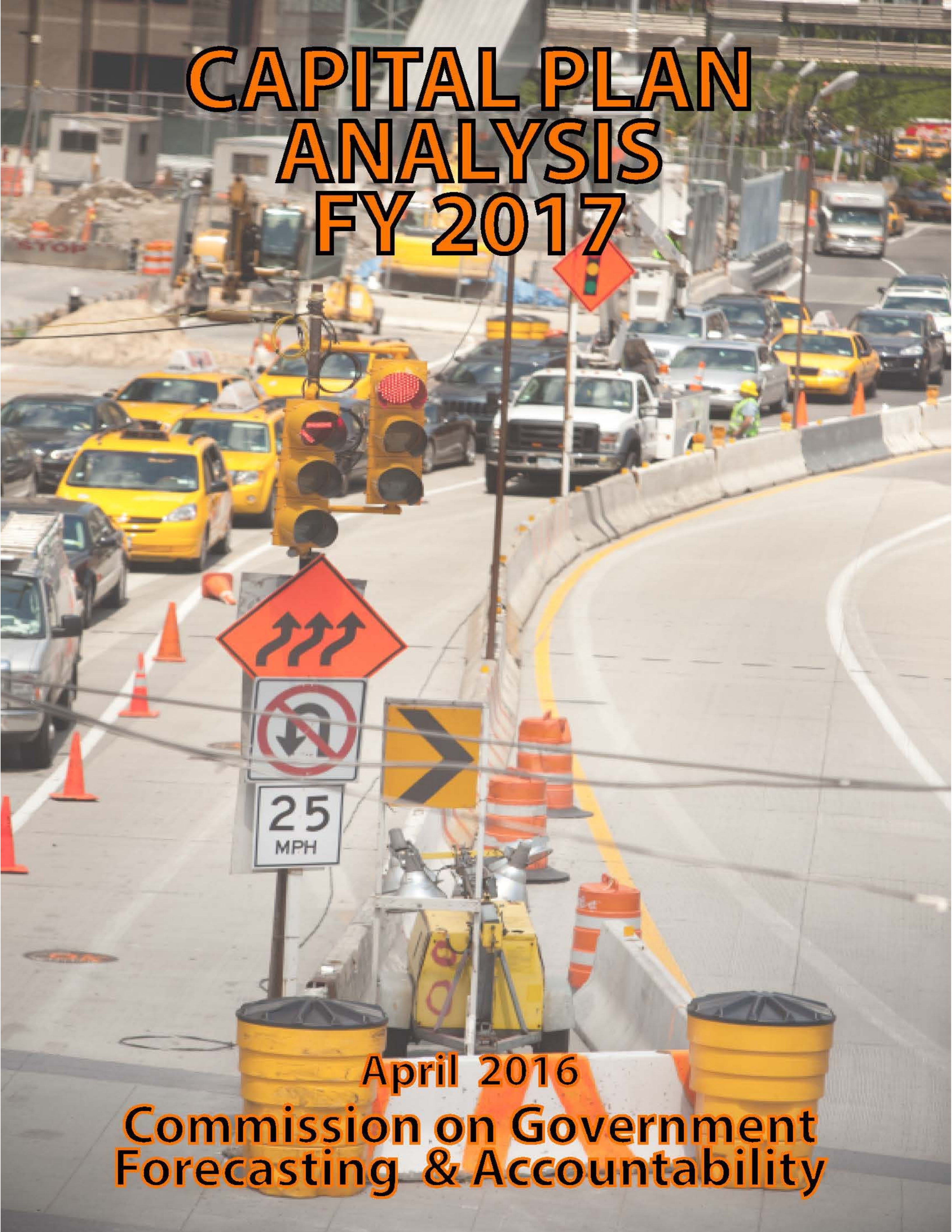
CAPITAL PLAN ANALYSIS FY 2017



April 2016

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

COMMISSION CO-CHAIRS

Senator Donne Trotter
Representative Donald Moffitt

SENATE	***HOUSE***
Pamela Althoff	Kelly Burke
David Koehler	C.D. Davidsmeyer
Chapin Rose	Elaine Nekritz
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 an assessment of the State's capital needs both current and five years forward and submit it to: the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (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 2017 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 2017 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 fourth and 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

- Since FY 2010, the State has released $12.9 billion in bonded projects for the Illinois Jobs Now capital program, and spent a total of $23.9 billion as of December 31, 2015. Current bond authorization for the IJN program is approximately $16.2 billion, with $11.4 billion sold year-to-date. In FY 2015 a new capital program was passed with $1.1 billion for Transportation projects for roads and bridges, of which over $400 million has been funded, all from pay-as-you-go funding. The Governor's FY 2017 new capital projects proposal totals approximately $4.4 billion in new appropriations and $14.2 billion in reappropriations. New projects would be funded by $3.3 billion in State funds, $145 million in Federal funds, and $967 million in bond funds.

- As shown throughout this report, the most recently passed major capital program, Illinois Jobs Now, has run its course. To create a new multi-year capital program 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 $146 million were carried over into FY 2015, adding to the Fund's FY 2015 cash flow problems. 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 in FY 2015 was $495 million and the shortfall in FY 2016 could reach over $800 million.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND TRANSFERS OUT

	FY 2015	FY 2016*
Revenue	$686,668,906	$731,000,000
Statutory Transfer Out Demands		
General Obligation Bond Retirement & Interest Fund	$648,878,726	$654,366,761
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	$1,036,317,077
**Previous FY Shortfall	$145,296,108	$495,405,578
Balance	-$491,051,179	-$800,722,655

* Amount for FY 2016 CPF Revenue is CGFA estimate.
Source: The Office of the Comptroller and GOMB

- 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 over 16 months behind with an amount of approximately $441 million owed to GOBRI.

Table 1	ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE (in millions)						
Bond Sales	**FY 2015**	**FY 2016 estimated**	**$ Change**	**% Change**	**FY 2017 estimated**	**$ Change**	**% Change**
General Obligation	0.0	1,480.0	1,480.0	100.0%	800.0	-680.0	-45.9%
Revenue	0.0	150.0	150.0	100.0%	225.0	75.0	50.0%
Total	**$0.0**	**$1,630.0**	**$1,630.0**	**100.0%**	**$1,025.0**	**-$605.0**	**-37.1%**
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	26,845.0	26,695.0	26,874.0	26,874.0	25,509.0	-1,186.0	-4.4%
Revenue	2,790.0	2,693.0	-97.0	-3.5%	2,670.0	-23.0	-0.9%
Total	**$29,635.0**	**$29,388.0**	**-$247.0**	**-0.8%**	**$28,179.0**	**-$1,209.0**	**-4.1%**
Debt Service							
General Obligation	$3,545.8	$3,057.0	-488.8	-13.8%	$3,417.0	360.0	11.8%
Revenue	$383.9	$367.9	-16.0	-4.2%	$358.6	-9.3	-2.5%
Total	**$3,929.7**	**$3,424.9**	**-$504.8**	**-12.8%**	**$3,775.6**	350.7	**10.2%**
General Revenues	**$36,617.0**	**$31,972.0**	**-$4,645.0**	**-12.7%**	**$32,187.0**	**$215.0**	**0.7%**
G.O. & Revenue Debt Service as % General Revenues	**10.73%**	**10.71%**			**11.73%**		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	A3	Baa1			Baa1		
Standard & Poor's	A-	A-			A-		
Fitch	A-	BBB+			BBB+		

Note: Bond Sales include Pension Bonds, but do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.
*FY 2016 and FY 2017 outstanding principal and debt service estimates are CGFA's based off of GOMB FY 2017 Budget. General Revenue estimates are from CGFA's March 1, 2016 meeting.

There were no bond sales in FY 2015.

There was a $480 million G.O. bond sale in January 2016 (FY 2016). The Office of Management and Budget plans to sell a total of $1.48 billion of General Obligation Bonds in FY 2016 and $800 million of General Obligation bonds in FY 2017.

Build Illinois bonds would be sold in FY 2016 for $150 million and in FY 2017 for $225 million.

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

FY 2017 RECOMMENDED CAPITAL BUDGET

- FY 2017 Capital Plan Appropriations
- Bond Funds Appropriations
- History of Appropriations from All Funds
- History of Appropriations from Bond Funds
- The Capital Projects Fund
- FY 2017 Capital Projects by Agency

FY 2017 Capital Plan Appropriations

The Illinois Jobs Now multi-year capital program is in its seventh fiscal year. The State has released $12.9 billion in bonded projects and spent a total of $23.9 billion as of December 31, 2015. 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.

In FY 2015 a new capital program was passed with $1.1 billion for Transportation projects for roads and bridges, of which over $400 million has been funded, all from pay-as-you-go funding.

The Governor's FY 2017 new capital projects proposal totals approximately $4.4 billion in new appropriations and $14.2 billion in reappropriations. These new projects would use $3.264 billion in State funds and $145 million in Federal funds as pay-as-you go funding, and approximately $967 million in bond funds. Table 2 shows requested FY 2017 and actual FY 2016 capital appropriations by fund type.

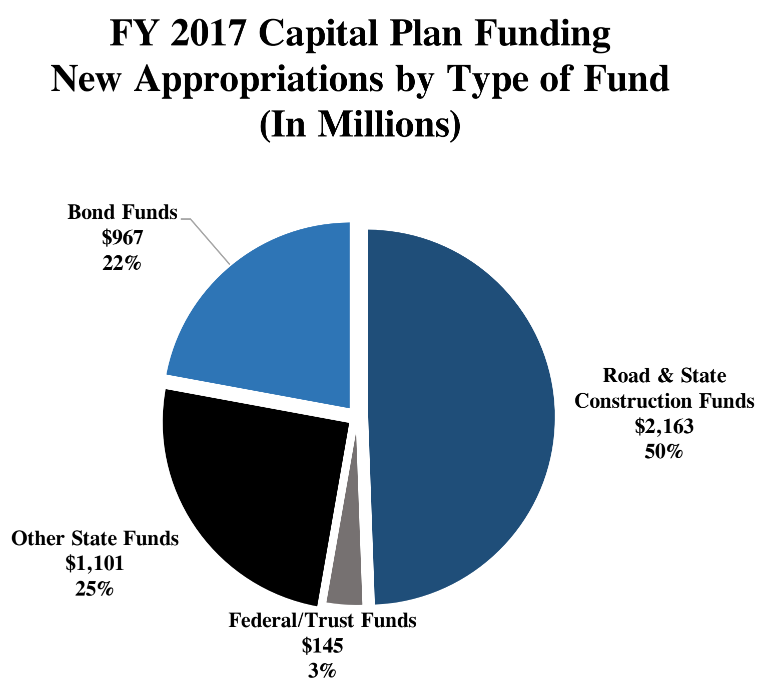
TABLE 2 FY 2017 CAPITAL PLAN REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	**NEW APPROPRIATIONS**	**RE-APPROPRIATIONS**	**TOTAL**
Bond	$967,000,540	$6,234,061,843	**$7,201,062,383**
State Funds	$3,264,152,500	$7,228,687,191	**$10,492,839,691**
Federal/Trust	$144,925,000	$755,575,406	**$900,500,406**
TOTAL	**$4,376,078,040**	**$14,218,324,440**	**$18,594,402,480**
FY 2016 CAPITAL PLAN APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	**NEW APPROPRIATIONS**	**RE-APPROPRIATIONS**	**TOTAL**
Bond	$0	$4,231,991,726	**$4,231,991,726**
State Funds	$2,707,264,800	$7,302,722,930	**$10,009,987,730**
Federal/Trust	$130,000,000	$737,775,522	**$867,775,522**
TOTAL	**$2,837,264,800**	**$12,272,490,178**	**$15,109,754,978**

As shown in Table 3 on the following page, capital project appropriations to the Capital Development Board (CDB) and through CDB for other agencies equal $410 million in new appropriations and $1.7 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 2017 CDB REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS			
FUND TYPE	NEW APPROPRIATIONS	RE-APPROPRIATIONS	TOTAL
Capital Development	$400,000,000	$1,373,304,074	**$1,773,304,074**
School Construction		$280,844,058	**$280,844,058**
Build Illinois		$71,343,223	**$71,343,223**
CDB Contributory Trust	$10,000,000		**$10,000,000**
FY 09 Budget Relief	$240,000		**$240,000**
Asbestos Abatement		$115,113	**$115,113**
TOTAL	**$410,240,000**	**$1,725,606,468**	**$2,135,846,468**

The FY 2017 capital plan new appropriations would predominantly be paid from pay-as-you-go funding consisting of 49.4% from the Road Fund and the State Construction Fund combined, 25.2% from other State funds and 3.3% of Federal and Trust funds. There would be $967 million from Bond funds comprising approximately 22.1% of the funding for new appropriations.

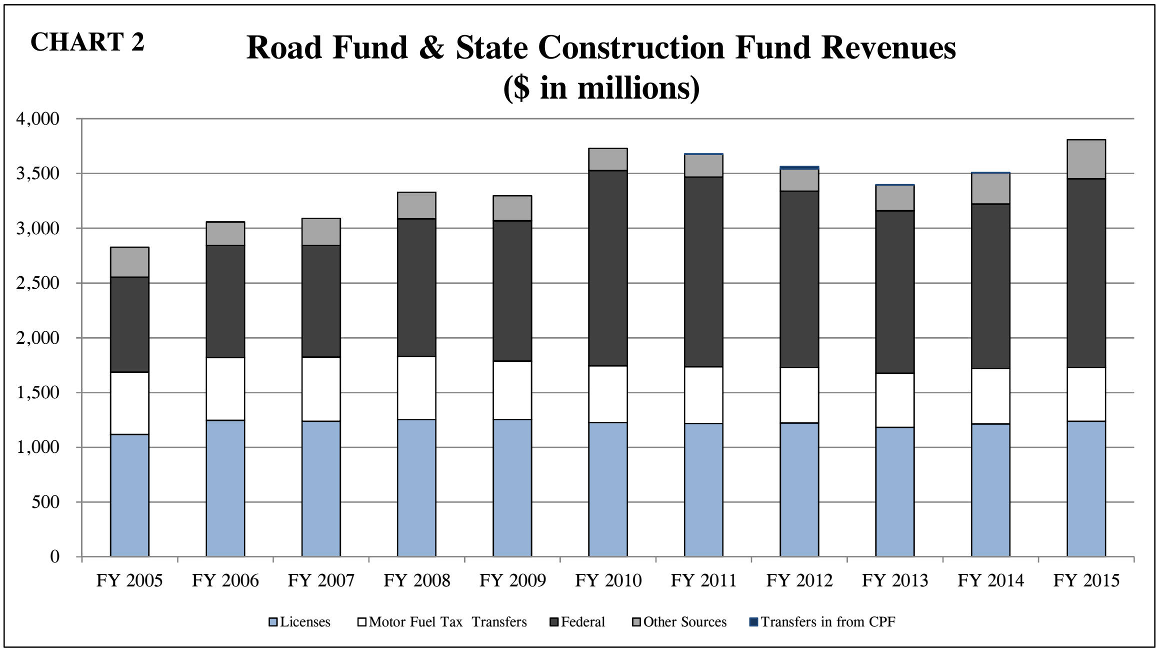
CHART 1

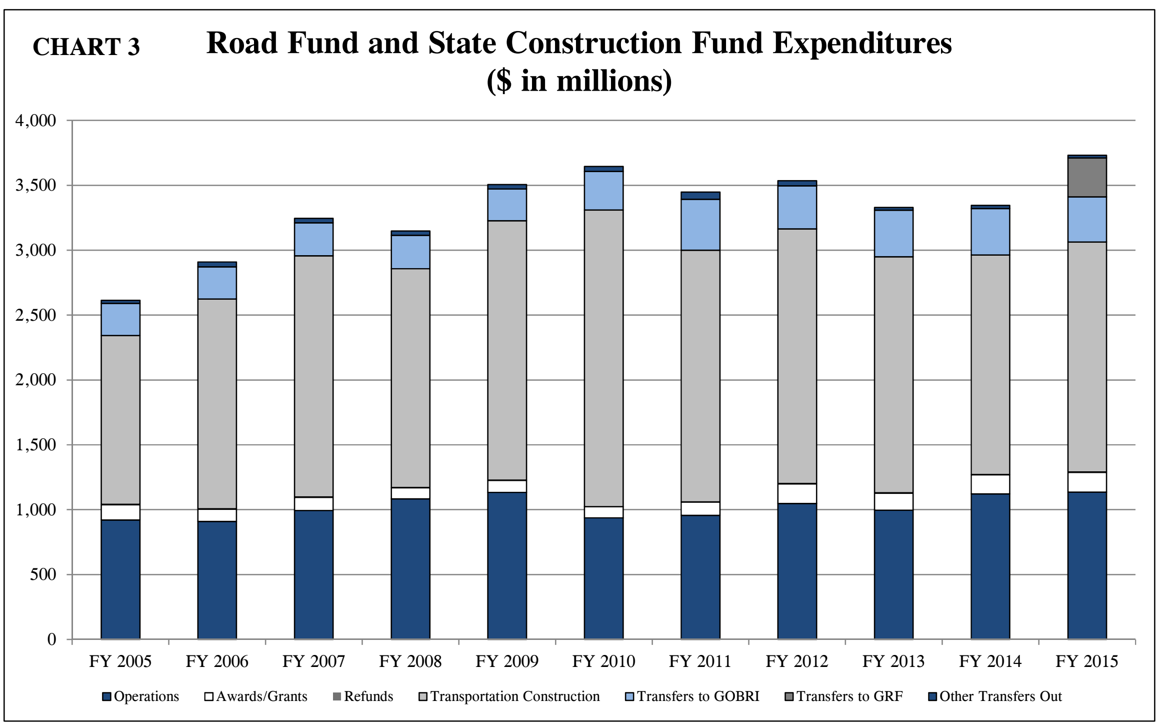


Source: GOMB

Breaking out just State revenue pay-as-you-go funding, approximately 63.5% percent for FY 2017 new appropriations would come from the Road Fund and State Construction Fund combined for road, bridges and rail projects under IDOT. Another 27.0% of State Funds would be for wastewater and drinking water projects from the State's Water Revolving Fund. Approximately 5.3% 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 4.3% is from Federal Trust Funds for grants related to airports, mass transit, abandoned mined lands reclamation, forests, floods and fires.

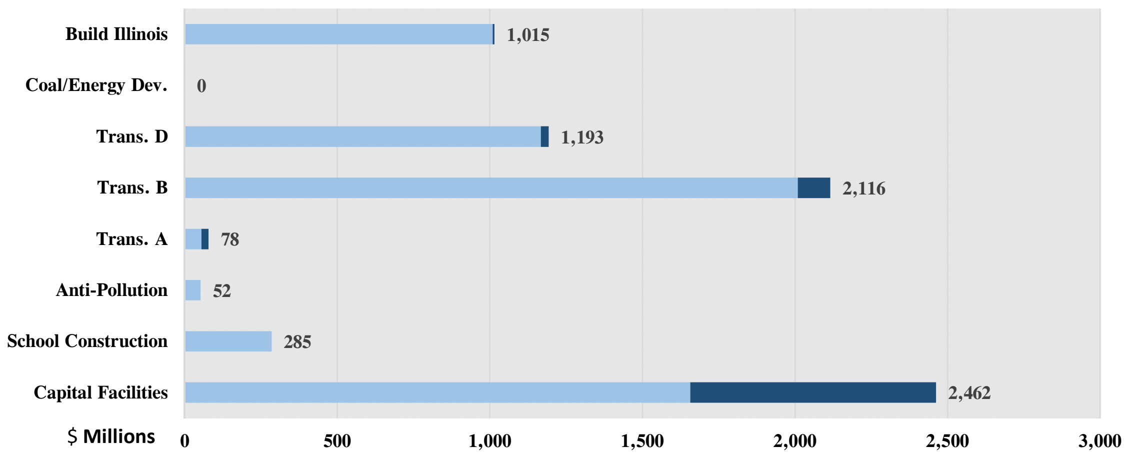
The Road Fund and State Construction Fund receive revenues from various sources, but mainly from Motor Vehicle Licenses, Operators Licenses, Motor Fuel Taxes, vehicle-related fees, and the Federal Government. From FY 2005 through FY 2015, approximately 47% - 63% of these combined Funds were used for 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 charts below show histories of revenues and expenditures from the combined Road Fund and State Construction Funds.





Bond Funds Appropriations

CHART 4 — **FY 2017 Bond Appropriations New v. Reappropriations** — **Source: GOMB**



	Capital Facilities	School Construction	Anti-Pollution	Trans. A	Trans. B	Trans. D	Coal/Energy Dev.	Build Illinois
RE	1,657	285	52	55	2,009	1,167	0	1,009
New	805	0	0	23	107	26	0	6

Chart 4 compares Bond Fund new appropriations versus reappropriations by bond fund. A breakout of bond funded new appropriations include:

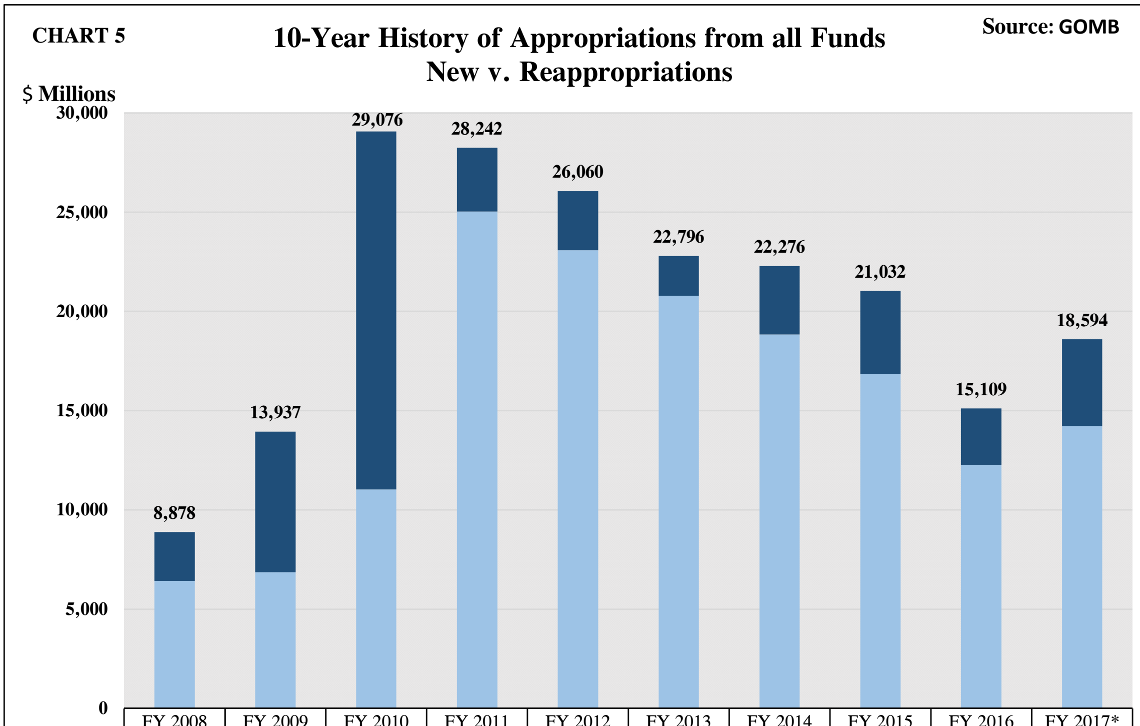
- $6 million from the Build IL Bond Fund to the EPA for conservation;
- $805 million from the Capital Development Fund for information technology, capital improvements to State facilities, construction of National Guard facilities and deferred maintenance throughout the State;
- $23 million from Transportation A and $26 million from Transportation D Bond Funds for statewide road construction; and
- $107 million from Transportation B Bond Funds for transit, rail and airports.

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 2008 to requested FY 2017 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 $2 billion - $4 billion annually. FY 2017 new appropriations are requested to be $4.4 billion.

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.



	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017*
New	2,464	7,081	18,042	3,205	2,978	2,004	3,434	4,177	2,837	4,376
RE	6,415	6,856	11,034	25,037	23,081	20,792	18,842	16,855	12,272	14,218

History of Appropriations from Bond Funds

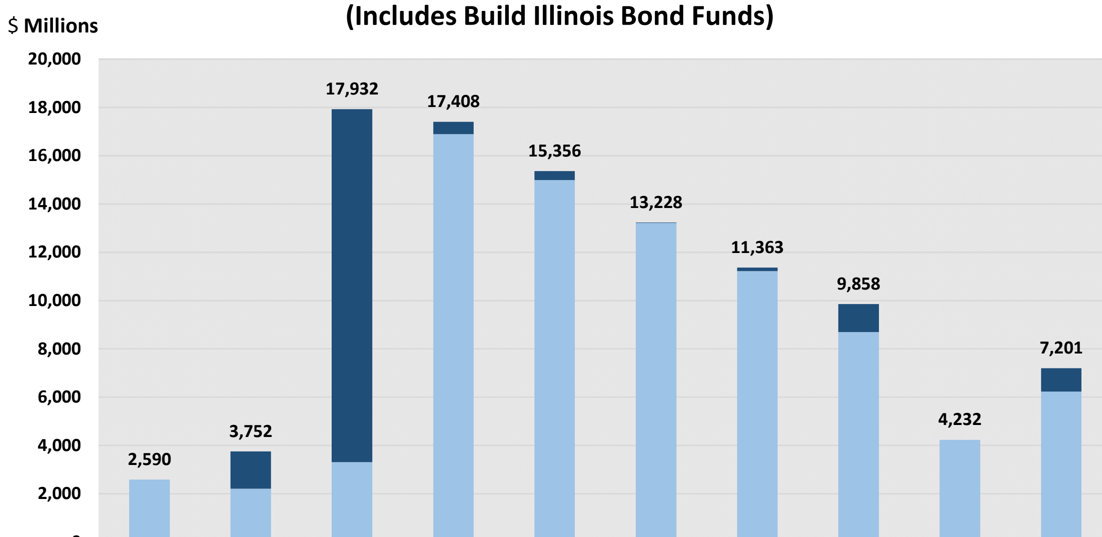
Chart 6 shows the amount of new appropriations versus reappropriations of all bond funds, including Build Illinois bond funds. Historically, the majority of bond project funding came from general obligation bond funds. In FY 2010, a significant portion of project appropriations came from the Build Illinois Bond Fund. Total bond funds combined for fiscal years 2008 through requested appropriations for 2017 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. In FY 2016, there were no new appropriations from bond funds. The Governor's new bond appropriations request for FY 2017 is $967 million.

CHART 6 **10-Year Appropriations History of Combined Bond Funds** **Source: GOMB**

New v. Reappropriations

(Includes Build Illinois Bond Funds)



	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017*
New	0	1,540	14,616	513	365	19	141	1,166	0	967
RE	2,590	2,212	3,316	16,895	14,991	13,209	11,222	8,692	4,232	6,234

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	FY 2015	Estimated FY 2016	Estimated FY 2017
30% VIDEO TERMINAL TAX	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$24.5	$114.4	$195.7	$240.0	$258.0
LOTTERY FUND*	$32.9	$54.1	$65.2	$135.0	$145.0	$8.0	$0.0	$0.0
SALES TAX	$39.0	$52.0	$52.7	$54.0	$55.0	$55.9	$56.0	$56.0
LIQUOR TAX **	$77.5	$105.2	$114.8	$115.1	$115.0	$116.4	$121.0	$123.0
Transfer In	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.3	$0.3	$0.0	$0.3	$0.3
VEHICLE RELATED	$117.7	$294.6	$299.7	$298.4	$304.0	$310.6	$314.0	$317.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.0	$0.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.1
Other Taxes		-$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL	**$267.1**	**$505.8**	**$532.5**	**$627.3**	**$733.8**	**$686.8**	**$731.4**	**$754.4**

*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 2016 and FY 2017 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. When there is not enough CPF funding for debt service, then the Build Illinois Fund back funds BIBRI debt service and GRF back funds the remaining needed GOBRI debt service. 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.

In FY 2014, transfers out of the Capital Projects Fund of $145.9 million were carried over into FY 2015, adding to the FY 2015 cash flow problems. 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 in FY 2015 was $495 million and the shortfall in FY 2016 could reach over $800 million.

TABLE 5	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND TRANSFERS OUT	
	FY 2015	**FY 2016***
Revenue	$686,668,906	$731,000,000
Statutory Transfer Out Demands		
General Obligation Bond Retirement & Interest Fund	$648,878,726	$654,366,761
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	$1,036,317,077
**Previous FY Shortfall	$145,296,108	$495,405,578
Balance	-$491,051,179	-$800,722,655

* Amount for FY 2016 CPF Revenue is CGFA estimate.
Source: The Office of the Comptroller and GOMB

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 is approximately 46.5% of the State's population, including the City of Chicago which makes up 21% of the population.

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 were higher due to penalty payments from Northstar. In FY 2015 there was only $8 million transferred from the Lottery Fund to the CPF, and estimates for FY 2016 and FY 2017 are $0. 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.

Current revenues are not enough to cover all of the transfers required out of the Capital Projects Fund. Even with multiple funding mechanisms in place to cover the debt service if the Capital Projects Fund cannot make all of its transfers, the 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 Road Fund for Transportation D projects and the General Revenue Fund for other projects. But this becomes just a vicious circle 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.

TABLE 6	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ESTIMATES (in millions) [* FY 2016 and FY 2017 are CGFA estimates.]		
VIDEO GAMING:	**FY 15**	**FY 16***	**FY 17***
❖ 5/6 of the 30% tax on the newly legal Video Gaming	$196	$240	$258

- Video Gaming in Illinois became operational in September 2012. The number of video gaming terminals in operation across the State has increased from 61 terminals in its opening month (Sep 2012) to its latest figure of 22,296 terminals (Jan 2016). In FY 2014, video gaming terminals were being added at a rate of 796 terminals per month. In FY 2015, this rate slowed to 272 new terminals per month. In FY 2016, thru the first seven months, the rate has slowed even further to 224 new terminals per month. This seems to indicate that video gaming is nearing "full implementation" in Illinois.
- 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. The Commission estimates that these "opt-out" areas represent approximately 46.5% 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.
- Because of the recent slowdown in the number of new video gaming terminals being added each month, the revenues from video gaming that are collected for the Capital Projects Fund should also begin to level off in the fiscal years ahead. 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.
  - By the end of FY 2015, the number of terminals in operation increased to 20,730. These terminals generated tax revenues totaling $234.8 million, with **$195.7 million** going to the Capital Projects Fund.
  - It is projected that the number of video gaming terminals in Illinois will peek at around 23,000 machines by the end of FY 2016. This total would result in tax revenues totaling around $288.1 million, which results in approximately **$240.1 million** available for the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2016.
  - It is projected that the number of video gaming terminals in Illinois will level off at around 24,000 by the end of FY 2017. At an estimated net terminal income-per-position-per-day value of around $120, video gaming tax revenues would total $309.8 million in FY 2017. This would result in approximately **$258 million** going to the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2017.

SALES & USE TAX EXPANSION:	**FY 15**	**FY 16***	**FY 17***
❖ expanding definition of soft drinks and increasing the tax from 1% to 6.25%	$56	$56	$56
❖ 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 2015, $56 million from the sales tax expansion was deposited into the Fund.

  Similar amounts are expected to be collected in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

LOTTERY:	FY 15	FY 16*	FY 17*
❖ 5 year Online Lottery pilot program-- excess revenues not already going to the Common School Fund	$8	$0	$0
❖ 10 year lease for the private management of the Lottery-- excess revenues not already going to the Common School Fund			

- 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 $703 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.
- Results from the Lottery became significantly worse in FY 2015 and are not expected to improve in the near future. Only $8 million was transferred in FY 2015 and the expectation is that no money will be available to transfer in FY 2016.
- Due to the poor results under the Northstar Groups management, the Governor sought to end the management contract in September of 2015. Northstar is expected to continue to manage the lottery until January of 2017 but a new manager is currently being sought by the State.
- The Illinois Lottery has estimated that $4 million would be available to transfer in FY 2017 but with the turmoil involved with the change in management, it is hard to see any major improvements in the short term.

INCREASES TO LIQUOR TAXES:	FY 15	FY 16*	FY 17*
❖ Beer by $0.046 per gallonage	$116	$121	$123
❖ 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 2015, $116 million in Liquor taxes was deposited in the Capital Projects Fund.
- Through February in FY 2016 $89 million was received, which annualizes to $121 million.

INCREASES TO MOTOR VEHICLE FEES:	FY 15	FY 16*	FY 17*
❖ Vehicle Registrations by $20	$311	$314	$317
❖ 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 $311 million in FY 2015 which was 2.2% higher than the $304 million collected in FY 2014.
- Motor vehicles transfers are estimated at $314 million in FY 2016 and $317 million in FY 2017.

FY 2017 Capital Projects by Agency

The projects listed in this section are only those for which a new appropriation is being sought in FY 2017 (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 2017 (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 $310 million under the Governor's capital budget. The Capital Development Fund would provide $300 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 facilities, and the FY09 Budget Relief Fund would use $240,000 in funding for the demolition of buildings and other non-bondable projects.

Central Management Services

Central Management Services would receive $400 million from the Capital Development Fund for statewide information technology projects, including for an Enterprise Resource Planning System or ERP. This is a "planned single state-wide system for financial reporting, projects and grant management, procurement, cash management and human resources".

Corrections

The Department of Corrections would use $100 million in Capital Development Funds for capital improvements to correctional facilities, funneled through the Capital Development Board.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency would receive a total of $926 million, $920 million of which would come from the Water Revolving Fund, and $6 million from the Build Illinois Bond Fund for the following programs:

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2017 (in millions)
• Statewide: Wastewater Loan Program	$500.0
• Statewide: Drinking Water Loan Program	300.0
• Statewide: Storm Water Loans	100.0
• Small Community Water Supplies Compliance Grant Program	10.0
• Grants and Contracts to Address Nonpoint Source Water Quality Issues	10.0
• for conservation of environmental and natural resources	6.0

Military Affairs

The Department of Military Affairs would use $55 million, $50 million from the Illinois National Guard Construction Fund and $5 million from the Capital Development Fund, for construction of Illinois National Guard facilities.

Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources would receive $61.1 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 $46.2 million from specific natural resource-related funds, such as: the Park & Conservation Fund, State Boating Act Fund, Natural Areas Acquisition Fund, and Land & Water Recreation Fund, to name a few. Programs are listed below:

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2017 (in millions)
• Outdoor Recreation (bike, trails, boat, snowmobile, off-highway vehicles)	$20.4
• Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation (State and Federal)	14.5
• Wildlife Conservation and Restoration	12.8
• Natural Areas Acquisition	6.0
• World Shooting and Recreation Center debt service and permanent improvements	3.6
• Forestry programs (State and Federal)	1.4
• Flood Control (Federal)	0.9
• Rural community fire protection programs	0.5
• Statewide: Landowner Grant Program under the Illinois Oil & Gas Act	0.5
• Lake County: rehab of facilities at North Point Marina	0.4
• Chain O’ Lakes-Fox River Waterway Management System: operating expenses	0.2

Transportation (IDOT)

The Governor has requested $2.519 billion in new appropriations in FY 2017 for the Illinois Department of Transportation. The majority of funding would come from current State funds, including $1.672 billion in Road Funds and $491 million from the State Construction Account Fund. Federal funds would make up approximately $130 million of funding and $70 million would come from transportation-related State funds. Bonding would account for $156 million in funding and would come from current authorization. Projects being funded appear below:

PROGRAMS ($ millions)	FY 2017 (in millions)
• Statewide: transportation-related construction	$1,394.4
• Road Improvements – Local Share of Road Fund/Road Program	603.8
• Federal/Local: financial assistance to airports	125.0
• Statewide: Transit and Rail Grants	96.0
• Maintenance, Traffic, Physical Research/Formal Contracts A & B	51.3
• Apportionments to Counties, Cities and Townships	35.8
• Downstate Transit Capital Grants	30.0
• Grade Crossing protections/separations	29.0
• Permanent Improvements to IDOT facilities	25.5
• TIGER VI Award for Champaign	22.0
• Federal grant for Capital, Operating, Consultant and Technical Services	20.0
• TIGER VI Grant for 41st St. Pedestrian Bridge, Chicago	18.8
• Managed Lanes P3 Consultant Services	18.0
• Township Bridge Program	15.0
• High Speed Rail Maintenance Costs	10.0
• Motorist Damage to Highway Structures	9.0
• Disadvantaged Business Revolving Loan Program	4.5
• CREATE Program	4.0
• Statewide: Rail Freight Loan Repayment Program (State and Federal)	2.0
• South Suburban Airport Expenses, including Public Private Partnerships	2.0
• Public Private Partnerships	2.0
• Disposal of Hazardous Materials	0.6

DEBT MANAGEMENT

- Summary of State-Supported Bond Debt
- Bond Authorization
- Bond Sales
- Outstanding Principal
- 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.

The Governor's Office of Management and Budget says it would need additional bond authorization of $750 million for the FY 2017 capital budget program, specifically for the Capital Development Fund appropriations.

The Governor's Capital Budget request includes:

- $6 million from the Build IL Bond Fund,
- $805 million from the Capital Development Fund,
- $23 million from Transportation A,
- $107 million from Transportation B Bond Funds, and
- $26 million from Transportation D Bond Funds.

The table 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 $6.2 billion remaining unissued as of January 31, 2016.

TABLE 8 STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS as of January 31, 2016

(in billions)	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	$9.754	$1.709	$8.174	$1.580	
School Construction	$4.750	$0.498	$4.418	$0.332	
Anti-Pollution	$0.680	$0.131	$0.650	$0.030	
Transportation A	$5.432	$0.187	$5.404	$0.028	
Transportation B	$5.862	$2.276	$5.578	$0.284	
Transportation D	$4.654	$1.308	$4.693		$0.039
Coal & Energy Development	$0.243	$0.088	$0.156	$0.087	
SUBTOTAL	**$31.375**	**$6.197**	**$29.073**	**$2.341**	**$0.039**
Pension bonds	$17.562	$0.396	$17.562	$0.396	
Medicaid Funding Series	$0.250	$0.004	$0.250	$0.004	
TOTAL	**$49.187**	**$6.597**	**$46.885**	**$2.741**	**$0.039**
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
G.O. Refunding°	$4.839	$2.105	$2.734	$2.105	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Appropriated†**	**Available**	**Over* Committed**
Build Illinois	$6.246	$0.905	$5.441	$0.805	
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.877	Unlimited	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Civic Center	$0.200	$0.168	$0.032	$0.168	
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.008	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 2016. Due to the lack of a full budget, FY 2016 numbers only reflect amounts paid pursuant to court orders and those items contained in PA 99-0007.
***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.

According to the table above, there is enough authorization available for current projects from these categories, except for Transportation D which is already $39 million "Over Committed" including FY 2016 appropriations (See * note for explanation). 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 January 31, 2016. 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 January 31, 2016, is $168 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. The remaining $153 million was issued in FY 2016. The Authority is not requesting an increase in authorization at this time.

RTA: The RTA has bonds supported by state funding called Strategic Capital Improvement Project (SCIP) bonds. There have been two separate authorizations of SCIP bonds. The first authorization, SCIP I (ASA), was set at $100 million a year from 1990-1994, equaling $500 million. The second authorization, SCIP II (AFA), was part of the Illinois FIRST program and authorized $260 million a year from 2000-2004, equaling a total of $1.3 billion. In FY 2006 the Authority had approximately $260 million of authorization remaining. Due to $117 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. The Authority is not requesting an increase in authorization at this time.

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. In FY 2004 $42.5 million was sold for additional renovations and $10 million was sold in FY 2009. According to the ISFA, they have approximately $118 million of unissued authorization. The Authority is not requesting an increase in authorization at this time.

Bond Sales

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.

There were no bond sales in FY 2015. The State sold $480 million of G.O. bonds in January 2016. The Office of Management and Budget plans to sell another $1.0 billion of General Obligation Bonds in FY 2016 and $800 million of General Obligation bonds in FY 2017.

Build Illinois bonds would be sold in FY 2016 for $150 million and in FY 2017 for $225 million.

The following table provides additional information on particular General Obligation and Build Illinois bond sales from FY 2014 to date (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 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
FY 2016								
Jan-16	GO bonds	$ 480 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.999%	A-	BBB+	Baa1

The State sold $480 million in General Obligation bonds in January 2016, the first bond sale in 20 months. With lowered bond ratings from all three ratings agencies, interest rate penalties were expected to be high. But with a drop in demand for stocks and an increase in demand for high yield bonds, the State received a true interest cost of 3.9989%. This rate is lower than the last competitive sale in April 2014 of 4.082%, even though the state's spreads were wider, due to a lower interest rate environment. "[M]arket participants said they attribute [the deal's results]…to confidence in the state's overall economic viability and strength of the GO structure that gives priority to debt service." [Munis Weaken as BAML Wins $480M Illinois GOs, The Bond Buyer, January 15, 2016]

Illinois sold $250 million in General Obligation bonds in early April 2014. With a 4.0816% true interest cost, the State estimated $10 million in savings compared to the State's February bond sale. The State sold a May 2014 Series of General Obligation bonds for $750 million, 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 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 (TIC) 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.

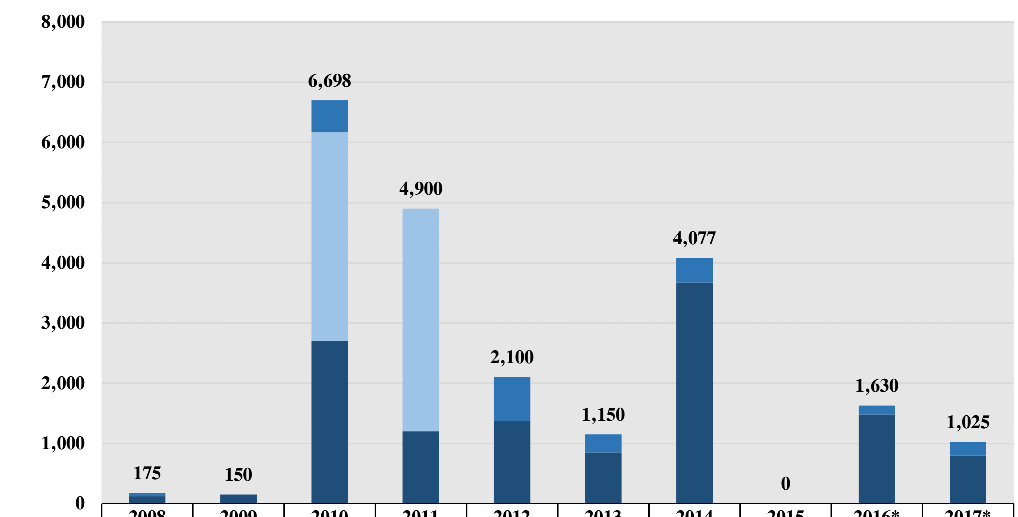
Tax-exempt General Obligation bonds sold in February 2014 equaled $1.025 billion. With over $5.5 billion in orders from about 109 investors, the State was able to re-price the bond twice, to the State's benefit. The true interest cost on the sale was 4.46%, a savings of approximately $60 million over 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.

Bond Sale History: Chart 7 shows the level of general obligation bond and State-issued revenue bond sales from FY 2008 through estimated FY 2017.

CHART 7

State-Supported Bond Sales
(Excludes Refunding and Short-Term Borrowing)

Source: GOMB



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017*
State Issued	50	0	530	0	725	300	402	0	150	225
Pension Obligation			3,466	3,700						
General Obligation	125	150	2,702	1,200	1,375	850	3,675	0	1,480	800

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.

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

The Illinois Jobs Now Capital Program also precipitated an increase in 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 were no G.O. and no Build Illinois Bond sales in FY 2015. Estimated total bond sales of General Obligation and Build Illinois bonds combined for FY 2016 are $1.63 billion and for FY 2017 are $1.025 billion. The Illinois Jobs Now program still has $4.8 billion of bond funding left to be sold, and the Governor's 2017 Capital Program request is for $967 million in bond funding.

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 sold its remaining $153 million in bonding authorization and $66 million in refunding bonds in FY 2016 for its planned Event Center and a second hotel.

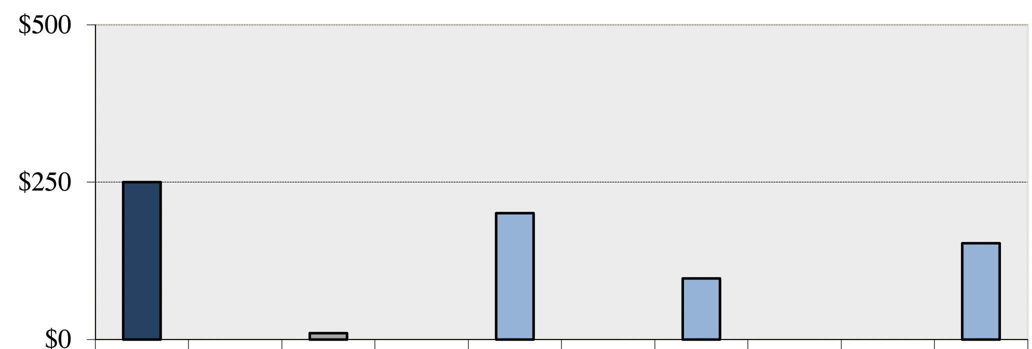
Regional Transportation Authority: The RTA sold $260 million in Strategic Capital Improvement Project (SCIP) bonds in FY 2005 and $250 million in FY 2007. The FY 2007 SCIP bond sale of $250 million basically depleted the last of their $1.3 billion in authorization granted under the Illinois FIRST program.

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 sold $292.5 million in refunding bonds in FY 2015 to refund some of the 2001 series bonds and all of the 2003 and 2008 series bonds. There are no major capital programs planned at this time.

CHART 8

Locally-Issued Revenue New Capital Bond Sales (in millions)



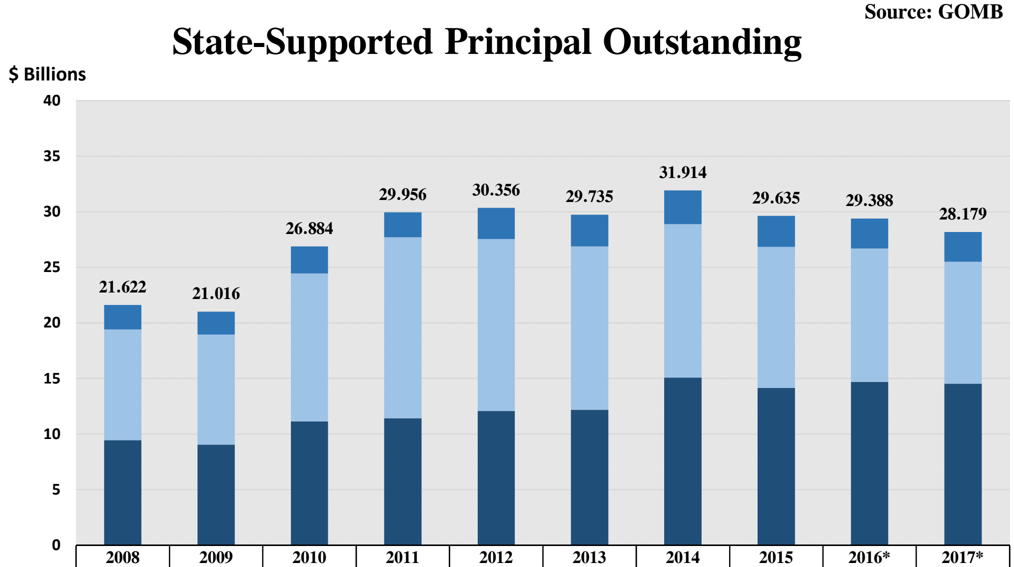
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
RTA	$250	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
ISFA	$0	$0	$10	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
MPEA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$201	$0	$97	$0	$0	$153

Outstanding Principal

State-Issued Principal Outstanding

CHART 9

Source: GOMB



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017*
State Issued	2.209	2.064	2.428	2.254	2.805	2.861	3.034	2.79	2.693	2.67
Pension Obligation	9.95	9.9	13.316	16.273	15.48	14.686	13.793	12.7	12	10.975
General Obligation	9.463	9.052	11.14	11.429	12.071	12.188	15.087	14.145	14.695	14.534

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. 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. Any bond issuances over those years were made to pay for reappropriations.

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.

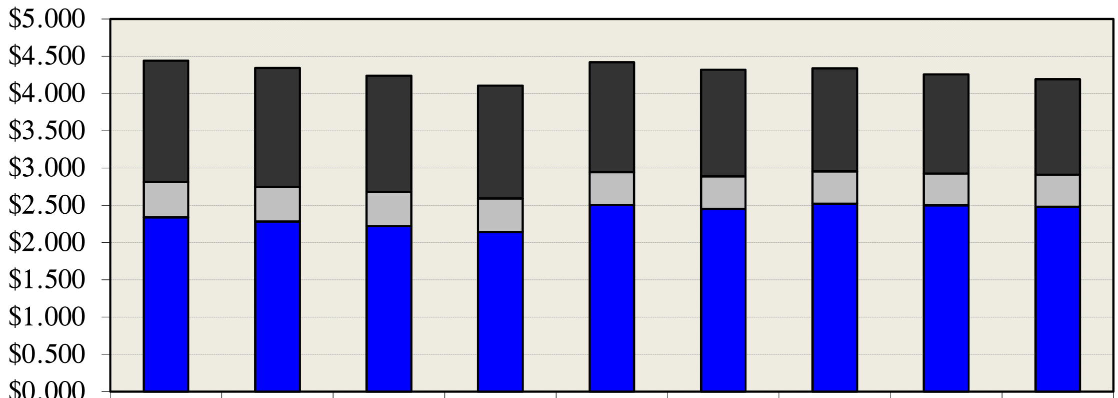
The next big increase in principal outstanding was due to the sale of $3.7 billion in bonds for FY 2014. The FY 2014 level of $31.9 billion decreased by over $2 billion to $29.7 billion in FY 2015 due to the lack of bond sales.

While FY 2016 will decrease approximately $250 million, FY 2017 will decrease $1.2 billion, due to lower bonds sales and $1 billion in pension obligation bond principal being paid down.

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 was attributed to an $802 million MPEA expansion project bond sale and an RTA SCIP sale of $260 million.
- Increases in FY 2005 and FY 2007 are attributed to the sale of RTA SCIP bonds $260 million and $250 million, respectively.
- The MPEA sold $201 million in bonds and refunded $918 million in FY 2011, to precipitate the rise in principal outstanding.
- 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.
- Principal outstanding in FY 2016 will rise due to a bond sale of $153 million by the MPEA for its continuing Event Center and hotel capital projects.

CHART 10 **Locally-Issued Revenue Bonds Principal Outstanding (in billions)**



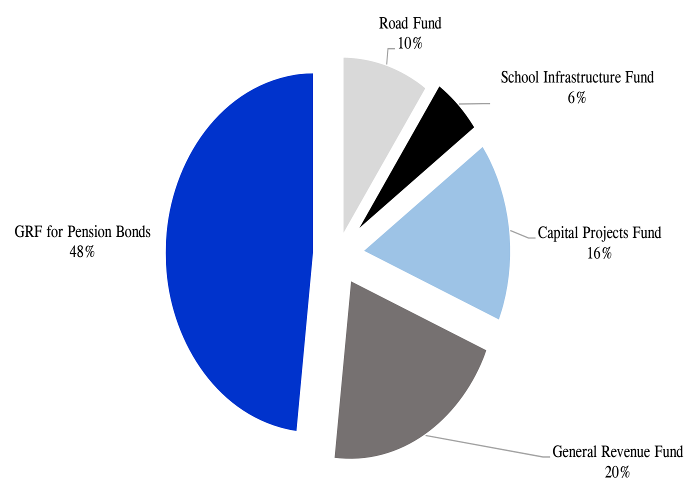
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
RTA	$1.628	$1.595	$1.557	$1.517	$1.474	$1.429	$1.382	$1.332	$1.279
ISFA	$0.474	$0.464	$0.460	$0.445	$0.442	$0.438	$0.433	$0.427	$0.431
MPEA	$2.337	$2.283	$2.220	$2.145	$2.502	$2.451	$2.521	$2.499	$2.481

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

CHART 11 FY 2017 Estimated General Obligation Debt Service Portion of Payment by Fund



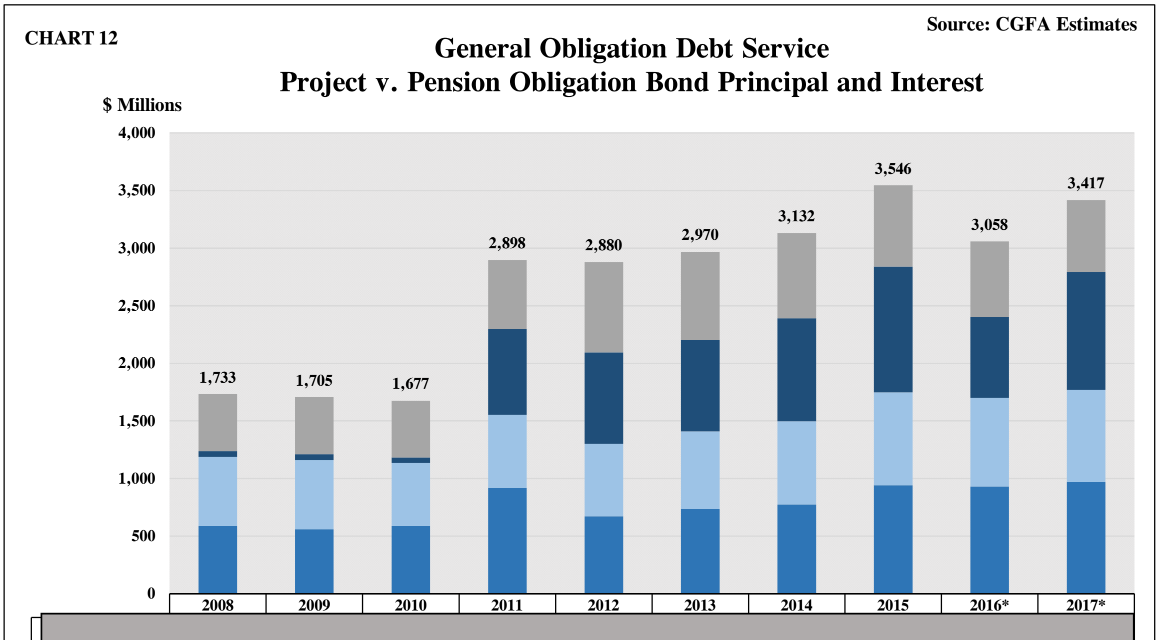
Source: CGFA estimates based on GOMB and Comptroller information

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. **The General Revenue Fund will pay an estimated $365.2 million in FY 2016 and $378.6 million in FY 2017 that would have come from the Capital Projects Fund if it had enough funding.**

TABLE 11	GENERAL OBLIGATION Debt Service By Fund					
($ Millions)	FY 2015 Amount	FY 2015 % of Total	FY 2016* Amount	FY 2016 % of Total	FY 2017* Amount	FY 2017 % of Total
Road Fund	$359.1	20.5%	$343.8	20.2%	$326.0	18.4%
School Infrastructure Fund	$212.7	12.2%	$181.9	10.7%	$187.4	10.6%
Capital Projects Fund (Trans D)	$274.1	15.7%	$164.3	9.7%	$179.4	10.1%
GRF backfill for CPF	$374.8	21.4%	$365.2	21.5%	$378.6	21.4%
General Revenue Fund	$527.3	30.2%	$646.4	38.0%	$698.3	39.5%
SUBTOTAL	**$1,748.0**	**100.0%**	**$1,701.5**	**100.0%**	**$1,769.7**	**100.0%**
GRF/SERS for 2003 POBs	$578.6	32.2%	$574.5	42.4%	$595.2	36.1%
GRF for 2010 PONs	$723.8	40.3%	$0.0	0.0%	$0.0	0.0%
GRF for 2011 PONs	$495.5	27.6%	$781.9	57.6%	$1,052.2	63.9%
SUBTOTAL	**$1,797.9**	**100.0%**	**$1,356.4**	**100.0%**	**$1,647.4**	**100.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**$3,545.9**		**$3,057.9**		**$3,417.1**	

* CGFA estimates for FY 2016 and FY 2017 are based off of information from the Office of the Comptroller and the FY 2017 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.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017*
POB Interest	496.2	495	493.6	601.2	785.7	767.8	740.9	704.7	656.5	622.3
POB Principal	50	50	50	743.2	793.2	793.2	893.2	1093.2	700	1025
Project Interest	598.6	599.1	545.8	636.3	628.1	674.7	722.7	805.5	771.3	800.7
Project Principal	587.8	561.2	587.5	917.1	672.5	733.9	775.2	942.4	930.1	969.00

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, debt service jumped 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. However, 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).

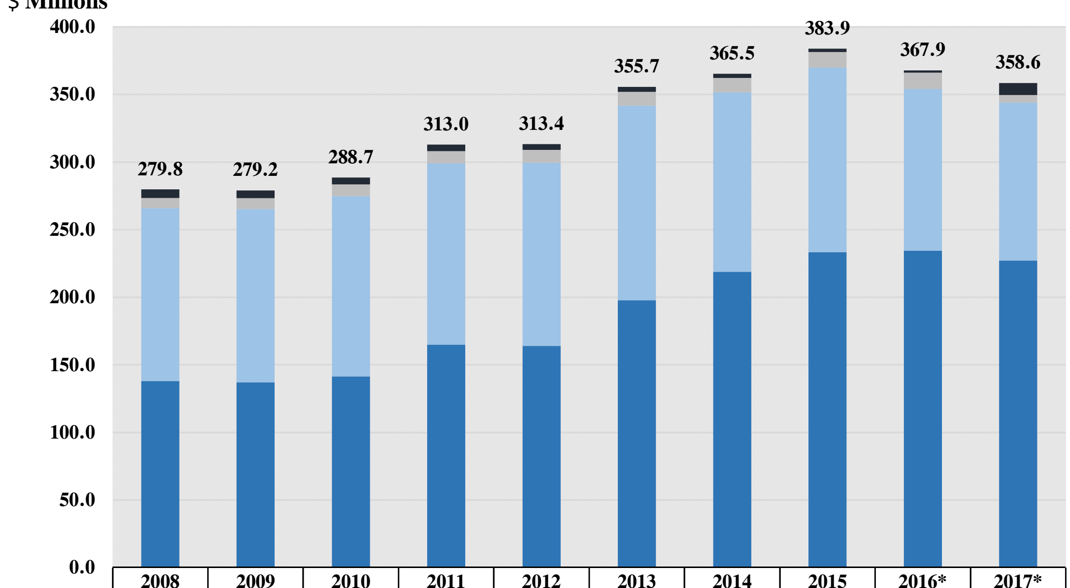
Table 12 shows the break out of debt service for all three Pension Obligation Bonds/Notes sales.

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 2008 through estimated FY 2017 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** **Source: CGFA Estimates**



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017*
CC Interest	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	1.8	8.9
CC Principal	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.7	11.4	12.0	5.5
BI Interest	127.8	128.2	133.4	134.3	135.4	144.2	133.0	136.6	119.7	117.0
BI Principal	138.1	137.1	141.4	164.8	164.1	197.7	218.7	233.4	234.4	227.2

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, FY 2011 and FY 2015. Only $50 million in bonds were sold in FY 2008. BI bond sales are estimated to be $150 million in FY 2016 and $225 million in FY 2017. Approximately $128.2 million of FY 2016 debt service will be paid from the Capital Projects Fund and $133.1 million in FY 2017.

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: Budget Impasse and Debt Service Issues

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority

- Illinois failed to appropriate the Authority's sales tax revenue which caused the Authority to miss a required debt service payment in July.
- In August 2015, S&P downgraded the MPEA seven notches from AAA to BBB+ due to the State's budget impasse. S&P changed the designation of the MPEA's debt from "special tax bonds" to an "appropriation obligation of the State", which puts the Authority one level below the State's rating.
- The MPEA's Expansion Bond ratings were lowered by Fitch four levels from AA- to BBB+ in August, and then down to BBB in October after the State's downgrade to BBB+.
- Moody's lowered the State to Baa1 and lowered the MPEA to Baa2 in October.
- Public Act 99-0409, effective August 20, 2015, allowed for the monthly transfers totaling $167 million and the payment in debt service in FY 2016, but it was too late and the change did not affect the downgrades that the MPEA was given. The Authority's ratings which had been kept separate from the State's by Fitch and S&P, will now be forever linked to Illinois' budget woes.
- The Authority's $223 million in bonds, sold in September 2015, paid a penalty in interest rates of approximately 50 basis points because of the downgrades ["IL MPEA Borrowing Costs Up After Downgrade", The Bond Buyer, September 17, 2015].

"The FY16 Expansion Project debt service appropriation was not enacted in time to allow MPEA to make a required transfer to the trustee in July, and as a result MPEA's credit rating was immediately downgraded from AAA/AA-/Baa1 to BBB+/BBB+/Baa1, all with negative outlook. This downgrade broke through credit thresholds in MPEA's construction financing for the hotel and event center projects that were underway and forced MPEA to issue its $153 million of remaining authorized Expansion bond capacity in September [2015], rather than its plan to issue that amount, in conjunction with some remaining debt restructuring, in 2017" [Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority].

The MPEA expects it will restructure some additional debt service in 2017 and they do not expect shortfalls in tax collections prior to then that would require a draw on the State sales tax backup. "MPEA capital plans, which include a planned Event Center and a second hotel, will be accomplished with funds already raised in the 2010, 2012 and 2015 Expansion Project bond transactions and interim construction financing arranged to construct the hotel. This construction financing will be taken out in 2017 with the issuance of approximately $250 million of Hotel Revenue Bonds, not Expansion Project Bonds."

"The State reimburses up to $15 million of incentives that MPEA grants to book events that meet certain statutory thresholds in attendance. This funding has not been appropriated for FY16." [Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority]

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 that the Authority has to come up with while waiting for State funding.
    - Because the State has no budget, the RTA's share of Use Tax is not being distributed. This is a loss of revenue pledged to bond holders of approximately three million dollars per month."[Regional Transportation Authority]

Illinois Sports Facilities Authority

"If the FY 2016 budget impasse is not resolved, there will be future issues relative to the availability of cash reserves to *ensure* debt service requirements are met...there will be no appropriation of ISFA's $10.0 million in subsidies to pay its contractual obligations to the Chicago White Sox and the Chicago Park District. Instead ISFA will be required to use existing cash to meet its remaining FY 2016 contractual and other obligations. Further, the lack of an appropriation exposes the ISFA to hotel tax fluctuations and volatility that can negatively affect cash reserves. These factors will reduce the cash available to pay FY 2017's debt service requirements (particularly in the event a budget impasse occurs in FY 2017) [Illinois Sports Facility Authority].

"Although ISFA currently receives its net 2% hotel tax levy during the impasse, since 2001, this one revenue source has not been adequate to cover debt service, contractual obligations and operating costs, including stadium property and liability insurance." [Illinois Sports Facility Authority]

Fitch rates ISFA one level lower than the state due to appropriation risk. When Fitch lowered the State's rating in October 2015, they also lowered the Authority from BBB+ to BBB. S&P did not downgrade the ISFA because it had cash reserves on hand to pay FY 2016 debt service, but the risk is there if the ISFA does not get the $10 million subsidy appropriation.

Table 13	Locally-Issued Revene Bond Debt Service History										
		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
MPEA Dedicated Bonds	PRINCIPAL	$19,920,000	$21,170,000	$22,515,000	$24,015,000	$0	$4,145,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
	INTEREST	$11,687,366	$10,433,248	$9,055,190	$7,585,090	$965,619	$965,619	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	**$31,607,366**	**$31,603,248**	**$31,570,190**	**$31,600,090**	**$965,619**	**$5,110,619**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
MPEA Expansion Bonds	PRINCIPAL	$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	$63,385,000
	INTEREST	$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	$103,076,873
	TOTAL	**$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**	**$166,461,873**
ISFA	PRINCIPAL	$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	$7,871,736
	INTEREST	$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	$28,318,327
	TOTAL	**$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**	**$36,190,063**
RTA SCIP I	PRINCIPAL	$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	$23,880,000
	INTEREST	$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	$14,845,000
	TOTAL	**$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**	**$38,725,000**
RTA SCIP II	PRINCIPAL	$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	$32,405,000
	INTEREST	$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	$58,093,000
	TOTAL	**$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**	**$90,498,000**
TOTAL	PRINCIPAL	**$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**	**$127,541,736**
	INTEREST	**$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**	**$204,333,200**
	GRAND TTL	**$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**	**$331,874,936**

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

Ratings: On October 19, 2015, Fitch Ratings lowered the State of Illinois' General Obligation bonds rating from A- to BBB+ with a stable outlook. Fitch decided to downgrade the State due to the continuing budget stalemate which is causing the "*deterioration of the state's financial flexibility.*" With the expiration of the income tax increase but spending at fiscal 2015 budget levels due to continuing appropriations, court orders and consent decrees, *"the budget gap has ballooned. As a result, the state finds itself with a current operating deficit, structural budget deficit, cash crunch that is now causing a delay in pension system contributions, and accumulation of accounts payable that approaches its highest level at the depth of the recession. As the fiscal year progresses, fewer options remain for closing the gap on a current year basis, pushing the potential solutions into fiscal 2017".* Fitch also points to the State's above average debt burden and unfunded pension liabilities as additional problems to be overcome, as well as lagging economic growth.

Fitch also lowered the ratings of bonds from related entities relying on State appropriations from BBB+ to BBB. These include:

--Illinois Sports Facilities Authority, sports facilities bonds (state tax supported)
--Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority's McCormick Place expansion project bonds
--City of Chicago motor fuel tax revenue bonds

A few days later, Moody's downgraded the State's GO bonds to Baa1 with a negative outlook. *"The downgrades reflect weakening of the state's financial position during 2015 and our expectation that an ongoing budget stalemate will lead to further deterioration. Structural budget imbalance, accounts payable, and other fiscal metrics are back-tracking, despite a favorable economic climate, leaving the state more vulnerable to the next economic downturn, barring unexpectedly strong and swift corrective actions. Any recurring measures ultimately enacted for the fiscal year that began July 1 will have a short time in which to offset the state's approximately $6 billion (or 16%) general fund deficit caused in part by recent income tax cuts. Payment deferrals could drive the state's balance of unpaid bills higher than the levels seen in late 2012, when the backlog approached $10 billion. Additionally, the partisan gridlock evident this year is impeding efforts to address the state's unfunded liabilities for pensions and retiree health benefits."*

In relation to this downgrade, Moody's also lowered the ratings for Build Illinois Bonds down one level to Baa1 and the State's Civic Center bonds and the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority expansion bonds one level to Baa2. Moody's has in the past rated states in the triple B category--Alaska, California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Michigan—prior to the revised ratings calibrations that occurred in the Spring of 2010 ["Illinois Credit Stung Again", The Bond Buyer, October 22, 2105].

In October 2015, Moody's downgraded six of the State's nine public universities and in February 2016 they downgraded three of those universities again due to the reliance on State appropriations among other problems the universities are dealing with (see p.80).

Standard and Poor's Ratings Services currently rates Illinois General Obligation bonds at A- with a negative outlook, still viewing IL as having sufficient liquidity to fund debt service payments with the ability to meet its debt obligations as they come due. But in August 2015, S&P downgraded the MPEA seven notches from AAA to BBB+ due to the State's budget impasse. Illinois failed to appropriate the Authority's sales tax revenue which caused the Authority to miss a required debt service payment. S&P changed the designation of the MPEA's debt from "special tax bonds" to an "appropriation obligation of the State", which puts the Authority one level below the State's rating. In March 2016, S&P put five of the State's seven universities that it rates on watch for a possible downgrade due to the Illinois' budget impasse.

All three ratings agencies say that the growing backlog of bills and the budget impasse could result in further downgrades.

TABLE 14 ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGIATION RATINGS HISTORY

Date of Rating Action	Fitch Rating	Fitch up/down	S&P Rating	S&P up/down	Moody's Rating	Moody's up/down
October 2015	BBB+	↓1x			Baa1	↓1x
June 2013	A-	↓1x			A3	↓1x
Jan 2013			A-	↓1x		
Aug 2012			A	↓1x		
Jan 2012					A2	↓1x
Jun 2010	A	↓1x			A1	↓1x
Mar-Apr 2010	A-/A+ recal	↓1x/↑2x			Aa3 recal	↑2x
Dec 2009			A+	↓1x	A2	↓1x
Mar-Jul 2009	A	↓2x	AA-	↓1x	A1	↓1x
Dec 2008	AA-	↓1x				
May 2003	AA	↓1x			Aa3	↓1x
Jun 2000	AA+	↑1x				
Jun 1998					Aa2	↑1x
Jul 1997			AA	↑1x		
Feb 1997					Aa3	↑1x
Sep 1996	AA	initial rating				
Feb 1995					A1	↓1x
Aug 1992			AA-	↓1x	Aa*	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			AA	↓1x	Aa1	↓1x*
Mar 1983			AA+	↓1x*		
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.

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

Agency Ratings Comparison

Fitch/S&P	Moody's
AAA	Aaa
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	Ca
C	C

Comments From October 2015 Downgrades and January 2016 Bond Sale:

FITCH	**June 2010**	**A+**	**downgraded to**	**A**
	June 2013	**A**	**downgraded to**	**A-**
	October 2015	**A-**	**downgraded to**	**BBB+**

The downgrade on the GO bonds of the state of Illinois to 'BBB+' from 'A-' reflects the deterioration of the state's financial flexibility as its budget stalemate continues deep into the current fiscal year. With the national economic expansion now extending into a 6th year, Illinois has failed to capitalize on economic growth to restore flexibility utilized during the last recession or to find a solution to its chronic mismatch of revenues and expenditures. Once again, the state has displayed an unwillingness to address numerous fiscal challenges, which are now again increasing in magnitude as a result.

Temporary increases in personal and corporate income tax rates in place for four years, from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2014, closed or partially closed the budget gap across five fiscal years. However, with their expiration, and the failure to enact a spending plan within expected revenues, the budget gap has ballooned. As a result, the state finds itself with a current operating deficit, structural budget deficit, cash crunch that is now causing a delay in pension system contributions, and accumulation of accounts payable that approaches its highest level at the depth of the recession. As the fiscal year progresses, fewer options remain for closing the gap on a current year basis, pushing the potential solutions into fiscal 2017.

The governor and state legislature have not come to agreement on a spending and revenue plan for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, 2015, for which there is a large projected deficit that reflects the full-year impact of the temporary tax expirations.

Despite the absence of an enacted budget, due to continuing and permanent appropriations, court orders and consent decrees, and an enacted appropriation for schools, the state is spending approximately 85% of its budget at the fiscal 2015 enacted rate during the budget impasse. Continuing to spend at this rate, without further appropriations or other changes, is forecast to lead to an annual operating deficit of approximately $2.1 billion, or 6.8% of forecast revenues. This deficit would most likely be addressed by an increase to the accumulated accounts payable balance.

Fitch believes that this deficit figure is likely to be higher, as it incorporates the state withholding $5.9 billion in spending for universities, the group health insurance program, and a variety of other programs, some of which would ultimately have to be covered with state revenue. The state notes that it has already taken approximately $1 billion in actions to reduce spending and reallocate funds to the general fund.

The state's debt burden is above average and unfunded pension liabilities are exceptionally high. The state has limited flexibility with regard to pension obligations following the May 2015 Illinois Supreme Court decision that found the 2013 pension reform unconstitutional. Pensions remain an acute pressure on the state's fiscal operations.

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

The extent of Illinois' weakened fiscal condition will likely weigh on its credit quality for years to come. With no budget controls in place, the state is essentially carrying on spending without regard to its revenue base, driving its balance sheet further into negative territory. Correcting this situation will eventually require even more tax revenue and deeper spending cuts than if lawmakers had acted before the start of the fiscal year.

It might seem obvious, therefore, that Illinois' credit rating should be lowered from its current 'A-' level. However, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services has pointed out before that for U.S. states, a budget crisis doesn't necessarily constitute a debt crisis. We balance any concern about the drama unfolding in Springfield—including what it says about the state's actual ability to pay its debt service—against our objective of continuing to work toward a globally comparable portfolio of ratings.

Based on data provided to us by the state, we view Illinois as having sufficient internal liquidity to fund its debt service payments, at least through the fiscal year end. From a global scale rating perspective, we still view the state's ability to meet its debt obligations as they come due as strong, and by definition, commensurate with the 'A' category, albeit at the lower end. In fact, to formulate an argument otherwise, in our view, requires overemphasizing the state's budget politics relative to its fundamental ability to pay its debt service.

Illinois' projected monthly general funds cash inflows—not including balances held in other funds—are sufficient to cover transfers (i.e., debt service) to its GO bond retirement and interest (GOBRI) fund by more than 12.5x through the end of fiscal 2016. According to our calculations, Illinois' cash position still provides stronger coverage of the debt service transfers than California's did at certain points in 2010, when its rating was 'A-'. As of the end of the first quarter, Illinois' combined cash balances in its general and debt service funds stood at $1.5 billion, illustrating that the state's mechanisms for debt repayment continue to function. This wasn't just an end-of-quarter uptick in cash balances either; the balance is similar to what it has been at the same point throughout the past five years. The daily cash balance in the state's GOBRI fund has averaged $1.1 billion thus far in fiscal 2016. Since the start of fiscal 2011, the fund's daily cash balance has averaged $1.2 billion. Together with other balances held at the Treasury, there was more than $9 billion in cash as of mid-December that the state could access to pay debt service. And unlike with its continuing appropriation for monthly pension contributions, the state has maintained steadfast commitment to its GOBRI funding mechanism for debt service, allowing the monthly transfers to continue uninterrupted. Whatever the state's budget impasse says about its broader fiscal management, in our view it hasn't yet materially impaired Illinois' fundamental debt-paying ability.

While it shouldn't be confused for good fiscal stewardship, much of the state's fiscal apparatus continues to function even without an enacted budget in place.... The deficit spending is harmful to the state's fiscal position and not sustainable. But for the time being, it means state government is operating and still underwriting most critical services which reduce the risk of a breakdown in the social order. The absence of a budget, therefore, doesn't mean a lack of spending so much as it does unmanaged spending.

By allowing half the fiscal year (so far) to elapse without enacting a budget, Illinois lawmakers have yet to demonstrate that the state's fiscal position is their top priority, in our view. By leading with other more ideologically divisive policy initiatives, lawmakers have allowed the state's political dysfunction to undermine its credit quality. And without a stabilized budget situation, lawmakers' ability to address longer-term, but needed reforms, such as for pensions, has been crowded-out.

None of this means Illinois is immune to a lower rating—and its very weak budget position leaves the state particularly vulnerable to a downgrade if economic performance were to unexpectedly falter. Even without that, it's possible that in the coming months or years, strain from its fiscal imbalance and the growth of its liabilities could overwhelm Illinois' ability to maintain a strong debt paying posture. But for now, the state's liquidity remains good and the comptroller has access to various administrative cash management levers that help protect the state's credit quality. When it temporarily deferred its November pension contribution, for instance, the state actually preserved and even bolstered its near-term liquidity. It's true that if the state does not subsequently retire its missed pension contribution and at some point begin to retire its backlog of unpaid bills, these obligations may further darken the state's long-term credit outlook. But realistically, and despite a very weak pension funded ratio, the state's debt paying ability is not materially impaired by short-term payment deferrals when looking out across a three-to-five-year horizon. Such a deferral actually illustrates the type of extraordinary cash management maneuver that is available to states and often not to other types of obligors across U.S. public finance.

MOODY'S	**June 2010**	**Aa3**	**downgraded to**	**A1**
	January 2012	**A1**	**downgraded to**	**A2**
	June 2013	**A2**	**downgraded to**	**A3**
	October 2015	**A3**	**downgraded to**	**Baa1**

The downgrades reflect weakening of the state's financial position during 2015 and our expectation that an ongoing budget stalemate will lead to further deterioration. Structural budget imbalance, accounts payable, and other fiscal metrics are back-tracking, despite a favorable economic climate, leaving the state more vulnerable to the next economic downturn, barring unexpectedly strong and swift corrective actions. Any recurring measures ultimately enacted for the fiscal year that began July 1 will have a short time in which to offset the state's approximately $6 billion (or 16%) general fund deficit caused in part by recent income tax cuts. Payment deferrals could drive the state's balance of unpaid bills higher than the levels seen in late 2012, when the backlog approached $10 billion. Additionally, the partisan gridlock evident this year is impeding efforts to address the state's unfunded liabilities for pensions and retiree health benefits. Despite the emergence of early speculative characteristics, Illinois' credit is still supported by a diverse economy, legal provisions that ensure continued payment on debt even with no enacted budget, and a broad legal ability to adjust state revenues and spending.

The state's negative outlook is consistent with the potential for additional credit weakening following this year's extended budget impasse. Further deterioration in key measures, such as the state's unfunded pension liabilities and amount of unpaid bills, would put pressure on the state's GO and related ratings.

WHAT COULD MAKE THE RATING GO UP
- Implementation of a realistic plan to provide long-term funding for pension obligations
- Progress in reducing payment backlog and adoption of legal framework to prevent renewed build-up of unpaid bills
- Expectation of sustainable, structural budget balance

WHAT COULD MAKE THE RATING GO DOWN
- Persistent and growing structural imbalance that leads to reduced liquidity and growing payment backlog
- Continued growth in unfunded pension liabilities and indications of unwillingness to allocate sufficient resources to retiree benefits

Moody's acknowledges [*Illinois (State of): Rising Payment Backlog Signals Strains on Operating Cash Fund*, January 26,2016] that Illinois has a strong backup pledge, advanced monthly transfers into debt service funds, and continuing debt payment appropriations as part of the State's G.O. pledge. The State also can tap into non-general fund State accounts adding to its liquidity. But Moody's warns that at some point the backlog could become too high as to affect the State's ability to "make monthly debt service fund deposits as required by law".

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**
	October 2015	**↓1x**	**Baa1**

TABLE 15			BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS					
Rating Agencies	Apr/July 2009	Oct 2009	Dec 2009	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015
Fitch Ratings	AA	AA	AA	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1
*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 Baa1 rating is based on the State's General Obligation bond rating, which was lowered in October 2015.

Debt Comparisons: Illinois v. Other States

TABLE 16	NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT PER CAPITA					
	2012		2013		2014	
RANK	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING	STATE	PER CAPITA DEBT OUTSTANDING
1	Connecticut	$5,185	Connecticut	$5,457	Connecticut	$5,491
2	Massachusetts	$4,968	Massachusetts	$4,999	Massachusetts	$4,887
3	Hawaii	$4,246	Hawaii	$4,727	Hawaii	$4,867
4	New Jersey	$4,023	New Jersey	$3,989	New Jersey	$4,138
5	New York	$3,174	New York	$3,204	New York	$3,092
6	Washington	$2,817	Washington	$2,924	Washington	$2,892
7	California	$2,565	**Illinois**	**$2,580**	**Illinois**	**$2,681**
8	Delaware	$2,536	Delaware	$2,485	Delaware	$2,438
9	**Illinois**	**$2,526**	California	$2,465	California	$2,407
10	Rhode Island	$2,085	Rhode Island	$2,064	Rhode Island	$1,985
11						
RANGE	$5,185 to $14 (Nebraska)		$5,457 to $12 (Nebraska)		$5,491 to $10 (Nebraska)	
MEAN	$1,416		$1,436		$1,419	
MEDIAN	$1,074		$1,054		$1,012	

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 (NTSD) per capita as reported in Moody's *State Debt Medians* reports of 2003 through 2015. 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 NTSD 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 and stayed there for FY 2014 with NTSD per capita of $2,681, while the national average is $1,419.

In 2014, the median for net tax supported debt per capita decreased to $1,012, and 33 states saw a decline in their net tax-supported debt per capita. NTSD as a percentage of personal income declined for the second year in a row, decreasing by 2.5%, due to growth in personal income. [*State Debt Medians 2015,* Moody's Investors Service, June 24, 2015]

TABLE 17	10 HIGHEST STATES IN NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT								
	2012 National Total = $516.0			2013 National Total = $518.0			2014 National Total = $509.6		
	2012			2013			2014		
RANK	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION	STATE	DEBT	% OF NATION
1	California	$97.6	18.9%	California	$94.5	18.2%	California	$93.4	18.3%
2	New York	$62.1	12.0%	New York	$63.0	12.2%	New York	$61.0	12.0%
3	New Jersey	$35.7	6.9%	New Jersey	$35.5	6.9%	New Jersey	$37.0	7.3%
4	Massachusetts	$33.0	6.4%	Massachusetts	$33.5	6.5%	**Illinois**	$34.5	6.8%
5	**Illinois**	$32.5	6.3%	**Illinois**	$33.2	6.4%	Massachusetts	$33.0	6.5%
6	Florida	$21.0	4.1%	Washington	$20.4	3.9%	Washington	$20.4	4.0%
7	Washington	$19.4	3.8%	Florida	$19.7	3.8%	Connecticut	$19.7	3.9%
8	Connecticut	$18.6	3.6%	Connecticut	$19.6	3.8%	Florida	$19.4	3.8%
9	Pennsylvania	$15.4	3.0%	Texas	$16.2	3.1%	Pennsylvania	$14.3	2.8%
10	Texas	$15.1	2.9%	Pennsylvania	$15.0	2.9%	Ohio	$12.9	2.5%
RANGE	$98 billion to $25 million			$95 billion to $23 million			$93 billion to $18 million		
MEAN	$10.3 billion			$10.4 billion			$10.2 billion		
MEDIAN	$4.2 billion			$4.1 billion			$3.8 billion		

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

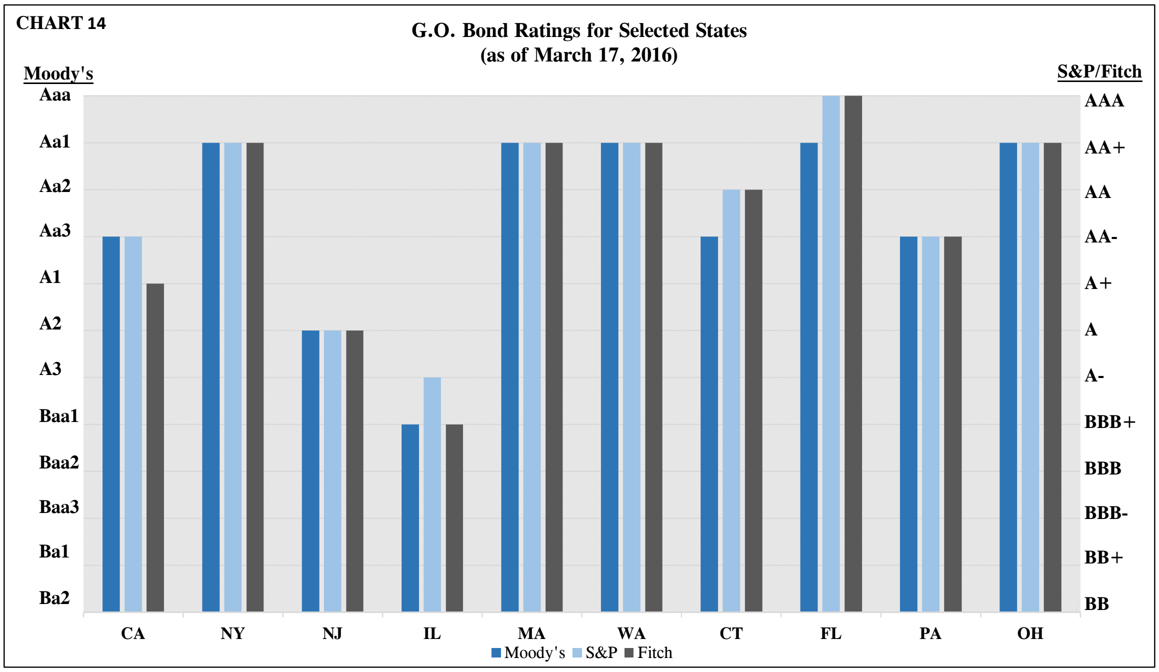
Table 17 lists the ten states that have the highest net tax supported debt in the U.S. In 2002 (pre-Pension Obligation Bonds), Illinois was ranked 6th highest in NTSD with $13.1 billion, an estimated 5% of the nation's $261 billion total. In 2004 the national total was $340 billion, and Illinois was 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. In FY 2014, Illinois moved from 5th to 4th place as it claimed 6.8% of the U.S. net tax-supported debt.

From 2011 to 2013, there was little growth in new debt due to the economy. In 2014, combined states' median net tax-supported debt declined by $900 million (excluding a debt reclassification for one of Texas' debt funds). There was little use of even pension obligation bonds and private activity bonds in 2014. Moody's predicted that 2015 state debt levels would remain flat.

Moody's report also shows that general obligation bonds make up 52% of total NTSD nationwide, while appropriation-backed debt makes up 21%. The 50 states' median of GO debt is 48%. [*State Debt Medians 2015,* Moody's Investors Service, June 24, 2015]

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



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

- California was upgraded from A1 to Aa3 by Moody's, and from A+ to AA- by S&P.

- New York was upgraded from Aa2 to Aa1 by Moody's.

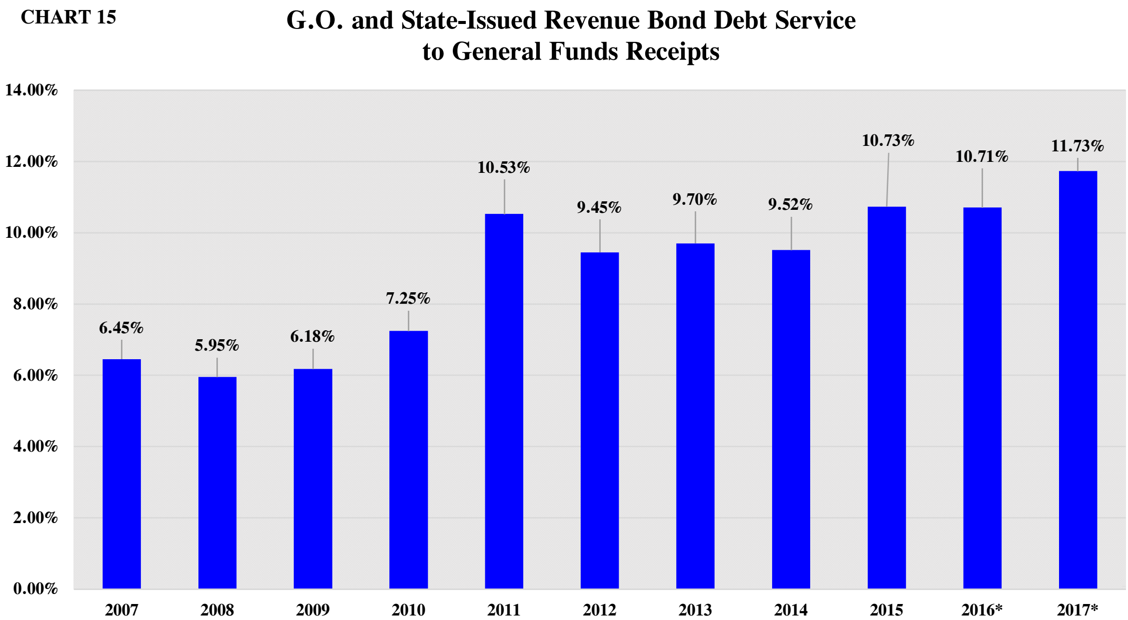
- New Jersey was downgraded from A1 to A2 by Moody's.

- Illinois was downgraded by Moody's from A3 to Baa1 and by Fitch from A- to BBB+

- Pennsylvania was downgraded from Aa2 to Aa3 by Moody's.

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

CHART 15



*Using CGFA's General Revenue Estimates for FY 2016 and FY 2017 from the March 2016 Estimate.

CURRENT BOND TOPICS

- **Federal Sequestration Effects on Debt Service**
- **Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Debt Restructuring**
- **Toll Highway Authority's Move Illinois Capital Program**
- **School Construction Update**
- **Debt Responsibility and Transparency**

Federal Sequestration Effects on Debt Service

As a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the Federal Government created several classes of bonds that would help states and local authorities issue bonds with federal tax-exemption or taxable bonds with federal subsidies for specific purposes. Two types of those bonds were used by the State and some of its authorities and state universities.

Build America Bonds were allowed for 2009 and 2010, and were available for any projects for which states and municipalities could currently issue tax-exempt bonds. The Federal government provided significant financial support to State and local governments through the federal tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds. At the time, the market for tax credits was small due to economic conditions. These bonds allowed State and local governments to elect to receive a direct payment from the Federal government equal to the subsidy that would have otherwise been delivered through the Federal tax credit for bonds. This amount was 35% of the interest cost.

Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds**.** The ARRA authorized an additional $2.4 billion of qualified energy conservation bonds to finance State, municipal and tribal government programs and initiatives designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other qualified conservation purposes. The Act would also clarify that qualified energy conservation bonds may be issued to make loans and grants for capital expenditures to implement green community programs and for programs in which utilities provide ratepayers with energy efficient property and recoup the costs of the property over an extended period of time. First created in 2008, distribution of these bonds to states and municipalities is based on population. QCEBs are allocated directly to the states and territories, which then allocate those amounts to local governments to finance environmentally friendly projects. These bonds can either be sold as tax credit bonds for buyers or taxable bonds that allow the issuer to receive a subsidy.

The most popular were Build America Bonds, and most states and local issuers chose the federal subsidy to help them pay for the bonds. This opened municipal issuers to a whole new market of buyers, taxable bond buyers, who don't traditionally buy tax-exempts because they are already exempt from US federal taxes -- like pension funds and foreign investors.

In March 2013, the Federal Government approved budget cuts, labeled sequestration, which cut the subsidies to these types of bonds. The subsidies for Build America Bonds were reduced by the following amounts (the Federal Fiscal Year ends September 30):

3/27/2013 – 9/30/2013	8.7%
10/1/2013 – 9/30/2014	7.2%
10/1/2014 – 9/30/2015	7.3%
10/1/2015 – 9/30/2016	6.8%

Sequestration of mandatory spending has been extended through 2024.

The reductions have led a number of issuers, particularly in the Midwest, to redeem their BABs or say that their BABs are eligible to be redeemed. Minnesota cities posted event notices saying that reduced subsidy payments triggered the extraordinary redemption provisions in their bonds' official statements. The governing bodies of the cities have started proceedings that may result in the BABs being redeemed, the event notices said. [Bond Buyer, *Minnesota Issuers Say They Can Redeem BABs*, May 18, 2015]

The table below shows the State of Illinois as well as issuers under the State's authority who sold these bonds and the cuts to their subsidies due to the federal sequestration.

TABLE 18 Federal Sequestration Effects on Federal Subsidy Bonds in Illinois

State Entity	Bond Series	Amount Sold	Federal Subsidy Expected	After Reduction	Loss	Information available through
State of Illinois	GO Bonds BABs 2010-1	$1.0 billion	$53,188,940	$49,239,333	$3,949,607	2016
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-2	$356 million	$16,157,400	$14,957,494	$1,199,906	2016
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-3	$700 million	$38,205,888	$35,491,572	$2,714,316	2016
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-4	$300 million	$20,157,375	$18,677,166	$1,480,209	2016
	GO Bonds BABs 2010-5	$900 million	$63,996,660	$59,296,730	$4,699,930	2016
State of Illinois Total			$191,706,263	$177,662,295	**$14,043,968**	
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority	2009A BABs	$500 million	$42,040,600	$39,344,747	$2,695,853	2016
	2009B BABs	$280 million	$22,935,920	$21,465,154	$1,470,766	2016
Tollway Total			$64,976,520	$60,809,901	**$4,166,619**	
Regional Transportation Authority						2015
(non-SCIP)	Series 2010B BABs	$113 million	$6,951,000	$6,600,000	$351,000	
RTA Total					**$351,000**	
Eastern Illinois University						
	2009A COP BABs	$85 million	$5,244,070	$4,974,511	$269,559	2015
EIU Total					**$269,559**	
Northern Illinois University						
	December 2010 BABs	$126 million	$10,618,302	$10,080,308	$537,994	2015
EIU Total					**$537,994**	
Southern Illinois University	HAFS 2009A BABs	$53.7 million	$2,769,736	$2,631,325	$138,411	2015
	HAFS 2012B QECBs	$5.4 million	$360,152	$336,177	$23,975	2015
SIU Total			$3,129,888	$2,967,502	**$162,386**	
Western Illinois University	Series 2010 BABs	$25.5 million	$1,332,176	$1,227,999	$104,176	2015
	Series 2010 COPs BABs	$11.1 million	$461,304	$425,181	$36,123	2015
WIU Total			$1,793,480	$1,653,180	**$140,299**	

When subsidies are cut, the bond issuers have to make up the difference to pay the full amount of debt service owed. In addition, with Illinois' budgetary issues over the past several years, State aid to some of the authorities and universities has been delayed. With the current FY 2016 budget impasse, funds from taxes the State collects for the RTA have not been appropriated and released. The State has not appropriated operating funds to the universities that they rely on. This exacerbates the universities' and authorities' abilities to pay their debt service, which in turn gets their credit rating lowered making it more expensive to sell bonds.

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). These bonds were fully refunded with Expansion Bonds in FY 2013.

TABLE 19 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 19, 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".

The Authority sold its remaining $153 million in Expansion bond authorization in FY 2016. MPEA capital plans, which include a planned Event Center and a second hotel, will be accomplished with funds already raised in the 2010, 2012 and 2015 Expansion Project bond transactions and interim construction financing arranged to construct the hotel. This construction financing will be taken out in 2017 with the issuance of approximately $250 million of Hotel Revenue Bonds, not Expansion Project Bonds. The Authority had approximately $2.5 billion in debt at the end of FY 2015. Debt service in FY 2015 was $157 million.

In FY 2016, Illinois failed to appropriate the Authority's sales tax revenue which caused the Authority to miss a required debt service payment in July. The following repercussions ensued:

- In August 2015, S&P downgraded the MPEA seven notches from AAA to BBB+ due to the State's budget impasse. S&P changed the designation of the MPEA's debt from "special tax bonds" to an "appropriation obligation of the State", which puts the Authority one level below the State's rating.

- The MPEA's Expansion Bond ratings were lowered by Fitch four levels from AA- to BBB+ in August, and then down to BBB in October after the State's downgrade to BBB+.

- Moody's lowered the State to Baa1 and lowered the MPEA to Baa2 in October.

- Public Act 99-0409, effective August 20, 2015, allowed for the monthly transfers totaling $167 million and the payment in debt service in FY 2016, but it was too late and the change did not affect the downgrades that the MPEA was given. The Authority's ratings which had been kept separate from the State's by Fitch and S&P, will now be forever linked to Illinois' budget woes.

- The Authority's $223 million in bonds, sold in September 2015, paid a penalty in interest rates of approximately 50 basis points because of the downgrades ["IL MPEA Borrowing Costs Up After Downgrade", The Bond Buyer, September 17, 2015].

Toll Highway Authority's Move Illinois Capital Program

The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority's 12-year Congestion Relief Program, which began in 2005, is to be substantially complete by 2016. Through the end of 2015, the program was approximately 92% complete with nearly $5.4 billion of the $5.7 billion program spent. Approximately $3.5 billion of the program was financed with tollway revenue bonds. Remaining costs for the completion of the Congestion Relief Program from 2014 through 2016 are expected to be paid from Tollway revenues.

In 2011, the Authority reevaluated its priorities and began a new $12.1 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

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 and 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 2016-2018 for the three capital categories (Source: Tollway's 2016 Approved Budget, December 2015).

TABLE 20 TOLLWAY ESTIMATED 3-YEAR CAPITAL SPENDING ($ Millions)				
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2016-2018**
Move Illinois Capital Program	1,186	874	830	2,890
Congestion-Relief Capital Program	159	34	1	194
Other	60	0	0	60
Total	**1,405**	**908**	**831**	**3,144**

Total outstanding principal stands at $5.718 billion, as of January 1, 2016. The Authority plans to support the Move Illinois plan with an estimated $4.8 billion in bonding. The Tollway has sold $2.2 billion since CY 2013.

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:

- Up to $800 million of revenue bonds to fund a portion of the costs of the Tollway's Move Illinois Capital Program;
- Up to $375 million of revenue bonds to advance refund the Tollway's $350 million of outstanding Series 2008B bonds; and
- Up to $570.7 million of revenue bonds to refund or restructure a portion of the Tollway's variable rate bonds. This authorization 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 2016 for the Move Illinois capital program or for other refunding purposes.

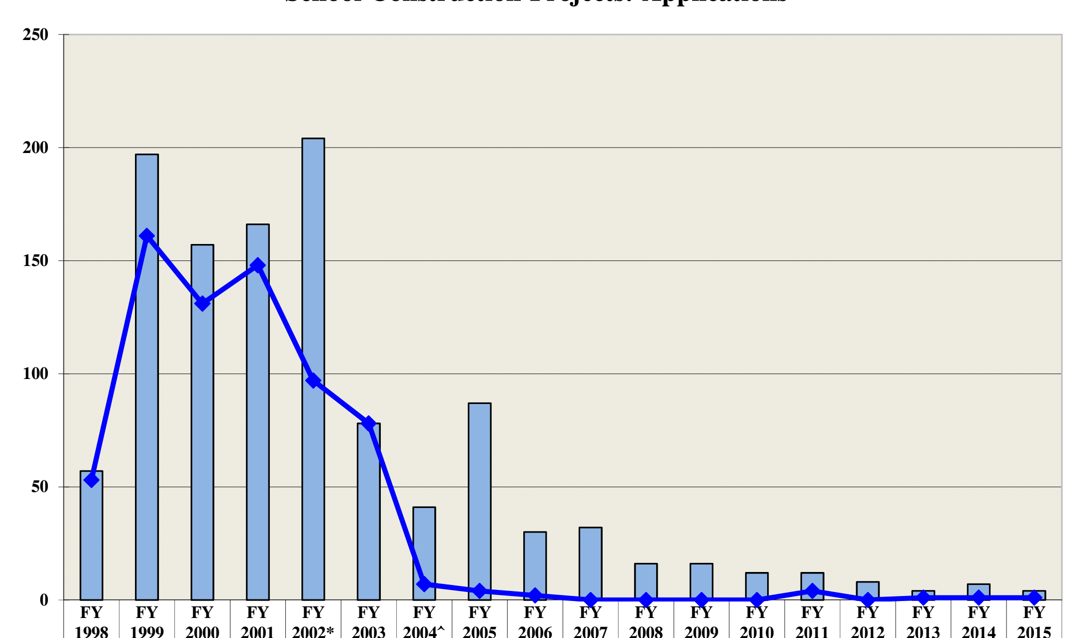
The Tollway's 2016 budget of $1.3 billion will pay for $322 million in operating expenses, $399 million in debt service and $579 million in pay-as-you-go capital investment, according to the Tollway's 2016 approved Budget released in December 2015. Total revenues are estimated to be $1.3 billion in 2016.

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 440 applications from fiscal years 2004 through 2015. The applications dwindled in later years due to the lack of funding.

CHART 16



	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	16	16	12	12	8	4	7	4
Entitled	53	161	131	148	97	78	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	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 21	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

TABLE 22 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	$0
FY 2017 est.	$0

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

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 elementary and secondary education school districts in every region of the state and provided over $3.4 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 December 31, 2016, approximately $1.424 billion has been released for 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. There is approximately $498 million in School Construction bond authorization that has not been issued. In looking at the Capital Needs Assessment survey, more funding is needed.

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.

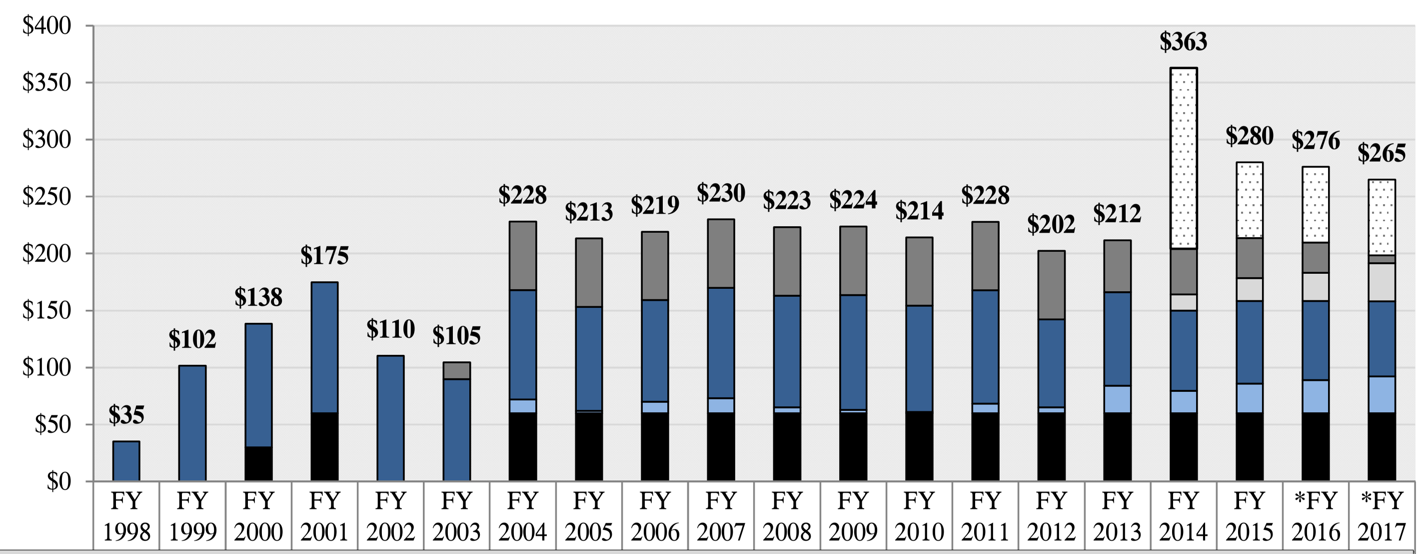
State Gaming Fund. As of June 2013, additional revenues have been diverted to the School Infrastructure Fund. Public Act 98-0018 allowed for a change in the distribution of gaming revenues by diverting $66.36 million annually to the School Infrastructure Fund. (These funds previously were diverted to 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 went into effect in 1998 and became permanent in February 2016). 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, per statute. This has occurred since FY 2004. Telecommunications revenues for FY 2015 were $72.4 million with a transfer of $26.1 million from GRF to make up for the shortfall in FY 2014. Revenues for FY 2016 and FY 2017 are estimated to be $69 million and $66 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	*FY 2017
State Gaming Fund^																	$158	$66	$66	$66
Cigarette Tax						$15	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$45.7	$40.0	$35.1	$26.4	$6.9
Cigarette Tax Catch up																$0.0	$14.3	$20.0	$24.9	$33.6
Telecom Tax	$35	$102	$108	$115	$110	$90	$96	$91	$89	$97	$98	$101	$93	$100	$77	$82	$70	$72	$69	$66
GRF Catchup for Telecom							$12	$2	$10	$13	$5	$3	$1	$8	$5	$24	$20	$26	$29	$32
Liquor Tax			$30	$60	$0	$0	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60	$60

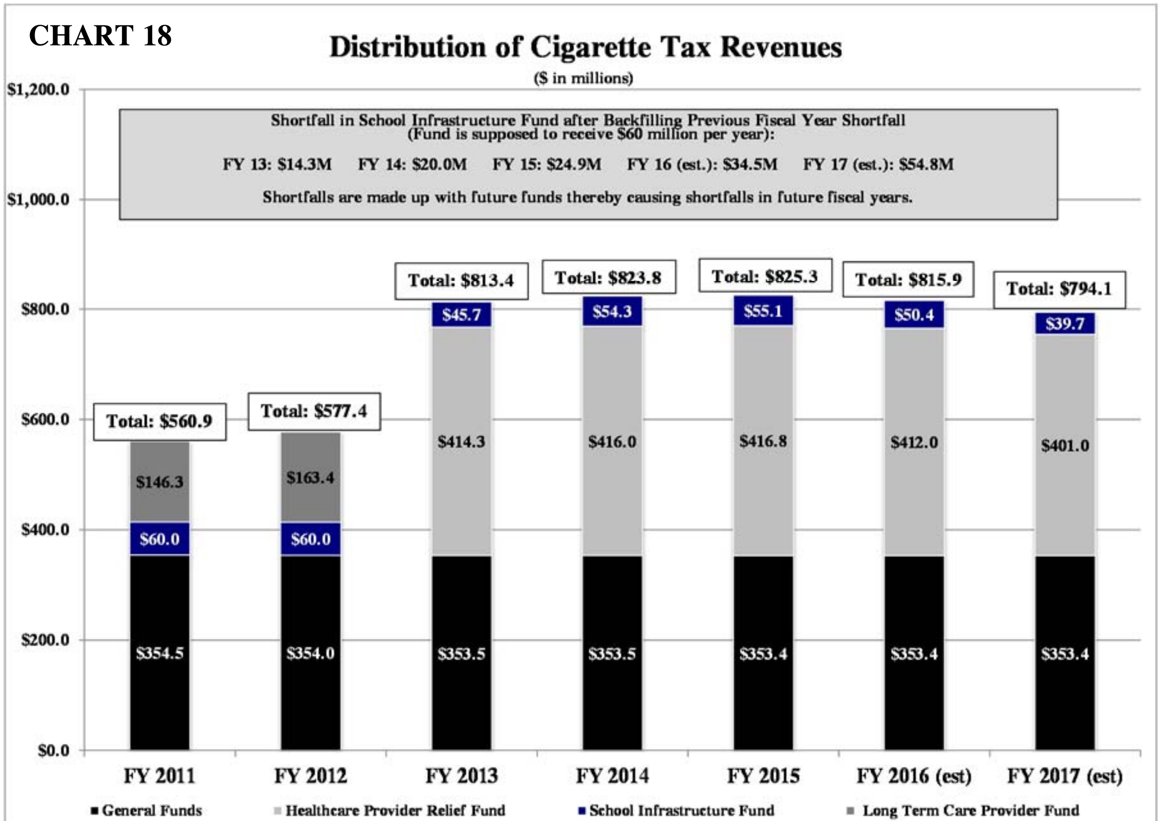
* FY 2015 and FY 2016 numbers are CGFA estimates.
Note: The Liquor Tax transfer was suspended from FY 2002-FY 2003 as part of budget agreements.

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 (if any).

As shown in the following chart, since the tax increase went into effect, the School Infrastructure Fund has failed to receive its full $60 million fiscal year allotment. The Fund received only $45.7 million in FY 2013, $54.3 million in FY 2014, and $55.1 million in FY 2015. The Commission estimates that these values could fall to $50.4 million in FY 2016 and to decline to nearly $39.7 million by the end of FY 2017.

The reason for this shortfall is because the cigarette tax is a declining revenue source (especially in terms of packs sold following a large tax increase) and because the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund is the beneficiary of the $1.00 tax increase. After payments to the General Fund and the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund are complete, the School Infrastructure Fund would receive the next $60 million. But since the tax increase went into effect, there have not been enough revenues available to pay this full $60 million payment.

CHART 18



The decline in cigarette consumption is expected to continue into the foreseeable future. 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 shown in the chart, the lack of available cigarette tax revenues meant that only $45.7 million was paid to the School Infrastructure Fund, resulting in a shortfall of approximately $14.3 million in FY 2013.

- In FY 2014, the distribution increased to $54.3 million, but $14.3 million of this amount was used to pay the FY 2013 shortfall. This created a $20 million shortfall in FY 2014.

- The FY 2015 distribution grew slightly to $55.1 million, but after paying the $20 million shortfall from FY 2014 left only $35.1 million to go towards the $60 million distribution required for FY 2015, thereby creating a $24.9 million shortfall for the School Infrastructure Fund in this fiscal year.

- In FY 2016, it is expected that the School Infrastructure Fund will receive approximately $50.4 million. After first paying the $24.9 million shortfall from FY 2015, only $25.5 million would be available for payment into the Fund in FY 2016, thereby creating a $34.5 billion shortfall in FY 2016.

- **In FY 2017, the Commission estimates that the amount to the School Infrastructure Fund will fall to around $39.7 million. After paying for the projected FY 2016 shortfall of $34.5 billion, this will leave only $5.2 million of the FY 2017 intended $60.0 million allotment, creating a $54.8 million shortfall. As a result, the shortfall at the end of FY 2018 is expected to be higher than what is anticipated to be paid into the School Infrastructure Fund in a given year.**

Again, if cigarette consumption slowly declines as expected, the shortfall in revenues to the School Infrastructure Fund will likely continue to grow unless changes to statutory distribution language are made.

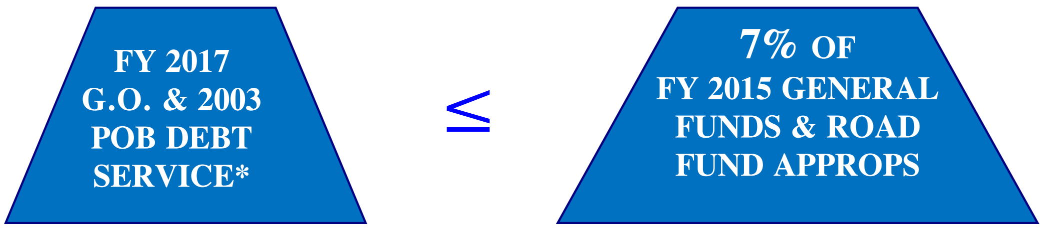
Debt Service Issues**:** Moneys in the School Infrastructure Fund and the Capital Projects Fund are transferred to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund to pay for school construction bond debt service. Due to an oversight in the statutory language related to the School Infrastructure 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 of SIF are over 16 months behind as of the release of this report. The oldest pending transfer is dated 11/26/2014 with a total amount owed of $441.3 million (per the Office of the Comptroller). Any shortfalls in the School Infrastructure Fund are made up for by the General Revenue Fund.**

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 $498 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 2017 debt service is based on FY 2016 bond sales.

FY 2016 bond issuance available is based on expected FY 2017 debt service as a percentage of FY 2015 General Funds and Road Fund appropriations. ***According to the Comptroller as of June 30, 2015, FY 2015 General Funds and Road Fund appropriations (excluding transfers out) equaled $37.598 billion.*** *This puts the 7% cap at a maximum $2.632 billion in debt service for FY 2017. 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 2017 will be approximately $2.349 billion at 6.25%. This would leave room for approximately $283 million in additional debt service in FY 2017. 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.*

The State expects to sell a maximum of $1.48 billion in G.O. capital project bonds in FY 2016 and approximately $800 million in FY 2017.

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 32]*

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 24 on page 70).

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

TABLE 23			**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%**
FY 2016	$480	$480	**100.0%**	$0	$0	**N/A**

*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 24	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	√	√
FY 2016						
General Obligation January 2016 Taxable $480 million	0.50%	No	√	Competitive	√	√

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 2015 and estimated FY 2016 debt service, FY 2015 outstanding principal and FY 2014 and FY 2015 bond issuance.

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 25 — **STATE UNIVERSITIES' CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION**

University	Annual COP Debt Service Limit	FY 2015 COP Debt Service Level	Est. FY 2016 COP Debt Service Level	Principal Outstanding as of 6/30/2015	COP Issuance FY 2014*	COP Issuance FY 2015*
Chicago State University	**$5,000,000**	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Eastern Illinois University	**$10,000,000**	$5,689,727	$7,590,392	$88,315,000	$0	$0
Governors State University	**$5,000,000**	$1,716,650	$1,718,175	$13,525,000	$0	$0
Illinois State University	**$10,000,000**	$4,693,528	$4,784,455	$53,710,000	$25,000,000	$0
Northeastern Illinois University	**$5,000,000**	$3,169,856	$12,603,392	$43,820,000	$0	$0
Northern Illinois University	**$20,000,000**	$1,097,124	$2,101,820	$13,830,000	$11,975,000	$0
Southern Illinois University	**$20,000,000**	$3,731,747	$3,807,290	$40,975,000	$30,085,000	$0
University of Illinois	**$100,000,000**	$43,348,931	$38,887,486	$271,560,000	$0	$0
Western IL University	**$10,000,000**	$823,884	$823,884	$25,790,000	$0	$0

Note: Statute ended COP Issuance as of December 31, 2014.
*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.

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 December 31, 2015):

Illinois Finance Authority/Rural Bond Bank	$ 34.9 million
Illinois Housing Development Authority	$ 0.1 million
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority	$ 9.0 million
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	$ 14.0 million
TOTAL	**$ 58.0 million**

Moral Obligation Defaults

Currently, there is one moral obligation default that the Governor is requesting appropriations for in the FY 2017 Budget – LaClede Steel through Southwestern Illinois Development Authority (SWIDA) of $1.4 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 none was ever expended. It is a real estate company that has a long term lease with a transportation company with good financials. The deal was further enhanced by adding Centerpoint Properties as an additional guarantor. There have been no requests for appropriations since FY 2012. These bonds will mature February 1, 2030.

- 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. These bonds were refinanced in FY 2004. 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. Laclede Steel went bankrupt and the State began making payments in August of 2006. The State appropriated $14.1 million from FY 2007 through FY 2016 to cover debt service, of which $13.7 million was expended. 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 they will be paid in full. **The FY 2017 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. From FY 2013 through FY 2015, the State expended approximately $1.8 million to pay for debt services. The bonds are paid off.

- Waste Recovery Inc., Illinois has received loans from both UIRVDA and SWIDA, with the State appropriating approximately $7.4 million, and the Authorities expending $6.8 million of that to cover the debt service payments through FY 2013. 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 appropriated $7.8 million for debt service, of which approximately $6.8 million was 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.

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

TABLE 26	STATE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO COVER MORAL OBLIGATION DEFAULTS															
Authority	Bonds in Default	in millions	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	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		*making their own payments*		**$7,833,601**
		Expended	new		$1,450,000	$820,000	$1,026,000	$665,000	$782,705	$670,000	$690,000	$670,000				**$6,773,705**
	Spectrulite Consortium	Approp	$232,700	$1,420,700	$737,725	$737,726	$719,313	$694,600	***repaid in***							**$4,542,764**
		Expended		$1,420,700	$210,000	$451,183	$324,144	$269,484	***April 2009***							**$2,675,511**
	Waste Recovery	Approp	$464,700	$644,000	$360,715	$364,225	$415,655	$366,200	$365,860	$369,635	$364,765	$367,100	***bonds***			**$4,082,855**
		Expended	$464,700	$644,000	$344,824	$340,471	$354,404	$363,162	$365,860	$369,635	$363,695	$326,994	***paid off***			**$3,937,745**
	Laclede Steel	Approp	refinanced			$1,391,143	$1,441,643	$1,483,200	$1,420,143	$1,460,443	$1,406,958	$1,354,700	$1,403,219	$1,348,767	$1,391,793	**$19,090,498**
		Expended				$1,195,607	$1,387,409	$1,469,564	$1,420,142	$1,460,443	$1,407,246	$1,354,528	$1,402,557	$1,348,728	$1,208,272	**$13,654,496**
	Children's Center for Behavioral Development	Approp										$417,500	$234,530	$1,111,600	***bonds***	**$1,763,630**
		Expended									new	$415,870	$227,263	$1,111,600	***paid off***	**$1,754,733**
										SWIDA TOTAL Appropriated						**$37,313,348**
										SWIDA TOTAL Expended						**$28,796,190**
Principal Outstanding as of the end of FY 2012 = $16,297,000																
Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority	Waste Recovery	Approp	$353,414	$283,927	$512,123	$280,163	$277,591	$283,884	$290,000	$292,900	$290,000	$288,300	***bonds***			**$3,347,793**
		Expended	$289,815	$290,670	$235,935	$285,905	$290,285	$288,780	$289,000	$291,208	$288,200	$288,300	***paid off***			**$2,838,098**
	Gemini Acres, LP	Approp								$1,279,000	$1,963,800					**$3,242,800**
		Expended								$0	$0					**$0**
										UIRVDA TOTAL Appropriated						**$6,590,593**
										UIRVDA TOTAL Expended						**$2,838,098**

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

Bonded Indebtedness of Authorities and Universities

The following sections show information related to 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.

FY 2016 State Budget Impasse Effects: The FY 2016 State Budget impasse has affected Universities and some Bonding Authorities:

<u>The Illinois Housing Development Authority</u> administers several state funded programs. The Authority has not been able to access these funds, so the programs supported by these funds have suffered: Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund, Rental Housing Support Program Fund, Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Fund, Foreclosure Prevention Property Fund, and the HOME Investment Partnership Program Fund [Illinois Housing Development Authority].

<u>Regional Transportation Authority</u>: Because the State has no budget, the RTA's share of Use Tax is not being distributed. This is a loss of revenue pledged to bond holders of approximately three million dollars per month [Regional Transportation Authority].

State universities have not received funding that they annually receive, which affects operations, staffing, and contracts, and could result in declines in attendance and in the case of Chicago State University, which canceled Spring Break to shorten its academic year, it could mean closure. According to universities' testimony in Legislative committees, all of these factors can snowball into affecting all aspects of a university's budget, liquidity, and could ultimately affect their ability to pay debt service. If students have to worry about not making it through a full school year in an Illinois university due to annual budget fights and school closings, they are going to go out of State for their higher education. The budget impasse is exacerbating already low enrollments and weak revenues. Universities are cutting programs and freezing wages, while getting behind on bills and discontinuing capital programs. It all becomes a vicious circle.

MAP grants for low-income students have been held up and Community college payments have not been appropriated. Moody's Investor Service has reviewed 8 of the State's 27 community colleges, and is now reviewing 19 more for possible downgrade.

The Higher Learning Commission notified Illinois leaders that, "The lack of state funding is putting Illinois colleges and universities at serious risk and jeopardizing the future of students." The Commission accredits colleges and universities and would have to review all plans of an institution's suspension of operation or closure and how the institution plans for students to continue their education elsewhere. The college or university's accreditation could be in jeopardy, and students attending an unaccredited college would lose access to federal financial aid.

Chicago State University serves students who are getting hit double because many rely on State and Federal grants, and the University relies heavily on State funding for operations. The University's board unanimously declared financial exigency on February 4, 2016. A committee of four administrators was named to "review and decide all employment actions, including layoffs, reductions in compensation, terminations and significant position modifications." ["Chicago State University declares financial crisis due to state budget mess", Chicago Tribune, February 4, 2016].

In testimony, other State universities have expressed uncertainty of what will happen after the summer break, including Eastern Illinois University, Northeastern Illinois University, Illinois State University, the University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University.

Bond Ratings: On October 26, Moody's downgraded six of the State's nine public universities due to the reliance on State appropriations among other problems the universities may be dealing with, such as low enrollment, weak revenue growth and already stretched liquidity:

- Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University and Western Illinois University were each downgraded two levels to Baa3 which is just above speculative grade.
- Northern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University were dropped one level from A3 to Baa1.
- Northeastern Illinois University was dropped one notch from Baa1 to Baa2.

Moody's again downgraded three of the state universities in February of 2015 due to the lack of state funding and enrollment declines, which has forced universities such as Eastern and Chicago State to cut staff and reduce other costs. All of these factors have reduced reserves and created liquidity issues which could put debt service payments in jeopardy if the crises continue:

- Eastern Illinois University's Auxiliary Facility System revenue bonds were downgraded to Ba1 into speculative grade status and its COPs to Ba3.
- Northern Illinois University was lowered one level to Baa2.
- Northeastern Illinois University was lowered one level to Baa3.

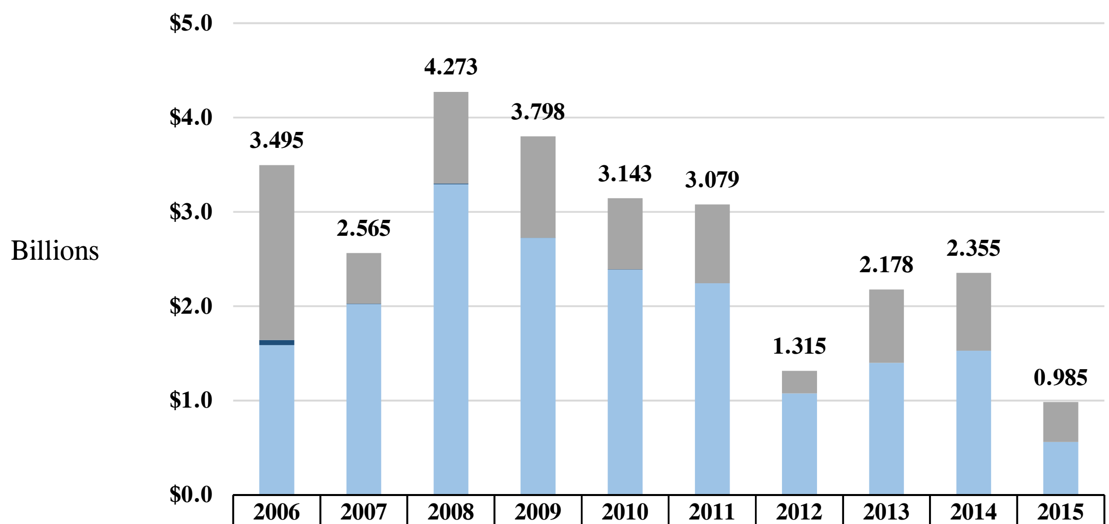
Moody's rates eight of the nine state universities, excluding Chicago State University, and has them rated with a negative outlook.

On March 23, 2016, Standard & Poor's, who rates seven of the State's universities, put five on credit watch with negative implications due to Illinois' budget impasse which has kept the universities from receiving any operating appropriations. The ratings for the Auxiliary Facility System bonds and COPs of the following five universities will be decided in the next 90 days – Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, and Western Illinois University.

Bond Sales: Chart 19 shows that combined bond sales for authorities and universities were in the $3 billion - $4 billion range from FY 2008 to FY 2011. Bond sales in FY 2012 decreased by 58% from the previous fiscal year to $1.3 billion. Bond sales were back in the $2 billion range in FY 2013 and FY 2014, but dropped again in FY 2015 to just under $1 billion.

Chart 19

Non-State Supported Debt
Bond Sales



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
User Charge	1.852	0.539	0.973	1.073	0.754	0.837	0.24	0.777	0.828	0.425
Moral Obligation	0.056	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.004	0	0	0	0	0
Conduit Debt	1.587	2.024	3.291	2.723	2.385	2.242	1.075	1.401	1.527	0.56

There were only four issuers of conduit debt in FY 2015:

- Illinois Finance Authority with $545 million,
- Beginner Farmer Bonds (under the IFA) of $4.2 million,
- Central Illinois Economic Development Authority of $7.9 million, and
- Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority for $2.3 million.

There were no moral obligation bond issuances.

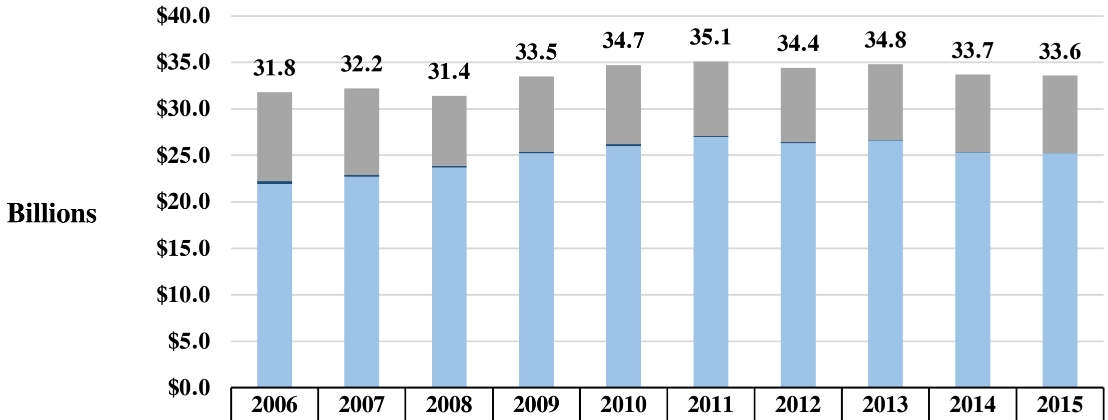
There were only three issuers of user charge debt:

- Illinois State Toll Highway Authority for $400 million,
- Illinois Housing Development Authority for $17.2 million, and
- Southern Illinois University for $8.2 million.

Principal Outstanding: Chart 20 shows the level of outstanding principal for non-state supported bonds as reported by the issuing authorities and universities. While combined principal outstanding rose in FY 2009 through FY 2011, principal outstanding has been slowly decreasing due to fewer bond sales by authorities.

Chart 20

Non-State Supported Debt
Principal Outstanding



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
User Charge	9.6	9.3	7.5	8.1	8.5	8	8	8.1	8.3	8.3
Moral Obligation	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.07
Conduit Debt	21.9	22.7	23.7	25.2	26	27	26.3	26.6	25.3	25.2

- Conduit principal outstanding has declined due to lower levels of bond sales over the past three years.

- 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.

- User Charge principal outstanding has remained flat with fewer issuances of bonds over the past couple of years.

The table below gives a more detailed breakout of principal outstanding and bond sales for FY 2015 by each bonding authority.

TABLE 27 NON-STATE SUPPORTED DEBT BY AUTHORITY			
Authority	Type of Debt	Outstanding Principal FY 2015	Bonds Issued in FY 2015
Central IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$7,908,092	$7,908,092
Eastern IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$21,000,000	$0
IL Finance Authority	conduit	$20,653,854,441	$545,125,363
IL Development Finance Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$1,256,378,907	$4,154,742
IL Education Facilities Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$640,921,000	$0
IL Farm Development Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$15,646,526	$0
IL Health Facilities Authority (predecessor)	conduit	$739,875,000	$0
IL Rural Bond Bank (predecessor)	conduit	$0	$0
IL Environmental Facilities (under IFA)	conduit	$134,530,000	$0
Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority	conduit	$69,975,000	$0
Regional Transportation Authority (non SCIP)	conduit	$671,075,000	$0
Southeastern IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$4,826,251	$0
Southwestern IL Development Authority	conduit	$845,371,000	$0
Upper IL River Valley Development Authority	conduit	$82,110,634	$2,320,000
Western IL Economic Development Authority	conduit	$17,995,000	$0
Will-Kankakee Regional Development Authority	conduit	$15,655,000	$0
CONDUIT TOTAL		**$25,177,121,851**	**$559,508,197**
IL Housing Development Authority	moral	$108,926	$0
IL Rural Bond Bank (predecessor)	moral	$0	$0
IL Finance Authority	moral	$36,280,000	$0
IL Development Finance Authority (predecessor)	moral	$0	$0
Southwestern IL Development Authority	moral	$22,809,000	$0
Upper IL River Valley Development Authority	moral	$14,000,000	$0
MORAL OBLIGATION TOTAL		**$73,197,926**	**$0**
Chicago State University	usercharge	$13,180,000	$0
Eastern IL University	usercharge	$15,470,000	$0
Governors State University	usercharge	$26,570,000	$0
IL Housing Development Authority	usercharge	$1,048,492,173	$17,200,000
IL State University	usercharge	$91,765,000	$0
IL Student Assistance Commission-IDAPP	usercharge	$270,396,753	$0
IL State Toll Highway Authority	usercharge	$5,020,975,000	$400,000,000
Northeastern IL University	usercharge	$15,160,000	$0
Northern IL University	usercharge	$191,511,990	$0
Southern IL University	usercharge	$266,414,263	$8,205,000
University of IL	usercharge	$1,311,802,461	$0
Western IL University	usercharge	$68,890,000	$0
USERCHARGE TOTAL		**$8,340,627,640**	**$425,405,000**
TOTAL OF CONDUIT & USERCHARGE		**$33,517,749,491**	**$984,913,197**
TOTAL CONDUIT, USERCHARGE, & MORAL		**$33,590,947,417**	**$984,913,197**

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 - Capital Plans of State Universities
- 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

Note: Updated applications are underlined.

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
16	PRAIRIEVIEW-OGDEN CC 197	CHAMPAIGN	104	52

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	EAST PEORIA CHSD 309	TAZEWELL	091	46
5	KENILWORTH SD 38	COOK	018	09
6	OLYMPIA CUSD 16	MCLEAN	088	44
7	RIVER TRAILS SD 26	COOK	057	29
8	SCHUYLER-INDUSTRY USD 5	SCHUYLER	093	47
9	ST CHARLES CUSD 303	KANE	065	33
10	THORNTON THSD 205	COOK	029	15
11	WILMETTE SD 39	COOK	017	09
12	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	FY17 Budget Request	Final Yr of Funding	Financing
Childcare Center/Education Building renovate/construct	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	$2,600.0		possibly	CSU/CDB
Douglas Hall pharmacy	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2014	FY 2015	$9,000.0		possibly	CSU/grants/CDB
Douglas Hall theater renovation	Board(y)	pending	funding	$0.0		no	CSU Funding
Douglas Hall Virtual Hospital and Wellness Center	Board(y)/CDB(y)	FY 2016	FY 2018	$5,000.0		yes	CSU/CDB
Aquaponics renovation	Board(y)	TBD	TBD	$2,750.0		HOLD	CSU/grant
Campus-wide concrete repair	CDB requested	TBD	TBD	$871.0		HOLD	CDB/State Funds
Campus-wide electrical upgrade	Board(y)/CDB(y)	TBD	TBD	$9,400.0		HOLD	CDB/State Funds
JCC remediations	CDB requested	TBD	TBD	$3,800.0		HOLD	CDB/State Funds
NAL utility tunnel	CDB requested	FY 2015	TBD	$1,200.0		HOLD	CDB/State Funds
Video Display for Baseball Scoreboard		TBD	TBD	$106.0		HOLD	IGA
Parking lots and roadways (all combined)	Board(y)	FY 2015	FY 2017	$4,000.0		HOLD	CSU Funding
Westside Campus - Site Development	CDB requested	TBD	TBD	$40,000.0		HOLD	CDB/State Funds
Parking System upgrade	Board(y)/CDB(y)	TBD	TBD	$1,500.0			CSU
Remodel Police Dispatch Area	no	TBD	TBD	$54,000.0			CSU
Douglas Hall Chapel	no	TBD	TBD	$80,000.0			CSU/COP
TOTAL				$238,500.9	-		(in thousands)

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY								
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**		**Financing**
New Science Building					$110,902.3			State Funds
Rehabilitate Life Science/Coleman HVAC and Plumbing, Escalation					$1,819.5			State Funds
Repurpose Steam Production Facilities					$46,940.7			State Funds
Fire Alarm Upgrades					$6,511.9			State Funds
Upgrade Utilities Infrastructure					$29,609.2			State Funds
Energy Conservation - upgrade fume hoods					$3,461.0			
Upgrade Electrical					$8,336.0			State Funds
Rehab Klehm Hall HVAC & plumbing					$2,792.5			State Funds
Old Main exterior restoration					$1,873.3			State Funds
Energy Efficient upgrades HVAC-Physical Sciences/Klehm hall					$1,829.3			State Funds
Replace Campus compresses air distribution piping					$702.8			State Funds
Physical Sciences emergency generator					$733.8			State Funds
TOTAL					$215,512.3		(in thousands)	

GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY								
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**		**Financing**
Student Housing Complex	yes	FY 2016	FY 2017	$20,400.0				Revenue Bonds 30 yr
Additional Housing	planning approved	Feb-17	Aug-18	$30,000.0				Revenue Bonds 30 yr
TOTAL				$20,400.0			(in thousands)	

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY Project Type:	Approval Status by Board/Agency	Project Start Date	Est Proj End Date	Total Cost	FY17 Budget Request	Final Yr of Funding	Financing
Milner Library Rehabilitation				$ 82,675.0	$ 82,675.0		State Funding
Mennonite College of Nursing Building				$ 28,310.0	$ 28,310.0		State Funding
College of Education Facilities Rehab/Construction				$ 85,075.0	$ 85,075.0		State Funding
University High School Replacement				$ 56,615.0	$ 56,615.0		State Funding
Williams Hall Renovation				$ 30,635.0	$ 30,635.0		State Funding
Capital Renewal Projects				$ 3,064.0	$ 3,064.0		State Funding
Fine Arts Complex - Planning		*		$ 54,300.0			State Funding/CDB
Schroeder Hall Phase II Enhancement		*		$ 1,900.0			State Funding/CDB
Capen Auditorium Rehab		*	FY 2015	$ 1,564.0			Capital Renewal
Felmley Hall Steam Conversion		*		$ 3,000.0			Capital Renewal & University Funds
Watterson Commons Expansion				$ 8,500.0			Campus Dining Services Reserves
Bone Student Center Revitalization - Phase 1	IBHE 2013			$ 32,900.0			Bond Revenue Reserves; Institutional
Parking Lot Resurfacing				$ 1,400.0			Bond Revenue Reserves
Campus Recration - Gregory St. Phase I				$ 2,150.0			Recreation Facilities Reserves; Student Activity Fees
Roof Replacements - Julian Hall; Nelson Smith Building; Hovey Hall				$ 1,900.0			Institutional; COPs
ResNet Network Upgrades				$ 1,800.0			Residence Hall Reserves
Redbird Arena Scoreboard				$ 950.0			Corporate Sponsorship
West Campus Fire Alarms				$ 940.0			Bond Revenue Reserves
TOTAL				$397,678.0	$286,374.0		(in thousands)

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY								
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 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(no)	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	$15,800.0			University Capital Reserves
Building B expansion	Board(yes)	FY 2014	FY 2015	$2,000.0			University Capital Reserves
Residence Hall construction, phase I	Board(yes)	FY 2014	FY 2016	$37,355.0			University Capital Reserves, non-profit foundation bonds
Residence Hall construction, phase II	Board(yes)	FY 2015	FY 2016	$6,750.0			University Capital Reserves
TOTAL				$145,605.0			(in thousands)

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval by Board/ Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Computer Science, Health Informatics & Technology Center				$68,497.10	$65,709.70	2017	State Funds
Davis Hall Renovation				$42,053.6	$42,053.6	2017	State Funds
Academic Buildings HVAC & Window Replacement				$24,356.5	$24,356.5	2017	State Funds
Roadway Configuration and Repair				$7,734.6	$7,734.6	2017	State Funds
Wirtz Hall Renovation				$19,989.5	$19,989.5	2017	State Funds
Campus Signage and Wayfinding				$6,654.7	$6,654.7	2017	State Funds
Elevator Rehabilitation and Renovation				$4,508.1	$4,508.1	2017	State Funds
NIU - Hoffman Estates Education Center				$68,757.3	$58,442.5	2017	$9m non-State funds/State Funds
Adams Hall Renovation				$43,835.2	$43,835.2	2017	State Funds
McMurry Hall Renovation				$36,243.5	$36,243.5	2017	State Funds
Capital Renewal Projects				$46,471.7	$46,471.7		State Funds
TOTAL				$369,101.8	$355,999.6		(in thousands)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Southern Illinois University states they have no capital budget at this time, due to the State's budget impasse.							
subtotal				unknown	#REF!		(in thousands)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 Budget Request**	**Final Yr of Funding**	**Financing**
Springfield							
Student Union	request FY 2016			$21,750.0			Revenue Bond 30 yr
Urbana - Champaign							
Ikenberry Commons	request FY 2017			$35,000.0			Revenue Bond 30 yr
TOTAL				$21,750.0	$0.0		(in thousands)

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY							
Project Type:	**Approval Status by Board/Agency**	**Project Start Date**	**Est Proj End Date**	**Total Cost**	**FY17 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 2016-2020 five-year Capital Program (in millions).

CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY Projects Remaining from FY 2016-2018:	Five Yr Cost	2016	2017	2018
BUS				
Rolling Stock - Bus overhauls and new purchases	**$165.8**	$54.6	$41.2	$23.4
Acquisitions & Extensions	**$5.0**	$5.0	$0.0	$0.0
RAIL				
Rolling Stock - Rail Car overhaul and purchases	**$239.9**	$32.5	$45.7	$24.2
Track & Structure	**$97.8**	$24.9	$19.9	$16.9
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$167.6**	$63.8	$43.8	$19.5
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$590.7**	$240.5	$5.0	$218.3
SYSTEMWIDE				
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$30.0**	$3.0	$3.0	$8.0
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$251.2**	$62.6	$44.1	$41.0
Miscellaneous	**$50.4**	$11.9	$12.1	$13.0
TOTAL (in millions)	**$1,598.4**	$498.8	$214.8	$364.3

METRA Projects Remaining from FY 2016-2018:	Five Yr Cost	2016	2017	2018
Rolling Stuck - Commuter Cars & Electric Cars	**$636.0**	$85.4	$170.9	$63.3
Track & Structure	**$214.3**	$24.1	$27.8	$81.7
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$189.3**	$36.7	$42.9	$54.6
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$96.6**	$13.1	$18.6	$22.3
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$41.2**	$10.7	$9.0	$9.3
Miscellaneous - System Security, Engineering, capital	**$33.1**	$7.4	$4.5	$7.5
Acquisitions & Extensions	**$2.5**	$2.5	$0.0	$0.0
Contingencies & Administration	**$36.8**	$5.9	$6.5	$6.8
TOTAL (in millions)	**$1,249.8**	$185.8	$280.2	$245.5

PACE Projects Remaining from FY 2016-2018:	Five Yr Cost	2016	2017	2018
BUS				
Rolling Stock - Buses, Paratransit, Community Vehicles purchases	**$167.8**	$38.4	$23.7	$29.3
Electrical, Signal & Communications	**$4.9**	$1.6	$1.6	$1.7
Support Facilities and Equipment	**$90.8**	$2.0	$12.7	$62.5
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$20.0**	$2.2	$4.6	$6.2
Miscellaneous - unanticipated capital	**$1.8**	$0.8	$0.3	$0.3
TOTAL (in millions)	**$285.3**	**$45.0**	**$42.9**	**$100.0**

RTA - System Projects Remaining from FY 2016-2018:	Five Yr Cost	2016	2017	2018
Stations & Passenger Facilities	**$2.6**	$2.6	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL (in millions)	**$2.6**	**$2.6**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
RTA GRAND TOTAL (in millions)	**$3,136.1**	**$732.2**	**$537.9**	**$709.8**

Appendix E

Authorities and State Universities: Boards of Directors

AUTHORITIES	Terms		City	County
Central Illinois Economic Development Authority				
Jim Hahn, Chair	-2020		Taylorville	Christian
Ruth Stauffer, Vice Chair	-2013		Clinton	DeWitt
Andy Goleman, Treasurer	-2019		Divernon	Sangamon
Jay Dunn, Secretary	-2016		Decatur	Macon
Dale Hagen	-2015		Brussels	Calhoun
Heather Hampton-Knodle	-2020		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
Jim Schultz, 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
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
Arthur Wilkinson	2007-2019		Bement	Piatt
Donna Dalton, DCEO, ex-officio			Champaign	Champaign
Vacancy				
Illinois Finance Authority				
R. Robert Funderburg, Jr., Chair	2014-2016		Rockford	Winnebago
Michael W. Goetz, Vice Chair	2005-2014		Springfield	Sangamon
Eric Anderberg	2015-2016		Rockford	Winnebago
Gila J. Bronner	2010-2017		Highland Park	Lake
James J. Fuentes	2005-2018	*	South Barrington	Cook
Robert Home	2015-2018		Winnetka	Cook
Adam Israelov	2015-2017		Chicago	Cook
Arlene Juracek	2015-2016		Mt. Prospect	Cook
Larry Knox	2012-2016		Chicago	Cook
Lyle McCoy	2015-2016			Lake
Terrence M. O'Brien	2004-2017		Glenview	Cook
Roger E. Poole	2009-2015		Smithton	St. Clair
Mordecai Tessler	2012-2016		Chicago	Cook
John Yonover	2015-2017		Chicago	Cook
Bradley A. Zeller	2005-2015		Alexander	Morgan

* A member shall serve until successor is appointed and qualified

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
Illinois Housing Development Authority			
Vacant, Chair			
Karen A. Davis, Treasurer	2005-2017	Maryville	Madison
Mary Kane, Secretary	2006-2017	Edwardsville	Madison
Cristina Castro	2013-2017	Elgin	Kane
Harlan Karp	2013-2017	Northbrook	Cook
William Malleris	2011-2017	Naperville	DuPage
Alyssa Rapp	2015-2019		Cook
Sam Tornatore	2013-2015	Roselle	DuPage
Vacancy			
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority			
Manny Sanchez, Chair	2015-2017	Lisle	DuPage
Rosemarie Andolino	2015-2015	Chicago	Cook
Norman R. Bobins	2011-2016	Chicago	Cook
Richard Price	2012-2017	Chicago	Cook
Timoty Rand	2015-2016	Chicago	Cook
James Reynolds, Jr.	2011-2018	Chicago	Cook
Jeffrey Yordon	2015-2015	Inverness	Cook
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority			
Robert Schillerstrom, Chair	2015-2017		DuPage
James J. Banks	1993-2017	Chicago	Cook
Corey Brooks	2015-2019		Cook
Earl Dotson, Jr.	2013-2017	Roscoe	Winnebago
Joseph Gomez	2015-2019		Cook
David A. Gonzales	2011-2019	Chicago Heights	Cook
Craig Johnson	2015-2019		Cook
Nicholas A. Sauer	2015-2019		Lake
James M. Sweeney	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Governor Bruce Rauner, ex officio			
IDOT Secretary Randall S. Blankenhorn, ex officio			
Illinois Student Assistance Commission			
Selamawi Asgedom	2014-2017	Elmhurst	DuPage
Miguel del Valle	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
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			
Vacancy, Student			
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority			
Jack Greenberg, Chair	2012-2019	Highland Park	Lake
Robert Reiter, Vice Chair	2012-2016	Orland Park	Cook
Julie Chavez, Secretary/Treasurer	2012-2017	Chicago	Cook
Olga Camargo	2015-2019		
Dan Hynes	2012-2020	Chicago	Cook
David Kahnweiler	2015-2019		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	2014-2017	Moline	Rock Island
Betty Steinert	2014-2016	Morrison	Whiteside
John Thompson	2015-2017	Dixon	Lee
Bill Tonne	2015-2017	Hanover	Jo Daviess
Theresa Wittenauer	2013-2014	Rock Falls	Whiteside
David Young	2014-2016	Freeport	Stephenson
Jim Schultz, DCEO, ex officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Vacancy			Knox
Vacancy			Mercer
Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority			
Rory Hoskins	2010-		Cook
Tim Nuding			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
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			

AUTHORITIES	Terms	City	County
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
Jim Schultz, DCEO, ex-officio			
13 Vacancies			
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority			
James S. Nations, Chair	2000-2017	Swansea	St. Clair
Reggie Sparks, Vice-Chair	1997-2018	Dorsey	Madison
Khalil El-Amin	2007-2018	East St. Louis	St. Clair
John Hipskind	2011-2014	Fairview Heights	St. Clair
Thomas Hoechst	2015-2017	Alton	Madison
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
Jim Sullivan	2003-2014	Trenton	Clinton
Kennard Tucker	2011-2014	Fairview Heights	St. Clair
Dave Willey	2007-2011	Greenville	Bond
Jim Schultz, DCEO, ex officio	2004-	O'Fallon	St. Clair
Joe Gray, DOT, ex officio	20009-2013	Collinsville	Madison
Tri-County River Valley Development Authority			
Russ Crawford, Chair	2010-2016		Tazewell
Jimmy Dillon, Vice-Chair			Peoria
John Abel			Peoria
Laraine Bryson	2012-2014		Peoria
Michael Everett	2012-2015		Tazewell
Martin J. Helfers	2013-2016		McLean
Bob Knepp			Woodford
Ty Livingston			Peoria
Christopher Setti			
Marc Miller, DNR, ex officio			
Tony Rolando, DCEO, ex officio			

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
Sean 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
Vacant, CMS, ex officio		Springfield	Sangamon
Jim Schultz, 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
Dr. Marshall Hatch, Sr.	2015-2019	Chicago	Cook
Mr. Spencer Leak, Sr.	2013-2017	Chicago	Cook
Dr. Horace Smith	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Nikki M. Zollar, Esq.	2013-2019	Chicago	Cook
Rhonda V. Williams, Student Trustee	2014-2015	Chicago	Cook
Jourdan Facen, Student Trustee	2015-2016	Chicago	Cook
Edward Lannon, Ex-Officio			
Wayne Watson, Ex-Officio			
Eastern Illinois University			
Rene M Hutchinson, Chair	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Jan Spivey Gilchrist, Secretary	2013-2019	Olympia Fields	Cook
Timothy Burke	2015-2019	Evanston	Cook
Dan Caulkins	2015-2017		Macon
Joseph R. Dively	2011-2017	Charleston	Coles
Kristopher Goetz, pro tem	2011-2017	Lombard	DuPage
Roger L. Kratochvil	2004-2019	Mt. Olive	Macoupin
Catie Witt, Student Representative	2015-2016	Carlinville	Macoupin
Governors State University			
Brian Mitchell, Chair	2011-2017	Flossmoor	Cook
Eileen Durkin, Vice-Chair	2011-2017	Chicago	Cook
Bruce Friefeld, Secretary	1996-2019	New Lenox	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
Yolanda Pitts, Student Member	2015-2016	Chicago	Cook
Illinois State University			
Rocco L. Donahue, Chair	2011-2019	Orland Park	Cook
Jay Bergman	2003-2017	Joliet	Will
Robert Churney	2002-2019	Bartlett	DuPage
Anne Davis	2005-2017	Tinley Park	Cook
Robert Dobski	2015-2021	Bloomington	McLean
Betty Kinser	2005-2017	Normal	McLean
Mary Ann Louderback	2015-2021	Cary	McHenry
Connor Joyce, Student Trustee	2015-2016	Gurnee	Lake
Northeastern Illinois University			
Carlos Azcoitia, Chair	2006-2017	Morton Grove	Cook
Jin Lee, Vice Chair	2005-2015	Des Plaines	Cook
Omar Duque, Secretary	2007-2017	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
Pedro Nungaray, Student Trustee	2015-2016	Chicago	Cook
Vacancy			

STATE UNIVERSITIES	Terms	City	County
Northern Illinois University			
Marc J. Strauss,Chair	2005-2017	DeKalb	DeKalb
John R. Butler, Vice-Chair	2007-2019	Chicago	Cook
Robert T. Marshall, Jr., Secretary	2011-2017	Park Forest	Will
Robert T. Boey	1996-2019	DeKalb	DeKalb
Wheeler G. Coleman	2012-2019	Chicago	Cook
Cherilyn G. Murer	2005-2017	Homer Glen	Will
Timothy Struthers	2015-2017		DeKalb
Raquel V. Chavez, Student Trustee	2015-2016	DeKalb	DeKalb
Southern Illinois University			
Randal Thomas, Chair	2013-2019	Springfield	Sangamon
Donna Manering, Vice Chair	2011-2017	Makanda	Jackson
Phil Gilbert	2011-2021	Carbondale	Jackson
Roger Herrin	2011-2017	Harrisburg	Saline
Shirley Portwood	2013-2019	Godfrey	Madison
Joel Sambursky, Secretary	2013-2019	Carbondale	Jackson
Amy Sholar	2015-2021	Alton	Madison
Dillon Santoni, Student Trustee, SIUE	2015-2016	Alton	Madison
Allen Shelton, Student Trustee, SIUC	2015-2016	Hazel Crest	Cook
Christopher Koch - ex-officio			
University of Illinois			
Edward L. McMillan, Chair	2009-2021	Greenville	Bond
Ramon Cepeda	2015-2021	Darien	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, Sr.	2007-2019	Chicago	Cook
Jill Smart	2015-2021	Downers Grove	DuPage
Jaylin D. McClinton, UIUC Student Rep.	2015-2016	Champaign	Champaign
Dominique Wilson, UIC Student Rep.	2015-2016	Chicago	Cook
Hannah Cave, UIS Student Rep.	2015-2016	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 not-for-profit bipartisan, joint legislative research commission, that provides the Illinois 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 research reports each year, a sample of which are listed below. 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. For a listing of all reports published, visit 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