

STATE OF ILLINOIS BUDGET SUMMARY



FISCAL YEAR 2019

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY; ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FY 2019 BUDGET SUMMARY

August 1, 2018

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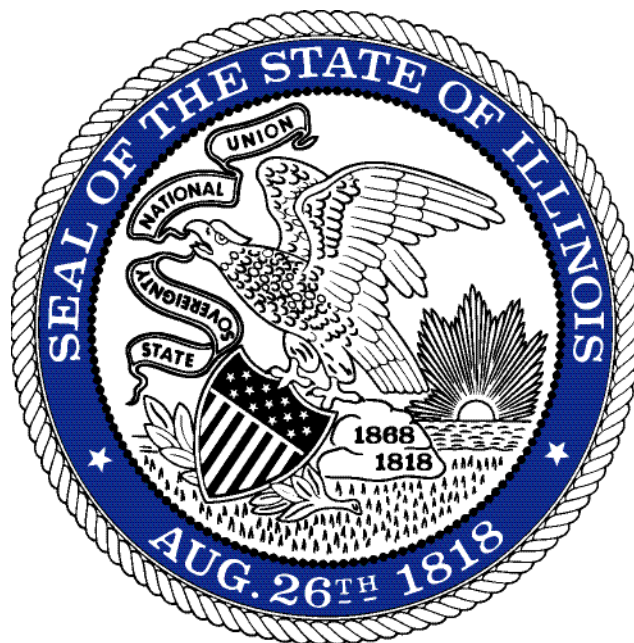
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INTRODUCTION

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- Basis of Budgeting
- FY 2019 Budget Chronology
- FY 2019 Budget Bills



INTRODUCTION

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

The following report fulfills this mandate. The report begins with a discussion of the budgeting process. The budgetary process is then summarized chronologically. A highlighting of the bills that constitute the budget follows, along with other major legislation passed during the past spring legislative session. A review of the previous year's budget is then provided. The FY 2019 budget is summarized including a listing of appropriations by agency. Various areas of the budget and State government operations, such as Elementary/Secondary Education, Medicaid, and State pensions, are looked at in detail. The report concludes with a Glossary of Terms and a Description of the various funds.

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



THE BUDGET PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASIS OF BUDGETING

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

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

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

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

FY 2019 BUDGET CHRONOLOGY

Below is a chronological summary of the process of passing the FY 2019 budget, beginning with the Governor’s introduced budget through his approving or vetoing of the proposed legislation, and finally any veto overrides by the General Assembly.

Feb. 14

On February 14, 2018, Governor Bruce Rauner presented his proposed FY 2019 budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

May 30 - 31

In late May, the General Assembly passed a bi-partisan budget with strong support from both parties. The budget contained appropriations for both FY 2018 and FY 2019. Few major changes were included in the FY 2019 budget when compared to the previous year’s budget which included an increase in the income tax and significant changes in the school funding formula.

June 4

Governor Rauner approved both the appropriation bill and the budget implementation bill on June 4, 2018.

FY 2019 BUDGET VOTE TOTALS AND GOVERNOR ACTIONS

Subject Matter	Bill #	Senate Vote (5/30)	House Vote (5/31)	Governor Action (6/4)	Public Act
FY18 and FY19 Appropriations	HB 0109 as amended by SFA 1,2, and 3	56-2-0	97-18-0	Approved	P.A. 100-0586
Budget Implementation Act	HB 3342 as amended by SFA 3	54-2-2	100-14-0	Approved	P.A. 100-0587

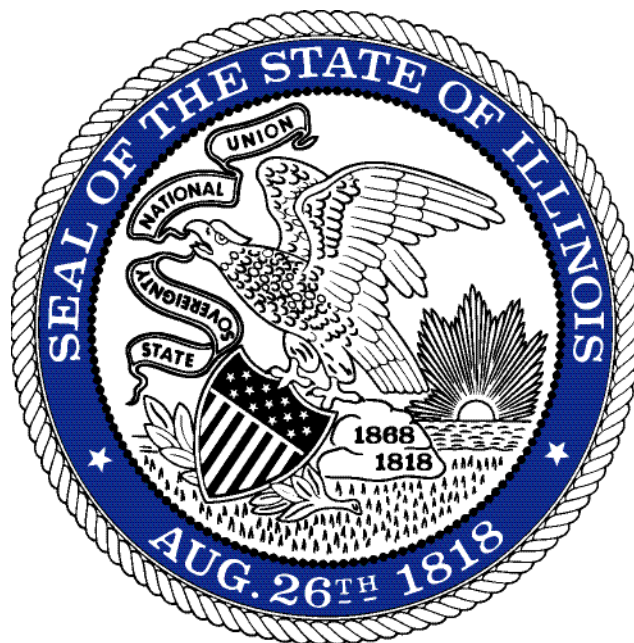
SFA = Senate Floor Amendment

FY 2019 BUDGET BILLS AND OTHER RELATED BILLS

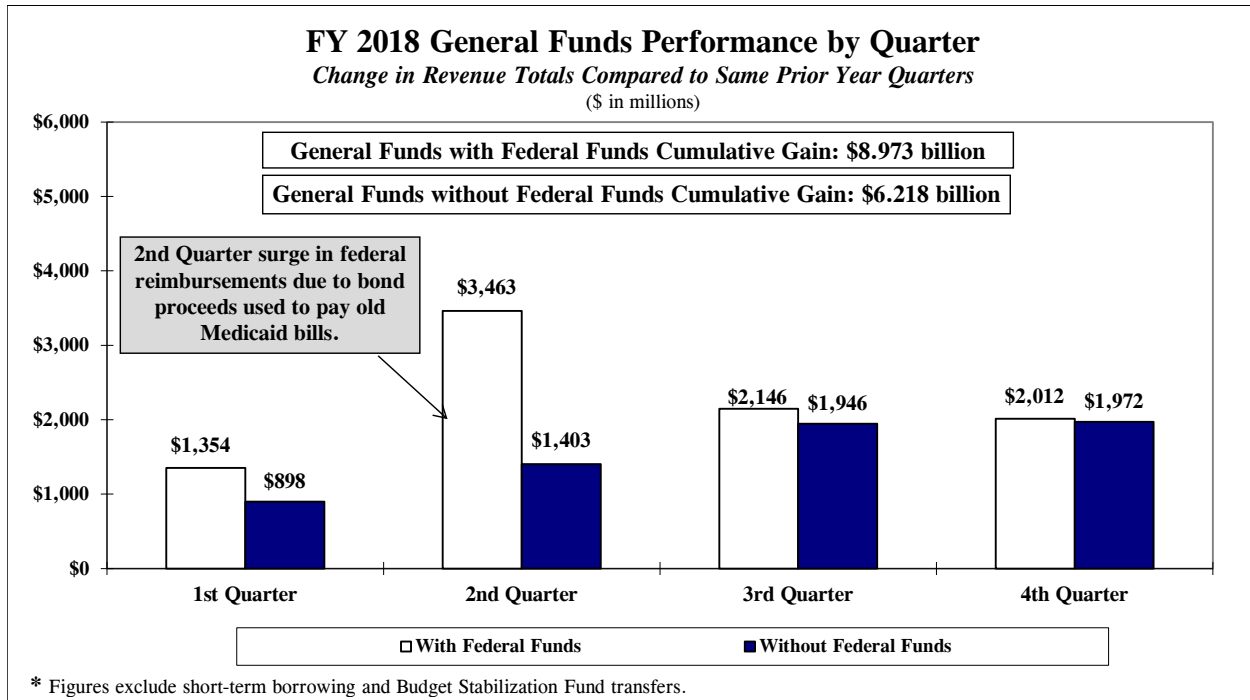
<i>Bill #</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Status</i>
HB 0109	Senate: T. Cullerton - Steans, et al. House: G. Harris – Demmer, et. al.	Appropriations for FY18 and FY19 Makes appropriations and reappropriations for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.	P.A. 100-0586
HB 3342	Senate: Steans - Sims, et al. House: G. Harris – Demmer, et. al.	FY 2019 Budget Implementation Act Budget implementation bill for the FY 2019 budget.	P.A. 100-0587

SECTION 1. FY 2018 BUDGET REVIEW

- **FY 2018 Revenue Recap**
- **FY 2018 Revenue Actuals VS. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB Estimates**
- **Impact of Higher Income Tax Rates**



FY 2018 REVENUE RECAP



First Quarter

Overall General Funds revenues increased \$235 million in July to begin FY 2018. In addition to beginning to reflect the higher income tax rates enacted per P.A. 100-22, receipts now include the Fund for Advancement of Education and the Commitment to Human Services Fund in the definition of General Funds per P.A. 100-23. Previously, those funds, which received monies from the income tax via a distribution formula, were considered non-General Funds and removed from net income taxes. Receipts also began reflecting requisite amounts from net income taxes that began being directly deposited into the Local Government Distributive Fund rather than flowing through the previous distribution process [less 10% of LGDF funds which remained in the GRF in FY 2018]. Similarly, a portion of monthly sales tax receipts started to be directly receipted into various transportation funds, rather than deposited into the GRF and subsequently disbursed.

Excluding \$150 million in proceeds from interfund borrowing, base General Funds revenues increased \$814 million in August. Not surprisingly, gains were seen in income taxes, reflecting the enacted higher tax rates. In addition to the aforementioned interfund borrowing, \$126 million in funds sweeps were executed of the total allowable amount of \$293 million

[P.A. 100-23]. These additional one-time revenues contributed to comparatively stronger reimbursable spending and resulting federal reimbursements.

Base General Funds revenues increased \$305 million in September. Again, gains from income taxes reflected the enacted higher tax rates. After being boosted by resources made available via the August fund sweeps and interfund borrowing, reimbursable spending slowed, and resulted in a poor month for federal sources.

Excluding the \$150 million from interfund borrowing, base General Funds grew \$1.354 billion during the first quarter of the fiscal year. Increased income tax receipts from the recently enacted higher tax rates, fund sweeps, as well as an increase in federal sources, resulted in this significant gain.

Second Quarter

Excluding \$204 million of interfund borrowing, base General Funds revenues increased \$618 million in October. In addition to increases from higher income tax rates, corporate income tax growth was affected by last year's receipt disruption brought about by IDoR's ledger accounting system conversion. October receipts reflected \$81 million in funds sweeps, and while not counted in "base" revenues, \$204 million in interfund borrowing also occurred during the month.

Per statute, proceeds from a recent \$6 billion bond sale were deposited into the Income Tax Bond Fund. In November, upon receipt of the bond proceeds, the Comptroller transferred \$2.5 billion from the Income Tax Bond Fund into the General Revenue Fund as part of the financial plan to pay down some of the bill backlog that had grown to over \$16 billion. [The remaining proceeds were moved to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund to pay down overdue State group insurance bills]. Utilizing those transferred funds for federally reimbursable spending (i.e. Medicaid), resulted in a surge of federal source receipts. For the month, overall General Funds receipts, not including the \$2.5 billion transfer from bond sale proceeds, grew \$2.519 billion. Of that gain, approximately \$2.153 billion was due to federal source growth, with the remaining increase reflecting the higher income tax rates.

December receipts grew \$326 million with revenue performance varying considerably by source. Gross personal income tax and sales tax were somewhat disappointing, although in the case of personal income tax, due to timing, some receipts slipped into early January. However, gross corporate income tax and the performance of some of the other sources were quite strong. A \$103 million deposit from a SERS prior year overpayment assisted with the

monthly gain. After a stellar month of November, federal sources unsurprisingly took a pause and generated little reimbursement.

Excluding November's \$2.5 billion bond sale transfer proceeds, as well as \$354 million from interfund borrowing, base General Funds grew \$4.816 billion during the first half of the fiscal year. Increased income tax receipts stemming from the recently enacted higher tax rates, fund sweeps, as well as an increase in federal sources resulted in the significant gain.

Third Quarter

January receipts grew \$886 million with the gain being almost entirely due to a strong month for both personal and corporate income taxes. It appeared that a large part of the increase, aside from this year's higher tax rates, was taxpayer behavior related to the recent federal tax reform package. Taxpayers would have been incentivized to pay their state tax liabilities within tax year 2017, so as to take advantage of the SALT deductions—prior to the limitations imposed under the federal reform. As a result, a large amount of January's impressive income tax performance was a reflection of strong estimated payments.

Excluding \$162 million of interfund borrowing, February receipts grew \$876 million with gains being posted by many of the larger revenue sources. Obviously, comparably higher income tax rates are a primary cause of the monthly advance, as is another month of much higher federal sources. Another key reason for the positive month can be explained by the extremely poor February experienced one year earlier. During that month, receipts had fallen \$423 million, and a clear economic slowdown was impacting revenues. So while the positive February performance should not be dismissed, the year over year comparison should be viewed in the context of the extreme weakness experienced last year.

March receipts grew \$384 million with gains posted by most of the larger revenue sources. As has been the case throughout FY 2018, comparably higher income tax rates were the primary cause of the monthly advance. March also benefited from a strong month for transfers as an escalating backlog in owed transfers from the Capital Projects Fund was partially addressed.

Excluding November's \$2.5 billion bond sale transfer proceeds, as well as \$516 million from interfund borrowing, base General Funds grew \$6.961 billion during the first three-fourths of the fiscal year. Increased income tax receipts [stemming from the recently enacted higher tax rates], as well as fund sweeps, and an increase in federal sources resulted in the significant gain.

Fourth Quarter

Base receipts grew \$937 million in April, with gains posted by most of the larger revenue sources. An extra receipting day for the month resulted in a large final day of personal income tax revenues, some of which would likely have fallen into early May if not for the extra processing day. Data indicated that another reason for April's impressive performance was due to strong final day extension payments. This was due to non-wage related revenues. Such items include dividends and capital gains stemming from market conditions in tax year 2017, as well as remnant one-time impacts from federal tax changes [i.e. repatriated income]. [To the extent taxpayers filing extensions overpaid to avoid penalty that may manifest in increased future refund demand next fiscal year when returns are finalized].

Base receipts grew \$606 million in May as expected gains from personal income tax, coupled with a comparatively strong month for federal sources, more than offset weaker sales taxes and transfers. Base receipts grew \$469 million in June. The increase reflected higher income tax rates as well as a strong performance of transfers related to "catch-up" activity from the Capital Projects Fund.

Excluding November's \$2.5 billion bond sale transfer proceeds, as well as \$533 million from interfund borrowing, base General Funds grew \$8.973 billion in FY 2018. Increased income tax receipts, fund sweeps, strong transfers, and increased federal sources resulted in the significant gain.

For the fiscal year, gross personal income taxes finished up \$5.399 billion, or \$4.988 billion net of refunds and other changes. Gross corporate income taxes ended up ahead of last year by \$1.001 billion, or \$689 million net. While overall sales taxes were up \$213 million, once direct sales tax receipts diverted to the transportation funds are subtracted, net receipts actually fell \$233 million. Smaller revenue sources posted a combined gain of \$139 million.

Overall transfers finished the year with overall gains of \$635 million. Fund sweeps accounted for \$269 million of those gains, while other sources were boosted by the aforementioned "catch-up" activity related to Capital Projects Fund transfers owed. Federal sources, reflecting significantly higher reimbursable spending made possible by the November bond proceeds, generated \$2.755 billion in growth.

FY 2018 Actuals vs. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB Estimates

(\$ millions)

	ACTUAL FY 2018	CGFA EST. Feb-18 FY 2018	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE	IDOR/ GOMB EST. Feb-18 FY 2018	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE
Revenue Sources					
State Taxes					
Personal Income Tax	\$20,784	\$20,566	\$218	\$20,649	\$135
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$2,607	\$2,558	\$49	\$2,434	\$173
Sales Taxes	\$8,256	\$8,304	(\$48)	\$8,399	(\$143)
Public Utility (regular)	\$896	\$903	(\$7)	\$890	\$6
Cigarette Tax	\$344	\$353	(\$9)	\$351	(\$7)
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$172	\$172	\$0	\$172	\$0
Vehicle Use Tax	\$28	\$28	\$0	\$30	(\$2)
Inheritance Tax	\$358	\$295	\$63	\$275	\$83
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$432	\$400	\$32	\$395	\$37
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$207	\$203	\$4	\$205	\$2
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$79	\$70	\$9	\$46	\$33
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244	\$244	\$0	\$244	\$0
Other Sources	\$641	\$708	(\$67)	\$710	(\$69)
Subtotal	\$35,048	\$34,804	\$244	\$34,800	\$248
Transfers					
Lottery	\$719	\$719	\$0	\$719	\$0
Riverboat transfers & receipts	\$272	\$268	\$4	\$270	\$2
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$0
Refund Fund transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund Sweeps	\$269	\$275	(\$6)	\$275	(\$6)
Other	\$917	\$720	\$197	\$729	\$188
Total State Sources	\$37,235	\$36,796	\$439	\$36,803	\$432
Federal Sources	\$5,238	\$4,762	\$476	\$4,624	\$614
Total Federal & State Sources	\$42,473	\$41,558	\$915	\$41,427	\$1,046
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:					
Refund Fund					
Personal Income Tax	(\$2,037)	(\$2,015)	(\$22)	(\$2,024)	(\$13)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$457)	(\$448)	(\$9)	(\$426)	(\$31)
LGDF--Direct from PIT	(\$1,022)	(\$1,012)	(\$10)	(\$1,016)	(\$6)
LGDF--Direct from CIT	(\$133)	(\$130)	(\$3)	(\$124)	(\$9)
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	(\$446)	(\$449)	\$3	(\$448)	\$2
Subtotal General Funds	\$38,378	\$37,504	\$874	\$37,389	\$989
Interfund Borrowing	\$533	\$600	(\$67)	\$600	(\$67)
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$0
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$40
Total General Funds	\$41,451	\$40,604	\$847	\$40,489	\$962

IMPACT OF HIGHER INCOME TAX RATES

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

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

In July 2017, P.A. 100-0022 (SB 0009, as amended by House Amendment 3), changed this tax rate schedule as follows:

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

The following paragraphs take a look back at the 2011 and 2017 tax increases, providing a summary of the estimated annualized impact that these public acts have had on State revenues. To do this, the Commission compares FY 2010 revenues (last fiscal year before tax increase) with revenues from FY 2011 (transition year) thru FY 2018. The chart on page 18 displays the estimated composition of net income tax revenues (personal and corporate combined) between FY 2010 and FY 2018.

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

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

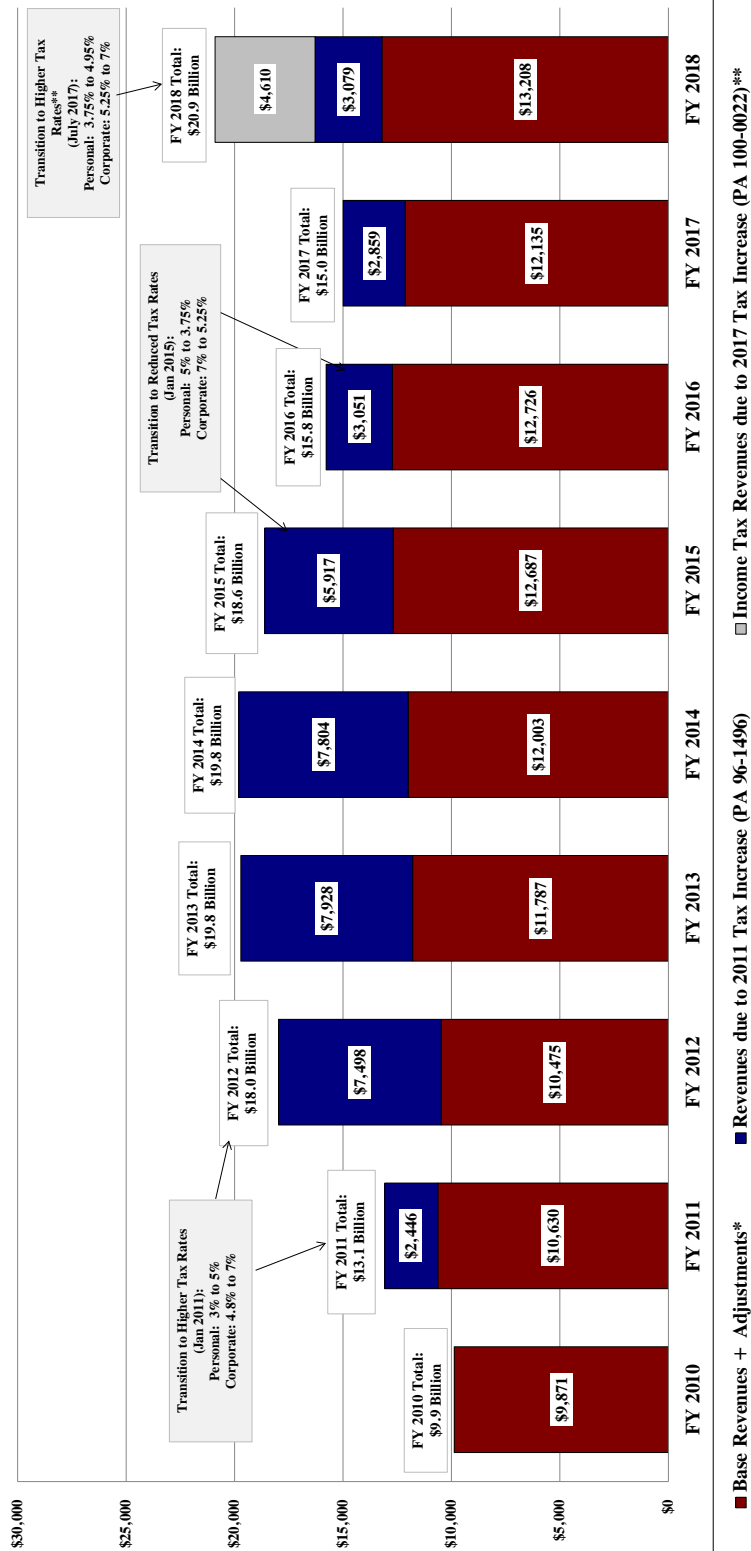
for CIT), the value of the higher tax rates decreased in FY 2016 to approximately \$3.1 billion. In FY 2017, the value of the higher tax rates was approximately \$2.9 billion.

As mentioned previously, on July 6, 2017, legislation was signed into law increasing the personal income tax rate from 3.75% to 4.95% and the corporate income tax rate from 5.25% to 7.0%. These rate increases are statutorily permanent.

It is estimated that this new tax increase generated an additional \$4.6 billion in net revenues to the State during this transitional year (as compared to the 2011 law). Under full implementation (FY 2019), it is expected that the value of this tax increase will be approximately \$5.0 billion on an annual basis. Once the tax changes are fully implemented, it is estimated that the State will annually generate over \$8 billion as compared to the base rates imposed prior to the 2011 tax change (3%/4.8%).

Composition of Income Tax Net Revenues between FY 2010 and FY 2018 Including Impact of 2011 Tax Increase and the Impact of the July 2017 Tax Increase {P.A. 100--0022}

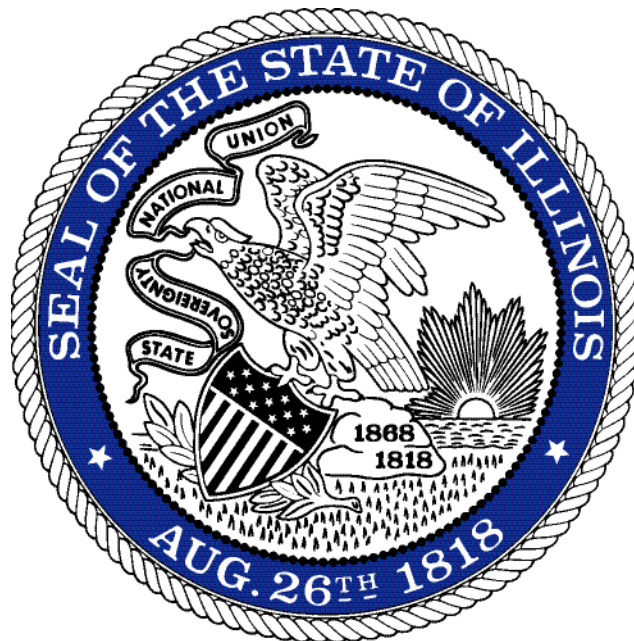
\$ in millions



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

SECTION 2. FY 2019 BUDGET

- **FY 2019 Budget Summary**
- **FY 2019 Revenue Assumptions**
- **General Funds - Transfers Out by Fund**
- **General Funds - Budget Plan FY 2019**
- **FY 2019 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill**
- **FY 2019 Appropriations (by Agency)**



FY 2019 BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations for all appropriated funds for FY 2019. The data shown is preliminary data from the Office of the Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS) data warehouse as of July 18, 2018. The grand total of all appropriations is \$106.7 billion. This is an increase of \$8.8 billion, or 9.0% from FY 2018's appropriations. Appropriations from the General Funds increased by \$491 billion, or 5.8%. Historical data since FY 2013 can be seen in the next table.

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

FY 2019 BUDGET SUMMARY							
(\$ Millions)*							
Fund Group	New Appropriations	Continuing Appropriations	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	\$ Change FY 18 to FY 19	% Change FY 18 to FY 19	
General Funds	\$36,275	\$0	\$2	\$36,277	\$771	2.2%	
Highway Funds	\$4,868	\$0	\$4,130	\$8,998	\$491	5.8%	
Special State Funds	\$29,030	\$8,125	\$1,957	\$39,111	\$3,093	8.6%	
Bond Financed Funds	\$3,884	\$0	\$3,604	\$7,488	\$3,393	82.9%	
Debt Service Funds	\$4,621	\$0	\$0	\$4,621	\$661	16.7%	
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,103	\$0	\$280	\$8,383	\$106	1.3%	
Revolving Funds	\$1,216	\$0	\$0	\$1,216	\$280	30.0%	
State Trust Funds	\$614	\$3	\$16	\$632	\$30	5.0%	
Grand Total	\$88,611	\$8,127	\$9,988	\$106,726	\$8,826	9.0%	

*Preliminary Data
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY							
(\$ Millions)							
Fund Group	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018*	FY 2019*
General Funds	\$30,848	\$32,146	\$31,799	\$28,536	\$31,783	\$35,505	\$36,277
Highway Funds	\$8,284	\$8,387	\$8,093	\$8,070	\$7,954	\$8,507	\$8,998
Special State Funds	\$28,679	\$31,649	\$33,710	\$33,550	\$39,982	\$36,018	\$39,111
Bond Financed Funds	\$13,948	\$11,387	\$9,882	\$4,346	\$4,955	\$4,095	\$7,488
Debt Service Funds	\$3,545	\$3,600	\$4,285	\$3,536	\$5,237	\$3,960	\$4,621
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,026	\$8,160	\$8,058	\$8,288	\$8,752	\$8,277	\$8,383
Revolving Funds	\$981	\$953	\$905	\$927	\$1,468	\$936	\$1,216
State Trust Funds	\$857	\$931	\$638	\$604	\$625	\$602	\$632
Grand Total	\$95,168	\$97,213	\$97,370	\$87,857	\$100,756	\$97,900	\$106,726

*Preliminary Data
FY 2016 and FY 2017 data includes court orders and consent decrees
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18

FY 2019 REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

As shown in the following table, the FY 2019 budget was crafted based upon assumed revenues of \$38.520 billion. The following provides a brief explanation of the revenue components used in the formulation of the FY 2019 budget.

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

The specific estimates of the larger economically related sources fall within parameters established by the official forecasts presented in February 2018 by CGFA and GOMB. With the following exceptions, little modifications were made to those initial forecasts.

- In FY 2019, 5% of LGDF funds will remain in the General Funds [rather than 10% in FY 2018].
- Sales tax revenues include an anticipated \$150 million as a result of internet sales recapture [represents 9 months of \$200 million annualized amount].

All Other State Sources and Transfers

The estimates of all other State revenue sources as well as transfers into the General Funds fall closely to the parameters established by the CGFA and GOMB February forecasts. The notable exceptions being the inclusion of \$200 million in assumed Refund Fund transfers, and a partially offsetting \$80 million elimination of Hospital Provider Fund transfers into GRF. The assumed \$300 million from sale of the Thompson Center is also retained in the FY 2019 outlook.

Federal Sources

The assumed value of federal sources to the General Funds is very similar to those utilized earlier; however, very minor adjustments were made to reflect final GRF Medicaid spending assumptions.

Interfund Borrowing

The assumed amount for FY 2019 interfund borrowing is \$800 million. While the statute was changed to allow interfund borrowing to extend to March 1, 2019, the limit of \$1.2 billion was not adjusted from previous law.

FY 2019 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE
REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS
[Amounts per Legislative Staffs]
(millions)

	FY 2019 Final Budget Assumptions
Revenue Sources	
State Taxes	
Personal Income Tax	\$21,263
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$2,618
Sales Taxes	\$8,679
Public Utility (regular)	\$878
Cigarette Tax	\$353
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$174
Vehicle Use Tax	\$30
Inheritance Tax	\$290
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$405
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$205
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$112
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$1,004</u>
Subtotal	\$36,255
Transfers	
Lottery	\$733
Riverboat transfers and receipts	\$266
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10
Fund Sweeps/Reallocations	\$0
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$887</u>
Total State Sources	\$38,151
Federal Sources [Base]	\$3,785
Subtotal Federal & State Sources	\$41,936
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:	
Refund Fund	
Personal Income Tax [9.7% '19]	(\$2,063)
Corporate Income Tax [15.5% '19]	(\$406)
Local Government Distributive Fund	
Personal Income Tax	(\$1,105)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$146)
Sales Tax Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	(\$496)
Subtotal General Funds	\$37,720
Interfund Borrowing	\$800
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer [Backlog]	\$0
Total Revenues General Funds	\$38,520

GENERAL FUNDS TRANSFERS OUT BY FUND

(\$ Thousands)

Fund	FY 2019 Projected
Agricultural Premium	\$ 23,765
Alzheimers' Disease Research	\$ 99
Assistance to the Homeless	\$ 150
Audit Expense	\$ 19,702
Autism Care	\$ -
Build Illinois	\$ 1,666
Child Abuse Prevention	\$ -
Coal Technology Development Assistance	\$ -
Convention Center Support	\$ 5,000
Criminal Justice Information Projects	\$ 100
Diabetes Research Checkoff	\$ 65
Downstate Public Transportation	\$ -
Fair and Exposition	\$ 1,661
Federal Financing Cost Reimbursement	\$ 84
Grant Accountability and Transparency	\$ 500
Illinois Military Family Relief	\$ -
Illinois Standardbred Breeders	\$ 1,680
Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders	\$ 2,402
Illinois Veterans' Rehabilitation	\$ 4,763
Illinois Wildlife Preservation	\$ 127
Intercity Passenger Rail	\$ -
Intermodal Facilities Promotion	\$ -
Live and Learn	\$ 20,904
Local Government Distributive	\$ -
Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building	\$ 27,923
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Incentive	\$ -
MPEA Reserve	\$ -
Partners for Conservation	\$ 14,000
Penny Severns Breast, Cervical, and Ovarian Cancer Research	\$ -
Professional Services	\$ 34,137
Public Transportation	\$ -
School Infrastructure	\$ 119,000
Special Olympics Illinois	\$ -
Special Olympics Illinois and Special Children's Charities	\$ -
State Treasurer's Bank Services Trust	\$ 8,100
Thriving Youth Income Tax Checkoff	\$ 100
Tourism Promotion	\$ 22,860
University of Illinois Hospital Services	\$ 20,000
U.S.S. Illinois Commissioning	\$ -
Workers' Compensation Revolving	\$ 65,746

GENERAL FUNDS TRANSFERS OUT BY FUND (cont.)

(\$ Thousands)

Youth Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Prevention	\$ 1,180
Total - Legislatively Required Transfers	\$ 395,714
General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest	
FY03 Pension Funding Bonds	\$ 611,157
FY11 Pension Funding Bonds	\$ 635,262
Sub-Total for Pension Bonds	\$ 1,246,419
Capital Bonds	\$ 758,361
Backlog Bonds	\$ 782,371
Total - Debt Service Transfers	\$ 2,787,151
Illinois State Medical Disciplinary	\$ -
Lobbyist Registration Administration	\$ -
Securities Audit and Enforcement	\$ -
Securities Investors Education	\$ -
Total - Interfund Borrowing Repayments	\$ -
Total - Statutory Transfers Out	\$ 3,182,865

Total may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Budget and Management, "Illinois State Budget Fiscal Year 2019" (Budget Book)

GENERAL FUNDS - BUDGET PLAN FY 2019
Expenditures, Revenues/Resources, and Resulting Estimated Surplus
{Amounts per Legislative Staffs}
\$ in millions

Expenditures

Purpose	FY 2019 Amount
K-12 Education:	\$8,385
Medicaid:	\$7,929
Pensions:	\$7,259
Human Services:	\$5,906
Debt Service:	\$2,787
Group Insurance:	\$2,026
Higher Education:	\$1,793
Public Safety:	\$1,735
Government Services:	\$1,246
Statutory Transfers Out:	\$396
Lapsed Appropriations:	-\$953
Subtotal	\$38,509

Revenues/Resources

Revenue Source	FY 2019 Estimate
Income Taxes (Net):	\$20,161
Sales Tax (Net):	\$8,183
All Other State Sources:	\$3,695
Transfers In:	\$1,896
Federal Sources:	\$3,785
Interfund Borrowing:	\$800
Total Revenues:	\$38,520

Fiscal Year Estimated "Surplus": **\$11**

FY 2019 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill

The following section highlights the actions directed by Public Act 100-0587 (House Bill 3342) which is the Budget Implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2019 budget as provided by caucus staff.

Social Service Providers and Associated Rate Increases

Repeated Items

- Community Care Program: \$0.72 increase, total cost of \$49.9 million. Average pay for CCP workers is \$10.70/hour.
- Developmental Disabilities (DD): \$0.75 increase, total cost of \$43.4 million. Average pay for DD worker is \$9.35/hour. Pursuant to the Ligas order, the FY 19 rate is increased to provide a further \$0.50 increase.
- Home Services Program (HSP): \$0.48 increase, total cost of \$12.6 million. Average pay for HSP worker is \$13/hour.
- Mental Health Providers: Increase rates to various levels of workers through influx of \$3.5M.
- Drug and Substance Abuse Providers: 3% increase, total cost of \$1 million.
- Supportive Living Facilities: 2.8% increase, total cost of \$4.3 million.
- Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Facilities: 2.8% increase, total cost of \$4.3 million.
- Extends the authority for HFS to make payments to the Human Poison Control Center from the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund, for FY 19 only.

New Items

- Pharmacy add-on payment for critical access pharmacies, subject to appropriations. No more than \$10 million annually.
- Long Term Care Actuarial Study of any gaps in programming and any ability for the state to save money and be proactive about providing universal long term care.

- Allows the Hope School to receive DD Direct Support Person wage increases.
- Department of Human Services (DHS) shall establish rates for child care providers that are no less than the rates in effect on January 1st, 2018, increased by 4.26%.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) program increase for 1 year. The Department of Human Services shall increase TANF grant amounts in effect on September 30, 2018 to at least 30% of the most recent United States Department of Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines for each family size.
- Ambulance rate increase: For FY 19, the Department shall increase the base rate of reimbursement for both base charges and mileage charges for ground ambulance service providers for medical transportation services provided by means of a ground ambulance to a level not lower than 112% of the base rate in effect as of June 30, 2018.
- Adult preventative dental services in Medicaid: Provides that targeted dental services, as set forth in a specified exhibit in a federal consent decree, that are provided to adults under the medical assistance program shall be established at (rather than reimbursed at) no less than the rates set forth in a specified column in the exhibit for targeted dental services that are provided to persons under the age of 18 under the medical assistance program.
- Creates an incentive payment for Care Coordination Units (CCUs) to help seniors enrolled in the Community Care Program (CCP) to apply for Medicaid coverage. Creates a task force to oversee the transition of CCP seniors into Medicaid.
- Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Facilities: 4% Rate Increase: \$6 million

Fund Transfers/ Direct Deposit of Tax Receipts

Repeated Items

- Transfers \$22 million from various funds to the Audit Expense Fund for reimbursement for the Auditor General.

- For FY 19, transfers \$800,000 from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Fund.
- Provides a direct deposit of hotel/motel tax receipts into the Tourism Promotion Fund. This change is a correction to language that took effect in FY 18.
- Authorize IDOT to pay PACE paratransit grants, RTA reduced fare subsidy grants, and AMTRAK subsidies from the Road Fund at maximum levels equal to the amounts included in the FY 19 Budget.
- Authorizes various fund transfers between funds used by the Secretary of State's Office relating to Real ID.

New Items

- For FY 19 only, discontinue Transfers from GRF to the Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund based on the fund's balance.
- Discontinue Transfers from GRF to the Intercity Passenger Rail Fund.
- \$60 million federal Medicaid match cap from DHS community development services to be deposited into the Community Developmental Disability Services Medicaid Trust Fund.
- Maximum annual \$234 million for Federal Medicaid match from DHS Home Service Program (HSP) to be deposited into the Home Services Medicaid Trust Fund.
- Authorize DHS to deposit up to \$68.8 million per year of federal TANF block grant revenues into the Department of Children and Family (DCFS) Children's Services Fund.
- Dissolve the Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund and transfer the balance to GRF.
- Beginning in FY 19, transfer \$5 million from the Solid Waste Management Fund to GRF.
- For FY 19 only, transfer \$10 million annually from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to GRF. This will be done in 12 monthly installments.

- Requires the Department of the Lottery to deposit any estimated remaining proceeds from the prior fiscal year (rather than any remaining proceeds) after certain payments and transfers are made, into the Capital Projects Fund, on or before September 30 of each fiscal year (rather than on the last day of each fiscal year).
- Authorizes nearly \$3 million in transfers from the CDB Contributory Trust Fund to reimburse other funds for costs associated with the Quincy Veterans' Home project.

Pensions

Repeated Items

- Requires contributions from the State Pensions Fund to State Universities Retirement System (SURS) to be a portion of the certified contributions, rather than being in addition to the certified contribution.
- Authorizes the GRF share of State Employee Retirement System (SERS) contributions to be appropriated directly to SERS. Agencies need not submit vouchers for retirement contribution with payroll, with respect to employees paid from GRF.
- If a shortfall in the FY 18 payment to SERS occurs, that shortfall can be paid through the continuing appropriation in FY 19.

New Items

- The language related to pensions includes two buyout proposals: an accelerated benefit payment for vested inactive members and a COLA buyout for Tier 1 members. Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) is given bond authorization to fund the buyouts. The language also changes the current cap on salary spiking from 6% to 3%.

Budgetary Items

Repeated Items

- For FY 19 only, authorizes 4% transferability between operational lines - this does not include the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, or legislative and judicial branches.

- Authorizes the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund to pay for base operating grants at public community colleges and local health protection grants to certified local health departments.
- Sets Personal Income Tax (PIT) refund rate at 9.7% and the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) refund rate at 15.5%.
- Extends sunset of Lottery's Internet Pilot Program to July 1, 2019, up from July 1, 2018.
- For FY 19 only, extend lapse period by 1 month to include October.
- Extends sunset of Capital Development Board (CDB) Revolving Fund by 1 year, to July 1, 2019.
- Comptroller: Updates a definition of General Funds to include Commitment to Human Services Fund, Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the Budget Stabilization Fund. This change is a correction to language that took effect in FY 18.

New Items

- Allows spending from the Tourism Promotion Fund by Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for historic sites and the Department of Agriculture for tourism related purposes.
- Allows for the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) to award emergency preparedness and response grants to state agencies, public universities, local governments, and statewide mutual aid organizations.
- Creates the VW Settlement Environmental Mitigation Fund subject to appropriation by the General Assembly.
- Creates the Aim High Program. The purpose of the program is to provide merit scholarships with matching institutional funds for higher education students.
- Directs funding to ISBE for a supplemental grant for Regional Offices of Education (ROE) Programs.

- Prohibits cost-of-living adjustments for or during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018 for State government legislative and executive elected officers and appointees.
- The State Board of Elections shall promulgate by rule, after at least two public hearings of the Board and in consultation with the election authorities, a Cyber Navigator Program to support election authorities' efforts to defend against cyber breaches and detect and recover from cyber-attacks.
- Various local tax acts are amended to allow the Department of Revenue to retain 1.5% of collections for its administrative costs.
- Authorizes DNR to spend from the State Parks Fund on the maintenance and operation of historic sites, in addition to state parks.
- Allows the Treasurer to invest other state funds directly into GRF and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund (HIRF), in order to reduce the state's late interest penalties.
- Alters the interfund borrowing authority in current law by extending the deadline on the authority to perform the transfers. The cap of \$1.2 billion does not change, and there is no change to the requirement that these transfers be repaid.

Revenue and Tax Items

New Items

- Requires the Department of Revenue to deposit a portion of used tire fees into GRF.
- Allows an agency to pay prompt pay interest from GRF if the interest is otherwise due from a federal fund appropriation that is federally prohibited from being used for interest.
- For FY 19 only, reduces the share of income tax directed to the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF), the Public Transportation Fund (PTF), and the Downstate Public Transportation Fund (DPTF) by 5%.
- Adoption Tax Credit: Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 2018, in the case of an individual there shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by

subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 in an amount equal to the amount of the qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer.

- Sales Tax Collections: Amends the Use Tax Act and Service Use Tax Act to provide that certain out-of-state retailers are responsible for collecting sales tax.
- Extends the hospital income tax credit to the end of 2022 (currently set to expire December 31, 2017).
- Funding of certain school districts; fiscal year 2019. On July 1, 2018, or as soon as practical thereafter, the State Board of Education shall identify to the Department of Revenue school districts having Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund receipts totaling 13% or more of their total revenues in fiscal year 2017.
- Extends the natural disaster income tax credit by one year. This allows taxpayers a credit of up \$750 for unreimbursed flood damage in a declared natural disaster area.

Bonding/ Debt Issuance

New Items

- For FY 19 only, remove certain restrictions on the issuance of refunding bonds, applicable to both General Obligation and Build Illinois Bonds. This includes (i) a requirement for level principal, and (ii) at least 25% of the sale done competitively (in other words, the sale could be all competitive or all negotiated sale). Further, the proceeds of the refunding bonds could be used to make payments to terminate variable rate interest "swap" agreements.
- Authorizes \$800 million in bonding to support the capital appropriations and re-appropriations included in the budget.

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Elementary & Secondary Education				
Illinois Education Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$1.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.85
Special State Funds	\$1.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.85
State Board of Education				
Total	\$12,194.79	\$0.00	\$4.39	\$12,199.18
General Funds	\$8,384.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,384.79
Special State Funds	\$110.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$110.84
Bond Financed Funds	\$25.00	\$0.00	\$4.39	\$29.39
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,656.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,656.45
State Trust Funds	\$17.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.71
Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, Chicago				
Total	\$226.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$226.78
General Funds	\$226.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$226.78
Teachers' Retirement System				
Total	\$4,499.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,499.82
General Funds	\$4,499.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,499.82
Elementary & Secondary Education Totals				
Total	\$16,923.24	\$0.00	\$4.39	\$16,927.63
General Funds	\$13,111.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,111.39
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$112.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$112.69
Bond Financed Funds	\$25.00	\$0.00	\$4.39	\$29.39
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,656.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,656.45
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$17.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.71
Higher Education				
Board of Higher Education				
Total	\$16.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.90
General Funds	\$10.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.12
Special State Funds	\$1.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.28
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.50
Chicago State University				
Total	\$35.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.26
General Funds	\$33.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.35
Special State Funds	\$1.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.91
Eastern Illinois University				
Total	\$39.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.46
General Funds	\$39.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.45
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Governors State University				
Total	\$22.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.09
General Funds	\$22.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.09
Illinois Community College Board				
Total	\$376.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$376.03
General Funds	\$214.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$214.13
Special State Funds	\$118.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$118.70
Federal Trust Funds	\$43.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
Illinois Math and Science Academy				
Total	\$22.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.09
General Funds	\$18.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.39
Special State Funds	\$3.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.70
Illinois State University				
Total	\$66.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66.35
General Funds	\$66.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66.30
Special State Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Illinois Student Assistance Commission				
Total	\$725.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$725.04
General Funds	\$439.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$439.71
Special State Funds	\$10.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.58
Federal Trust Funds	\$274.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$274.75
Northeastern Illinois University				
Total	\$33.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.87
General Funds	\$33.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.87
Northern Illinois University				
Total	\$83.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83.66
General Funds	\$83.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83.62
Special State Funds	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.04
State Universities Civil Service Merit Board				
Total	\$1.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.08
General Funds	\$1.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.08
State Universities Retirement System				
Total	\$1,589.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,589.50
General Funds	\$1,374.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,374.50
Special State Funds	\$215.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$215.00
Southern Illinois University				
Total	\$185.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$185.78
General Funds	\$184.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$184.51
Special State Funds	\$1.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.27

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
University of Illinois				
Total	\$600.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$600.45
General Funds	\$594.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$594.64
Special State Funds	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81
Western Illinois University				
Total	\$47.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$47.24
General Funds	\$47.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$47.23
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Higher Education Totals				
Total	\$3,844.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,844.80
General Funds	\$3,162.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,162.99
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$358.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$358.36
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$323.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$323.25
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
Departments				
Aging				
Total	\$1,080.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,080.05
General Funds	\$979.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$979.91
Special State Funds	\$4.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.40
Federal Trust Funds	\$95.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95.39
State Trust Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
Agriculture				
Total	\$108.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$108.81
General Funds	\$16.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.80
Special State Funds	\$77.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77.90
Federal Trust Funds	\$13.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.11
State Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Central Management Services				
Total	\$6,835.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,835.55
General Funds	\$2,094.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,094.04
Highway Funds	\$117.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$117.96
Special State Funds	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00
Revolving Funds	\$516.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$516.50
State Trust Funds	\$107.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107.05

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Children and Family Services				
Total	\$1,183.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,183.53
General Funds	\$763.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$763.32
Special State Funds	\$410.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$410.31
Federal Trust Funds	\$8.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.51
State Trust Funds	\$1.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.39
Commerce and Economic Opportunity				
Total	\$2,726.66	\$0.00	\$31.12	\$2,757.78
General Funds	\$30.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.11
Special State Funds	\$578.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$578.03
Bond Financed Funds	\$1,404.56	\$0.00	\$31.12	\$1,435.68
Federal Trust Funds	\$710.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$710.96
State Trust Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.00
Corrections				
Total	\$1,493.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,493.36
General Funds	\$1,404.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,404.08
Special State Funds	\$44.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.64
Revolving Funds	\$44.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.64
Employment Security				
Total	\$267.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$267.83
General Funds	\$21.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.00
Highway Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$242.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$242.83
Financial and Professional Regulation				
Total	\$100.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.42
Special State Funds	\$100.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.42
Healthcare and Family Services				
Total	\$24,195.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,195.02
General Funds	\$7,930.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,930.18
Special State Funds	\$16,101.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,101.03
State Trust Funds	\$163.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163.81
Human Rights				
Total	\$15.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.06
General Funds	\$9.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.92
Special State Funds	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.60
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.54
Human Services				
Total	\$6,408.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,408.32
General Funds	\$3,819.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,819.03
Special State Funds	\$555.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$555.45
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,804.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,804.28
State Trust Funds	\$229.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$229.56

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Innovation and Technology				
Total	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.00
Bond Financed Funds	\$400.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$400.00
Revolving Funds	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650.00
Insurance				
Total	\$49.17	\$2.60	\$0.00	\$51.77
Special State Funds	\$49.17	\$2.60	\$0.00	\$51.77
Juvenile Justice				
Total	\$120.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120.11
General Funds	\$107.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107.11
Special State Funds	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00
Labor				
Total	\$12.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.85
General Funds	\$6.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.41
Special State Funds	\$1.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.44
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00
Lottery				
Total	\$1,253.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,253.12
Special State Funds	\$1,253.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,253.12
Military Affairs				
Total	\$120.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120.68
General Funds	\$18.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.63
Special State Funds	\$56.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56.64
Bond Financed Funds	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$40.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.41
Natural Resources				
Total	\$703.87	\$0.00	\$191.47	\$895.34
General Funds	\$38.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.78
Special State Funds	\$438.98	\$0.00	\$75.61	\$514.59
Bond Financed Funds	\$178.04	\$0.00	\$71.67	\$249.71
Federal Trust Funds	\$38.97	\$0.00	\$28.69	\$67.66
State Trust Funds	\$9.10	\$0.00	\$15.50	\$24.60
Public Health				
Total	\$649.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$649.59
General Funds	\$125.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125.68
Special State Funds	\$155.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$155.85
Bond Financed Funds	\$16.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.09
Federal Trust Funds	\$324.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$324.12
State Trust Funds	\$27.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.85

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Revenue				
Total	\$916.95	\$8,096.50	\$0.00	\$9,013.45
General Funds	\$55.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55.09
Highway Funds	\$98.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$98.89
Special State Funds	\$762.71	\$8,096.50	\$0.00	\$8,859.21
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.25
State Trust Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
State Police				
Total	\$658.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$658.31
General Funds	\$275.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$275.20
Special State Funds	\$363.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$363.11
Federal Trust Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00
Transportation				
Total	\$5,734.14	\$0.00	\$7,669.85	\$13,403.99
General Funds	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30
Highway Funds	\$4,619.05	\$0.00	\$4,129.79	\$8,748.84
Special State Funds	\$971.40	\$0.00	\$766.94	\$1,738.34
Bond Financed Funds	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$2,521.94	\$2,544.94
Federal Trust Funds	\$115.14	\$0.00	\$251.18	\$366.32
Revolving Funds	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.25
Veterans' Affairs				
Total	\$146.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$146.05
General Funds	\$69.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.91
Special State Funds	\$74.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$74.85
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.29
Departments Totals				
Total	\$55,829.45	\$8,099.10	\$7,892.44	\$71,820.99
General Funds	\$17,770.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,770.50
Highway Funds	\$4,839.90	\$0.00	\$4,129.79	\$8,969.69
Special State Funds	\$26,013.05	\$8,099.10	\$842.55	\$34,954.70
Bond Financed Funds	\$2,026.69	\$0.00	\$2,624.73	\$4,651.42
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,424.80	\$0.00	\$279.87	\$3,704.67
Revolving Funds	\$1,211.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,211.39
State Trust Funds	\$543.12	\$0.00	\$15.50	\$558.62

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies				
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum				
Total	\$11.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.90
General Funds	\$6.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.90
Special State Funds	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00
Arts Council				
Total	\$13.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.90
General Funds	\$12.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.90
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Capital Development Board				
Total	\$1,771.39	\$0.00	\$865.33	\$2,636.72
Special State Funds	\$2.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.60
Bond Financed Funds	\$1,768.79	\$0.00	\$865.33	\$2,634.12
Civil Service Commission				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
General Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Commission on Human Rights				
Total	\$2.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.40
General Funds	\$2.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.40
Coroner Training Board				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Special State Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Council on Developmental Disabilities				
Total	\$4.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.61
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.61
Court of Claims				
Total	\$36.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.58
General Funds	\$23.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.35
Highway Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.13
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Criminal Justice Information Authority				
Total	\$158.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$158.25
General Funds	\$27.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.74
Special State Funds	\$9.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.91
Federal Trust Funds	\$119.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$119.60
State Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission				
Total	\$0.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.85
General Funds	\$0.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.65
Special State Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Drycleaners Environmental Response Trust Fund Council				
Total	\$3.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.20
Special State Funds	\$3.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.20
Environmental Protection Agency				
Total	\$1,539.65	\$0.00	\$1,221.67	\$2,761.32
Highway Funds	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.00
Special State Funds	\$1,411.96	\$0.00	\$1,114.00	\$2,525.96
Bond Financed Funds	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$107.67	\$123.67
Federal Trust Funds	\$81.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.91
State Trust Funds	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.78
Executive Ethics Commission				
Total	\$6.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.27
General Funds	\$6.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.27
Governor's Office of Management and Budget				
Total	\$502.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$502.57
General Funds	\$1.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.42
Special State Funds	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11
Bond Financed Funds	\$2.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.24
Debt Service Funds	\$494.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$494.50
Revolving Funds	\$4.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.30
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission				
Total	\$11.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.90
General Funds	\$9.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.50
Special State Funds	\$2.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.40
Illinois Commerce Commission				
Total	\$54.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.97
Special State Funds	\$54.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.97
Illinois Emergency Management Agency				
Total	\$528.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$528.62
General Funds	\$4.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.45
Special State Funds	\$33.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.82
Bond Financed Funds	\$6.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.82
Federal Trust Funds	\$471.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$471.25
State Trust Funds	\$12.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.28
Illinois Gaming Board				
Total	\$154.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$154.29
Special State Funds	\$154.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$154.29

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Illinois Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$1.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.64
General Funds	\$1.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.64
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board				
Total	\$24.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.20
Special State Funds	\$24.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.20
Illinois Power Agency				
Total	\$64.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.34
Special State Funds	\$61.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61.91
State Trust Funds	\$2.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.43
Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission				
Total	\$30.51	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$33.21
Special State Funds	\$30.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.51
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$2.70
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority				
Total	\$208.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$208.07
Special State Funds	\$208.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$208.07
Office of the Inspector General				
Total	\$7.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.74
General Funds	\$6.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.13
Special State Funds	\$1.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.61
Prisoner Review Board				
Total	\$3.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.81
General Funds	\$3.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.46
Special State Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
Procurement Policy Board				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
General Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Property Tax Appeal Board				
Total	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81
Special State Funds	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81
Racing Board				
Total	\$6.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.50
Special State Funds	\$6.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.50
Sex Offender Management Board				
Total	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority				
Total	\$1.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.39
General Funds	\$1.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.39
Sports Facilities Authority				
Total	\$63.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$63.63
Special State Funds	\$63.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$63.63
State Employees' Retirement System				
Total	\$1,124.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,124.98
General Funds	\$1,124.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,124.98
State Fire Marshall				
Total	\$34.51	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$37.51
Special State Funds	\$33.51	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$36.51
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
State Police Merit Board				
Total	\$3.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.43
Special State Funds	\$3.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.43
Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal				
Total	\$0.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.79
General Funds	\$0.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.61
Special State Funds	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.18
Other Agencies Totals				
Total	\$6,384.15	\$5.70	\$2,087.00	\$8,476.85
General Funds	\$1,234.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,234.69
Highway Funds	\$24.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.00
Special State Funds	\$2,120.77	\$3.00	\$1,114.00	\$3,237.77
Bond Financed Funds	\$1,793.85	\$0.00	\$973.00	\$2,766.85
Debt Service Funds	\$494.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$494.50
Federal Trust Funds	\$689.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$689.50
Revolving Funds	\$4.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.35
State Trust Funds	\$22.49	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$25.19
Judicial Agencies				
Judicial Inquiry Board				
Total	\$0.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.69
General Funds	\$0.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.69
Judges' Retirement System				
Total	\$140.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$140.47
General Funds	\$140.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$140.47

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Judicial Agencies (cont.)				
Office of the State Appellate Defender				
Total	\$22.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.97
General Funds	\$22.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.82
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.15
State's Attorney Appellate Prosecutor				
Total	\$18.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.61
General Funds	\$10.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.71
Special State Funds	\$4.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.60
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.80
State Trust Funds	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.50
Supreme Court				
Total	\$389.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$389.49
General Funds	\$344.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$344.82
Special State Funds	\$44.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.67
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission				
Total	\$5.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.50
General Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.50
Judicial Agencies Totals				
Total	\$577.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$577.73
General Funds	\$520.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$520.51
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$53.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53.77
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.95
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.50
Legislative Agencies				
Architect of the Capitol				
Total	\$21.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.67
General Funds	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.67
Bond Financed Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00
Auditor General				
Total	\$35.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.35
General Funds	\$6.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.81
Special State Funds	\$28.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28.54
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability				
Total	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.70
General Funds	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.70

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Legislative Agencies (cont.)				
General Assembly				
Total	\$52.58	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$54.47
General Funds	\$52.08	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$53.97
Special State Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
General Assembly Retirement System				
Total	\$23.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.22
General Funds	\$23.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.22
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules				
Total	\$1.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.14
General Funds	\$1.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.14
Legislative Audit Commission				
Total	\$0.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.27
General Funds	\$0.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.27
Legislative Ethics Commission				
Total	\$0.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.31
General Funds	\$0.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.31
Legislative Information System				
Total	\$6.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.77
General Funds	\$5.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.17
Special State Funds	\$1.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.60
Legislative Printing Unit				
Total	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
General Funds	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
Legislative Reference Bureau				
Total	\$2.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.58
General Funds	\$2.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.58
Legislative Research Unit				
Total	\$2.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.95
General Funds	\$2.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.95
Legislative Agencies Totals				
Total	\$151.70	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$153.59
General Funds	\$101.06	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$102.95
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$30.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.64
Bond Financed Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Constitutional Officers and Elections				
Attorney General				
Total	\$87.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.72
General Funds	\$32.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.24
Special State Funds	\$39.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.18
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
State Trust Funds	\$15.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.30
Office of the Governor				
Total	\$4.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.68
General Funds	\$4.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.58
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Office of the Lieutenant Governor				
Total	\$1.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.21
General Funds	\$1.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.16
Special State Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Office of the Secretary of State				
Total	\$443.42	\$2.50	\$1.97	\$447.89
General Funds	\$264.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$264.83
Highway Funds	\$3.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.80
Special State Funds	\$149.69	\$2.50	\$0.00	\$152.19
Bond Financed Funds	\$18.60	\$0.00	\$1.97	\$20.57
Federal Trust Funds	\$6.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.50
Office of the State Comptroller				
Total	\$146.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$146.73
General Funds	\$52.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52.24
Highway Funds	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.49
Special State Funds	\$93.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$93.37
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.37
Revolving Funds	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.26
Office of the Treasurer				
Total	\$4,176.11	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$4,196.11
General Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$36.23	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$56.23
Debt Service Funds	\$4,126.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,126.48
State Trust Funds	\$12.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.40
State Board of Elections				
Total	\$39.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.68
General Funds	\$17.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.60
Special State Funds	\$22.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.08

FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Constitutional Officers and Elections Totals				
Total	\$4,899.55	\$22.50	\$1.97	\$4,924.02
General Funds	\$373.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$373.65
Highway Funds	\$4.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.29
Special State Funds	\$340.70	\$22.50	\$0.00	\$363.20
Bond Financed Funds	\$18.60	\$0.00	\$1.97	\$20.57
Debt Service Funds	\$4,126.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,126.48
Federal Trust Funds	\$7.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.87
Revolving Funds	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.26
State Trust Funds	\$27.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.70
Grand Totals				
Total	\$88,610.62	\$8,127.30	\$9,987.69	\$106,725.61
General Funds	\$36,274.79	\$0.00	\$1.89	\$36,276.68
Highway Funds	\$4,868.19	\$0.00	\$4,129.79	\$8,997.98
Special State Funds	\$29,029.98	\$8,124.60	\$1,956.55	\$39,111.13
Bond Financed Funds	\$3,884.14	\$0.00	\$3,604.09	\$7,488.23
Debt Service Funds	\$4,620.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,620.98
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,102.82	\$0.00	\$279.87	\$8,382.69
Revolving Funds	\$1,216.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,216.00
State Trust Funds	\$613.72	\$2.70	\$15.50	\$631.92

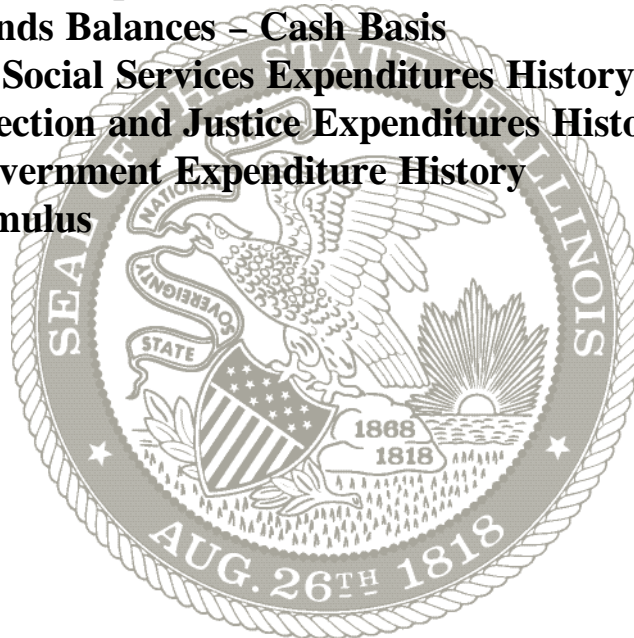
The table above uses preliminary appropriations data from the Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse as of July 27, 2018.

Totals may not match due to rounding.

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

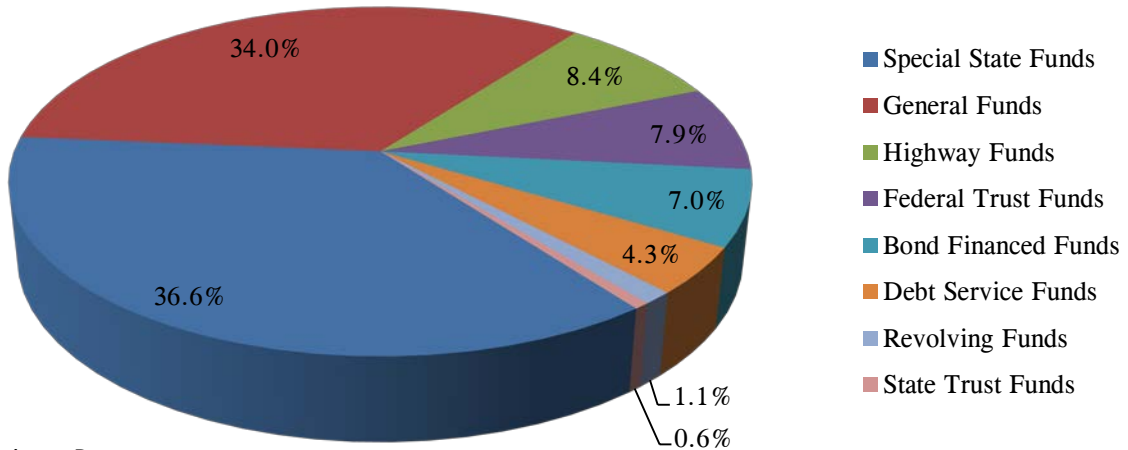
SECTION 3. FY 2019 BUDGET & HISTORICAL DATA

- **FY 2019 Budget by Funding Source**
- **Estimated FY 2019 General Funds Revenues by Source**
- **FY 2019 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **FY 2019 General Funds Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **General Funds Appropriations**
- **Detailed General Revenue Funds History**
- **General Funds Revenue History Annual \$ Change**
- **General Funds Base Expenditures History**
- **General Funds Expenditures by Category**
- **General Funds Expenditures by Function**
- **General Funds Balances - Cash Basis**
- **Health and Social Services Expenditures History**
- **Public Protection and Justice Expenditures History**
- **General Government Expenditure History**
- **Federal Stimulus**



FY 2019 BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

Total Funds: \$106.726 Billion*



*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

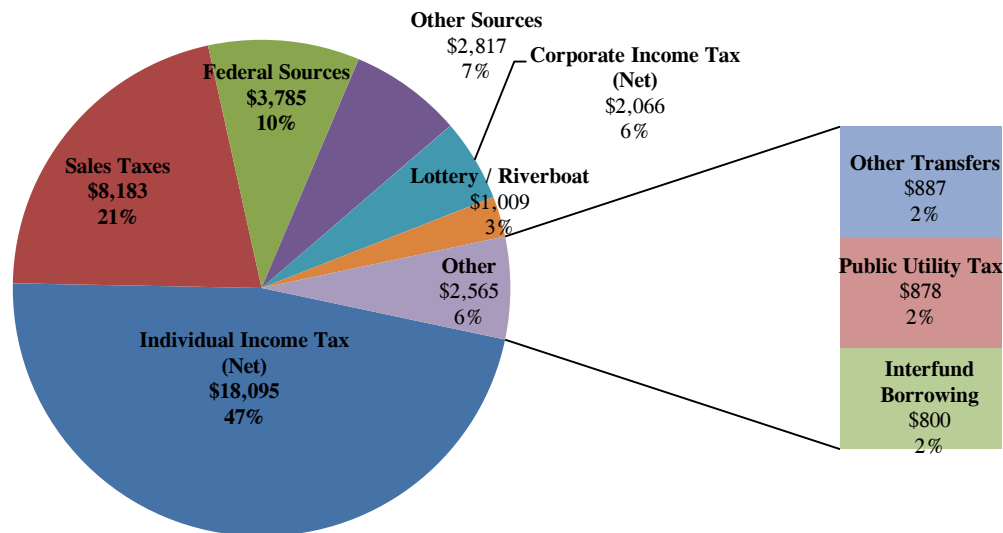
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18

FY 2019 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUES BY SOURCE

Per Budget Plan

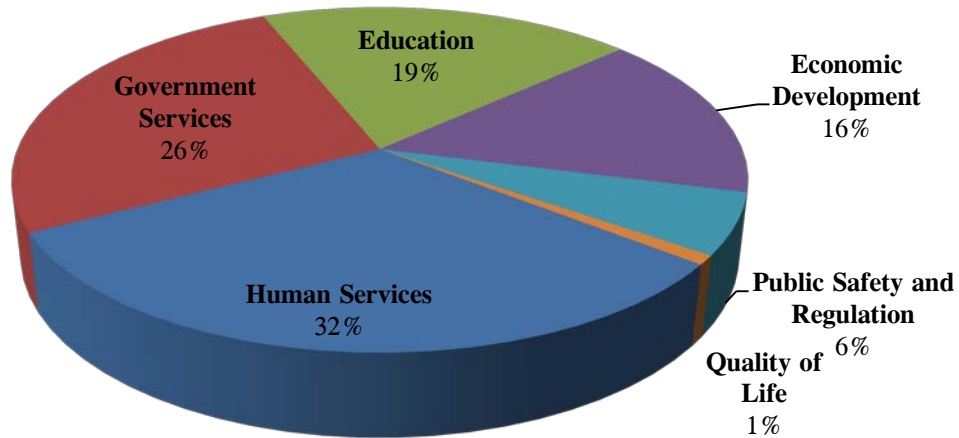
(\$ Millions)

Total General Funds Revenues: \$38.520 Billion



FY 2019 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

Total Funds: \$106.726 Billion*



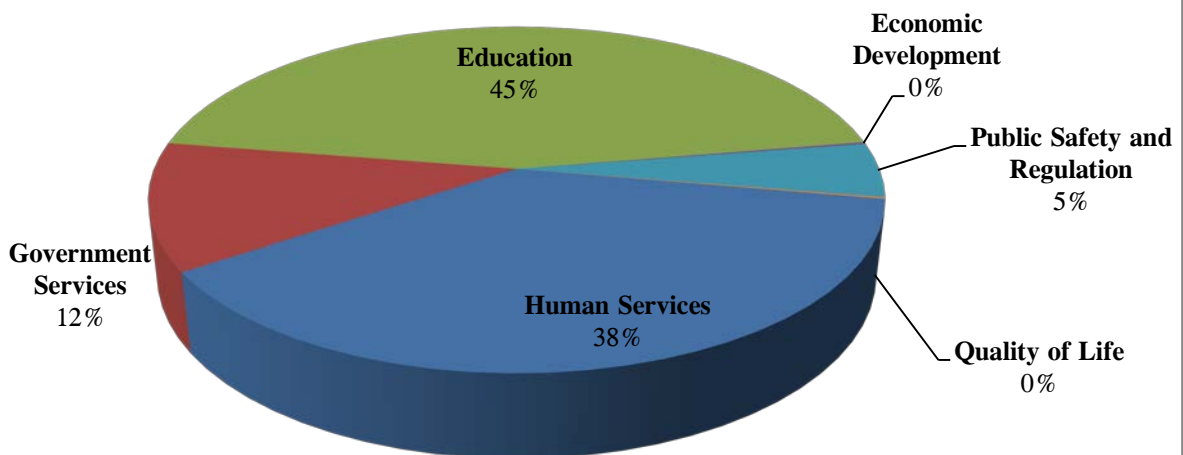
*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18

FY 2019 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

General Funds: \$36.277 Billion*

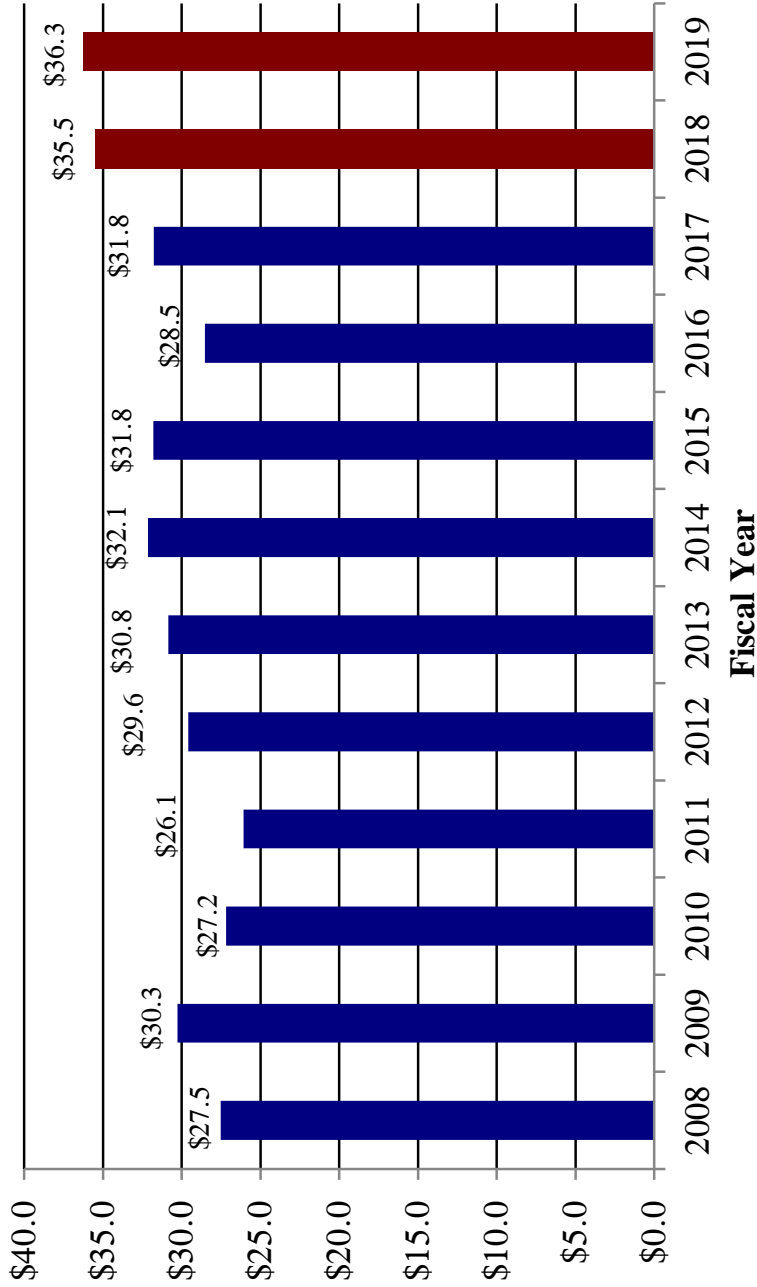


*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18

General Funds - Appropriations (\$ Billions)



FY 2016 and FY 2017 include court orders and consent decrees
 FY 2018 and FY 2019 are preliminary data
 Source: Office of the Comptroller, SAMS Data Warehouse as of 7/27/18

DETAILED GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY FY 2009 - FY 2018

(\$ Million)

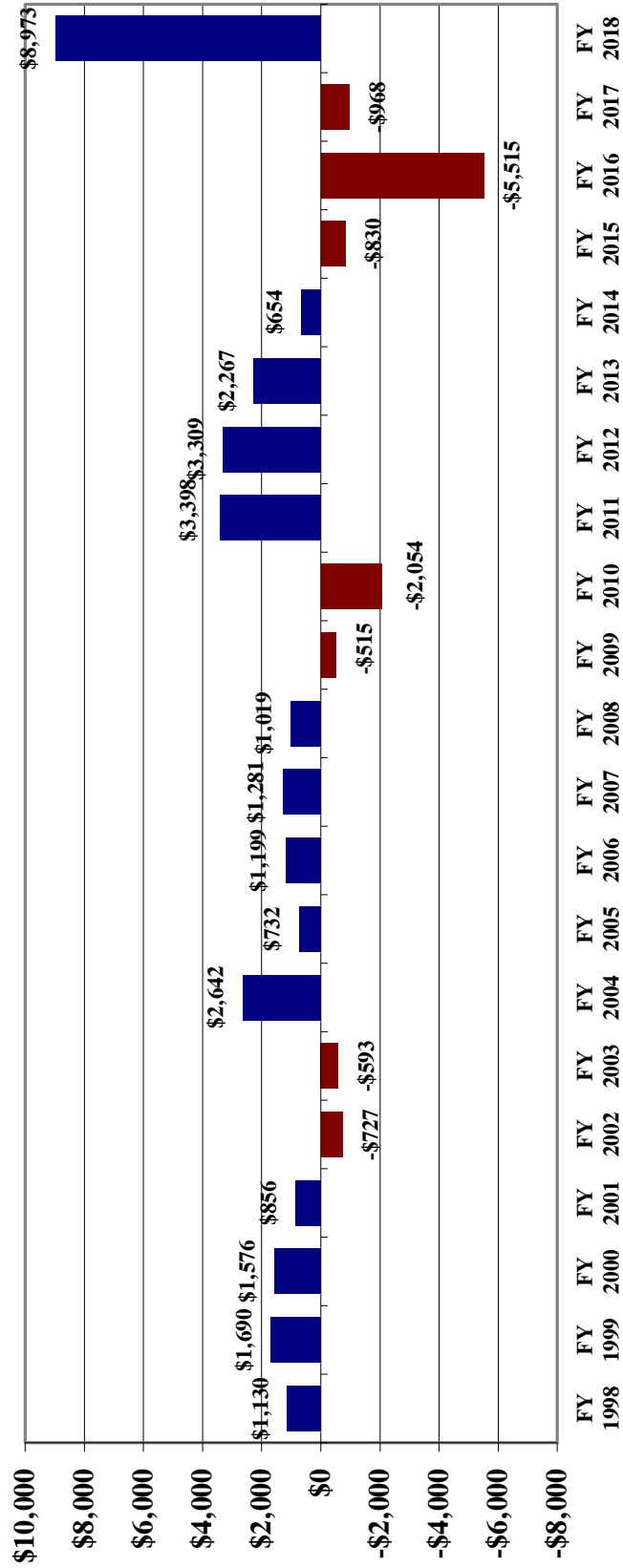
Revenue Sources	Actual Receipts FY 2009	Actual Receipts FY 2010	Actual Receipts FY 2011	Actual Receipts FY 2012	Actual Receipts FY 2013	Actual Receipts FY 2014	Actual Receipts FY 2015	Actual Receipts FY 2016	Actual Receipts FY 2017	Actual Receipts FY 2018
State Taxes										
Personal Income Tax	\$10,219	\$9,430	\$12,301	\$17,000	\$18,323	\$18,388	\$17,682	\$15,299	\$15,385	\$20,784
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	2,073	1,649	2,277	2,983	3,679	3,640	3,129	2,334	1,610	2,607
Sales Taxes	6,773	6,308	7,226	7,226	7,355	7,676	8,030	8,063	8,043	8,256
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	1,168	1,089	1,147	995	1,033	1,013	1,006	926	884	896
Cigarette Tax	350	355	355	354	353	353	353	353	353	344
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	158	159	157	164	165	165	167	170	171	172
Vehicle Use Tax	27	30	30	29	27	29	32	30	28	30
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	288	243	122	235	293	333	333	306	261	358
Insurance Taxes and Fees	334	322	317	345	334	333	353	398	391	432
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	201	208	207	192	205	203	211	207	207	207
Interest on State Funds & Investments	81	26	28	21	20	20	24	24	36	79
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	253	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Other Sources	418	431	404	399	462	585	693	534	685	641
Subtotal	\$22,343	\$20,494	\$24,422	\$30,187	\$32,493	\$32,925	\$32,257	\$28,888	\$28,300	\$35,048
Transfers										
Lottery	625	625	632	640	656	668	679	677	720	719
Gaming Fund Transfer (and related)	430	431	324	413	360	331	302	287	280	282
Other	538	828	1,226	885	688	1,113	2,012	627	552	1,186
Total State Sources	\$23,936	\$22,378	\$26,604	\$32,125	\$34,197	\$35,037	\$35,250	\$30,479	\$29,852	\$37,235
Federal Sources	\$6,567	\$5,920	\$5,386	\$3,682	\$4,154	\$3,903	\$3,330	\$2,665	\$2,483	\$5,238
Total Federal & State Sources	\$30,503	\$28,298	\$31,990	\$35,807	\$38,351	\$38,940	\$38,580	\$33,144	\$32,335	\$42,473
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:										
Refund Funds/Direct Deposits										
Personal Income Tax Refund Fund	(\$996)	(\$919)	(\$1,076)	(\$1,488)	(\$1,785)	(\$1,746)	(\$1,769)	(\$1,493)	(\$1,724)	(\$2,037)
Corporate Income Tax Refund Fund	(363)	(289)	(426)	(522)	(502)	(476)	(439)	(362)	(278)	(457)
Fund for Advancement of Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0
Commitment to Human Services Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0
LGDF--Direct from PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,022)
LGDF--Direct from CIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(133)
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(446)
Subtotal General Funds	\$29,144	\$27,090	\$30,488	\$33,797	\$36,064	\$36,718	\$35,888	\$30,373	\$29,405	\$38,378
Change from Prior Year	(\$515)	(\$2,054)	\$1,344	\$3,309	\$2,267	\$654	(\$830)	(\$5,515)	(\$968)	\$8,973
Percent Change	-1.7%	-7.0%	4.6%	10.9%	6.7%	1.8%	-2.3%	-15.4%	-3.2%	30.5%
Short-Term Borrowing	\$2,400	\$1,250	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$533
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40
FY'13/14 Backlog Payment Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$264	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tobacco Liquidation Proceeds	\$0	\$0	\$1,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HPF and HHSMTF Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$576	\$1,146	\$535	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0
Pension Contribution Fund Transfer	\$0	\$843	\$224	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds	\$32,120	\$30,329	\$33,797	\$34,072	\$36,603	\$37,043	\$36,617	\$30,498	\$29,405	\$41,451
Change from Prior Year	(\$1,718)	(\$1,791)	\$1,677	\$275	\$2,531	\$440	(\$426)	(\$6,119)	(\$1,093)	\$12,046
Percent Change	-5.1%	-5.6%	5.2%	0.8%	7.4%	1.2%	-1.2%	-16.7%	-3.6%	41.0%

SOURCE: CGFA

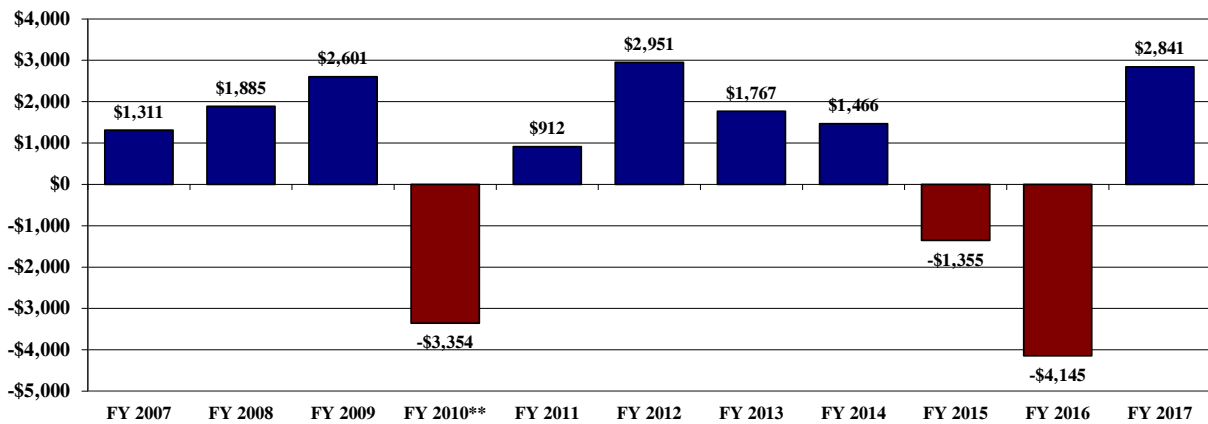
GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY: ANNUAL \$ CHANGE FY 1998 - FY 2018

(\$ Millions)

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



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



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

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

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

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)										
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Total Operations	\$6,696	\$6,937	\$7,306	\$7,325	\$7,453	\$9,048	\$9,870	\$10,387	\$9,938	\$6,899	\$8,402
Total Awards and Grants	\$18,785	\$20,208	\$22,462	\$18,993	\$18,016	\$20,229	\$20,430	\$21,141	\$20,828	\$19,859	\$21,014
Other General Funds Warrants Issued	\$19	\$12	\$6	-\$17	-\$22	-\$68	-\$7	-\$49	-\$3	-\$8	\$5
Regular Transfers Out	\$2,973	\$3,201	\$3,185	\$3,304	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$28,473	\$30,358	\$32,959	\$29,605	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042
Annual Change	4.8%	6.6%	8.6%	-10.2%	3.1%	9.7%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.7%	-11.7%	9.1%
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$1,356	\$2,400	\$300	\$870	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$11	\$1,503	\$1,424	\$2,276	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$276	\$276	\$0	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$30,116	\$34,537	\$34,959	\$32,751	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057
Annual Change	5.8%	14.7%	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

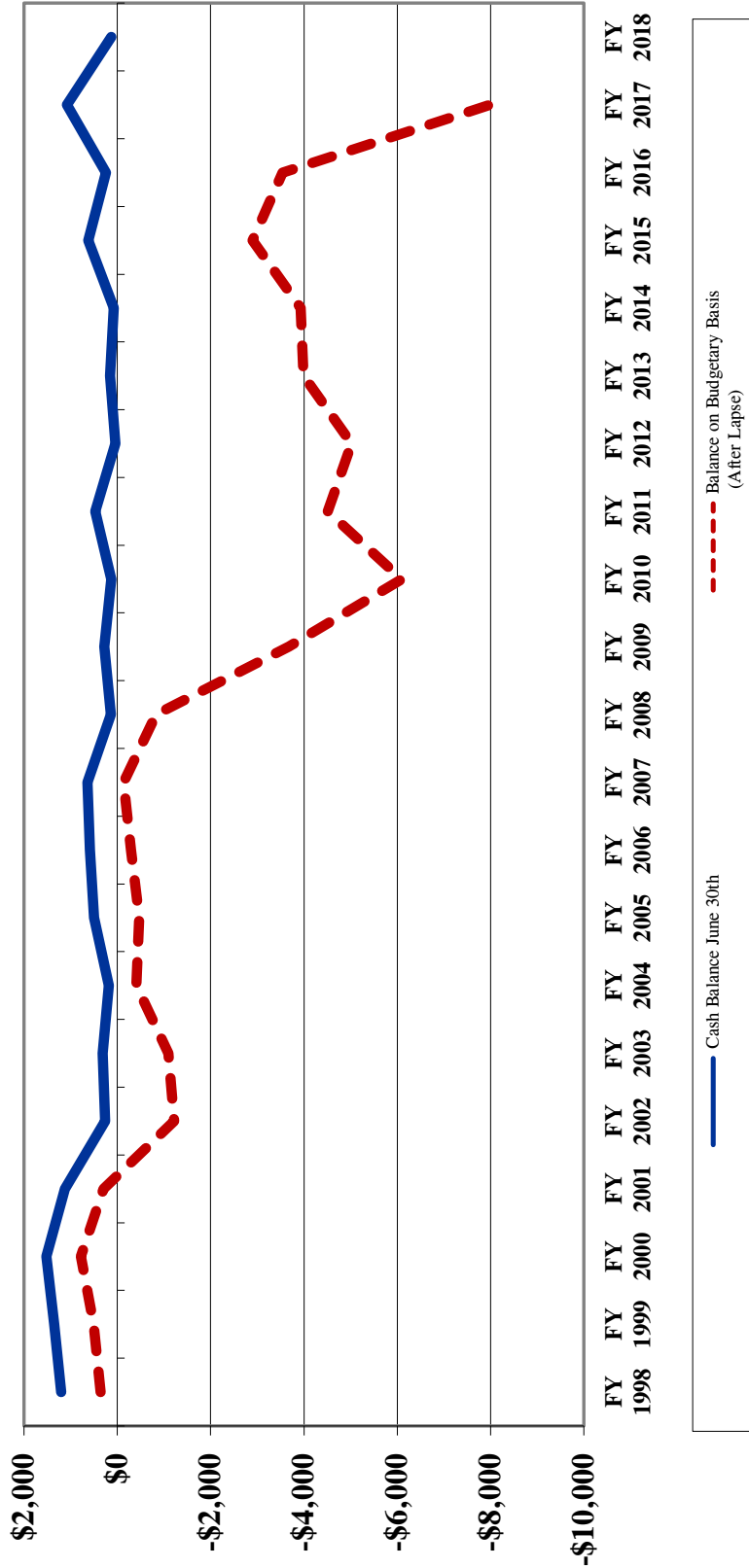
	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)										
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Health and Social Services	\$13,012	\$13,760	\$15,404	\$12,979	\$13,016	\$13,351	\$12,173	\$12,333	\$11,627	\$10,643	\$10,676
Education	\$9,630	\$10,376	\$11,358	\$10,455	\$9,358	\$12,088	\$12,575	\$13,525	\$13,377	\$12,409	\$14,679
Public Protection and Justice	\$1,769	\$1,915	\$2,056	\$1,867	\$1,939	\$1,996	\$1,966	\$2,186	\$2,210	\$1,749	\$1,921
General Government	\$677	\$686	\$716	\$762	\$813	\$1,661	\$3,423	\$3,297	\$3,397	\$1,879	\$2,058
Other	\$412	\$420	\$240	\$238	\$321	\$113	\$156	\$138	\$152	\$70	\$87
Regular Transfers Out	\$2,973	\$3,201	\$3,185	\$3,304	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$28,473	\$30,358	\$32,959	\$29,605	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$1,356	\$2,400	\$300	\$870	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$11	\$1,503	\$1,424	\$2,276	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$276	\$276	\$0	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$30,116	\$34,537	\$34,959	\$32,751	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057
Annual Change	5.8%	14.7%	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

GENERAL FUNDS BALANCES - CASH BASIS

FY 1998 - FY 2018

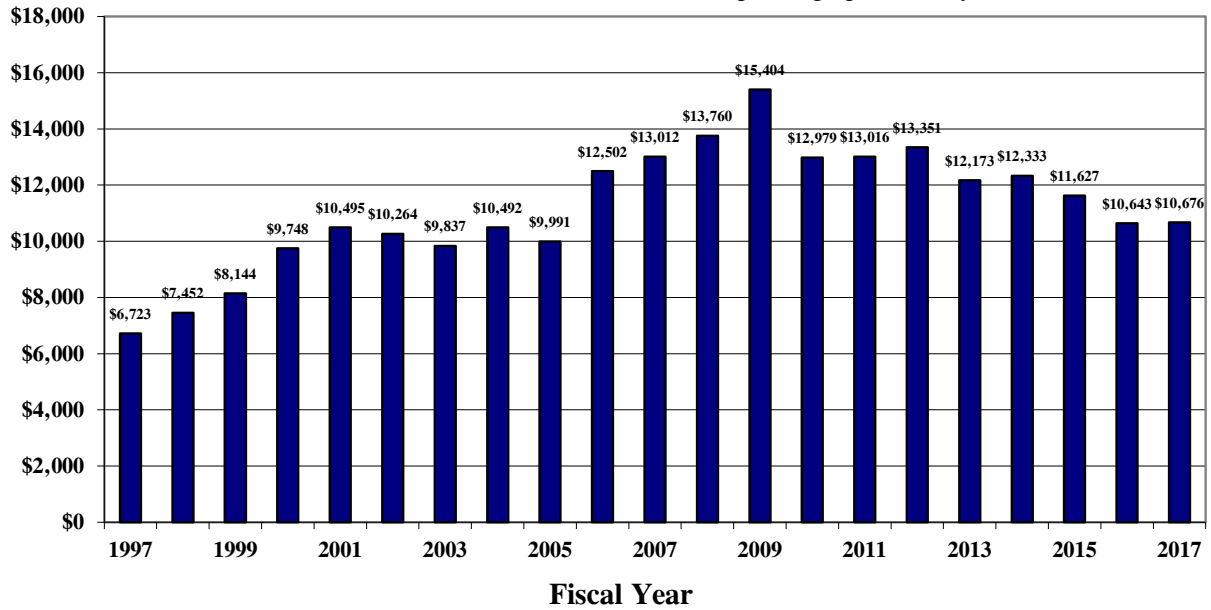
(in millions)



Health and Social Services Expenditure History

General Funds \$ in millions

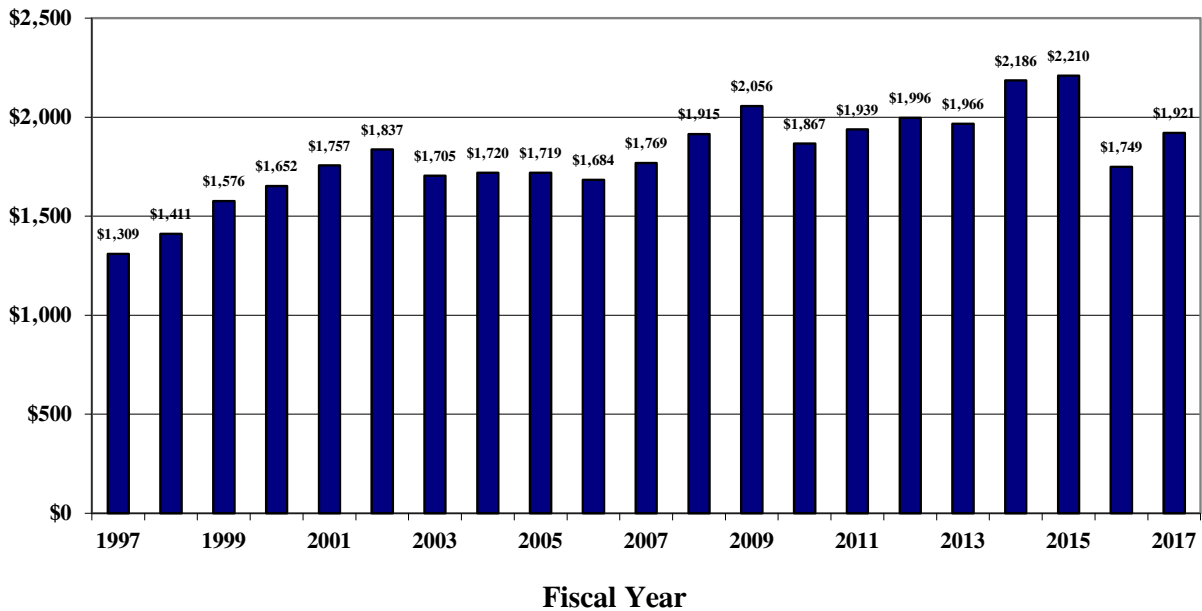
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



Public Protection and Justice Expenditure History

General Funds \$ in millions

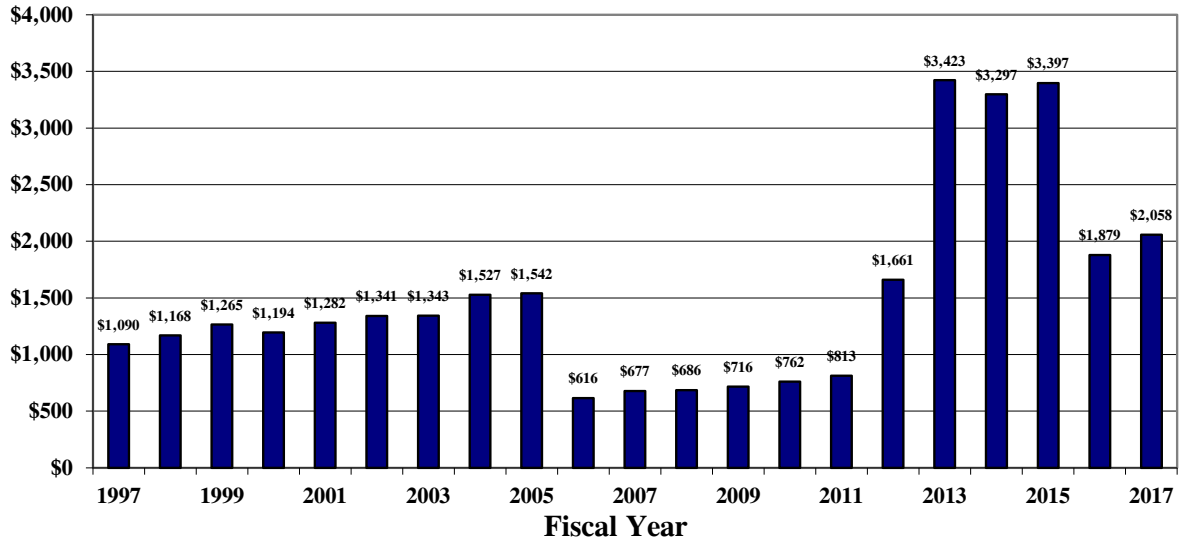
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



General Government Expenditure History

General Funds \$ in millions

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



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

FEDERAL STIMULUS

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the \$787 billion economic stimulus bill known as the “stimulus bill”. The economic stimulus bill was designed to revive the economy and put America back to work by saving or creating 3.5 million jobs over two years through \$499 billion in critical investments and \$288 billion in tax relief. A significant source of revenue in FY 2010 & FY 2011 was money received via the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). In FY 2009 through FY 2011, Illinois received between \$2 and \$3.7 billion each year, but this funding dropped significantly in the 2012-2018 fiscal years.

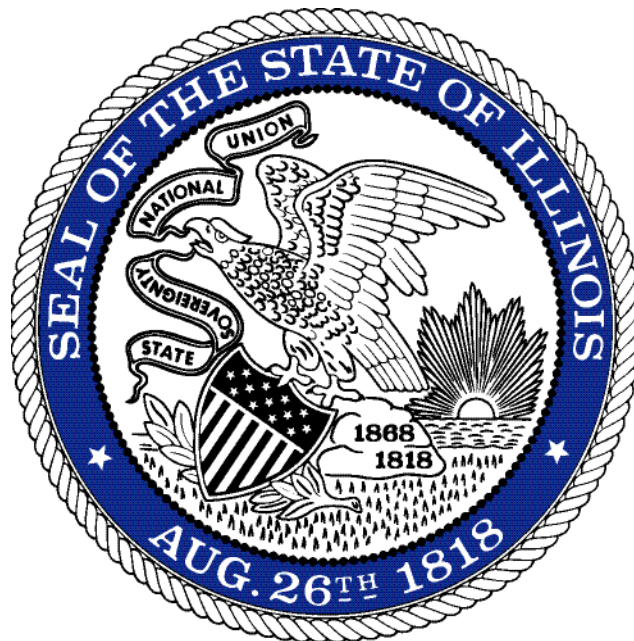
According to the Comptroller, Illinois received \$180 million in funds from the ARRA in FY 2016, \$404 million in FY 2017, and \$209 million in FY 2018. In the case of FY 2017 and FY 2018, all \$613 million was directed to the Department of Transportation. The table below breaks down the funding by State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

FY 2009 -FY 2018 Funding from the ARRA										
(\$ Millions)										
Agency	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
State Board of Education	\$1,040.6	\$1,406.2	\$685.5	\$324.5	\$70.8	\$37.9	\$11.1	\$0.7	\$0.0	\$0.0
Healthcare and Family Services	\$871.5	\$1,391.1	\$1,291.0	\$52.8	\$3.3	\$8.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Transportation	\$48.1	\$530.1	\$358.1	\$244.4	\$170.5	\$180.0	\$211.2	\$168.5	\$404.0	\$208.6
Commerce and Economic Opportunity	\$4.3	\$196.2	\$266.7	\$133.0	\$24.2	\$2.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Environmental Protection Agency	\$0.0	\$146.0	\$121.9	\$4.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Human Services	\$9.2	\$63.2	\$245.3	\$13.3	\$5.3	\$1.5	\$4.3	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employment Security	\$3.2	\$20.0	\$14.4	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Children and Family Services	\$9.3	\$12.6	\$19.7	\$3.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Corrections	\$0.0	\$4.6	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Aging	\$0.0	\$4.2	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Public Health	\$0.0	\$2.2	\$2.6	\$2.9	\$0.9	\$0.1	\$4.2	\$5.3	\$0.0	\$0.0
IL Criminal Justice Info authority	\$50.2	\$2.1	\$2.6	\$1.9	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Capital Development Board	\$0.0	\$1.3	\$3.2	\$7.2	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Juvenile Justice	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$2.4	\$1.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
IL Arts Council	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Agriculture	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
IL Commerce Commission	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Central Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.8	\$12.5	\$25.2	\$22.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Revenue	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total	\$2,036.4	\$3,780.6	\$3,015.7	\$803.2	\$303.4	\$253.0	\$231.0	\$179.5	\$404.0	\$208.6

Source: Office of the Comptroller

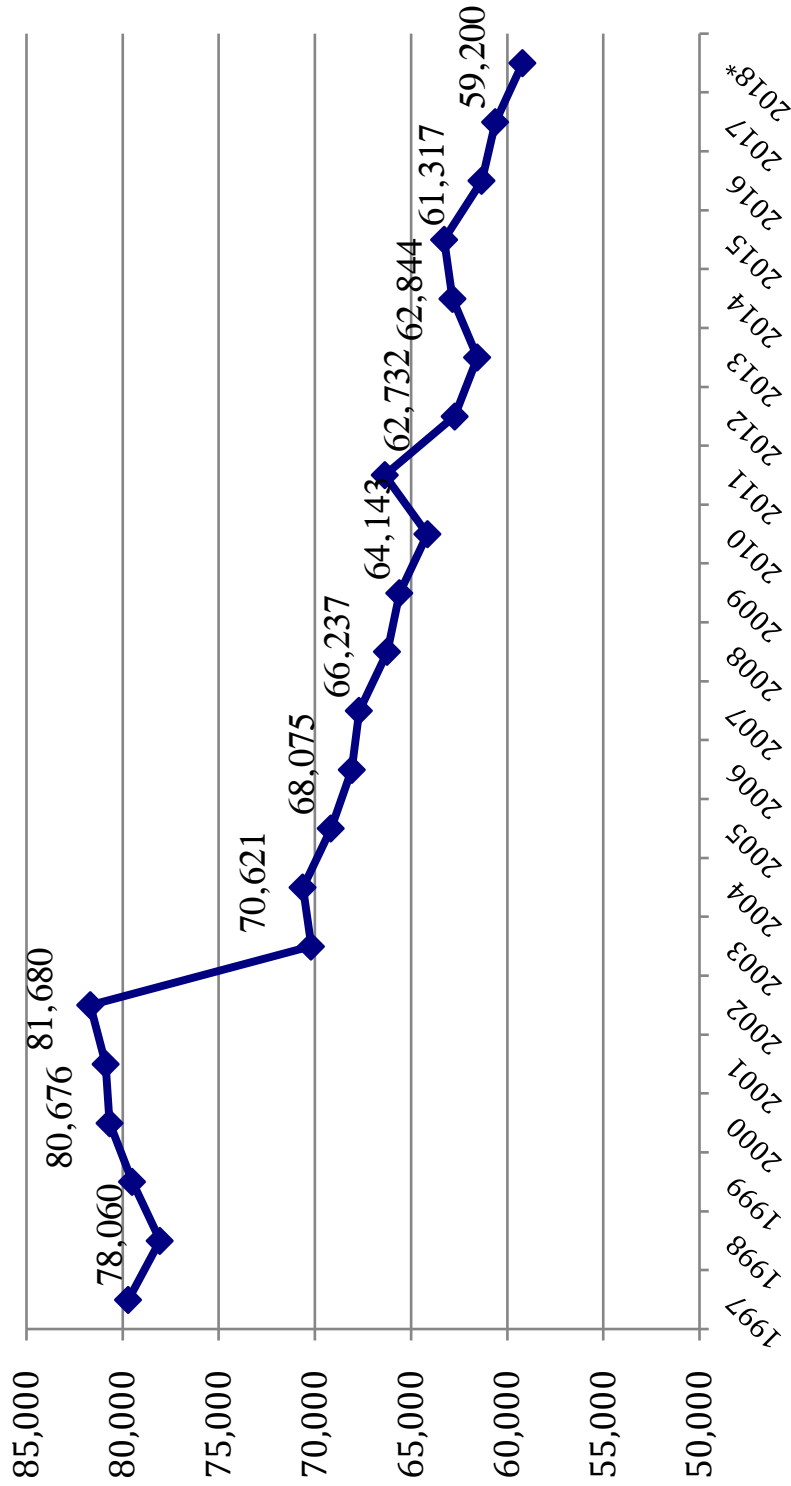
SECTION 4. STATE EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT

- **Historical SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2018 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2017 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2016 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2015 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2014 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2013 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2012 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2011 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2010 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2009 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2008 SERS Headcount**



HISTORICAL SERS HEADCOUNT

Total Active Members FY 1997 - FY 2018



*All figures except for FY 2018 are from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) of SERS. The data for FY 2018 is from the FY 2018 SERS' monthly payroll table on the next page. Figures on the SERS' monthly payroll table may be different from figures in the CAFR.

FY 2018 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	84	81	80	81	79	67	69	69	71	75	88	95
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	591	596	596	596	599	600	593	593	592	591	594	595
Aging, Department on	142	144	147	148	146	146	149	151	148	148	152	156
Agriculture, Department of	500	908	518	349	330	336	320	323	328	357	400	442
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	9	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16
Attorney General, Office of the	722	730	735	734	736	744	735	745	746	750	748	742
Auditor General, Office of the	85	86	86	85	85	86	87	87	86	85	85	90
Capital Development Board	109	109	110	110	110	111	108	107	108	107	108	109
Central Management Services, Department of	750	754	753	755	758	763	739	736	733	733	735	732
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,623	2,648	2,649	2,670	2,680	2,698	2,678	2,691	2,715	2,736	2,748	2,751
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	281	282	280	274	269	269	263	264	265	269	269	263
Commerce Commission, Illinois	210	214	212	209	206	206	199	195	199	200	204	209
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corrections, Department of	12,016	12,087	12,048	11,982	11,978	11,993	12,079	12,156	12,148	12,230	12,178	12,221
Court of Claims	31	30	30	30	39	31	33	31	31	31	31	36
Court Reporters	585	587	587	585	584	586	578	578	582	584	581	581
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	69	68	67	67	69	71	73	74	73	71	72	69
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Education, Board of	80	79	78	79	79	75	76	74	77	78	78	79
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Elections, Board of	62	62	63	64	64	64	66	66	67	67	70	68
Emergency Management Agency	165	165	168	170	173	175	169	163	163	164	165	166
Employment Security, Department of	1,091	1,087	1,089	1,095	1,095	1,104	1,109	1,120	1,130	1,125	1,142	1,138
Environmental Protection Agency	675	670	653	653	652	650	627	631	634	636	645	657
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	67	66	66	67	65	64	64	63	63	60	65	65
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	68	68	71	72	72	71	71	73	73	73	74	70
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	413	414	409	408	402	394	391	391	390	389	397	402
Gaming Board, Illinois	155	155	152	145	148	147	149	152	150	152	152	155
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11
Governor, Office of the	144	149	149	150	149	149	150	144	142	137	139	143
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	101	98	98	98	97	98	99	99	98	99	98	99
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,870	1,871	1,836	1,839	1,833	1,827	1,784	1,784	1,781	1,768	1,772	1,772
Human Rights Commission	20	21	21	21	21	20	22	22	22	22	22	23
Human Rights, Department of	122	121	120	123	123	126	126	118	119	120	120	121
Human Services, Department of	12,448	12,419	12,487	12,478	12,494	12,583	12,509	12,535	12,475	12,456	12,465	12,465
Illinois Federation of Teachers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	454	457	463	470	473	477	474	476	481	489	495	504
Insurance, Department of	241	244	236	234	235	236	232	229	229	230	227	229
Investments, State Board of	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	12	11
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	13	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	10	10	10	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	890	884	864	904	890	888	883	907	893	885	878	874
Labor Relations Board	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
Labor, Department of	83	81	79	79	77	77	77	77	77	75	75	76
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	23
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	27	27	27	27	26	28	28	29	29	29	29	29
Legislative Printing Unit	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	24	25	25	25
Legislative Reference Bureau	30	31	31	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
Legislative Research Unit	22	21	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Lottery, Illinois	148	149	150	149	148	148	146	145	144	146	145	146
Lt. Governor, Office of the	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Military Affairs, Department of	221	222	222	222	220	227	218	221	223	222	224	222
Natural Resources, Department of	1,503	1,468	1,363	1,324	1,252	1,229	1,171	1,148	1,139	1,223	1,380	1,451
Office of the Comptroller	212	213	216	216	216	219	219	223	224	224	224	226
Power Agency, Illinois	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	20	19	18	18	20	21	20	20	19	19	20	20
Procurement Policy Board	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Property Tax Appeal Board	30	30	29	30	30	30	29	28	28	31	30	30
Public Health, Department of	1,090	1,092	1,106	1,113	1,123	1,128	1,115	1,130	1,130	1,142	1,145	1,153
Racing Board, Illinois	42	41	40	28	29	28	33	30	22	28	39	37
Revenue, Department of	1,474	1,465	1,471	1,511	1,494	1,476	1,499	1,496	1,486	1,491	1,490	1,495
Secretary of State	3,475	3,473	3,491	3,511	3,535	3,550	3,529	3,544	3,556	3,586	3,620	3,626
State Appellate Defender	225	225	225	232	231	230	230	227	228	233	234	234
State Employees' Retirement System	93	94	92	92	91	92	91	92	92	96	95	93
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	127	129	127	125	126	126	124	124	127	129	128	130
State Officers	676	676	665	654	656	648	663	647	674	681	675	663
State Police Merit Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State Police, Illinois	2,676	2,657	2,666	2,656	2,709	2,634	2,602	2,699	2,680	2,667	2,664	2,747
State Treasurer, Office of the	178	177	176	175	172	176	175	172	173	177	180	182
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	66	67	68	70	70	71	70	72	71	72	71	71
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	190	190	191	192	193	191	185	187	185	185	185	187
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	69	68	68	68	66	66	64	63	63	62	61	61
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,419	1,391	1,402	1,405	1,378	1,380	1,347	1,337	1,351	1,344	1,337	1,359
Transportation, Department of	5,098	5,144	4,985	5,003	5,815	6,265	6,397	6,355	6,249	5,836	5,163	5,200
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,232	1,230	1,242	1,256	1,275	1,268	1,258	1,260	1,257	1,254	1,259	1,248
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	157	156	156	158	158	155	154	154	154	152	156	155
TOTAL	58,641	59,082	58,440	58,300	59,087	59,557	59,389	59,568	59,434	59,265	58,864	59,200

Source: SERS

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

Source: SERS

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

Source: SERS

FY 2015 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	219	232	234	228	226	227	205	185	187	187	180	177
Lt. Governor	7	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	13	12	14	14
Secretary of State	3,952	3,937	3,942	3,873	3,860	3,873	3,850	3,747	3,839	3,853	3,866	3,852
Comptroller	226	228	228	230	228	231	227	231	231	232	231	228
Treasurer	170	167	163	163	164	161	162	156	157	152	152	154
Attorney General	743	736	734	740	739	740	742	744	746	754	755	755
Board of Education	112	112	112	109	107	106	103	103	103	102	100	98
Court of Claims	631	641	647	644	643	509	632	637	640	639	642	642
General Assembly	714	712	682	664	678	618	615	706	735	734	721	714
Human Services	13,107	13,090	13,277	13,526	13,572	13,471	13,114	13,120	13,598	13,647	13,656	13,556
Agriculture	486	527	822	615	400	355	342	331	338	337	337	360
Natural Resources	1,599	1,596	1,610	1,505	1,429	1,337	1,275	1,212	1,292	1,298	1,385	1,508
Financial and Professional Regulation	692	686	701	700	698	700	693	668	692	684	685	688
Labor	91	92	93	93	96	94	93	93	95	92	94	93
DCFS	2,713	2,676	2,697	2,712	2,694	2,636	2,601	2,636	2,666	2,669	2,667	2,671
Comptroller - Court Reporters	605	605	609	613	621	622	614	615	618	616	614	610
Auditor General	94	93	92	92	90	88	89	90	90	90	90	89
Public Health	1,165	1,194	1,196	1,200	1,208	1,191	1,212	1,199	1,206	1,201	1,201	1,200
State Police	2,730	2,714	2,707	2,764	2,754	2,742	2,697	2,697	2,706	2,706	2,701	2,685
Transportation	5,796	5,713	5,731	5,566	5,434	6,629	6,592	6,617	6,829	6,795	5,734	5,341
Revenue	1,790	1,786	1,789	1,762	1,783	1,756	1,716	1,713	1,736	1,725	1,718	1,709
Juvenile Justice	1,050	1,031	1,031	1,068	1,045	1,026	1,000	985	1,013	1,037	1,038	1,045
Corrections	11,426	11,270	11,388	11,578	11,451	11,077	11,135	11,147	11,458	11,587	11,705	11,835
Civil Service Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Commerce Commission	234	234	231	230	232	232	233	230	231	227	229	224
Public Aid	2,187	2,171	2,194	2,203	2,177	2,171	2,154	2,129	2,141	2,149	2,152	2,137
Veterans Affairs	1,450	1,428	1,437	1,451	1,445	1,382	1,346	1,315	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Military Affairs	216	216	216	219	219	219	217	218	213	216	217	215
CMS	1,283	1,276	1,282	1,305	1,306	1,292	1,288	1,242	1,345	1,267	1,270	1,258
DCEO	375	368	375	379	381	377	373	336	337	340	339	334
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,210	1,200	1,201	1,206	1,217	1,181	1,161	1,169	1,185	1,192	1,208	1,211
Lottery	137	137	138	139	139	137	129	127	130	130	130	133
EPA	850	851	848	833	828	822	808	803	808	806	806	797
Aging	139	140	143	147	148	158	155	147	149	150	151	148
Historic Preservation	212	205	202	191	177	161	153	151	151	150	148	160
Human Rights	144	141	138	139	136	133	139	137	140	139	139	139
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	4,053	4,017	4,029	4,046	4,043	3,958	3,928	3,857	3,913	3,920	3,929	3,896
Total	62,612	62,235	62,931	62,944	62,379	62,424	61,804	61,507	63,144	63,250	62,419	62,091

Source: SERS

FY 2014 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

FY 2013 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	184	192	192	192	188	193	194	195	198	196	197	203
Lt. Governor	20	21	20	20	18	19	19	19	18	16	17	16
Secretary of State	3,797	3,758	3,686	3,686	3,792	3,794	3,788	3,753	3,658	3,747	3,730	3,741
Comptroller	228	227	228	228	227	230	231	233	233	233	233	234
Treasurer	171	168	163	163	159	161	159	164	168	170	169	168
Attorney General	728	724	734	734	736	734	724	720	720	734	735	736
Board of Education	120	131	128	128	123	121	120	120	122	122	122	120
Court of Claims	525	654	644	644	675	662	623	626	644	648	650	645
General Assembly	474	550	648	648	519	604	611	604	746	753	741	628
Human Services	11,837	11,904	11,730	12,258	12,139	12,139	11,423	11,787	11,308	11,785	11,755	11,813
Agriculture	347	345	344	368	368	346	339	329	329	332	329	349
Natural Resources	1,350	1,282	1,232	1,223	1,223	1,161	1,198	1,069	1,138	1,152	1,182	1,204
Financial and Professional Regulation	687	687	691	699	699	694	695	679	666	665	651	652
Labor	91	91	94	95	92	92	92	92	92	92	90	89
DCFS	2,823	2,669	2,854	2,845	2,845	2,827	2,789	2,784	2,578	2,743	2,730	2,755
Comptroller - Court Reporters	603	603	605	605	605	605	606	599	601	605	605	598
Auditor General	101	99	100	100	100	100	99	96	97	95	93	92
Public Health	1,053	1,050	1,065	1,096	1,096	1,092	1,095	1,090	1,091	1,091	1,094	1,103
State Police	2,762	2,753	2,740	2,796	2,796	2,772	2,789	2,683	2,741	2,742	2,742	2,722
Transportation	4,459	5,573	5,489	5,553	5,553	5,757	6,558	6,699	6,606	7,112	6,269	5,876
Revenue	1,613	1,717	1,657	1,689	1,650	1,650	1,692	1,724	1,724	1,772	1,773	1,781
Juvenile Justice	1,137	1,123	1,137	1,170	1,170	1,147	1,129	1,041	1,070	985	979	963
Corrections	10,940	10,993	10,989	11,415	11,085	11,085	10,979	10,787	11,025	11,363	11,294	11,339
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	247	252	253	251	251	252	250	246	245	244	242	241
Public Aid	2,081	2,117	2,129	2,160	2,160	2,157	2,185	2,163	2,133	2,172	2,163	2,202
Veterans Affairs	1,326	1,328	1,296	1,390	1,390	1,329	1,286	1,309	1,310	1,385	1,380	1,303
Military Affairs	231	229	231	226	226	221	220	220	225	228	221	223
CMS	1,298	1,341	1,376	1,393	1,393	1,385	1,390	1,369	1,357	1,384	1,348	1,347
DCEO	398	386	391	394	394	394	389	384	378	382	379	375
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,767	1,721	1,755	1,644	1,644	1,571	1,541	1,498	1,484	1,471	1,445	1,297
Lottery	141	139	141	143	143	142	138	138	140	138	142	137
EPA	863	826	864	862	862	855	853	838	840	842	838	837
Aging	128	110	135	135	135	136	136	133	133	132	143	144
Historic Preservation	157	189	238	228	228	194	176	172	168	168	171	187
Human Rights	135	136	139	135	135	132	131	132	132	139	132	141
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	3,790	3,885	3,948	3,994	3,978	3,978	3,963	3,962	3,946	3,976	3,966	3,949
Total	58,617	59,978	60,071	61,309	60,736	60,478	60,476	60,069	61,819	60,755	59,528	61,209

Source: SERS

FY 2012 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

FY 2011 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	189	182	184	187	185	186	187	182	182	182	184	186
Lt. Governor	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	14	18	19	20
Secretary of State	4,094	3,808	4,009	3,993	3,771	4,003	3,731	3,722	3,729	3,967	3,761	4,044
Comptroller	249	248	251	247	246	246	250	251	246	251	249	249
Treasurer	182	181	178	177	178	179	176	175	173	178	176	178
Attorney General	702	704	710	711	709	727	719	718	724	728	726	726
Board of Education	142	154	142	141	140	140	136	138	138	138	138	138
Court of Claims	645	647	646	639	639	639	637	640	522	642	643	652
House Senate Code Officers	586	463	535	525	607	617	593	522	511	623	597	742
Human Services	13,589	13,453	13,731	13,478	13,484	13,731	13,396	13,520	13,599	13,665	13,580	13,999
Agriculture	541	N/A	676	442	421	422	405	N/A	N/A	404	407	424
Natural Resources	1,651	1,616	1,478	1,403	1,364	1,362	1,297	N/A	1,287	1,290	1,384	1,484
Financial and Professional Regulation	750	750	753	752	749	743	732	737	729	728	723	726
Labor	83	80	82	81	82	83	81	80	81	82	82	82
DCFS	2,981	3,009	3,005	2,858	2,969	2,995	2,929	2,914	2,928	2,925	2,914	2,936
Comptroller - Court Reporters	606	607	611	610	609	612	615	615	616	617	618	619
Auditor General	102	100	97	95	94	92	94	94	94	94	93	94
Public Health	1,107	1,101	1,103	1,099	1,101	1,108	1,101	1,109	1,111	1,124	1,127	1,134
State Police	3,155	3,118	3,106	3,139	3,123	3,116	2,999	3,001	3,002	2,992	2,987	2,991
Transportation	5,940	4,853	5,674	5,621	5,835	6,579	6,701	5,016	4,969	5,621	5,571	5,703
Revenue	2,071	2,074	2,064	2,067	2,070	2,085	2,060	2,068	2,080	2,085	2,079	2,086
Juvenile Justice	1,231	1,186	1,219	1,206	1,213	1,236	1,121	1,229	1,251	1,256	1,151	1,279
Corrections	11,416	11,542	11,506	11,620	11,706	11,670	11,586	11,660	11,482	11,825	11,906	12,244
Civil Service Commission	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	268	269	269	267	270	270	270	268	268	266	266	268
Public Aid	2,385	2,379	2,376	2,363	2,354	2,361	2,334	2,329	2,326	2,330	2,312	2,328
Veterans Affairs	1,282	1,278	1,298	1,299	1,273	1,349	1,261	1,270	1,261	1,287	1,272	1,330
Military Affairs	244	244	246	246	243	242	236	240	242	244	243	246
CMS	1,466	1,476	1,460	1,458	1,452	1,428	1,397	1,395	1,399	1,389	1,406	1,413
DCEO	445	445	445	444	435	439	426	428	429	426	428	428
Nuclear Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment Security	2,008	1,996	1,964	1,941	1,603	1,925	1,588	1,578	1,578	1,862	1,849	1,853
EPA	946	952	942	941	937	934	921	920	916	916	918	918
Aging	146	145	148	148	148	148	148	147	147	148	146	147
Historic Preservation	277	274	257	240	207	198	195	195	194	194	237	245
Human Rights	143	143	137	136	146	146	157	156	N/A	154	149	152
Misc Boards and Agencies	4,079	4,033	4,057	4,049	N/A	4,045	3,985	3,991	3,844	4,019	3,953	4,005
Misc Boards and Commissions	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65,706	63,515	65,365	64,629	60,369	66,244	64,476	61,322	62,078	64,676	64,300	66,075

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

FY 2010 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	186	192	185	186	184	176	179	183	183	186	189	192
Lt. Governor	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secretary of State	4,470	4,246	4,018	4,018	4,009	3,811	4,027	3,801	3,804	4,010	4,015	4,098
Comptroller	266	266	264	264	265	262	264	259	256	255	257	257
Treasurer	186	187	184	185	186	183	184	185	185	186	187	184
Attorney General	702	702	706	708	712	711	718	717	716	715	714	708
Board of Education	148	157	146	147	147	144	147	143	142	142	144	145
Court of Claims	635	633	642	649	667	648	651	641	524	643	654	649
House Senate Code Officers	730	721	723	739	736	715	726	750	506	745	756	722
Human Services	14,053	13,635	13,935	13,924	13,871	13,611	13,819	13,654	13,625	13,862	13,808	13,726
Agriculture	525	715	678	708	456	428	444	417	12	416	440	503
Natural Resources	1,738	1,687	1,587	1,599	1,517	1,409	1,404	1,331	1,321	1,379	1,449	1,680
Financial and Professional Regulation	736	740	740	741	742	744	742	740	745	742	746	749
Labor	83	81	81	83	83	82	83	85	84	85	85	82
DCFS	3,057	3,050	3,076	3,069	3,048	3,044	3,057	2,990	2,976	3,012	3,030	3,054
Comptroller - Court Reporters	561	560	566	577	587	596	601	604	606	611	611	607
Auditor General	100	100	100	100	100	100	104	106	105	105	105	106
Public Health	1,143	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,123	1,119	1,117	1,111	1,114	1,115	1,119	1,112
State Police	3,319	3,284	3,281	3,281	3,259	3,241	3,240	3,180	3,174	3,158	3,167	3,165
Transportation	5,773	5,750	5,487	5,491	5,442	4,875	6,869	6,614	4,917	5,487	5,564	6,016
Revenue	2,067	2,052	2,041	2,055	2,069	2,091	2,096	2,063	2,056	2,052	2,050	2,070
Juvenile Justice	1,198	1,165	1,178	1,202	1,201	1,195	1,213	1,219	1,218	1,207	1,224	1,233
Corrections	11,262	11,254	11,302	11,519	11,488	11,327	11,502	11,311	11,259	11,371	11,536	11,721
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	280	277	277	277	277	272	274	269	270	273	274	270
Public Aid	2,486	2,465	2,464	2,450	2,433	2,410	2,420	2,379	2,370	2,375	2,377	2,399
Veterans Affairs	1,252	1,244	1,262	1,243	1,254	1,257	1,283	1,256	1,253	1,262	1,284	1,319
Military Affairs	239	244	244	243	244	244	245	242	243	243	242	247
CMS	1,622	1,606	1,612	1,590	1,576	1,567	1,566	1,534	1,525	1,514	1,517	1,516
DCEO	456	453	445	449	448	447	446	434	433	436	433	447
Nuclear Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment Security	1,923	1,953	1,947	1,957	1,995	1,617	2,011	1,598	1,593	1,987	1,991	2,016
EPA	986	1,001	982	982	981	974	972	961	954	953	954	956
Aging	159	159	158	158	156	145	146	146	145	142	147	149
Historic Preservation	346	334	303	300	282	206	207	203	199	200	201	279
Human Rights	143	145	146	146	145	147	148	147	147	147	148	145
Misc Boards and Agencies	4,176	4,162	4,186	4,198	4,189	2,849	4,190	4,135	4,111	4,104	4,143	4,088
Misc Boards and Commissions	1	1	1	22	4	0	3	0	0	0	20	0
Total	67,026	66,361	66,086	66,399	65,882	62,653	67,104	65,414	62,777	65,126	65,587	66,616

Source: SERS

FY 2009 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	185	188	186	191	185	191	188	187	190	179	183	183
Lt. Governor	26	26	22	20	20	20	21	19	15	17	14	14
Secretary of State	4,529	4,509	3,879	4,047	4,036	4,024	4,030	3,822	3,992	3,975	3,958	4,423
Comptroller	299	297	288	277	277	275	269	268	270	268	268	270
Treasurer	188	186	185	182	183	181	180	183	184	184	184	183
Attorney General	751	743	737	707	704	701	696	692	697	696	702	700
Board of Education	153	163	159	156	154	154	150	150	150	150	150	149
Court of Claims	632	515	629	635	641	636	640	645	646	646	645	646
House Senate Code Officers	714	683	438	643	737	736	728	747	757	752	746	732
Human Services	14,758	14,465	14,447	14,723	14,665	14,246	14,134	14,017	14,292	14,238	13,876	14,131
Agriculture	544	866	10	453	454	434	430	428	430	427	443	500
Natural Resources	1,805	1,765	1,638	1,554	1,489	1,453	1,398	1,387	1,391	1,451	1,587	1,741
Financial and Professional Regulation	780	781	781	785	787	784	777	775	780	780	776	745
Labor	89	89	84	83	83	81	82	81	81	82	82	82
DCFS	3,211	3,154	3,155	3,173	3,160	3,125	3,108	3,096	3,103	3,098	3,070	3,082
Comptroller - Court Reporters	578	580	578	575	577	577	574	572	569	573	566	564
Auditor General	98	98	96	97	93	92	94	93	93	95	95	101
Public Health	1,130	1,132	1,140	1,140	1,145	1,143	1,135	1,132	1,136	1,142	1,143	1,145
State Police	3,408	3,381	3,375	3,360	3,353	3,347	3,290	3,277	3,264	3,270	3,261	3,335
Transportation	5,822	5,799	4,513	5,557	5,901	6,564	6,632	6,545	6,522	5,673	4,709	5,802
Revenue	2,157	2,118	2,111	2,148	2,141	2,109	2,112	2,122	2,129	2,134	2,129	2,198
Juvenile Justice	1,132	1,122	1,129	1,125	1,168	1,143	1,142	1,125	1,160	1,131	1,128	1,181
Corrections	11,251	11,314	11,240	11,444	11,843	11,549	11,465	11,396	11,661	11,360	11,298	11,533
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	269	269	267	271	280	278	276	276	281	281	281	281
Public Aid	2,526	2,544	2,554	2,558	2,562	2,544	2,522	2,518	2,520	2,473	2,476	2,486
Veterans Affairs	1,215	1,186	1,143	1,164	1,204	1,165	1,182	1,186	1,213	1,214	1,164	1,287
Military Affairs	239	240	236	237	236	236	235	236	237	241	245	242
CMS	1,648	1,696	1,667	1,649	1,663	1,659	1,646	1,658	1,664	1,657	1,666	1,632
DCEO	433	432	427	423	422	419	421	418	415	452	451	450
Nuclear Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment Security	1,757	1,619	1,563	1,715	1,729	1,585	1,774	1,570	1,793	1,829	1,853	1,875
EPA	1,011	1,022	1,012	1,009	1,005	1,004	991	987	987	985	986	992
Aging	160	159	161	160	161	161	160	160	158	159	159	159
Historic Preservation	335	266	251	247	239	205	202	198	195	195	305	347
Human Rights	164	161	149	147	145	144	143	139	143	149	146	144
Misc Boards and Agencies	4,133	4,124	4,088	4,103	4,124	2,721	4,080	4,099	4,107	4,099	4,078	4,053
Misc Boards and Commissions	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	68,136	67,698	64,344	66,764	67,576	65,692	66,914	66,211	67,232	66,062	64,830	67,395

Source: SERS

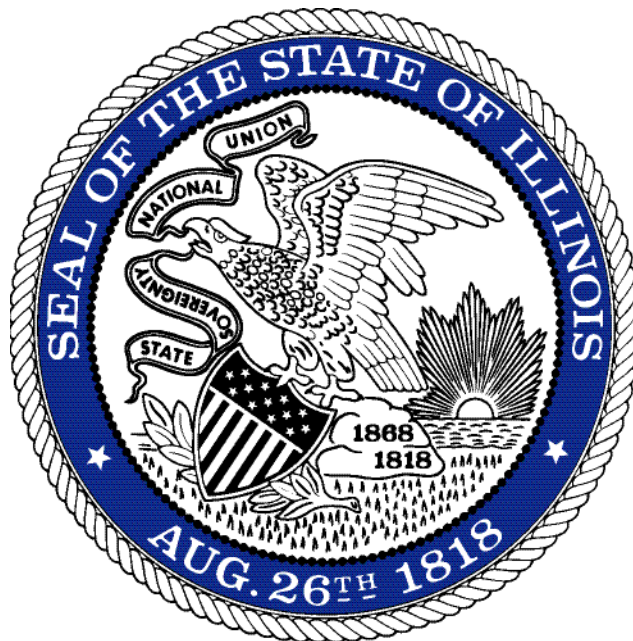
FY 2008 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	187	186	192	186	182	187	180	178	173	178	179	180
Lt. Governor	32	28	28	28	29	28	29	27	28	28	26	26
Secretary of State	4,624	4,617	4,619	4,139	4,157	4,156	4,155	4,125	4,128	4,108	4,071	4,542
Comptroller	307	310	312	305	304	306	304	306	304	306	298	298
Treasurer	194	191	192	192	189	195	191	185	188	191	189	190
Attorney General	752	747	762	751	754	753	751	752	756	760	758	757
Board of Education	161	167	168	159	157	158	156	157	157	157	156	153
Court of Claims	644	642	648	638	666	635	635	630	644	643	638	635
House Senate Code Officers	759	753	744	729	722	710	699	728	737	736	733	718
Human Services	15,072	15,032	15,023	14,787	14,765	14,864	14,822	14,400	14,842	14,773	14,458	14,786
Agriculture	597	730	1,158	514	476	477	472	452	468	463	455	512
Natural Resources	1,955	1,966	1,953	1,642	1,584	1,565	1,498	1,473	1,466	1,503	1,650	1,821
Financial and Professional Regulation	802	798	797	779	777	771	771	772	779	779	782	786
Labor	84	87	86	82	84	83	82	83	83	84	84	87
DCFS	3,301	3,235	3,285	3,236	3,224	3,217	3,200	3,149	3,182	3,175	3,191	3,235
Comptroller - Court Reporters	583	581	585	577	575	577	576	574	577	571	569	588
Auditor General	87	90	92	86	87	86	95	94	94	94	94	98
Public Health	1,134	1,141	1,134	1,135	1,128	1,138	1,133	1,126	1,134	1,135	1,130	1,134
State Police	3,514	3,503	3,492	3,433	3,416	3,405	3,380	3,354	3,353	3,346	3,334	3,365
Transportation	6,875	6,933	6,497	5,899	6,442	7,043	7,180	6,670	7,069	5,995	5,648	5,891
Revenue	2,184	2,172	2,182	2,166	2,159	2,153	2,175	2,156	2,164	2,170	2,161	2,172
Juvenile Justice	1,262	1,255	1,246	1,216	1,215	1,208	1,194	1,153	1,184	1,186	1,147	1,176
Corrections	12,385	12,349	12,313	12,108	12,064	12,047	11,997	11,645	11,884	11,834	11,491	11,669
Civil Service Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce Commission	264	265	263	260	259	259	260	262	266	266	266	270
Public Aid	2,491	2,493	2,484	2,459	2,452	2,451	2,443	2,431	2,466	2,463	2,499	2,524
Veterans Affairs	1,265	1,252	1,242	1,186	1,193	1,199	1,203	1,154	1,209	1,196	1,188	1,211
Military Affairs	250	251	246	243	238	226	223	230	235	237	237	240
CMS	1,771	1,793	1,779	1,692	1,688	1,676	1,672	1,662	1,667	1,678	1,672	1,660
DCEO	442	447	441	422	423	426	428	422	1,672	418	423	435
Nuclear Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment Security	1,765	1,761	1,758	1,687	1,680	1,669	1,650	1,516	1,672	1,659	1,670	1,753
EPA	1,098	1,096	1,038	1,056	1,049	1,048	1,041	1,040	1,043	1,033	1,029	1,038
Aging	154	155	156	155	157	157	155	155	156	157	155	158
Historic Preservation	420	421	420	328	295	270	253	248	245	241	311	339
Human Rights	167	167	166	156	155	153	151	147	147	146	146	163
Misc Boards and Agencies	4,299	4,288	4,117	4,200	4,170	4,157	4,139	4,085	4,103	4,112	4,093	4,117
Misc Boards and Commissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	0	0	0
Total	71,887	71,908	71,624	68,637	68,921	69,459	69,299	67,547	70,706	67,827	66,937	68,733

Source: SERS

SECTION 5. STATE EMPLOYEES' GROUP INSURANCE

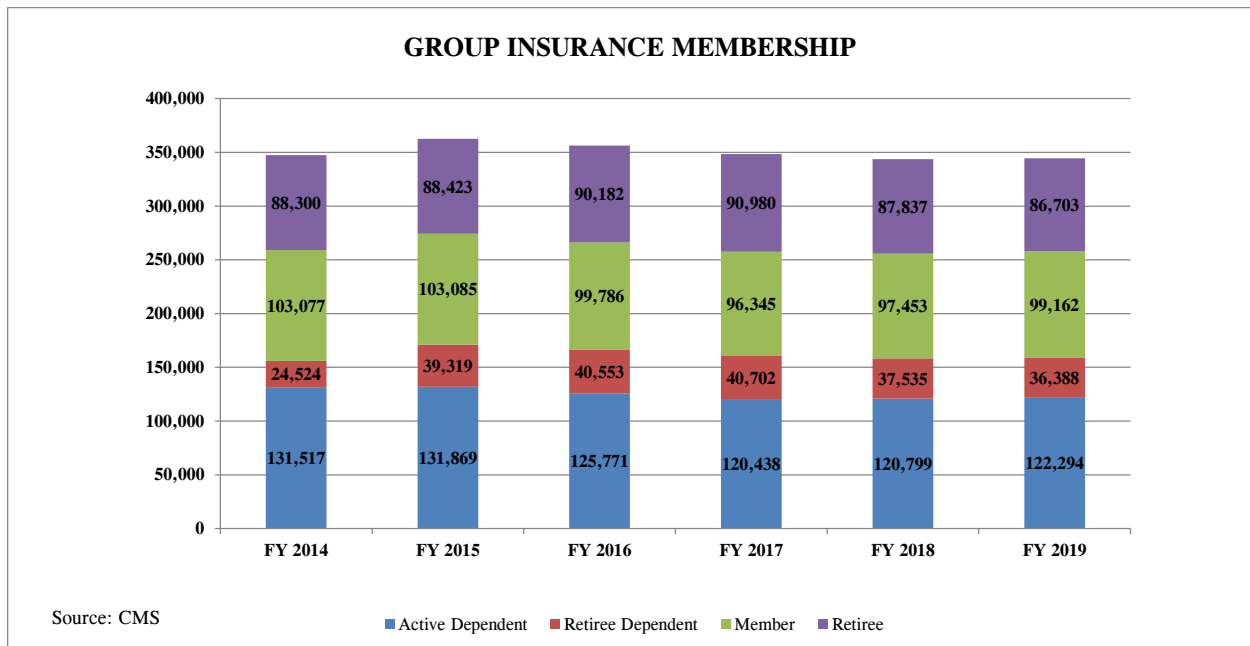
- **Group Insurance Enrollment**
- **Group Insurance Appropriation and Liabilities**
- **Liability per Participant**
- **Group Insurance Liability Components**
- **Medicare**
- **Unpaid Bills Backlog**



GROUP INSURANCE ENROLLMENT

According to the Department of Central Management Services (CMS), as of February 2018, the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program (SEGIP) had an estimated 343,624 participants, of which 133,585 are in a non-Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO, 75,401 are in a Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO, 86,813 are in an Open Access Plan, and 47,825 are in the Quality Care Health Plan. The QCHP is estimated to have 16,818 employees, 13,230 active employee dependents, 6,557 retiree dependents, and 11,220 retirees in FY 2018. HMO plans are estimated to have 49,821 employees, 66,076 active employee dependents, 7,291 retiree dependents, and 10,415 retirees in FY 2017. Medicare Advantage plans in FY 2018 include 17,277 dependents and 58,114 retirees. OAPs are anticipated to have 30,814 employees, 41,488 active employee dependents, 6,433 retiree dependents, and 8,078 retirees in FY 2018.

For FY 2019, there is minimal change expected from FY 2018, as total overall enrollment is projected to be 344,547, an increase of 923 people. On an individual plan basis, no significant migrations of active members, retirees, or dependents are anticipated.



The movement of eligible retirees and dependents into a system of Medicare Advantage plans has continued through the 2018 fiscal year and is expected to proceed through FY 2019. These plans were set forth in an effort to save the State money as well as to provide quality service and care for retirees and their dependents. In FY 2015 a Health Alliance HMO plan for retirees and dependents was added. The table below shows the population figures involved with this program.

It is important to note that most of the 75,401 people now covered by a MA HMO or PPO plan came from the QCHP through labor negotiations under the Quinn administration that moved all members qualifying for Medicare Advantage to a MA PPO/HMO plan. As a result of these people being moved from QCHP into a MA HMO/PPO plan, the QCHP is forecasted to be significantly more expensive on a per-person basis in the 2019 fiscal year. In regards to MA, there are two different HMO benefit plans being offered by Humana as Humana Benefit Plan 1 is intended for Livingston and Knox counties while Humana Benefit Plan 2 is a traditional open area Medicare Advantage plan.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS			
HMO/PPO	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
	# of Participants	# of Participants	# of Participants
Aetna HMO	4,098	4,450	5,983
Humana Benefit Plan HMO	131	131	131
Humana Health Plan HMO	2,737	3,032	3,346
Health Alliance HMO	952	1,199	1,451
United HealthCare PPO	64,564	66,589	68,884
TOTAL	72,482	75,401	79,795
*FY 2019 numbers are projected as of February 2018			
Source: CMS			

GROUP INSURANCE APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITIES

The FY 2019 budget notes that \$2.03 billion in General Revenue Funds is appropriated to the Department of Central Management Services for the SEGIP for FY 2019. The FY 2018 appropriation request for the Group Health Insurance Program was \$1.86 billion in GRF. The FY 2019 budget also allocates approximately \$118 million from the Road Fund towards the provision of Group Health Insurance. The table below shows the appropriation and liability history of the SEGIP from FY 2014 to FY 2019, as well as the Commission’s estimated FY 2019 liability of \$3.03 billion. For FY 2018, it is necessary to note the large one-time increase in Total Revenues from a bond of approximately \$4 billion issued in November 2017 to pay down a portion of the backlog of group insurance bills. This additional revenue is included in the Total Revenues entry for FY 2018.

Overall, the Commission’s FY 2019 estimate of \$3.03 billion for group insurance liability is \$36.0 million higher than the FY 2019 estimate from CMS of \$2.99 billion (as of February 2018). The table on the next page shows a detailed comparison of the CGFA estimate for the various cost components and the CMS projection for FY 2019.

The Department’s estimate of liability for FY 2019 represents a -3.4% decline from FY 2018. This decrease in estimated liability is due in part to the state making a bond sale in November 2017 that garnered approximately \$4 billion to pay down the existing Group Insurance bill backlog. This allows a lower liability overall, and specifically in terms of projected interest payments for FY 2019.

The table at the bottom of the next page illustrates the cost components for the Group Health Insurance Program from FY 2010 through FY 2019.

APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITY HISTORY				
(\$ Millions)				
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>GRF Appropriation</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>CMS Liability</u>	<u>CGFA Liability</u>
FY 2014	\$1,446.0	\$2,791.0	\$2,610.5	
FY 2015	\$1,565.4	\$2,674.3	\$2,588.9	
FY 2016	\$0.0	\$876.9	\$2,499.9	
FY 2017	\$0.0	\$1,095.0	\$2,797.1	
FY 2018	\$1,858.0	\$6,837.5	\$3,093.4	
FY 2019	\$2,040.5	\$3,026.6	\$2,989.0	\$3,025.0
*Liability Estimated for FY 2019				
Source: CMS, CGFA				

FY 2019 GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY

(\$ Millions)

Liability Component	FY 2018 CMS Estimate	FY 2019 CMS Estimate	FY 2019 CGFA Estimate
QCHP Medical	\$373.1	\$388.9	\$396.0
QCHP Prescriptions	\$121.2	\$128.1	\$129.2
Dental (QCHP/MC)	\$129.2	\$136.8	\$138.4
HMO	\$999.2	\$1,059.3	\$1,067.3
Medicare Advantage	\$200.7	\$222.0	\$225.1
HMO/PPO	\$699.4	\$731.1	\$737.6
Open Access Plan	\$5.8	\$6.2	\$6.3
Mental Health	\$7.8	\$7.9	\$7.9
Vision	\$22.2	\$14.0	\$14.3
Administrative Services (QCHP)	\$90.8	\$91.1	\$92.1
Life	\$444.0	\$204.6	\$210.8
Special Programs* (Admin/Int./Other)			
TOTAL	\$3,093.4	\$2,990.0	\$3,025.0
% increase	10.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%

*FY 2018 and FY 2019 Special Programs line includes Prompt and Timely Payment Interest.

Rounding may cause slight differences.

Source: CMS, CGFA

HISTORICAL GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY

(\$ Millions)

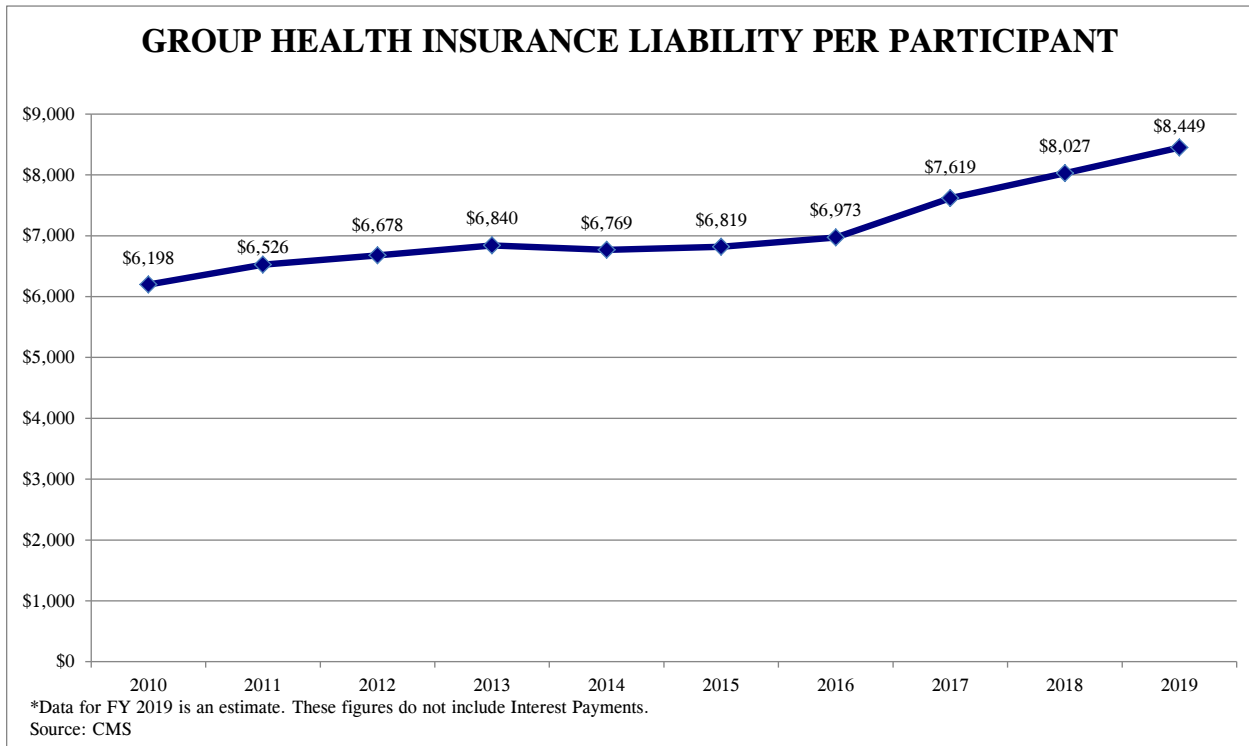
Liability Component	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019*
QCHP Medical/Rx	\$731	\$730	\$750	\$731	\$597	\$467	\$468	\$479	\$494	\$517
HMO Medical	\$911	\$1,008	\$853	\$894	\$910	\$917	\$934	\$975	\$999	\$1,059
Medicare Advantage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62	\$154	\$168	\$183	\$201	\$222
Open Access Plan	\$252	\$287	\$528	\$582	\$616	\$653	\$617	\$659	\$699	\$731
Dental	\$118	\$129	\$115	\$121	\$120	\$120	\$125	\$128	\$132	\$137
QC Mental Health	\$11	\$8	\$7	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$6
Vision	\$8	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$11	\$11	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8
Life Insurance	\$84	\$85	\$83	\$84	\$88	\$95	\$91	\$90	\$91	\$91
QC ASC	\$30	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$23	\$16	\$15	\$14	\$19	\$14
Interest Payments	\$32	\$47	\$50	\$92	\$161	\$116	\$16	\$142	\$335	\$88
Admin/Int/Other	\$12	\$13	\$12	\$14	\$16	\$35	\$55	\$112	\$109	\$116
Total	\$2,189	\$2,346	\$2,439	\$2,567	\$2,610	\$2,589	\$2,502	\$2,796	\$3,093	\$2,989
% change	7.4%	7.2%	4.0%	5.2%	1.7%	-0.8%	-3.4%	11.8%	10.6%	-3.4%

* Estimate, Rounding causes slight differences in totals.

Source: CMS

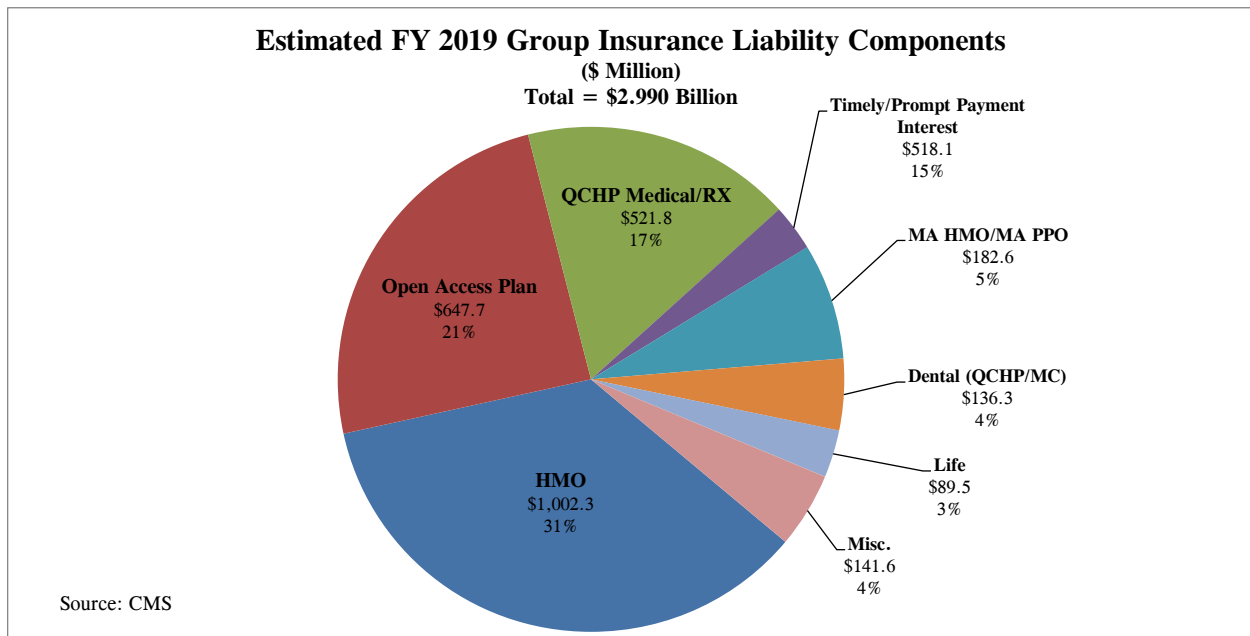
LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

The liability per participant in the State Employees’ Group Insurance Program is the total of the State’s liability across all participants. The following chart shows the steady increase each year in liability per participant. In FY 2010, the annual liability per participant in the group health insurance program was \$6,198. **According to CMS, the estimated liability per participant for FY 2019 is \$8,449, a 34% increase from the FY 2010 liability per participant.** The liability per participant is expected to increase 5.3% from FY 2018 to FY 2019. This is much less in comparison to FY 16 to FY 17, where liability increased by 9.3%, though still significantly higher than in earlier years. In regards to the liability pressures exerted by interest payments on state group insurance bills, the bonding out of most of that backlog should alleviate a significant portion of that particular budgetary inflation pressure source over time. In order to better demonstrate the increase in liability over time, the portion of liability resulting from interest payments has been removed from this chart.



GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS

The following chart includes the various components of the FY 2019 CMS liability estimate of \$2.990 billion. The largest component of the State Group Insurance Program is the State’s managed care plans (HMOs, OAPs, and Medicare Advantage) which represent 67% of FY 2019 liability, a significant increase from the previous year. This is due in part to the large decrease in the proportion of the group insurance liability on the part of Timely and Prompt Payment Interest (3% of overall liabilities in FY 2019 compared to 15% in FY 2018). Dental care and life insurance comprise 4.6% of total liability. The QCHP component (17.9%) includes medical/prescriptions, mental health coverage, and administrative service charges. The remaining components, including various administrative service costs, comprise the remaining 7.5% of total FY 2018 liability.



MEDICARE

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

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

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

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

Medicare Advantage

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

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

Medicare for State Retirees

Citing a long-standing concern for rising costs, the State of Illinois and the employee unions representing State employees came to an agreement to restructure retiree and retiree dependent contributions for health insurance. After analysis by CMS, four separate Medicare Advantage plans were chosen for the state employee retirees. Aetna HMO, United HealthCare PPO, and two Humana Benefit Plans (both HMO) were selected. Health Alliance HMO was later selected to supplement Medicare Advantage plan coverage for retirees. At last count, the FY 2019 estimated enrollment in this program totals 79,795 individuals.

UNPAID BILLS BACKLOG

Over the past two fiscal years, the lack of an enacted budget had resulted in the State Employee Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) building up a large backlog of unpaid claims. After a budget was passed in 2017, this issue continued to be a problem as no additional funding was provided at the time to pay down the existing group insurance bill backlog. However, in November 2017, the State bonded out approximately \$4 billion to pay down group health insurance bills. This bonding brought the total unpaid bill backlog down significantly. As of the end of June 2018, the total bill backlog in the SEGIP stands at \$1.7 billion. Of this total, the largest portion was approximately \$912 million of HMO/Medicare Advantage claims. The second largest portion, Open Access Plans, totaled \$316 million. The third largest portion of the overall claims hold came from Aetna PPO (formerly CIGNA), which had \$199 million in claims currently held by the state. Concurrently, the estimated time for claims to be held was 217-309 days for Managed Care, 181-202 days for Open Access Plans, and 195 days for Aetna PPO. This information and other pertinent data are displayed on the chart on the next page. While the bond from 2017 was able to pay off the majority of the group insurance bill backlog, a significant portion remains.

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

Under the VPP, vendors for the state of Illinois who would otherwise receive prompt payment interest would instead partner with a “qualified purchaser” who would purchase the outstanding claim from them. The vendor would receive approximately 90% of the total invoice owed to them with the other 10% paid to them once the qualified purchaser is paid by the state. The qualified purchaser would keep any interest paid out by the state on the voucher. However, the State has not been able to pay out vouchers without appropriation, so CMS has switched to the Vendor Support Initiative program (VSI), which is procedurally similar to the Vendor Payment Program, but does not require a voucher to receive payment. As of the end of May 2018, approximately \$673 million in group insurance program debts was currently held through the VPP/VSI program from Health Alliance (\$151 million), Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois (\$99 million), Fidelity (\$3 million), and Aetna/Coventry (\$23 million), among others (including non-health insurance companies).

Claims Hold Data for SEGIP

(as of June 30, 2018)

Vendor	Claims Hold	Length of Claims Hold (in days)	Interest Owed (Including Past Due Interest)
Aetna PPO	\$199,454,884	195	\$3,464,878
Dental Claims Hold – PPO	\$40,424,189	188	\$1,586,649
Dental - Non-PPO	\$17,895,577	307	\$1,234,795
Magellan (Mental Health) Claims	\$3,065,005	216	\$234,194
Aetna/Coventry HMO	\$38,255,797	217	\$1,202,263
Health Alliance HMO	\$448,372,591	309	\$109,432,969
HMO Illinois	\$238,926,001	248	\$73,712,635
Blue Advantage	\$49,413,528	217	\$11,063,722
HealthLink OAP	\$247,098,808	181	\$3,755,075
Aetna/Coventry OAP	\$68,618,408	202	\$1,171,071
Medco	\$0	844	\$1,620,927
CVS/Caremark	\$186,479,421	226	\$13,057,369
Aetna/Coventry MA	\$6,938,405	217	\$399,947
Health Alliance MA	\$1,988,682	217	\$52,028
Humana Benefit Plan MA	\$173,202	217	\$5,715
Humana Health Plan MA	\$3,887,244	217	\$118,930
United Healthcare MA	\$124,352,117	217	\$24,766,406
Fidelity (Vision)	\$5,308,846	217	\$180,124
Minnesota Life	\$7,591,455	5	\$0
Other Fees (ASC/etc.)	\$25,995,211	431-492	\$1,114,606
Total	\$1,714,239,371	181-844	\$248,174,302
Source: CMS			

SECTION 6. MEDICAID

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



MEDICAID REQUIREMENTS

The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) is recognized by the federal government as Illinois' single state Medicaid agency. HFS serves as the State's largest insurer, covering approximately 3.1 million people. Medicaid and related programs are authorized under Titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act. At the State level, Medicaid and related programs are guided by Article 5 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program Act, the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Act, and other state laws. The laws and regulations that govern the Medicaid program are voluminous and complex. The items listed below are the basic requirements the State must follow in offering Medicaid.

(1) Operation. The Medicaid program must:

- Operate statewide.
- Provide beneficiaries choice among providers/managed care plans.
- Provide comparable services to all members of each class of beneficiaries.
- Provide transportation to and from a source of medical care.
- Be overseen by a single State agency.

(2) Funding and payments. The Medicaid program must:

- Fund the State plan. Match rates vary by Medical program and eligibility group – from 6% state match currently being required for adults who are eligible under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) to certain state-only funded programs requiring 100% of their funding from the State. The state match required for traditional Medicaid is currently just under 50%.
- Operate an automated claims processing system.
- Require most providers to submit claims within 6 months of the date of service (under State law).
- Pay claims timely. Clean claims for practitioners (including shared health facilities) — 90% within 30 days of receipt; 99% within 90 days of receipt. All other clean claims must be paid within 12 months of receipt.
- Pay for services furnished in another State to the same extent that it would pay for services furnished within its boundaries.

(3) Populations. The Medicaid program must cover categorically needy individuals:

- Families (parents or other relatives raising minor children) who meet the AFDC eligibility requirements in effect on May 1, 1988 converted to Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) equivalent amounts by household size.
- Children whose income is at or below 133% of the federal poverty guideline (FPL) as adjusted per the MAGI income counting requirements of the PPACA.
- Pregnant women in families whose income is at or below 133% of the FPL as adjusted per the MAGI requirements of the PPACA and their families for the first year of life.
- Persons who are aged, blind, or disabled who meet the AABD eligibility requirements

in effect on January 1, 1972.

- Children for whom adoption assistance or foster care maintenance payments are made under Title IV-E.

And certain needs of the following special populations:

- Treatment of an emergency medical condition for undocumented non-citizens who meet all other eligibility requirements including income and Illinois residency.
- Medicare premiums, deductibles and coinsurance for individuals whose income is at or below 100% of the FPL.
- Medicare premiums for individuals with income greater than 100% but less than 135% of the FPL.

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

- Pregnant women through a 60-day postpartum period.
- Children under age 18 years of age.
- Certain protected persons who meet blind/disability criteria.

(4) Required services for categorically needy are as follows.

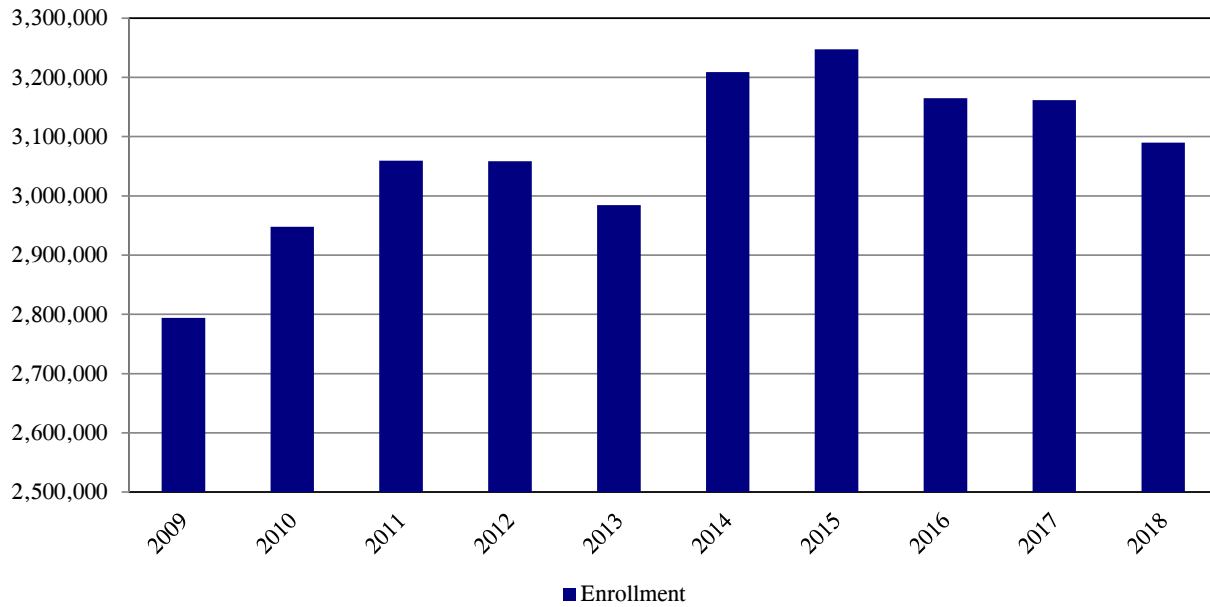
- Ambulatory services provided by rural health clinics and federally qualified health centers.
- Ambulatory services to presumptively eligible pregnant women.
- Early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for individuals under 21 years of age.
- Emergency services to non-citizens.
- Family planning services and supplies.
- Home health, including home health aide, medical supplies, equipment and appliances, nursing services, physical, occupational and speech therapies, and audiology services.
- Inpatient hospital services (other than those provided in an institution for mental diseases).
- Medical and surgical services performed by a dentist.
- Nurse practitioner (pediatric and family only).
- Nurse-midwife services.
- Nursing facility and home health services for individuals 21 years of age and older.
- Outpatient hospital services.
- Other laboratory and x-ray services.
- Physician services.
- Pregnancy-related services and services for other conditions that might complicate pregnancy.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

The passage and implementation of the PPACA in Illinois has had a significant impact on the Medicaid program. With the PPACA, adults who are at least 19 years of age and younger than 65, meet citizenship or immigration requirements, are Illinois residents, do not receive Medicare and have an income level at or below 133% of the federal poverty level (calculated per the requirements of the PPACA) qualify for Medicaid coverage. Average Medicaid enrollment in FY 2014 and FY 2015 reflected significant increases mainly due to the PPACA. However, enrollment in FY 2016 and FY 2017 slowed significantly, dropping by 82,451 (or 2.5%) in FY 2016 and a further 3,155 in FY 2017. As of the end of March 2018, the Medicaid enrollment for FY 2018 is 3,089,682, a continued decline of 72,058 from FY 2017. The numbers for FY 2018 are not final, as there is a 3 month lag in enrollment figures, so the final number is likely to change. With confusion over the execution and long-term fate of the PPACA on the federal level, the effect on state enrollment in Medicaid as a result is uncertain at this time.

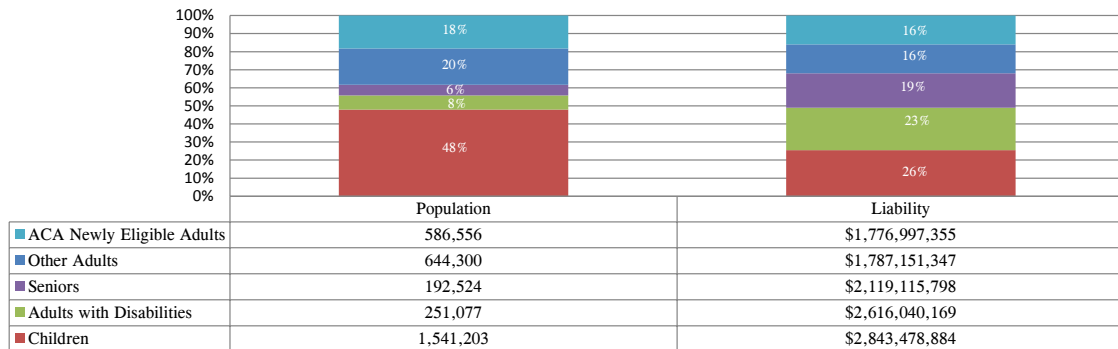
The chart at the top of the next page examines historical Medicaid enrollment. In FY 2009, the average Illinois Medicaid population was 2,794,015. Since that time, the Medicaid population has grown significantly due mainly to eligibility expansions such as the PPACA, though it has contracted since FY 2015. The most recent enrollment figures from FY 2018 place the average Medicaid population at 3,089,682, or approximately 296,000 more people than the FY 2009 average population. The FY 2018 figure is approximately 72,058 less than the FY 2017 average figure of 3,161,740. Medicaid enrollment numbers have typically been reported three months late, given the requirement to offer retroactive eligibility for up to three months prior to application as appropriate. It is necessary to note that the FY 2014 and FY 2015 population numbers are mainly increased due to additional people entering the Medicaid system as a result of the PPACA expansion. Costs for individuals newly eligible under the PPACA were funded 100% by the federal government until calendar year 2017. Under current law, the federal match rate gradually declines for that population to a minimum of 90% in calendar year 2020.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT



The most current liability by Medicaid population grouping information supplied to the Commission by Department of Healthcare and Family Services is from FY 2015 and will be updated when more recent information is available. The largest population group in FY 2015, accounting for 1,541,203 participants, was Children. According to State FY 2015 data, this group accounted for \$2.8 billion in liability expenditures. While only representing 14% of the overall Medicaid population, seniors and persons with disabilities accounted for 42% of overall Medicaid liability expenditures. The chart below compares Medicaid population with overall FY 2015 liability expenditures by population category.

MEDICAID POPULATION AND LIABILITY (FY 2015)



Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY15. Excludes non-FFS/MC payments.
Source: HFS.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

In this section also, the most recent information supplied to the Commission by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services is from FY 2015 (same source as the previous chart). Updates will be made to these numbers when updated information is made available by the Department. Based on information provided to the Commission from HFS, it is apparent that the liability per participant for higher medical need seniors and adults with disabilities is significantly greater than for lower need adults and children. In fact, for the Adults with Disabilities category the liability expenditure per participant annually in FY 2015 was \$10,419. Likewise, the liability expenditure per participant for senior Medicaid enrollees was \$11,007. The table below compares the various population components of Medicaid with their corresponding liability amounts to calculate the liability expenditure per participant.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT			
FY 2015			
Population Group	Enrollment	Liability	Cost Per Participant
Children	1,541,203	\$2,843,478,884	\$1,845
Adults with Disabilities	251,077	\$2,616,040,169	\$10,419
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	586,556	\$1,776,997,355	\$3,030
Other Adults	644,300	\$1,787,151,347	\$2,774
Seniors	192,524	\$2,119,115,798	\$11,007
Total	3,215,660	\$11,142,783,553	\$3,465
Data Covers FY 2015 only.			
Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY15. Excludes non-FFS/MC payments.			
Source:HFS			

MEDICAID LIABILITY

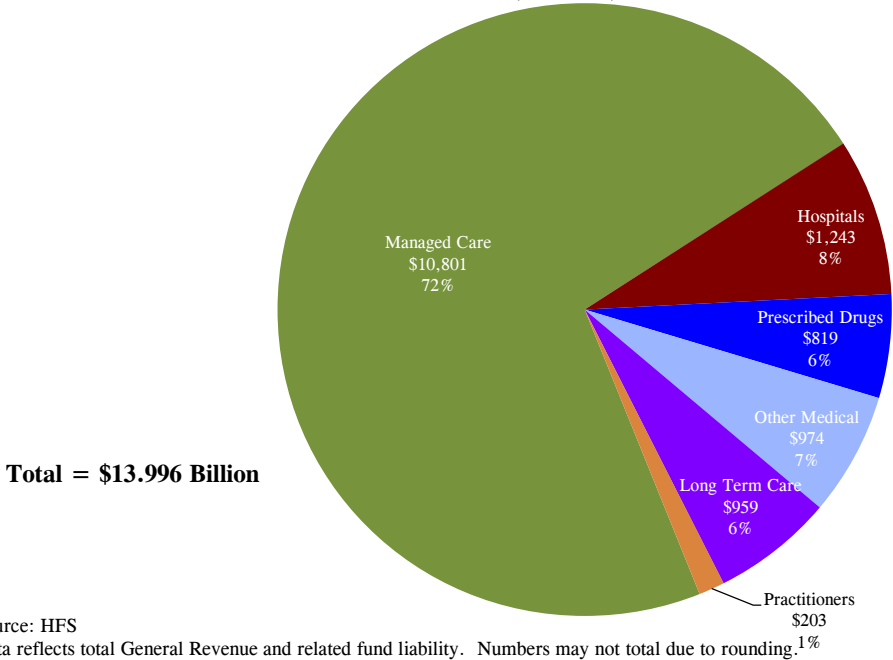
In FY 2010, overall GRF and related fund Medicaid liabilities totaled \$9.7 billion. The projected FY 2019 liability for Medicaid is \$15 billion, a 55% increase, due in large part to statutory program changes, eligibility expansions (PPACA, etc.) and consolidation of other state agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under Managed Care. While Hospital Medicaid payments used to be the highest single component of overall GRF and related fund liability, Managed Care spending has surpassed Hospital spending and is projected to more than octuple it in FY 2019, according to HFS data. Looking at FY 2010, payments to hospitals accounted for 34% of total liabilities, while in FY 2019 they are projected to account for only 8%. The difference is taken up and added upon by Managed Care liability, which has increased from \$250 million and 3% of the FY 10 liability to \$10.8 billion and 72% of the FY 19 projected liability. Instead of receiving fee-for-service payments directly from HFS, many Medicaid providers are now being reimbursed by Managed Care Organizations. The table below shows historical GRF and related fund liabilities for Medicaid going back ten years. The pie chart on the following page breaks down the various components of FY 2019 Medicaid liability.

HISTORIC MEDICAID LIABILITY											
(\$ Millions)											
Liability Component	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Est.	FY 2019 Proj.	Avg % Change
Long Term Care	\$1,793	\$1,912	\$1,846	\$1,853	\$1,755	\$1,586	\$1,418	\$1,077	\$886	\$959	-2.2%
Hospitals	\$3,301	\$3,457	\$3,295	\$3,169	\$3,354	\$2,878	\$1,955	\$1,893	\$1,824	\$1,243	-3.7%
Prescribed Drugs	\$1,794	\$2,022	\$1,939	\$1,447	\$1,453	\$1,215	\$1,079	\$1,161	\$1,078	\$819	-4.6%
Practitioners	\$1,247	\$1,339	\$1,325	\$1,226	\$1,499	\$1,142	\$603	\$504	\$441	\$203	-3.6%
Managed Care	\$250	\$247	\$664	\$827	\$1,296	\$4,323	\$6,293	\$7,309	\$8,832	\$10,801	67.6%
Other Medical	\$1,317	\$1,452	\$1,350	\$1,291	\$1,262	\$1,189	\$1,085	\$1,183	\$1,102	\$974	-0.5%
Total Liability	\$9,702	\$10,429	\$10,419	\$9,813	\$10,619	\$12,333	\$12,433	\$13,128	\$14,163	\$14,998	
% Change	7.06%	7.49%	-0.09%	-5.81%	8.21%	16.14%	0.81%	5.59%	7.89%	5.89%	4.6%

Source: HFS

**These numbers reflect total General Revenue and related fund liability. PPACA enrollment and liability begin in FY14 and significantly impact FY14 and FY15 liability growth. FY16-FY 19 liability growth is mainly driven by state statutory changes, federal changes (increased Medicare Part B premium charges and Medicare Part D Clawback, and consolidation of other agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under the recent Managed Care expansion. The numbers above may not appear to add due to rounding.*

**COMPONENTS OF MEDICAID LIABILITY
FY 2019
(\$ Millions)**



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

MEDICAID FUNDING

Now that Medicaid liability has been addressed, it is important to note the various funding sources that provide the necessary revenue for Medicaid. According to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) the FY 2019 Medicaid budget was enacted in lump sum appropriations. A breakdown into funding for Hospitals, Long Term Care, Managed Care, etc. for that year is not possible at this time.

According to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the total FY 2017 spending authority from all funds (including non-GRF funds) totaled \$21.8 billion. FY 2018 spending authority totaled \$22.1 billion, approximately \$262 million more than FY 2017. In most years, appropriations and allocations may change during the fiscal year as the Governor takes actions to address the State's fiscal challenges. Traditionally, appropriations include non-GRF funds from which Medical Programs liabilities are reimbursed.

Another important point for consideration is the amount of Medicaid payments delayed in the past few fiscal years due to budgetary and appropriation issues. According to state law, the imposition of Section 25 cap for HFS Medicaid applies only to the General Revenue Fund, Long-Term Care Provider Fund, Drug Rebate Fund, Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, and Healthcare Provider Relief Fund. The annual GRF and related fund Section 25 cap is \$100 million, which applies to bills received by the Department on or before June 30th of a fiscal year. HFS believes it met the FY17 Section 25 cap requirement as amounts in excess of \$100 million, paid from FY18 GRF and related fund appropriations, are estimated to relate to FY17 bills received after June 30, 2017.

It is necessary to note the issuance of a bond by the State in October 2017 that was intended to pay off the backlog of Medicaid bills built up during previous fiscal years. This bond included approximately \$2.5 billion for paying down unpaid medical bills (Medicaid) and allowed federal matching dollars to be utilized for the same purpose (approximately \$2 billion). Medical providers in Illinois contribute to the costs of Medicaid through health care assessments and intergovernmental transfers. In collecting these fees, the State maximizes its share of available federal matching funds. Hospitals, nursing homes and long-term care facilities for the developmentally disabled currently pay provider assessments to help support the Medical Assistance program.

Illinois also uses intergovernmental transfers (IGT) to support Medicaid services. An IGT is essentially a transfer between government entities. When local health care entities transfer funds to the state under an IGT agreement, these funds are used for Medicaid payments supplemented by federal matching funds. For example, certain Medicaid services provided by Cook County Health Services are currently funded via IGT arrangements. Cook County Health Services makes transfers in amounts equal to the difference between total payments made to county providers and the related federal financial participation monies received by the State. By using the IGT mechanism, Medicaid services can be provided to many Cook County residents without the need for state GRF resources.

MEDICAID SPENDING COMPARISON

(\$ Millions)

Appropriation	FY 2017	FY 2018*	Difference
General Revenue Fund	\$7,098.6	\$7,529.2	\$430.6
Healthcare Provider Relief Fund**	\$6,150.0	\$6,370.0	\$220.0
Drug Rebate Fund	\$1,440.0	\$980.0	-\$460.0
Long-Term Care Provider Fund	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$0.0
Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$200.6	\$200.6	\$0.0
General Revenue and Related Funds Total	\$15,439.2	\$15,629.8	\$190.6
U of I Hospital Services Fund	\$375.0	\$375.0	\$0.0
County Provider Trust Fund	\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$0.0
Hospital Provider Fund	\$3,000.0	\$3,100.0	\$100.0
Special Education Medicaid Matching	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$0.0
Trauma Center Fund	\$15.0	\$12.0	-\$3.0
Money Follows the Person Budget Transfer Fund	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$0.0
Juvenile Rehabilitation Services Medical Matching Fund	\$1.5	\$1.0	-\$0.5
Medical Interagency Program Fund	\$70.0	\$70.0	\$0.0
Medicaid Buy-In Fund	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.0
Medical Special Purposes Trust Fund	\$70.0	\$60.0	-\$10.0
Electronic Health Record Incentive Fund	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0
Supportive Living Facility Fund	\$15.0	\$0.0	-\$15.0
Other Funds Appropriations Total	\$6,358.1	\$6,429.6	\$71.6
Total	\$21,797.3	\$22,059.4	\$262.2

* FY 2018 values represent appropriations and court-ordered spending authority as of July, 2018

** Healthcare Provider Relief Fund resources may be allocated to Medicaid billings from any provider type.

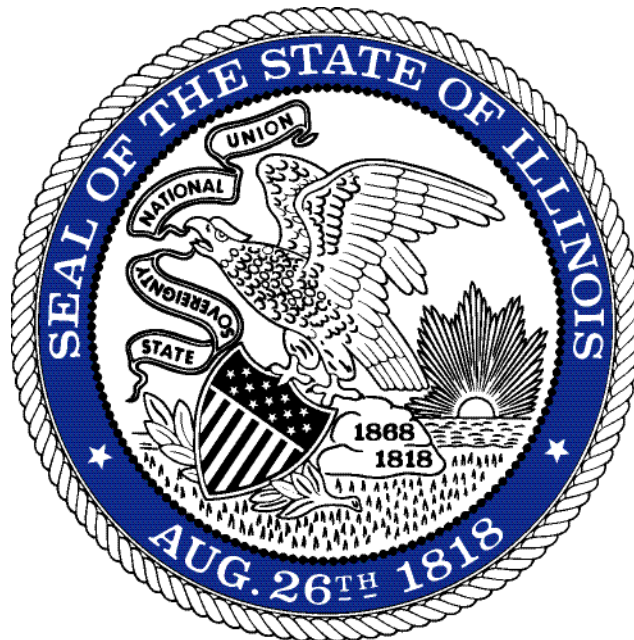
Source: HFS

MEDICAID PAYMENT PROCESSING CYCLE

The Medicaid payment cycle is frequently a source of stress and confusion for many of the State's health care providers. The payment cycle for FY 2011 ended at 11 days. The American Recovery and Tax Reinvestment Act of 2009 required that Medicaid practitioner, hospital and nursing home bills be paid within thirty days to qualify for the corresponding increase in the federal matching percentage. The FY 2012 Medicaid payment cycle in Illinois ended at 86.5 days, surmounting the previous high point of 80.3 days in FY 2005. The major reason for the significant increase in the FY 2012 payment cycle was because HFS' GRF and related fund Medicaid budget request was reduced over \$1 billion without significant changes to the program's statutory client eligibility and provider reimbursement requirements. Since the Section 25 reforms in FY 2013, the State expects to process Medicaid bills through HFS to the Comptroller in 30 days every fiscal year. However, due to the shortfall in state funds, the actual disbursement of state money through the Comptroller has been delayed by months in many cases. Even with the enactment of a budget for FY 2019, GRF cash-flow payment delays are expected to continue.

SECTION 7. ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

- Elementary and Secondary Education Funding
- Education Regional Graphs



ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING

A major portion of the State's general revenues are used to fund elementary and secondary education in Illinois. For the FY 2019 budget, the State Board of Education's allotment is \$8.385 billion (PA 100-586). This enacted budget includes a continuation of the revised education funding formula which began in FY 2018, often referred to as evidence-based school funding.

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

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

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

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

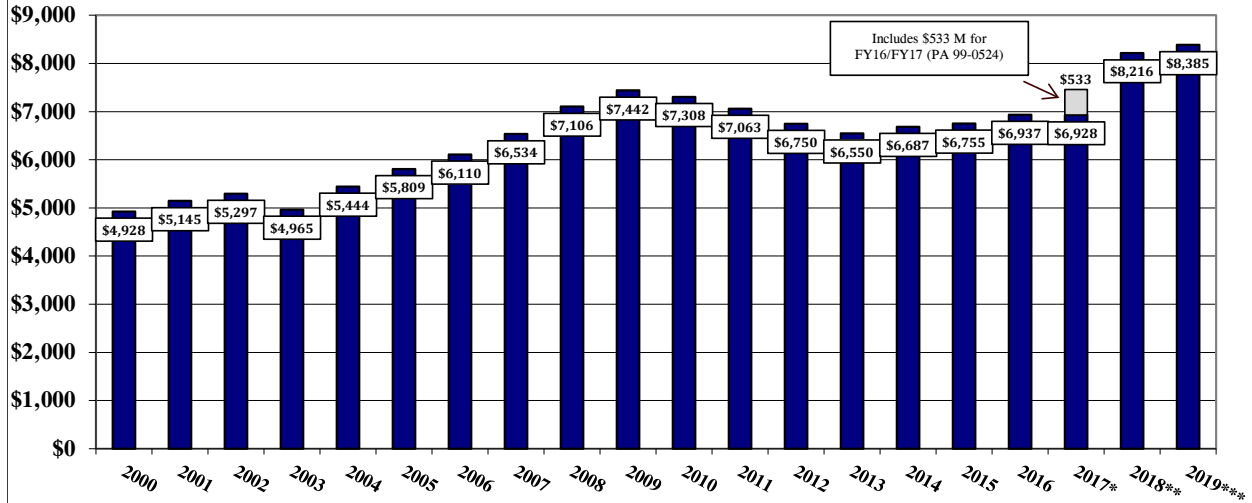
https://www.isbe.net/Documents/EBF_Presentation_Overview.pdf

On page 103 are charts displaying the distribution of the calculated net State contributions by region and by type of district. For a more detailed look of how and where the State education funding dollars are distributed, please see the ISBE's website at:

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

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GENERAL FUNDS HISTORY

Excludes Teacher Retirement System Funds
(\$ in millions)



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

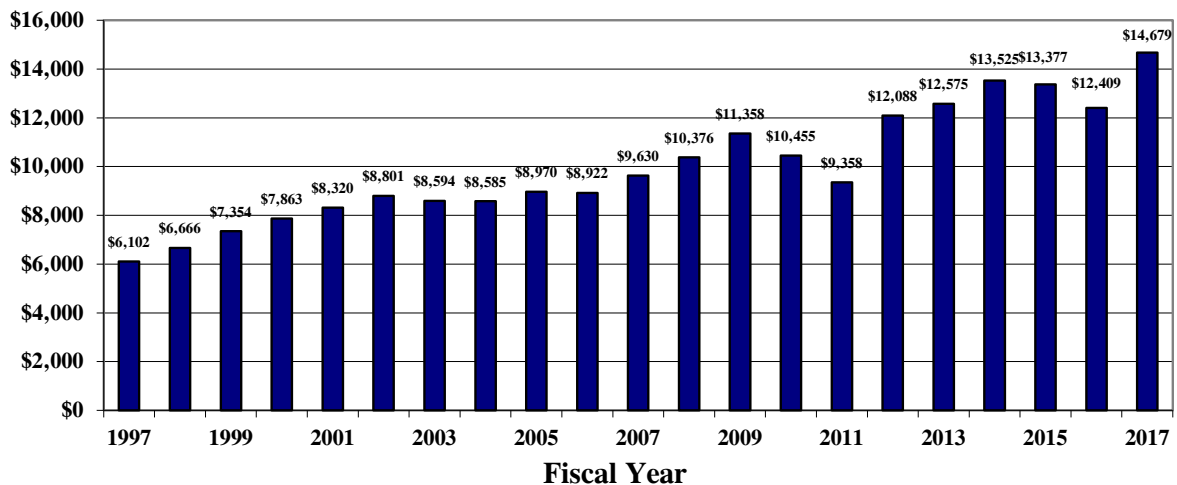
** As provided by PA 100-0021 and PA 100-586.

*** As provided by PA 100-586.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE HISTORY

General Funds \$ in millions

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

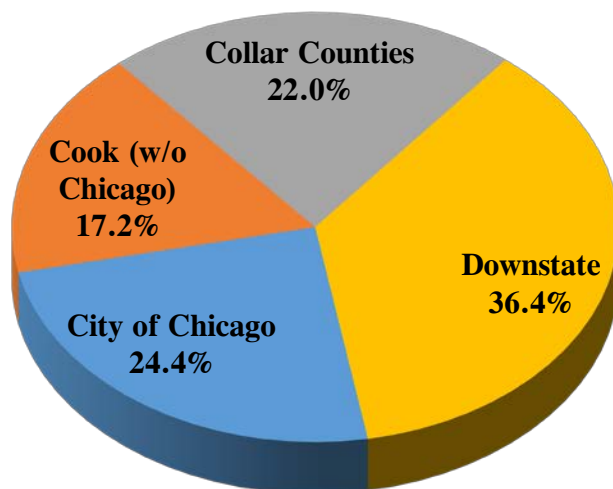


Spending for elementary and secondary education accounted for \$10.320 billion or 77.1% of this program in FY 2017 with the remainder (\$3.359 billion) being spent for higher education - universities including retirement, community colleges, and scholarships.

EDUCATION REGIONAL GRAPHS

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING Total Net FY 18 State Contribution by Region

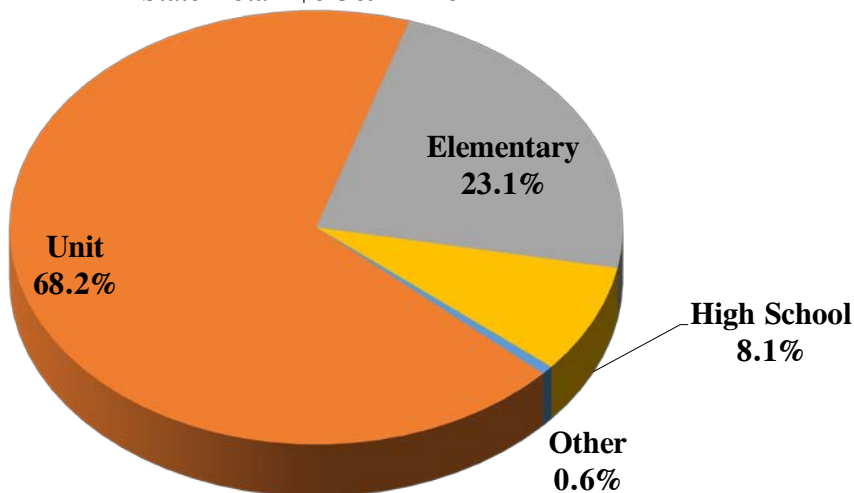
Percentage of Total
State Total: \$6.369 Billion



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

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING Total Net FY 18 State Contribution by Type of District

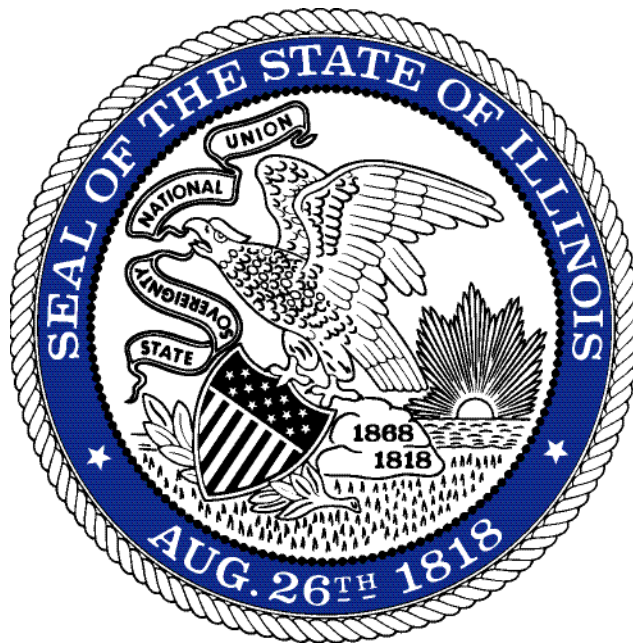
Percentage of Total
State Total: \$6.369 Billion



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

SECTION 8. PENSION LEGISLATION

- Pension Legislation – 2018 Spring Session
- Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans
- Tier Three Pension Reform
- Two-Tier Pension Reform
- Police and Fire Pension Reform
- Chicago Park District Pension Reform
- Historical Pension Legislation



PENSION LEGISLATION – 2018 SPRING SESSION

The following bills have passed both chambers during the 2018 State Legislative Session. Those bills that have been approved by the Governor are labeled with the appropriate Public Act number. The remaining bills await the Governor's action.

HB 4412

Sponsors: Ammons (Sims, Jr.)

Passed House:	70-26-5
Passed Senate:	49-1-0
House Concurrence:	85-18-1

HB 4412 amends the General Provisions Article of the Illinois Pension Code by providing that each retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall make its best effort to ensure that the racial and ethnic composition of its senior administrative staff represents the racial and ethnic composition of its membership. Current law states that each retirement system, pension fund, or investment board shall establish a policy to enhance the racial, ethnic and gender diversity of its fiduciaries, including consultants and senior staff.

HB 4661

Sponsors: Martwick (Holmes)

Passed House:	104-0-0
Passed Senate:	59-0-0

Upon the enactment of P.A. 96-0006 (SB 0364), a new ethics training requirement was implemented for members of all retirement systems and pension funds governed under the Pension Code. Pursuant to the Act, all board members must undergo 8 hours of ethics training per year. The prescribed training includes training on ethics, fiduciary duty, and investment issues, amongst other items. HB 4661 amends the General Provisions Article of the Pension Code to specify that elected or appointed trustees of Downstate police and fire pension funds shall have fulfilled their annual ethics training via the existing statutory training requirements for Downstate police and fire trustees. The existing training, codified under 40 ILCS 5/1-109.3, includes training on ethics, amongst other things. Section 1-109.3 was added via P.A. 96-0429 (SB 1974).

HB 4684

Sponsors: Martwick (Aquino)

Passed House:	106-0-1
Passed Senate:	59-0-0

Under current law, for the purposes of determining an employee's final average salary, when an employee's annual salary increase exceeds 6% with the same employer, the employer shall make additional 6% cap penalty payments to SURS. These payments should be paid within 3 years after the bills are issued. HB 4684 amends the State Universities Article (SURS) of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill allows SURS to receive delinquent employer payments directly from the State Comptroller or the county treasurer of the county where an employer is located.

HB 4742

Sponsors: Mayfield (Link)

Passed House:	90-9-9
Passed Senate:	54-1-0

The underlying context of HB 4742 is an amendment to the School Code that directs the State Board of Education to implement a program to allow school districts to supplement their substitute teacher recruitment for elementary and secondary schools with the use of teacher recruiting firms. The TRS article of the Pension Code is amended to specify that substitute teachers hired from such firms shall not meet the relevant criterion for membership in TRS.

HB 4811

Sponsors: Zalewski (Mulroe)

Passed House	103-0-0
Passed Senate	54-0-0

HB 4811 amends the General Provisions Article and the Chicago Municipal and Laborers' articles of the Pension Code to include clarifying technical language for persons who first become participants in the Chicago Municipal and Laborers pension funds on or after July 6, 2017, the effective date of P.A. 100-0023.

The bill contains language holding the Chicago Laborers' Fund harmless in cases where payments are directed to a financial institution and a claim may arise in connection with losses

related to errors attributable to the institution not maintaining federally insured status. In addition, the language pertinent to city contributions to the money purchase formula for both funds that was removed by P.A. 100-0023 is re-inserted. This money purchase option is utilized mostly by members who are relatively advanced in age but with very little service.

The amended bill also gives the Chicago Municipal Pension Fund board of trustees the option to lengthen the period of physician review for disability cases. Current law prescribes an examination at least once a year.

HB 5137

Sponsors: Martwick (McConchie)

Passed House:	94-0-0
Passed Senate:	55-0-0

HB 5137 allows SURS and TRS to create a supplementary, optional DC plan as soon as practical after the effective date of this legislation so that any active members who wish to choose the DC plan can participate in the supplementary DC plan. Under this optional DC plan, employee and employer contributions would be collected into an account to be invested. The bill mandates that the DC plan should be in compliance with any applicable State and Federal laws, and any expenses of creating and maintaining the DC plan would be covered by both employee and employer contributions.

HB 5177

Sponsors: Burke (Cunningham)

Passed House:	77-30-1
Passed Senate:	51-0-1

HB 5177 amends the Chicago Police Article of the Illinois Pension Code. It proposes that the board shall reconsider applications for service credit that were submitted and denied prior to April 1, 2008.

HB 5342

Sponsors: Martwick (Mulroe)

Passed House:	71-17-0
Passed Senate:	43-0-0

HB 5342 amends the Chicago Fire article of the Illinois Pension Code. The bill deals with a situation in which an alderman or member of the Chicago city council may participate in the Chicago Fire Article of the Pension Code (rather than the Chicago Municipal Article). The following conditions for aldermanic membership in the Chicago Fire article are set forth under the bill as follows:

- The person is or was employed and receiving a salary as a fireman, as that term is defined in the Chicago fire article;
- The person must have at least 5 years of service credit in the Chicago fire pension fund;
- The person must be employed as a Chicago city alderman;
- The person must have made an election to participate in the Chicago fire pension fund.

HB 5611 (P.A. 100-0611)

Sponsors: Andrade (Martinez)

Passed House:	110-0-0
Passed Senate:	50-0-0

HB 5611 creates the Department of Innovation and Technology to deal with various matters pertaining to information technology. Accordingly, in addition to current list of positions that qualify for the alternative formula under SERS, “Security Employee of the Department of Innovation and Technology” and “transferred employee” would meet the qualifications for eligible creditable service for the alternative retirement annuity.

SB 2578

Sponsors: Mulroe (Martwick)

Passed Senate:	53-0-0
Passed House:	105-0-1

SB 2578 amends the Cook County article of the Pension Code. The bill pertains to annuitants certified by a medical doctor to be under legal disability, that have no spouse, blood relative, or other person providing or caring for him or her, and are confined to a nursing home. In such situations, the board of trustees of the pension fund may pay any benefit that is due to that person to the Medicare-certified, State-licensed nursing home, or a hospital or mental institution for the sole benefit of the person under the legal disability.

SB 2884

Sponsors: Martinez (Martwick)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	101-0-0

SB 2884 amends the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF) Article of the Illinois Pension Code by allowing the Board of Trustees of the IMRF to adopt rules that provide for Internet or phone ballot as a valid ballot to elect employee and annuitant trustees.

SB 2954 (P.A. 100-0624)

Sponsors: Aquino (Martwick)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	110-0-0
Senate Concurrence:	57-0-0

Under current law, when an employee's salary exceeds the Governor's salary, the employer under SURS or TRS shall make a penalty payment, in addition to any other required payments. The current language implemented by P.A. 100-0023, states that an employee's salary should be converted to a "full-time equivalent basis" salary even when an employee is not on the full-time employment. For both the SURS and TRS Articles, SB 2954 removes the words "full-time equivalent basis" for more accurate calculations of the Governor's salary cap penalty payments.

The changes for the SURS Article including the change on the Governor's salary cap penalty rule and other technical changes will apply retroactively to July 6, 2017, the effective date of P.A. 100-0023. Also, this legislation allows SURS to receive delinquent employer payments directly from the State Comptroller.

SB 3119

Sponsors: Althoff (Zalewski)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	106-4-0
Senate Concurrence:	58-0-0

IMRF Return-to-Work Provision for Police Chiefs

Currently, the IMRF article of the Pension Code sets forth the requirements for a person to be considered an “employee” for purposes of participation in the pension fund. Under SB 3119, the following person would be explicitly prohibited from participation in IMRF: a person who was not a participating employee under IMRF before the effective date of this bill and participated as a chief of police in a fund under Article 3 (the Downstate Police Article) and returns to work in any capacity with the police department, with any oversight of the police department, or in an advisory capacity for the police department with the same municipality with which the Article 3 pension was earned. The bill states that the foregoing exclusion in IMRF shall be in force regardless of whether the person in question is considered an employee of the police department or is eligible for inclusion in the municipality’s Article 3 fund.

Downstate Fire Article – Determination of Disability

SB 3119 amends the provision of the Downstate Fire Article of the Pension Code dealing with determinations of disability, specifically with regard to medical examinations for the condition of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Current law states that a disability pension shall not be paid until the firefighter has been examined by 3 physicians selected by the pension board, and, upon the award of a disability pension, the firefighter must undergo an annual physical each year until attainment of age 50. Under SB 3119, a medical examination of a firefighter receiving a disability for PTSD related to his or her service as a firefighter shall not be made if the firefighter has attained age 45 and provided to the board documentation approving discontinuance of the medical exam from at least 2 physicians. Under the amendment, at least 4 members of the board must have voted to allow the firefighter to discontinue the medical examination.

VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

Public Act 100-0587

(Via the FY 2019 Budget Implementation Bill)

House Bill 3342 – G. Harris (Steans)

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

Effective Date

- June 4, 2018

Systems Impacted

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

Voluntary Pension Buyout for Vested, Inactive Tier 1 Members

Until June 30, 2021, an eligible member in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 60% of the present value of a member's pension benefit in lieu of receiving any pension benefit. An eligible member means a person who:

- Is an inactive Tier 1 member in a DB plan;
- Has enough credits to receive a retirement annuity (i.e. vested);
- Has not received any retirement annuity; and
- Has not elected the compounded 3% COLA buyout option.

The accelerated pension payments would be paid from the proceeds of the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds.

Voluntary Compounded 3% COLA Buyout for Tier 1 Members

An eligible member in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 70% of the difference of the present value of 3% compounded COLA and the present value of a reduced COLA (simple 1.5%) in exchange for receiving a simple 1.5% COLA. An eligible member means a person who:

- Is a Tier 1 member in a DB plan;
- Has submitted an application for retirement;

- Meets age and service requirements to receive a retirement annuity;
- Has not received any retirement annuity; and
- Has not elected the pension buyout option, which is the other voluntary buyout option mentioned above.

The accelerated pension payments would be paid from the proceeds of the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds.

Teachers' Final Salary Cap of 3%

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

Recertification of FY 2019 State Contributions

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

State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds

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

TIER THREE PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- July 6, 2017

Affected Systems

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

Optional Tier 3 Hybrid Plan

Tier 3 Availability

- SERS, SURS, and TRS:
 - Tier 3 benefits are available as soon as the board of that respective system authorizes members to begin participation.
 - Each of these systems shall endeavor to make participation available as soon as possible. This requirement is referred to as the “implementation date.”
 - Newly hired and existing Tier 2 members must make the election to participate in Tier 3 within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system.
- MEABF, Cook County Employees, Forest Preserve Employees, LABF, Park Employees, and CTPF
 - Tier 3 benefits are available beginning 6 months after the governing body of the unit of local government approves participation in the plan via adoption of a resolution or ordinance.
 - No later than 5 months after the resolution or ordinance approving participation in Tier 3, the affected system shall prepare and implement the defined contribution component of the Tier 3 hybrid plan.
 - Newly hired members must make the election to participate in the Tier 3 hybrid system within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system

Tier 3 Benefit Summary

- Retirement Annuity: 1.25% for each service credit multiplied by final average salary

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

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

- Between October 1, 2017 and November 15, 2017, existing Tier 2 members who began service prior to the effective date of this Act (July 6, 2017) shall make an irrevocable decision to be eligible for the new Tier 3 retirement options described below.
 - Those who elect to gain eligibility for the new Tier 3 schedule of benefits will be subject to the Tier 3 employee contribution rates.
- Tier 3 Employee Contribution Rates
 - After the effective date of this Act, but prior to January 1, 2018: 7.5%
 - January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2019: 8.5%
 - January 1st and thereafter: the lesser of:
 - Normal Cost using the EAN actuarial method (no less than 6.5%)
 - 9.5%
 - This rate shall resume until the systems have reached a 90% funding ratio, at which point the employee contribution shall be reduced to 5.5% of salary.
 - If the funding ratio falls below 75%, then the employee contribution shall revert to the previous amount.
- Tier 3 Benefits
 - New hires that are at least 65 years of age with at least 10 years of service credit are entitled to a retirement annuity upon written application.
 - New hires who retire between the age of 60 and 65, with at least 10 years of service credit, shall have their annuity reduced by 0.5% for each month that he or she is under age 65.

Changes in State Contributions

- For SURS and TRS, in fiscal years 2018 through 2020, the State shall contribute an additional 2% of payroll of each Tier 3 employee.
- For SURS and TRS, if the amount of a participant's salary exceeds the amount of the Governor's salary, the employer shall pay to the System an amount equal to the employer normal cost multiplied by the excess amount of salary.

- State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions shall be implemented and smoothed over a 5-year period beginning in FY 2018.
- State contribution-altering changes in actuarial or investment assumptions that first applied in fiscal year 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017 shall be retroactively smoothed over a 5-year period, beginning with and including the year in which the actuarial change first applied.
 - By November 1, 2017, the amount of the State Contribution shall be recertified to include retroactive smoothing.

Chicago Fire COLA

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

Chicago Municipal and Laborers Tax Levy

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

TWO-TIER PENSION REFORM

Public Act 96-0889

Senate Bill 1946 – Cullerton (Madigan)

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

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

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

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

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

Retirement Eligibility – State Policemen, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards

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

Annual Increases in Annuity

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

Survivor Benefits

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

“Double Dipping” Prohibited

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

Chicago Teachers’ Extension of Funding Plan

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

Retirement Eligibility – Judges and General Assembly

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

Change in Benefit Formula – Judges and General Assembly

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

Annual Increase in Annuity – Judges and General Assembly

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

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

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

POLICE AND FIRE PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

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

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

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

Annual Increases in annuity

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

Survivor Benefits

- 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death

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

Municipal Funding Provisions

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

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- June 1, 2014.

Systems Impacted

- Chicago Park District

Employer Contributions

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

Retirement Eligibility

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

Annual Increases in Annuity

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

Employee Contributions

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

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

Duty Disability Benefits

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

HISTORICAL PENSION LEGISLATION

86th General Assembly (1989 – 1990)

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

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

88th General Assembly (1993 – 1994)

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

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

89th General Assembly (1995 – 1996)

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

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

90th General Assembly (1997 – 1998)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

91st General Assembly (1999 – 2000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

92nd General Assembly (2001 – 2002)

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

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

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

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

SERS Early Retirement Incentive (Public Act 92-0566)

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

93rd General Assembly (2003 – 2004)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

94th General Assembly (2005 – 2006)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

95th General Assembly (2007 – 2008)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prohibited Transactions (P.A. 96-0006)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Transparency (P.A. 96-0006)

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

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

Ethics Training (P.A. 96-0006)

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

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

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

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

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

Fraud (P.A. 96-0006)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

97th General Assembly (2011 – 2012)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98th General Assembly (2013 – 2014)

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

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

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

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

99th General Assembly (2015 – 2016)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chicago Police

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

Chicago Fire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. STATE FUNDED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

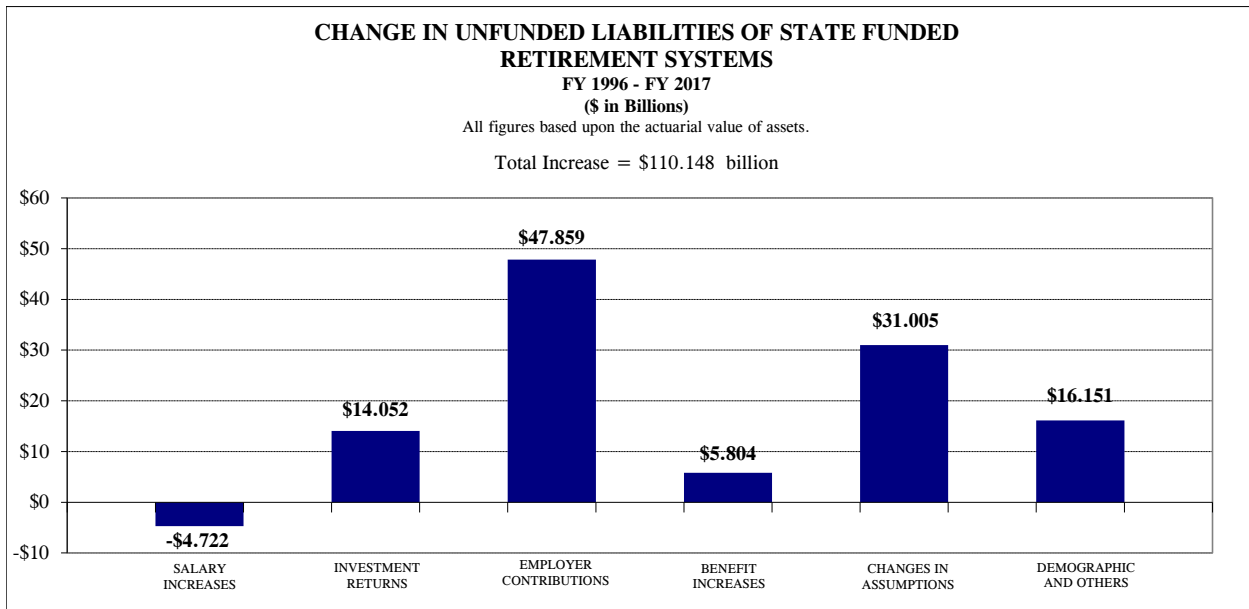
➤ Unfunded Liabilities



UNFUNDED LIABILITIES

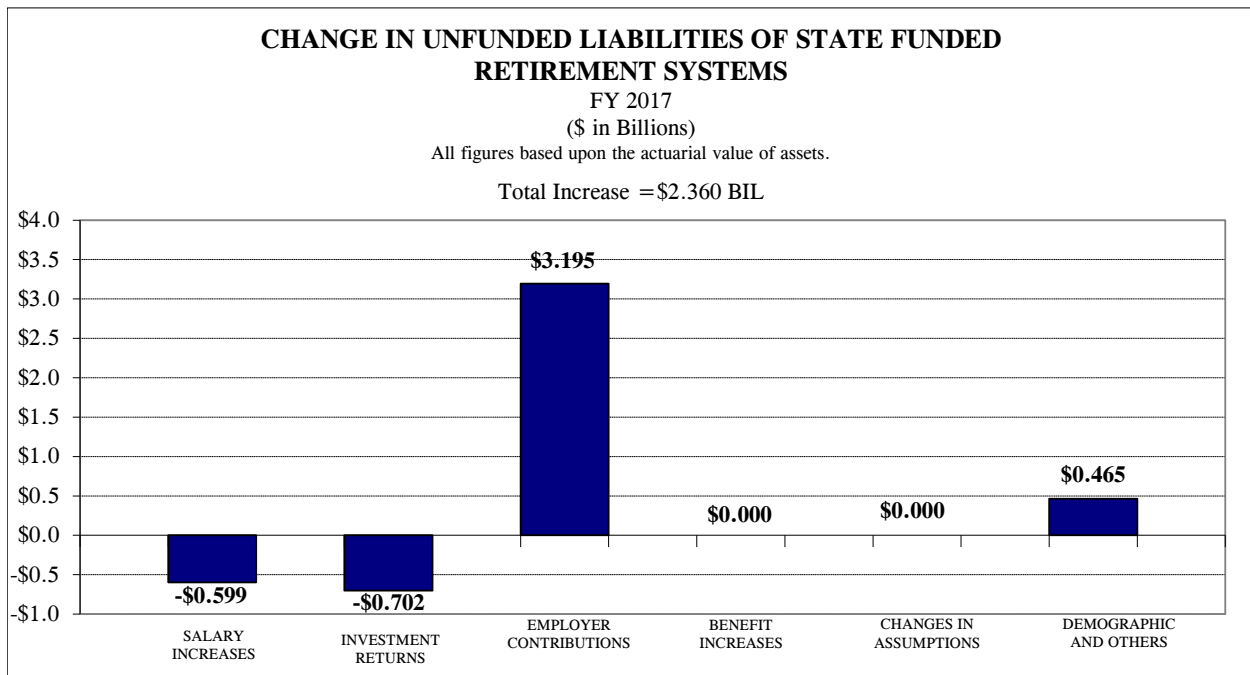
The chart below documents the change in the unfunded liabilities of all five State systems combined over the period FY 1996 – FY 2017. FY 1996 was the first year of the funding plan under P.A. 88-593, or what is commonly referred to as the “1995 pension funding law.” While the funding plan sets an ultimate goal of reaching a 90% funding ratio by FY 2045, the systems’ unfunded liabilities will continue to grow even if the State makes its statutorily-required contributions in the coming years as the required state contributions are not sufficient to cover both the employer portion of the normal cost and the interest on the unfunded liabilities.

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



The chart below shows how actuarial factors affected unfunded liabilities of all five State systems in FY 2017. Based on the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, the combined unfunded liabilities grew by \$2.4 billion during FY 2017, an increase of 1.9% over FY 2016. The primary reason for the increase was, again, actuarially insufficient State contributions, which increased the unfunded liability by \$3.2 billion. The other actuarial loss resulted from demographic and other factors, bringing the unfunded liability up by \$465 million. However, actuarial gains from two factors helped lessen the effect of actuarial losses: less-than-expected salary increases and higher-than-expected investment returns declined the unfunded liability by \$599 million and \$702 million, respectively.

In addition, all the five systems experienced positive investment returns on a market value basis in FY 2017, above 10% returns and significantly higher market investment returns rates than their actuarially assumed rates of return. Thanks to the excess investment gains in FY 2013, 2014, and 2017, the five systems experienced actuarial investment gains under the asset smoothing method, required by Public Act 96-0042, because systems' recognized investment returns in FY 2017 were higher than the systems' respective assumed rate of return. The following chart shows a brief history of changes in the investment rate assumption for each of the State-funded systems. Further details on the financial conditions of the five State-funded systems are available in the FY 2017 Financial Condition of the State Retirement Systems report at <http://cgfa.ilga.gov/Upload/FinConditionILStateRetirementSysMar2018.pdf>.



Historical Change in Investment Rate Assumptions

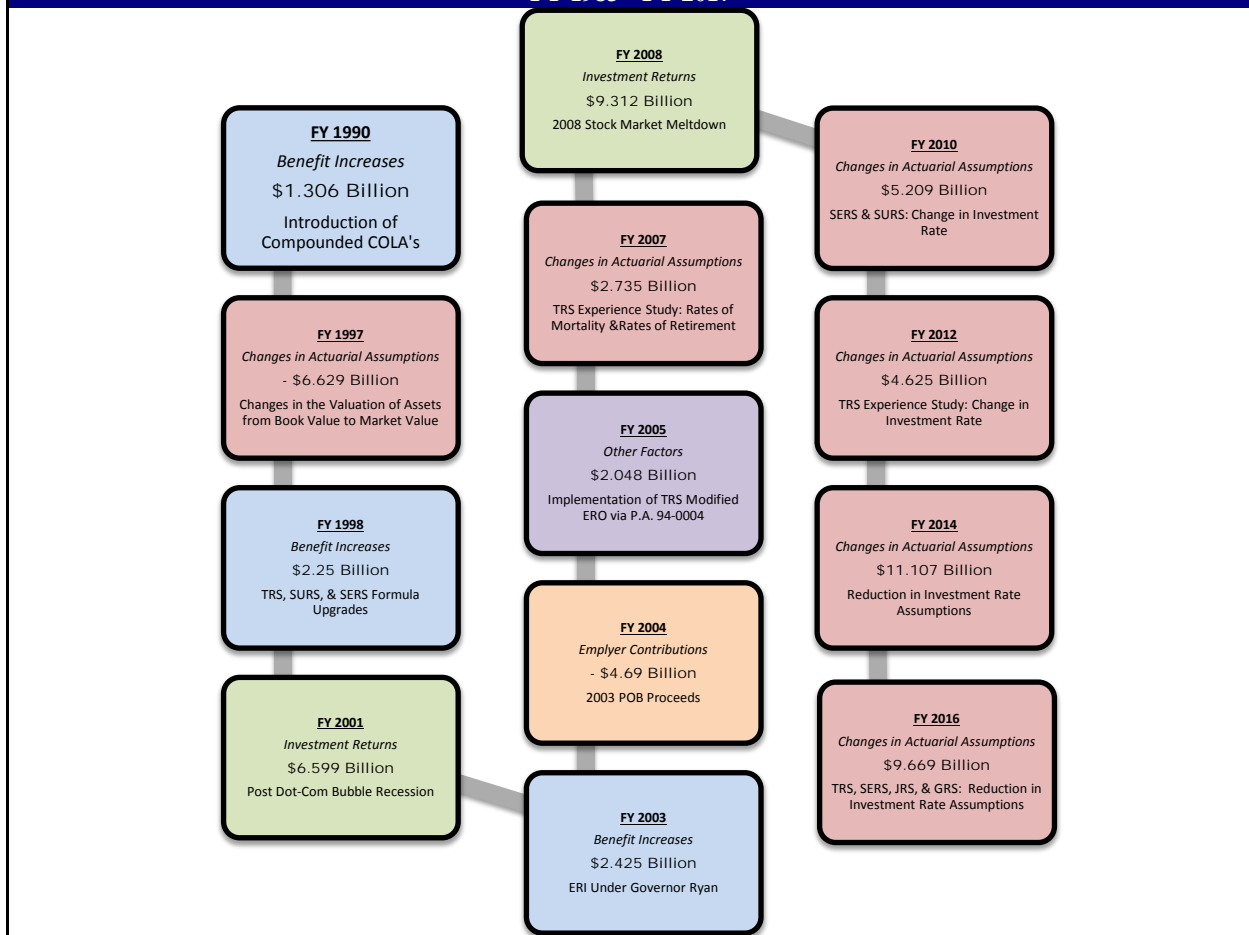
System	Prior to FY2010	FY2010	FY 2012	FY 2014	FY 2016 to Current
TRS	8.50%	8.50%	8.00%	7.50%	7.00%
SERS	8.50%	7.75%	7.75%	7.25%	7.00%
SUS	8.50%	7.75%	7.75%	7.25%	7.25%
GARS	8.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%
JARS	8.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%

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

CAUSES OF MAJOR CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMBINED

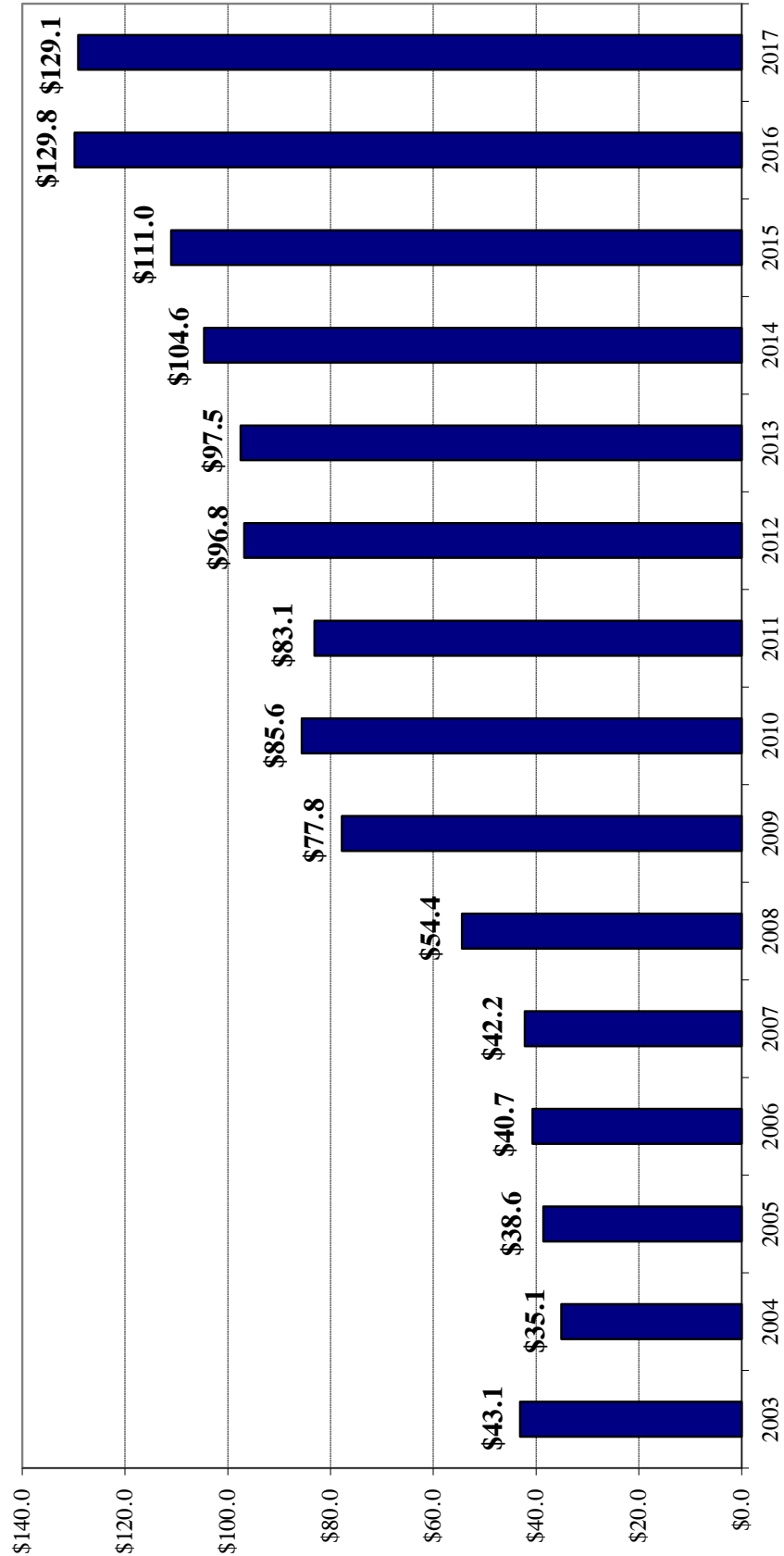
FY 1985 - FY 2017



STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMBINED UNFUNDED LIABILITY HISTORY

FY 2003 - FY 2017
(\$ in Billions)

All figures based upon the market value of assets.



SECTION 10. DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

- **Budget Implementation Changes**
- **Bond Sales**
- **Bond Authorization and Appropriated Amounts**
- **Pension Obligations Bonds**
- **Short Term Borrowing**
- **Bond Rating Agencies Commentary**
- **Illinois' Credit Ratings**



BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION CHANGES

PA 100-0587 amends the General Obligation Bond Act by authorizing \$1.8 billion of General Obligation Bonds:

Capital Facilities	
for higher education	\$40 million
for childcare, mental & public health, disabled veterans	\$13 million
State agencies and commissions	\$732 million
School Construction grants to school districts for implemented projects	\$15 million
Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds	\$1.00 billion

Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, authorized in the amount of \$1 billion, would be used to make accelerated pension benefit payments under Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the Illinois Pension Code. Proceeds of the bonds will be deposited into the newly created State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bond Fund, and may only be used for accelerated pension benefit payments or the debt service on the Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds. These bonds would be excluded from the 7% debt cap calculations and 25 year maturity, but included in the requirement that 25% of the total is sold competitively and no later than 60 days after the negotiated portion of the sale. The bonds may be sold with fixed or variable rates as long as the rate does not exceed that which is permitted under the Bond Authorization Act. If for any reason the aggregate appropriations made available are insufficient to meet the levels required for the payment of principal and interest due on State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds under Section 7.7 of the General Obligation Bond Act, there is a continuing appropriation of all amounts necessary for those purposes.

During FY 2019, all GO and Build Illinois refunding bonds issued are excluded from: level principal payments, the 25% competitive sales minimum, and from the rule that refunding maturities not extend past the maturities of the refunded bonds. In FY 2019 only, General Obligation Refunding bond proceeds may be used for any necessary payments to providers of interest rate exchange agreements in connection with the termination of such agreements by the State in connection with the refunding.

ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE

(\$ in millions)

	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Bond Sales		Estimate*			estimate*		
General Obligation	\$480.0	\$7,500.0	\$7,020.0	1462.5%	\$1,000.0	-\$6,500.0	-86.7%
Revenue	\$210.0	\$0.0	-\$210.0	-100.0%	\$250.0	\$250.0	100.0%
Total	\$690.0	\$7,500.0	\$6,810.0	987.0%	\$1,250.0	-\$6,250.0	-83.3%
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	\$24,686.0	\$30,196.0	\$5,510.0	22.3%	\$28,650.0	-\$1,546.0	-5.1%
Revenue	\$2,512.0	\$2,289.0	-\$223.0	-8.9%	\$2,330.0	\$41.0	1.8%
Total	\$27,198.0	\$32,485.0	\$5,287.0	19.4%	\$30,980.0	-\$1,505.0	-4.6%
Debt Service							
General Obligation	\$3,348.4	\$3,457.1	\$108.7	3.2%	\$4,122.1	\$665.0	19.2%
Revenue	\$343.1	\$337.2	-\$5.9	-1.7%	\$315.4	-\$21.8	-6.5%
Total	\$3,691.5	\$3,794.3	\$102.8	2.8%	\$4,437.5	\$643.2	17.0%
General Revenues**	\$29,405.0	\$38,378.0	\$8,973.0	30.5%	\$38,520.0	\$142.0	0.4%
G.O. & Revenue							
Debt Service as %							
General Revenues	12.55%	9.89%			11.52%		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	Baa2	Baa3					
Standard & Poor's	BBB	BBB-					
Fitch	BBB	BBB					

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

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

**FY 2019 General Revenue amounts are CGFA estimates based on the Governor's FY 2019 Budget. Amounts exclude borrowing and cash flow resources.

BOND SALES

Illinois competitively sold \$500 million of General Obligation bonds in two series April 25, 2018. The \$450 million May 2018A Series received nine bids with a true interest cost of 4.7442%. The \$50 million May 2018B Series received eleven bids with a true interest cost of 4.3348%. The combined true interest cost is 4.72%. Interest rates had increased and Illinois' spreads had widened since the State's G.O. sale in November. Nonetheless, the State did better than its secondary trading levels due to market demand for high-yield bonds. "The long 25-year maturity in the Wednesday sale landed at 4.88%, a 185 bp spread to the AAA early in the trading day and a 102 spread to the BBB. The state's longer bonds have recently traded at a 195 bp spread and in the November sale came in around a 163 bp spread according to MMD." [*Illinois Pays More to Borrow As Investors Worry about State's Prospects*, The Bond Buyer, April 25, 2018; *Municipals Weaken as Illinois, Port Authority Deals Come to Market*, The Bond Buyer, April 25, 2018]

The State competitively sold \$750 million in General Obligation bonds at the end of November 2017. The bonds were sold in two series. The December 2017 Series A of \$655 million had 8 bids, obtained a true interest cost of 4.33% and mature in 2042. The December 2017 Series B of \$95 million had 10 bids, received a true interest cost of 3.71% and will mature in 2027. The series A Bonds will be used for the capital program while the Series B bonds will be used for information technology projects. The tax-exempt bonds combined have an "all-in borrowing cost" of 4.29%.

Illinois sold \$1.5 billion of competitively-bid November 2017 A-C General Obligation Bonds and \$4.5 billion of negotiated November 2017 D General Obligation Bonds to pay down the State's bill backlog. The "combined cost of borrowing" on the two sales was 3.5%. The competitive sale received 9 bids, while over 100 orders came from institutional investors for the negotiated sale. During the time of the budget stalemate that went into July 2017, spreads on Illinois bonds were as high as 300 basis points (bp) over the AAA benchmark. After the budget was passed, spreads dropped to around 200 bp, which then again narrowed during the time of the sale of these bonds. Early year maturities of the bonds start at 70 bp over AAA, with later maturities (10-year, 11-year and 12-year) garnering spreads between 166 bp - 184 bp. The maximum 12-year maturity eased investors' minds over the \$6 billion increase in debt that the bond sales represent. [*First Chunk of \$6 Billion Illinois Paper Goes Down Easy*, The Bond Buyer, October 17, 2017; *Muni Market Digests Illinois' \$4.5 Billion Whopper of a Deal*, The Bond Buyer, October 25, 2017.]

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

BOND AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS					
as of June 30, 2018					
(\$ Billions)					
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	\$10.539	\$2.121	\$9.431	\$1.108	\$0.021
School Construction	\$4.765	\$0.433	\$4.729	\$0.036	\$0.015
Anti-Pollution	\$0.680	\$0.121	\$0.652	\$0.028	
Transportation A	\$5.432	\$0.175	\$5.427	\$0.005	
Transportation B	\$5.862	\$1.762	\$5.705	\$0.157	
Transportation D	\$4.654	\$0.516	\$4.718		\$0.065
Coal & Energy Development	\$0.243	\$0.089	\$0.148	\$0.095	
SUBTOTAL	\$32.175	\$5.217	\$30.810	\$1.429	\$0.101
Pension bonds	\$17.562	\$0.396	\$17.562	\$0.396	
Medicaid Funding Series	\$0.250	\$0.004	\$0.250	\$0.004	
Income Tax Bonds	\$6.000	\$0.000	\$6.000	\$0.000	
Pension Acceleration Bonds	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$0.000	\$1.000	
TOTAL	\$56.987	\$6.617	\$54.622	\$2.829	\$0.101
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
G.O. Refunding°	\$4.839	\$1.873	\$2.966	\$1.873	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available	Over* Committed
Build Illinois	\$6.246	\$0.695	\$5.598	\$0.648	\$0.004
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.943	Unlimited	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Civic Center	\$0.200	\$0.183	\$0.017	\$0.183	
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.000	Unlimited	

Source: Illinois Office of the Comptroller - "Recap of General and Special Obligation Bonded Indebtedness and Update of Comparisons of General and Special Obligation Bond Activity" and P.A. 100-0587.

†Includes cumulative expenditures for prior years up through FY 2018.

*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.

Note: Excludes bond premiums.

PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS

The State has sold three separate issuances of Pension Obligation Bonds and notes.

Fiscal Year	FY 2003 \$10 BILLION PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS			FY 2010 \$3.466 BILLION PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS			FY 2011 \$3.7 BILLION PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS			COMBINED TOTALS		
	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			\$793,200,000	\$767,750,716	\$1,560,950,716
FY 2013	\$100,000,000	\$486,375,000	\$586,375,000	\$693,200,000	\$81,887,716	\$775,087,716	\$199,488,000			\$893,200,000	\$740,879,544	\$1,634,079,544
FY 2014	\$100,000,000	\$482,525,000	\$582,525,000	\$693,200,000	\$58,866,544	\$752,066,544	\$299,488,000			\$1,093,200,000	\$704,683,372	\$1,797,883,372
FY 2015	\$100,000,000	\$478,575,000	\$578,575,000	\$693,200,000	\$30,646,372	\$723,846,372	\$495,462,000			\$1,025,000,000	\$656,454,000	\$1,681,454,000
FY 2016	\$100,000,000	\$474,525,000	\$574,525,000	\$693,200,000	\$30,646,372	\$723,846,372	\$781,929,000			\$1,025,000,000	\$622,338,000	\$1,647,338,000
FY 2017	\$125,000,000	\$470,175,000	\$595,175,000	\$693,200,000	\$152,163,000	\$845,363,000	\$900,000,000			\$1,050,000,000	\$568,615,500	\$1,618,615,500
FY 2018	\$150,000,000	\$464,737,500	\$614,737,500	\$693,200,000	\$81,887,716	\$775,087,716	\$900,000,000			\$1,050,000,000	\$511,105,500	\$1,561,105,500
FY 2019	\$175,000,000	\$458,212,500	\$633,212,500	\$693,200,000	\$58,866,544	\$752,066,544	\$900,000,000			\$1,025,000,000	\$449,550,000	\$1,474,550,000
FY 2020	\$225,000,000	\$449,550,000	\$674,550,000	\$693,200,000	\$30,646,372	\$723,846,372	\$952,893,000			\$225,000,000	\$449,550,000	\$674,550,000
FY 2021	\$275,000,000	\$438,412,500	\$713,412,500	\$693,200,000	\$101,061,628	\$794,261,628	\$900,000,000			\$275,000,000	\$438,412,500	\$713,412,500
FY 2022	\$325,000,000	\$428,800,000	\$753,800,000	\$693,200,000	\$81,887,716	\$775,087,716	\$900,000,000			\$325,000,000	\$428,800,000	\$753,800,000
FY 2023	\$375,000,000	\$408,712,500	\$783,712,500	\$693,200,000	\$58,866,544	\$752,066,544	\$900,000,000			\$375,000,000	\$408,712,500	\$783,712,500
FY 2024	\$450,000,000	\$390,150,000	\$840,150,000	\$693,200,000	\$30,646,372	\$723,846,372	\$900,000,000			\$450,000,000	\$390,150,000	\$840,150,000
FY 2025	\$525,000,000	\$367,200,000	\$892,200,000	\$693,200,000	\$152,163,000	\$845,363,000	\$900,000,000			\$525,000,000	\$367,200,000	\$892,200,000
FY 2026	\$525,000,000	\$340,425,000	\$865,425,000	\$693,200,000	\$81,887,716	\$775,087,716	\$900,000,000			\$525,000,000	\$340,425,000	\$865,425,000
FY 2027	\$625,000,000	\$311,100,000	\$936,100,000	\$693,200,000	\$30,646,372	\$723,846,372	\$900,000,000			\$625,000,000	\$311,100,000	\$936,100,000
FY 2028	\$700,000,000	\$279,225,000	\$979,225,000	\$693,200,000	\$109,277,049	\$802,477,049	\$900,000,000			\$700,000,000	\$279,225,000	\$979,225,000
FY 2029	\$775,000,000	\$243,525,000	\$1,018,525,000	\$693,200,000	\$81,887,716	\$775,087,716	\$900,000,000			\$775,000,000	\$243,525,000	\$1,018,525,000
FY 2030	\$875,000,000	\$204,000,000	\$1,079,000,000	\$693,200,000	\$58,866,544	\$752,066,544	\$900,000,000			\$875,000,000	\$204,000,000	\$1,079,000,000
FY 2031	\$975,000,000	\$159,375,000	\$1,134,375,000	\$693,200,000	\$30,646,372	\$723,846,372	\$900,000,000			\$975,000,000	\$159,375,000	\$1,134,375,000
FY 2032	\$1,050,000,000	\$109,650,000	\$1,159,650,000	\$693,200,000	\$101,061,628	\$794,261,628	\$900,000,000			\$1,050,000,000	\$109,650,000	\$1,159,650,000
FY 2033	\$1,100,000,000	\$56,100,000	\$1,156,100,000	\$693,200,000	\$81,887,716	\$775,087,716	\$900,000,000			\$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%		PA 96-0043	2010 POB TIC = 3.854%		PA 96-1497	2011 POB TIC = 5.563%			
		thirty-year maturity			five-year maturity			eight-year maturity				

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

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

BOND RATING AGENCIES COMMENTARY

By June of 2017, the rating agencies had downgraded Illinois to BBB by Fitch, BBB- by S&P and Baa3 by Moody's. While the budget impasse continued through June, all three ratings agencies threatened more downgrades if the State didn't pass a budget for FY 2018. The budget-related bills -- SB 6, SB 9 and SB 42 -- did not become law until July 6, 2017, after the General Assembly overrode the Governor's vetoes. By July 20, 2017, all three rating agencies had affirmed their current ratings on the State. Moody's and Fitch left the State's outlook as negative, while S&P changed the State's outlook to stable. These ratings remained unchanged through June 2018.

FITCH RATINGS BBB

"Illinois' 'BBB' IDR and GO rating reflect several years of weak operating performance and fiscal decision making. This has led to a credit position well below the level that the state's solid economic base and still substantial independent legal ability to control its budget would support.

"The Negative Outlook reflects uncertainties related to successful implementation of the current year budget and ongoing fiscal management and decision making, particularly given the contentious political environment in the state.

"The rating will be lowered if the state returns to a pattern of deferring payments for near-term budget balancing and materially increases the accounts payable balance. Specific risks include spending above the level assumed in the budget, a significantly slower revenue growth environment, as well as the re-emergence of a political stalemate that negatively affects fiscal operations."

Fitch Ratings downgraded the State's Build Illinois revenue bonds five notches, from AA+ down to A-, with a negative outlook in May 2018. The downgrade comes after Fitch recently changed the rating criteria for U.S. state dedicated tax bonds. Dedicated tax bonds can be rated separately from the state's Issuer Default Ratings (IDR) in certain circumstances as Build Illinois Bonds had been previously by Fitch. In April, a narrowing of these criteria, while still allowing for a higher rating for Build Illinois Bonds versus Illinois General Obligation bonds, has more closely tethered the Build Illinois bonds to the State's default rating.

"Dedicated revenues for the Build Illinois bonds are structurally protected from the state of Illinois' general operations through statutory and bond document provisions, warranting a rating above the state's IDR of 'BBB', Outlook Negative. However, because the bond security includes a statutory pledge of the state share of sales tax revenues, and those revenues flow to state general operations after debt service set-asides, the bonds cannot be rated without regard to the state IDR under Fitch's revised criteria...Also the indenture permits the state to transfer excess pledged revenues at the end of each fiscal year to its General Fund."

STANDARD & POOR'S BBB-

"The 'BBB-' GO rating reflects our view of the state's recent liquidity stress because of nearly depleted budget reserves and a generally weakened financial condition, lingering structural budget imbalance even after a permanent increase to the state's individual and corporate income tax rates, and backlog of unpaid bills that remains elevated even following the recent bond refinancing of a portion of them.

"The stable outlook reflects our view that with passage of its fiscal 2018 budget, the likelihood of Illinois' experiencing a liquidity crisis in the coming months has fallen markedly and therefore so have the odds of its rating falling to below investment grade. Enactment of the fiscal 2018 budget was also favorable in that the budget's key fiscal adjustments (tax increases) are permanent and thus helped shrink--though not eliminate--the state's structural deficit.

"Nevertheless, Illinois' deficit operations-- if they go unresolved --represent the leading identifiable source of downward pressure on its credit rating. Although our forecast anticipates continued economic growth, Illinois' finances are stretched and retain minimal cushion to weather the additional fiscal pressures that would accompany an economic downturn."

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE Baa3

"The rating reflects Illinois' extremely large net pension liabilities and a long history of unbalanced financial operations that culminated in a record level of overdue bills last year. These challenges in recent years have increasingly offset the state's credit strengths - most notably its broad and diverse economy and its control over revenue and spending policy.

"The state's credit outlook is negative, based on our expectation of continued growth in the state's unfunded pension liabilities, the state's difficulties in implementing a balanced budget that will allow further reduction of its bill backlog, and elevated vulnerability to national economic downturns or other external factors.

"FACTORS THAT COULD LEAD TO AN UPGRADE: adoption of a comprehensive plan to provide funding for pension obligations; progress in lowering the state's bill backlog, which remains high even after a \$6 billion bond issuance to reduce it; and enactment of recurring fiscal measures that support the likelihood of sustainable structural balance.

"FACTORS THAT COULD LEAD TO A DOWNGRADE: larger structural imbalance that leads to renewed build-up of unpaid bills; efforts to obtain near-term fiscal relief by reducing pension contributions in a way that exacerbates the state's long-term funding burden or indicates a lack of long-term sustainability; and difficulty managing the impacts of adverse exogenous factors, such as a national recession, a trade war or reductions in federal Medicaid funding."

ILLINOIS' CREDIT RATINGS

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

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

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

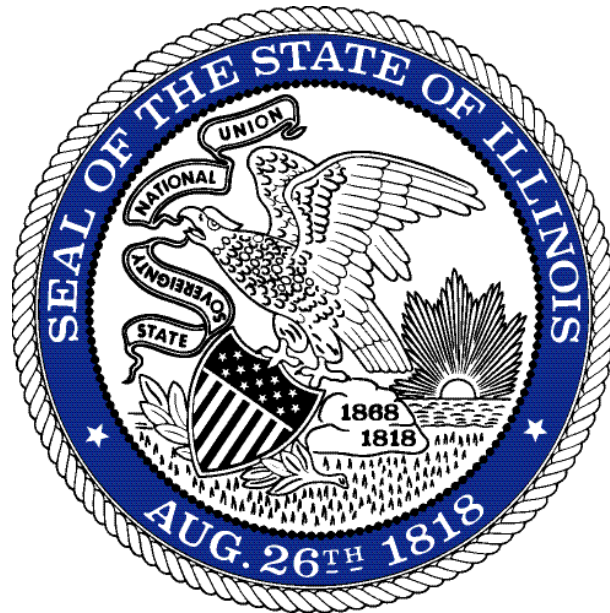
Agency Ratings Comparison Comparison		
Fitch	S&P	Moody's
AAA	AAA	Aaa
AA+	AA+	Aa1
AA	AA	Aa2
AA-	AA-	Aa3
A+	A+	A1
A	A	A2
A-	A-	A3
BBB+	BBB+	Baa1
BBB	BBB	Baa2
BBB-	BBB-	Baa3
BB+	BB+	Ba1
BB	BB	Ba2
BB-	BB-	Ba3
B+	B+	B1
B	B	B2
B-	B-	B3
CCC	CCC+	Caa1
	CCC	Caa2
	CCC-	Caa3
CCC	CC	Ca
	C	
DDD		C
DD	D	
D		

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

*Fitch and Moody's Recalibration.

SECTION 11. SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

- **Special Fund Transfer Summary**
- **FY 2018 Special Fund Transfers**
- **FY 2017 Special Fund Transfers**
- **FY 2016 Special Fund Transfers**
- **FY 2015 Special Fund Transfers**



SPECIAL FUND TRANSFER SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History of Special Transfers to GRF - FY 2003 TO FY 2018						
Fiscal Year	Executive Order 10	Chargebacks (8h)	Statutory (Funds Sweep)	Repealed Funds	Fee Increase (8j)	TOTAL
FY 2003			\$165,000,000			\$165,000,000
FY 2004	\$5,526,569	\$269,464,457	\$158,514,000		\$88,841,000	\$522,346,026
FY 2005*		\$208,237,815	\$259,881,179		\$37,671,512	\$505,790,506
FY 2006**^		\$140,356,525	\$129,060,833	\$343,900	\$35,309,438	\$305,070,696
FY 2007		\$98,011,513	\$188,345,450		\$28,175,300	\$314,532,263
FY 2008					\$34,255,400	\$34,255,400
FY 2009					\$27,740,000	\$27,740,000
FY 2010			\$282,952,202		\$4,229,100	\$287,181,302
FY 2015			\$1,284,051,100			\$1,284,051,100
FY 2018			\$269,113,150			\$269,113,150
TOTAL	\$5,526,569	\$716,070,310	\$2,736,917,914	\$343,900	\$256,221,750	\$3,715,080,443

*Includes the chargebacks and fee increase transfers of \$263,938,498 that were not executed by the Treasurer.
^\$38,068 was placed in regular transfers due to paperwork issues.

FY 2018 SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

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

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

Fund Sweeps to GRF in FY 2018 [PA100-23]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0209	State Police Firearm Services Fund	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$0
0211	DHS Technology Initiative Fund	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000	\$0
0218	Professions Indirect Cost Fund	\$1,409,500	\$1,409,500	\$0
0222	State Police DUI Fund	\$57,100	\$57,100	\$0
0233	Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0238	Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
0241	TOMA Consumer Protection Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0243	Credit Union Fund	\$176,200	\$176,200	\$0
0244	Residential Finance Regulatory Fund	\$127,000	\$127,000	\$0
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0261	Underground Resources Conservation Enforcement Fund	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$0
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
0276	Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Fund	\$90,000	\$0	\$90,000
0277	Pollution Control Board Fund	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0290	Fertilizer Control Fund	\$4,100,000	\$3,587,500	\$512,500
0291	Regulatory Fund	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0
0293	State Furbearer Fund	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	\$17,500,000	\$17,500,000	\$0
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0318	ICJIA Violence Prevention Special Projects Fund	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
0335	Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0336	Environmental Laboratory Certification Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0341	Provider Inquiry Trust Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0344	Care Provider Fund for Persons with a Developmental Disability	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0356	Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0368	Drug Treatment Fund	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$0
0369	Feed Control Fund	\$6,800,000	\$5,950,000	\$850,000
0372	Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$0
0384	Tax Compliance and Administration Fund	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$0
0386	Appraisal Administration Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0387	Small Business Environmental Assistance Fund	\$294,000	\$147,000	\$147,000
0388	Regulatory Evaluation and Basic Enforcement Fund	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
0397	Trauma Center Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
0437	Quality of Life Endowment Fund	\$337,500	\$0	\$337,500
0440	Agricultural Master Fund	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$0
0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	\$3,200	\$1,600	\$1,600
0502	Early Intervention Services Revolving Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$0

Fund Sweeps to GRF in FY 2018 [PA100-23]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0523	Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000
0524	Health Facility Plan Review Fund	\$78,200	\$78,200	\$0
0534	Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Operations Fund	\$11,272,900	\$11,272,900	\$0
0535	Sex Offender Registration Fund	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
0536	LEADS Maintenance Fund	\$118,900	\$118,900	\$0
0537	State Offender DNA Identification System Fund	\$98,200	\$0	\$98,200
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund	\$309,800	\$309,800	\$0
0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund	\$100,300	\$100,300	\$0
0547	Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$0
0552	Workforce, Technology, and Economic Development Fund	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
0555	Good Samaritan Energy Trust Fund	\$29,000	\$14,500	\$14,500
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$0
0569	School Technology Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund	\$7,600,000	\$7,600,000	\$0
0576	Pesticide Control Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0603	Port Development Revolving Loan Fund	\$410,000	\$205,000	\$205,000
0612	Statewide 9-1-1 Fund	\$5,926,000	\$0	\$5,926,000
0613	Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund	\$327,000	\$327,000	\$0
0632	Horse Racing Fund	\$197,900	\$197,900	\$0
0635	Death Certificate Surcharge Fund	\$70,500	\$70,500	\$0
0638	Illinois Adoption Registry and Medical Information Exchange Fund	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
0649	Motor Carrier Safety Inspection Fund	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$0
0665	Prescription Pill and Drug Disposal Fund	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
0674	State Charter School Commission Fund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
0675	Electronics Recycling Fund	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
0690	DHS Private Resources Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0697	Roadside Memorial Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0705	State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund	\$625,700	\$625,700	\$0
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	\$300,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
0731	Illinois Clean Water Fund	\$4,400,000	\$4,400,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0
0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0763	Tourism Promotion Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0770	Digital Divide Elimination Fund	\$1,347,000	\$1,010,250	\$336,750

Fund Sweeps to GRF in FY 2018 [PA100-23]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0792	Cemetery Oversight Licensing and Disciplinary Fund	\$50,900	\$50,900	\$0
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund	\$917,400	\$917,400	\$0
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0797	Department of Human Rights Special Fund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
0816	Money Laundering Asset Recovery Fund	\$63,700	\$63,700	\$0
0817	State Police Operations Assistance Fund	\$1,022,000	\$1,022,000	\$0
0821	Dram Shop Fund	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$0
0823	Illinois State Dental Disciplinary Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0828	Hazardous Waste Fund	\$431,600	\$431,600	\$0
0831	Natural Resources Restoration Trust Fund	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$0
0849	Real Estate Research and Education Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0850	Real Estate License Administration Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0866	Snowmobile Trail Establishment Fund	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
0879	Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund	\$638,100	\$638,100	\$0
0891	Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
0892	Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund	\$6,600,000	\$6,600,000	\$0
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0905	Illinois Forestry Development Fund	\$264,300	\$264,300	\$0
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0
0920	Metabolic Screening and Treatment Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0921	DHS Recoveries Trust Fund	\$5,515,000	\$5,515,000	\$0
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$0
0936	Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
0944	Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	\$461,800	\$461,800	\$0
0954	Illinois State Podiatric Disciplinary Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0973	Illinois Capital Revolving Loan Fund	\$1,263,000	\$1,263,000	\$0
0974	Illinois Equity Fund	\$535,000	\$535,000	\$0
0975	Large Business Attraction Fund	\$1,562,000	\$1,562,000	\$0
0984	International and Promotional Fund	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0
0993	Public Infrastructure Construction Loan Revolving Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$10,941,900	\$10,941,900	\$0
	TOTAL	\$292,826,300	\$269,113,150	\$23,713,150

FY 2018 INTERFUND BORROWING

Public Act 100-0023 also allowed for \$1.2 billion in Interfund Borrowing through December 31, 2018, and Public Act 100-0587 extended the time for borrowing through March 1, 2019. Interfund Borrowing will include transfers from unspecified special state funds to General Funds and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund up to and outstanding at any one time of \$1.2 billion. Additional transfers and retransfers may occur between funds as needed due to insufficient cash in the originator fund, as long as the amount outstanding is still at or below \$1.2 billion. Amounts shall be repaid to the original funds with interest within 24 months of the date borrowed from General Funds. Interfund borrowing occurred from the following funds to the General Revenue Fund for a total to date of \$533 million, while \$128 million has been repaid.

FY 2018 Interfund Borrowing			
Fund #	Transfer from Fund Fund Name	Transfer Out June 2018 TOTAL	Payback As of June 2018 Principal
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund	\$53,000,000	\$53,000,000
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund	\$2,500,000	\$0
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$6,000,000	\$0
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$11,295,000	\$11,295,000
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund	\$55,000,000	\$0
0421	Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund	\$100,000,000	\$20,000,000
0550	Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund	\$15,000,000	\$0
0568	School Infrastructure Fund	\$101,000,000	\$0
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund	\$2,000,000	\$0
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund	\$1,000,000	\$0
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$500,000	\$0
0722	Comptroller Debt Recovery Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
0836	Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	\$150,000,000	\$37,500,000
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$10,000,000	\$0
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$10,000,000	\$0
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$5,000,000	\$0
	TOTAL	\$533,295,000	\$127,795,000

FY 2015 SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

FY 2015 Fund Sweeps to the General Revenue Fund were approved by Public Act 99-0002 in the amount of \$1.318 billion, with specific amounts coming from specific funds. Amounts were transferred from April through June, and funds that had insufficient amounts had funds transferred back to them. At the end of FY 2015, including retransfers that were made back to the original funds due to appropriation needs, the total funds swept equaled \$1.284 billion. This amount is approximately \$34 million short of the original goal. The Act also allowed \$48 million to be transferred from the Federal High Speed Rail Trust Fund to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund, which occurred in June. The following table details these special transfers.

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

Fund Sweeps to GRF in FY 2015 [PA 99-0002]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0233	Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$0
0238	IL Health Facilities Planning Fund	\$3,746,000	\$3,746,000	\$0
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0241	TOMA Consumer Protection Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0246	State Police Vehicle Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0258	Nursing Dedicated & Professional Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0261	Underground Resources Conservation Enforcement Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0286	IL Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0287	Home Care Services Agency Licensure Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0290	Fertilizer Control Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0292	Securities Investors Education Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0306	I-Fly Fund	\$1,545,000		\$1,545,000
0316	IL Prescription Drug Discount Program Fund	\$257,100	\$257,100	\$0
0318	ICJIA Violence Prevention Special Projects Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0327	Tattoo & Body Piercing Establishment Registration Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0340	Public Health Lab Services Revolving Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0341	Provider Inquiry Trust Fund	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0
0362	Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0368	Drug Treatment Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0369	Feed Control Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0372	Plumbing Licensure & Program Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0386	Appraisal Administration Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0397	Trauma Center Fund	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0438	IL State Fair Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0440	Agricultural Master Fund	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
0474	Human Services Priority Capital Program Fund	\$1,680,000	\$1,680,000	\$0
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0524	Health Facility Plan Review Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0534	IL Workers' Comp Commission Operations Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0552	Workforce, Tech & Economic Development Fund	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0
0559	Downstate Transit Improvement Fund	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$0
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0576	Pesticide Control Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0612	Wireless Service Emergency Fund	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$0
0635	Death Certificate Surcharge Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0638	IL Adoption Registry & Medical Info Exchange Fund	\$232,000	\$232,000	\$0

Fund Sweeps to GRF in FY 2015 [PA 99-0002]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0640	Fund for the Advancement of Education	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$0
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$0
0708	IL Standardbred Breeders Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0709	IL Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$0
0733	Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$0
0746	Home Inspector Admin Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0750	Real Estate Audit Fund	\$193,600	\$193,600	\$0
0754	IL AgriFIRST Program Fund	\$204,000	\$204,000	\$0
0784	Performance-Enhancing Substance Testing Fund	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$0
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$0
0821	Dram Shop	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0823	IL State Dental Disciplinary Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0831	Natural Recourses Restoration Trust Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0836	IL Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	\$98,000,000	\$98,000,000	\$0
0849	Real Estate Research & Education Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0850	Real Estate License Admin Fund	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$0
0892	Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$0
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0902	State Construction Account Fund	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$0
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0920	Metabolic Screening & Treatment Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$70,313,800	\$70,313,800	\$0
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Dev & Op Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0943	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Closure, Post-Closure Care & Compensation Fund	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0
0954	IL State Podiatric Disciplinary Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0
0963	Vehicle Inspection Fund	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0
0969	Local Tourism Fund	\$308,000	\$308,000	\$0
0973	Build IL Capital Revolving Loan Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0974	IL Equity Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0993	Public Infrastructure Construction Loan Revolving Fund	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$0
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$23,598,000	\$23,598,000	\$0
	Total	\$1,318,396,100	\$1,284,051,100	\$34,345,000
FY 15 Sweep into General Obligation Bond Retirement & Interest Fund - 507G			TOTAL	Remainder
0433	Federal High Speed Rail Trust Fund	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$0

FY 2015 INTERFUND BORROWING

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

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

SECTION 12. GLOSSARY & DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

- Glossary
- Description of Funds



GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid - funding provided by the federal government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Position Title - name and description of a job.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voids - checks (warrants) that are not cashed.

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

There are approximately 880 funds in the Illinois accounting system. These funds are separated into two categories -- Appropriated and Non-Appropriated Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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