

STATE OF ILLINOIS BUDGET SUMMARY



FISCAL YEAR 2021

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

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

COMMISSION CO-CHAIRS

Senator Heather Steans
Representative C.D. Davidsmeyer

SENATE

Donald DeWitte
David Koehler
Elgie Sims
Dave Syverson
Jil Tracy

HOUSE

Thomas Bennett
Sonya Harper
Elizabeth Hernandez
Anna Moeller
Joe Sosnowski

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Clayton Klenke

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Laurie Eby

REVENUE MANAGER

Jim Muschinske

PENSION MANAGER

Dan Hankiewicz

REPORT COORDINATOR

Benjamin L. Varner

CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS

Julie Bae
Anthony Bolton

Lynnae Kapp
Eric Noggle

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Briana Stafford

FY 2021 BUDGET SUMMARY

July 31, 2020

Table of Contents

Introduction

Introduction.....	3
The Budget Process	4
Basis of Budgeting.....	6
FY 2021 Budget Chronology	7
FY 2021 Budget Bills and Other Related Bills	8

Section 1. FY 2020 Budget Review

FY 2020 Revenue Recap	11
FY 2020 Revenue Actuals VS. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB Estimates.....	16
Recent Changes to Income Tax Rates	17

Section 2. FY 2021 Budget

FY 2021 Budget Summary	23
FY 2021 Revenue Assumptions	24
General Funds – Budget Plan FY 2021	25
FY 2021 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill.....	26
FY 2021 Appropriations by Agency	31

Section 3. FY 2021 Budget & Historical Data

FY 2021 Budget by Funding Source.....	45
Assumed FY 2021 General Funds Revenues by Source	45
FY 2021 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose	46
FY 2021 General Funds Appropriations by Major Purpose.....	46
General Funds Appropriations.....	47
Detailed General Revenue Funds History.....	48

General Funds Revenue History Annual \$ Change	49
General Funds Base Expenditures History	50
General Funds Expenditures by Category	50
General Funds Expenditures by Function	50
General Funds Balances – Cash Basis	51
Health and Social Services Expenditures History	52
Public Protection and Justice Expenditures History	52
General Government Expenditure History	53
Federal COVID-19 Relief	54

Section 4. State Employee Headcount

Historical SERS Headcount	59
FY 2020 SERS Headcount Tracker	60
FY 2019 SERS Headcount Tracker	61
FY 2018 SERS Headcount Tracker	62
FY 2017 SERS Headcount Tracker	63
FY 2016 SERS Headcount Tracker	64
FY 2015 SERS Headcount Tracker	65
FY 2014 SERS Headcount Tracker	66
FY 2013 SERS Headcount Tracker	67
FY 2012 SERS Headcount Tracker	68
FY 2011 SERS Headcount Tracker	69

Section 5. State Employees’ Group Insurance

Group Insurance Enrollment	73
Group Insurance Appropriation and Liabilities	75
Liability per Participant	78
Group Insurance Liability Components	79
Medicare	80
Unpaid Bills Backlog	82

Section 6. Medicaid

Medicaid Requirements 87
Medicaid Enrollment 89
Medicaid Liability Per Participant 91
Medicaid Liability 92
Medicaid Funding 94
Medicaid Payment Processing Cycle 96

Section 7. Elementary & Secondary Education

Elementary and Secondary Education Funding 99

Section 8. Pension Legislation

Extension of Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans 105
Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans 107
Tier Three Pension Reform 109
Two-Tier Pension Reform..... 112
Police and Fire Pension Reform..... 114
Chicago Park District Pension Reform 116

Section 9. State Funded Retirement Systems

Unfunded Liabilities..... 121

Section 10. Debt of the State of Illinois

Illinois Bonds at a Glance 129
Bond Legislation..... 130
Short Term Borrowing..... 132
Bond Sales 134
Bond Authorization and Appropriated Amounts 136
Pension Obligation Bonds 137
Bond Ratings Agencies Commentary 138
Illinois' Credit Ratings..... 142

Section 11. Special Fund Transfers

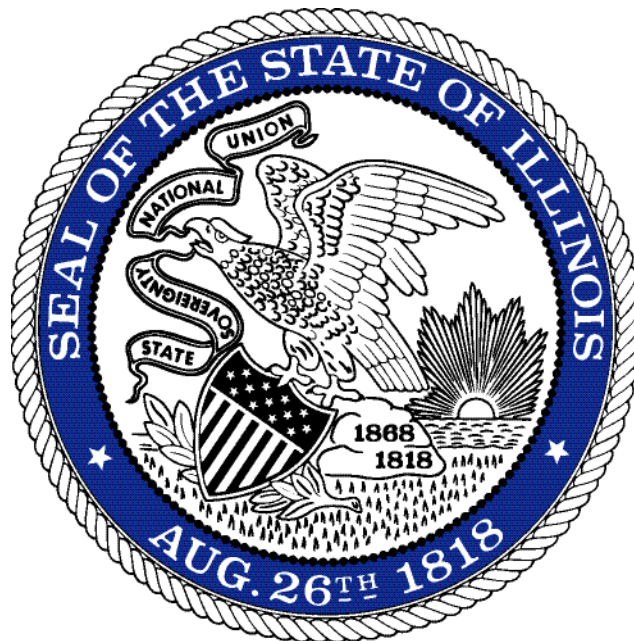
FY 2018 – FY 2021 Interfund Borrowing 145
FY 2015 Interfund Borrowing 149
Treasurer’s Investment Borrowing 150
Special Fund Transfers Summary 152
FY 2018 Fund Sweeps 154
FY 2015 Fund Sweeps 158

Section 12. Glossary & Description of Funds

Glossary 163
Description of Funds 174

INTRODUCTION

- **Introduction**
- **The Budget Process**
- **Basis of Budgeting**
- **FY 2021 Budget Chronology**
- **FY 2021 Budget Bills and Other Major 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 2021 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 effective date on or before the start of the fiscal year 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.

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.

The budget process for FY 2021 did not adhere to the normal schedule or process due the COVID-19 pandemic. The normal months long budget process which usually has numerous days of session was condensed into a single week. A Special Session beginning May 20 was called for by the Governor to pass the FY 2021 budget. This was the first time the General Assembly had been in session since March 13 prior to the spread of the virus. The General Assembly had to adjust their normal operating procedures to be able to employ social distancing techniques for health reasons. The Senate conducted its business at the Capitol like normal, while the House of Representatives met at the Bank of Springfield Center. Another change in procedure was the customary practice of state agencies presenting their proposed budgets to the appropriation committees in both the House of Representatives and the Senate was curtailed. Due to COVID-19, some agencies were unable to present their budget proposals before both committees.

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 2021 BUDGET CHRONOLOGY

Below is a chronological summary of the process of passing the FY 2021 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.

February 19

On February 19, 2020, Governor J.B. Pritzker presented his proposed FY 2021 budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

May 23-24

Due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, session days were limited during the spring session of 2020. Conducting session under social distancing rules with the House of Representatives meeting at the Bank of Springfield Center and the Senate at the Capitol, legislators passed the FY 2021 budget legislation on May 23 and May 24.

June 10-12

Governor Pritzker signed the operating appropriation bill and the budget implementation bill on June 10, 2020. The bill related to the capital program budget was signed two days later on June 12.

FY 2021 BUDGET VOTE TOTALS AND GOVERNOR ACTIONS								
Subject Matter	Bill #	Senate Vote	Senate Vote Date	House Vote	House Vote Date	Governor Action	Governor Action Date	Public Act
FY 2021 Capital Appropriations	HB 0064 as amended by SFA 1	54-0-0	5/23/2020	74-31-5	5/24/2020	Signed	6/12/2020	P.A. 101-0638
FY 2021 Budget Implementation Act	HB 0357 as amended by SFA 2	33-19-0	5/23/2020	62-47-1	5/24/2020	Signed	6/10/2020	P.A. 101-0636
FY 2021 Appropriations, Reappropriations, and FY 2020 Supplemental Appropriations	SB 0264 as amended by HFA 5	37-19-0	5/24/2020	68-44-0	5/23/2020	Signed	6/10/2020	P.A. 101-0637

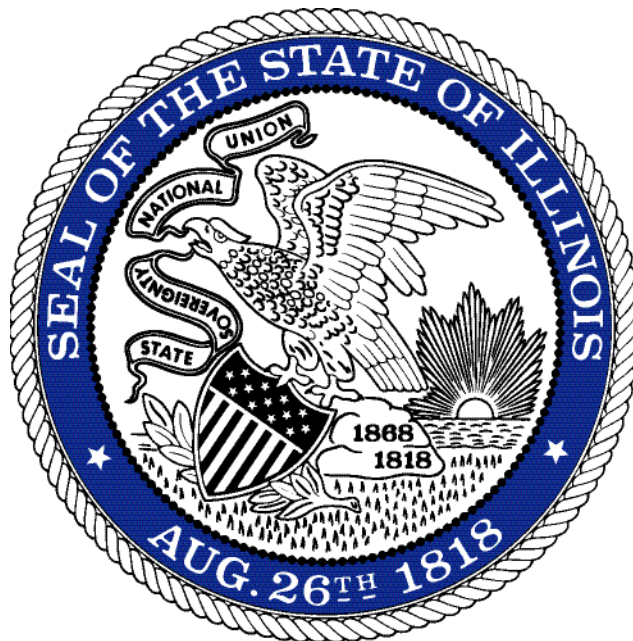
HFA = House Floor Amendment, SFA = Senate Floor Amendment

FY 2021 BUDGET BILLS AND OTHER MAJOR BILLS

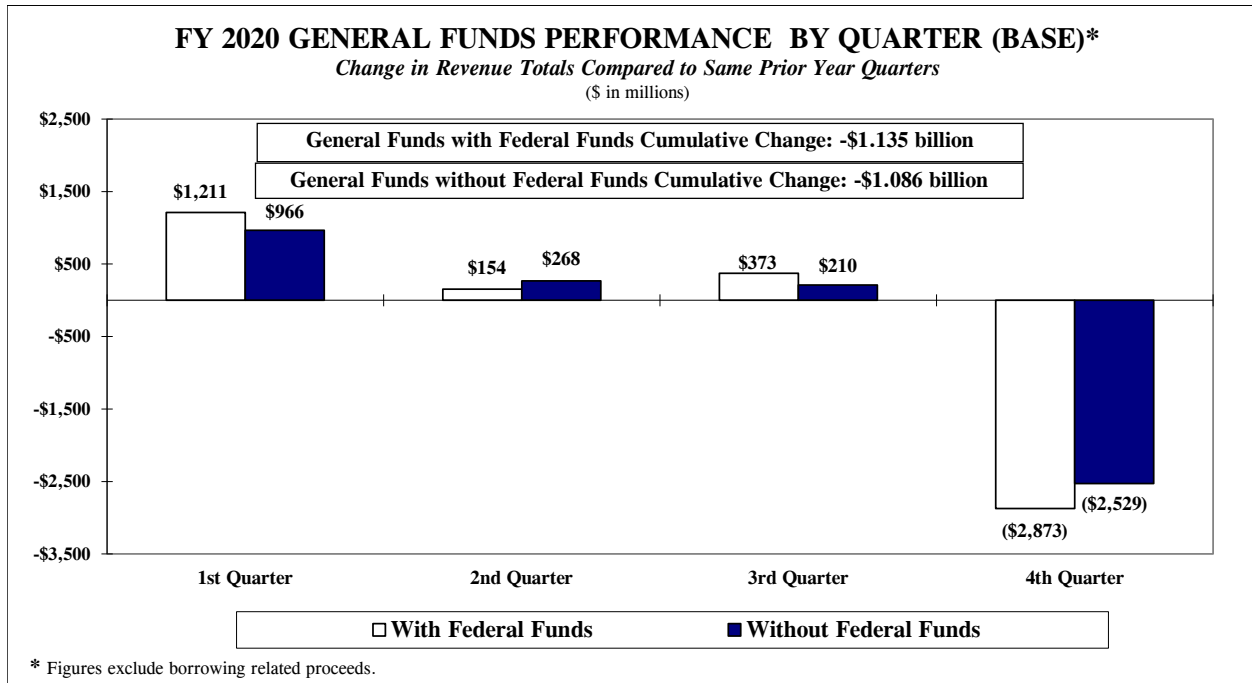
<i>Bill #</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Status</i>
HB 0064	Senate: Harmon – Sims, et al. House: Hoffman – Gordon-Booth, et al.	Capital Appropriations Makes appropriations related to capital expenditures.	P.A. 101-0638
HB 0357	Senate: Harmon – Steans, et al. House: Harris – Hoffman, et al.	Budget Implementation Act Budget implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2021 budget.	P.A. 101-0636
HB 2455	Senate: Holmes – Aquino, et al. House: Hoffman – Villa, et al.	COVID-19 – Employment Makes changes to the Illinois Works Jobs Program Act, the Illinois Pension Code, the Workers' Occupational Diseases Act, Unemployment Insurance Act, related to employment and COVID-19	P.A. 101-0633
SB 0264	Senate: Harmon – Manar, et al. House: Harris – Lilly, et al.	Operating Appropriations Makes various appropriations, reappropriations and supplemental appropriations for specified purposes for FY 2021 and prior fiscal years.	P.A. 101-0637
SB 0516	Senate: Cunningham – Hunter, et al. House: Rita – Hoffman	Gaming Bill Changes the amount of reconciliation payments required by casinos and organization gaming licensees. Changes the privilege tax imposed on the Chicago casino. Directs the Illinois Gaming Board to issue a licensed establishment license to the Department of Agriculture for video gaming at state fairs.	P. A. 101-0648
SB 1863	Senate: Morrison – Sims, Jr., et al. House: Burke – Stuart, et al.	COVID-19 - Election Designates November 3, 2020 as a State holiday known as 2020 General Election Day. Directs election authorities to send a vote by mail application to previous voters.	P.A. 101-0642
SB 2099	Senate: Harmon – Hunter House: Zalewski – Flowers	CURE Borrowing Act Authorizes the State to borrow up to \$5 billion from the Federal Reserve under the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Stabilization Act (CARES) Act.	P.A. 101-0630

SECTION 1. FY 2020 BUDGET REVIEW

- **FY 2020 Revenue Recap**
- **FY 2020 Revenue Actuals VS. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB Estimates**
- **Recent Changes to Income Tax Rates**



FY 2020 REVENUE RECAP



First Quarter

To begin the new fiscal year, overall base receipts grew \$600 million in July. Of that gain, \$400 million was due to expected transfers from the Income Tax Refund Fund, and \$60 million from the Tourism Promotion Fund [per the enacted FY 2020 budget plan]. Other revenue sources performed in mixed fashion to start FY 2020.

Overall base receipts declined \$118 million in August. An extremely weak month for federal sources accounted for the decline, while performances from the other revenue sources basically offset each other.

Excluding \$400 million in Treasurer’s Investments, base September revenues increased by \$729 million. Federal sources were the largest contributor to the monthly gain as receipts jumped \$330 million, continuing what had been a very uneven receipt pattern for that source. Both personal and corporate income taxes performed quite well, and September’s receipts were also bolstered by the timing of certain transfers.

Excluding proceeds from the Treasurer’s Investment program, through September, base general funds receipts posted gains of \$1.211 billion. The increase was driven by specific transfers

[Refund Fund and Capital Projects Fund], stronger federal sources, and good performance from the larger economically related sources. Gross personal income taxes were ahead of last year by \$269 million, or \$239 million net, while gross sales taxes were up \$79 million [the same on a net basis]. Gross corporate income taxes increased \$36 million through the first quarter [the same on a net basis].

The performance of the remaining revenue sources was mixed, but on balance experienced a \$78 million decline, principally due to losses attributed to other sources, inheritance tax, and cigarette tax. Overall transfers to the general funds were up \$690 million. A \$417 million increase from Refund Fund transfers accounted for most of that growth. Federal sources, the beneficiary of a strong September, were up \$245 million.

Second Quarter

Excluding last fiscal year's \$500 million in Treasurer's Investments, base October revenues increased by \$209 million. A large component of the monthly gain was \$193 million in court settlement proceeds related to drug company recoveries via the Attorney General's Office. In addition, a comparatively better month for federal sources aided in the monthly gain, while transfers were weaker and most other revenue sources performed unspectacularly.

Excluding interfund borrowing, base November revenues declined by \$106 million. While the latest tax amnesty program set forth under P.A. 101-009 boosted certain tax receipts, a significant drop in federal source revenues coupled with declines in a variety of other revenue lines, more than offset any gains.

Base December revenues increased by \$51 million. While the larger economically related sources fared well, a drop in federal source revenues coupled with declines in a variety of other revenue lines, served to limit monthly gains.

Excluding proceeds from the Treasurer's Investment program as well as interfund borrowing, through the first half of the fiscal year, base general funds receipts posted gains of \$1.366 billion. Those increases were driven by specific transfers [Refund Fund and Capital Projects], stronger federal sources, court settlement proceeds, tax amnesty program efforts, and decent underlying performance from the larger economically related sources.

Gross personal income taxes were ahead of last year by \$550 million, or \$487 million net, while gross corporate income taxes were up \$163 million, or \$146 million net. Gross sales taxes were up \$116 million, or \$161 million net. The performance of the remaining revenue sources was mixed, but experienced a combined \$5 million decline. Aided by gains associated to Refund

Fund and Capital Projects Fund transfers, overall transfers to the general funds were up \$446 million. Federal sources, despite the past couple of weak months, were still up \$131 million through December.

Third Quarter

Base January general funds revenues increased by \$60 million. While the larger economically related sources took a pause from year to date positive performance, stronger federal sources coupled with higher transfers resulted in the monthly increase.

Base general funds revenues increased by \$139 million in February. Growth returned stronger that month, particularly in the case of personal and sales taxes. Unfortunately, performance from federal sources again whipsawed, this time with a substantially weaker month of receipting.

Base general funds revenues increased by \$174 million in March. That performance surprised many given the dire economic straights in which the country and State found itself. It did, however, illustrate the inherent lag between economic activity, or lack thereof, and actual receipt performance. Similar delays occur after a change in tax rates or policy—usually at least a month from date of implementation. The eventual impacts of COVID-19 were considered unavoidable and would quickly manifest in the coming weeks/months.

Excluding proceeds from the Treasurer’s Investment program as well as interfund borrowing, through the first three-fourths of the fiscal year, base general funds receipts posted gains of \$1.739 billion. That increase was driven by specific transfers [Refund Fund and Capital Projects], comparatively better federal sources, court settlement proceeds, tax amnesty program efforts, and decent underlying performance from the larger economically related sources—[which changed in the final quarter].

Despite the expected abrupt changes, through March, gross personal income taxes were ahead of last year by \$864 million, or \$765 million net. Gross sales taxes were up \$204 million, or \$249 million net, while gross corporate income taxes were up \$105 million, or \$104 million net. The performance of the remaining revenue sources were mixed, but experienced a combined \$112 million decline.

Aided by gains associated to Refund Fund and Capital Projects Fund transfers, overall transfers to the general funds were up \$439 million. Federal sources, despite wide monthly swings in performance, were up \$294 million through March.

As demonstrated by the mostly normal performance of March revenues, the impacts of the COVID-19 virus on revenues were only in their infancy. It was expected that the economic shut down would shortly manifest on sales taxes, as well as components of both personal and corporate income taxes.

In addition to underlying disruptions to the economy related to the virus, a few corresponding policy decisions interrupted some well-established revenue patterns. With the State following the federal government's lead related to pushing back the "tax day" filing period to July 15th, a great deal of variance was injected into the timing of "final payments". It would act to suppress final FY 2020 income tax revenues in April, while moving corresponding receipts into early FY 2021. Further complicating the picture is that simultaneous to this aforementioned timing issue, tax revenues began to reflect job losses/income losses/and lower business profits related to the economic shut down. The decision to suspend gaming activities also began to impact transfers into the general funds.

Fourth Quarter

A combination of COVID-19 impacts, delayed tax filing deadlines, and comparative drop-off due to 2019's "April Surprise", all conspired to dramatically derail receipts as base revenues fell \$2.740 billion in April. After managing to avoid much of the virus' effects on March revenues, as foreshadowed, the impact on April's receipts was unavoidable. In addition, the "tax day" deadline change to July 15th delayed approximately \$1.3 billion in final payments into next fiscal year. As mentioned, the one-time nature of 2019's "April Surprise" related to a surge in non-wage income taxes and federal sources, exacerbated the month's comparative decline.

For the month of May, base general funds revenues fell \$341 million. With few exceptions, the vast majority of revenue sources experienced declines, with sales tax receipts reflecting the largest falloff related to COVID-19, and the interruption to the economy.

Base June general funds revenues managed to post a gain of \$208 million. The uptick was mostly due to higher federal sources that reflected reimbursable spending made possible by nearly \$1.2 billion of short-term borrowing proceeds. Personal income tax receipts also made a strong showing despite COVID-19's impact on job numbers. The delayed final payment date resulted in some taxpayers filing after the usual April 15th deadline—but before the newly imposed July 15th date. The spreading out of those final payments disrupted usual receipt patterns over the last several months. In addition, the enhanced unemployment benefits from the CARES Act [an additional \$600 per/wk thru July] temporarily softened the blow to withholding taxes, as unemployment benefit income is taxable.

Year End

Excluding proceeds from the Treasurer's Investment program as well as interfund and short-term borrowing, FY 2020 base general funds revenues ended \$1.135 billion below last year's levels. As mentioned, through the first three-fourths of the fiscal year, revenues had performed quite well. That all changed in the final quarter as economic and subsequent revenue impacts related to COVID-19 abruptly manifested. In addition, receipt timing related to income tax deadline changes also factored into the year-over-year revenue loss.

The "Big Three" revenue sources felt the brunt of COVID-19. For the fiscal year, gross personal income taxes fell \$947 million, or \$765 million net. Gross corporate income taxes dropped \$430 million, or \$308 million net, while gross sales taxes were off \$206 million, or \$154 million net from last year's levels. In total, the combined net drop of the "Big Three" was \$1.227 billion.

Most of the other revenue sources experienced a down year as well, with all other revenue sources dropping a net \$255 million. Aided by gains associated to Refund Fund and Capital Projects Fund transfers, overall transfers to the general funds managed to grow \$396 million. That gain was significantly muted by COVID's impact on the lottery as well as riverboat gaming activities. Federal sources, despite ending the year with a flourish, experienced wide monthly swings in performance this fiscal year and finished down \$49 million.

Review of FY 2020 Revenue Estimates vs. Actuals

The table on the following page displays and compares the last official estimates of both CGFA and GOMB/IDoR that were presented during the early stages of the COVID-19 crisis [April/May]. In an attempt to reflect the uncertainty of economic conditions, subsequent tax receipt implications, and policy decisions at both state and federal levels, both agencies adjusted their previous respective forecasts for FY 2020 down approximately \$2.2 billion. As shown, excluding borrowing related items, the Commission's revised estimate was only \$125 million, or three-tenths of a percent below FY 2020 actuals. The GOMB/IDoR revision was nearly as accurate, with a differential from actuals of \$218 million, or six-tenths of a percent.

While both agencies made significant downward adjustments in forecasts of the major economically related sources such as income and sales taxes, actuals ended up slightly exceeding those lowered expectations. However, all other revenue sources combined ended up falling below revised forecasts for both CGFA and GOMB/IDoR. [For a more detailed discussion of those previous adjustments and official revised estimates, please refer to the Commission's May 2020 revenue revision, which can be found on the Commission's website].

FY 2020 REVENUE ACTUALS VS. CGFA & IDOR/GOMB ESTIMATES

(\$ millions)

Revenue Sources	ACTUAL FY 2020	CGFA EST. May-20 FY 2020	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE	IDOR/ GOMB EST. April-20 FY 2020	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE
State Taxes					
Personal Income Tax	\$21,657	\$21,484	\$173	\$21,220	\$437
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$2,596	\$2,633	(\$37)	\$2,732	(\$136)
Sales Taxes	\$8,691	\$8,475	\$216	\$8,407	\$284
Public Utility (regular)	\$831	\$838	(\$7)	\$846	(\$15)
Cigarette Tax	\$267	\$272	(\$5)	\$263	\$4
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$177	\$175	\$2	\$174	\$3
Vehicle Use Tax	\$26	\$27	(\$1)	\$30	(\$4)
Inheritance Tax	\$283	\$280	\$3	\$295	(\$12)
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$361	\$400	(\$39)	\$380	(\$19)
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$210	\$225	(\$15)	\$237	(\$27)
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$137	\$145	(\$8)	\$155	(\$18)
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244	\$244	\$0	\$244	\$0
Other Sources	\$725	\$800	(\$75)	\$833	(\$108)
Subtotal	\$36,205	\$35,998	\$207	\$35,816	\$389
Transfers					
Lottery	\$630	\$550	\$80	\$550	\$80
Riverboat transfers & receipts	\$195	\$195	\$0	\$204	(\$9)
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$0
Refund Fund transfer	\$617	\$617	\$0	\$617	\$0
Other	\$989	\$1,045	(\$56)	\$1,100	(\$111)
Total State Sources	\$38,646	\$38,415	\$231	\$38,297	\$349
Federal Sources	\$3,551	\$3,613	(\$62)	\$3,613	(\$62)
Total Federal & State Sources	\$42,197	\$42,028	\$169	\$41,910	\$287
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:					
Refund Fund					
Personal Income Tax	(\$2,058)	(\$2,041)	(\$17)	(\$2,016)	(\$42)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$370)	(\$375)	\$5	(\$389)	\$19
LGDF--Direct from PIT	(\$1,128)	(\$1,119)	(\$9)	(\$1,106)	(\$22)
LGDF--Direct from CIT	(\$145)	(\$147)	\$2	(\$153)	\$8
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	(\$436)	(\$411)	(\$25)	(\$404)	(\$32)
Subtotal General Funds	\$38,060	\$37,935	\$125	\$37,842	\$218
Interfund Borrowing	\$462	\$462	\$0	\$473	(\$11)
Treasurer's Investment Borrowing	\$400	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0
Short Term Borrowing	\$1,198	\$1,200	(\$2)	\$1,200	(\$2)
Total General Funds	\$40,120	\$39,997	\$123	\$39,915	\$205

RECENT CHANGES TO 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 made 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.

As a result of this tax increase, income tax revenues* steadily climbed from \$9.9 billion in FY 2010 to \$19.8 billion in FY 2014. Then, following the statutorily reduced tax rates in January 2015, tax receipts declined to as low as \$15.0 billion in FY 2017. This fluctuation in receipts is displayed in the graph on the following page

On July 6, 2017, P.A. 100-0022 became law, modifying the tax rates 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).

As these rates took full effect, income tax revenues* grew to \$20.9 billion in FY 2018 and then to \$23.0 billion in FY 2019. Further growth was expected in FY 2020, but the pandemic-related tax deadline change to July 15th shifted a significant amount of final tax payments from FY 2020 to FY 2021. As a result, FY 2020 income tax revenues fell to \$21.8 billion. While these delayed tax payments will boost FY 2021 collections, the overall impact that the pandemic will have on FY 2021 totals remains to be seen.

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

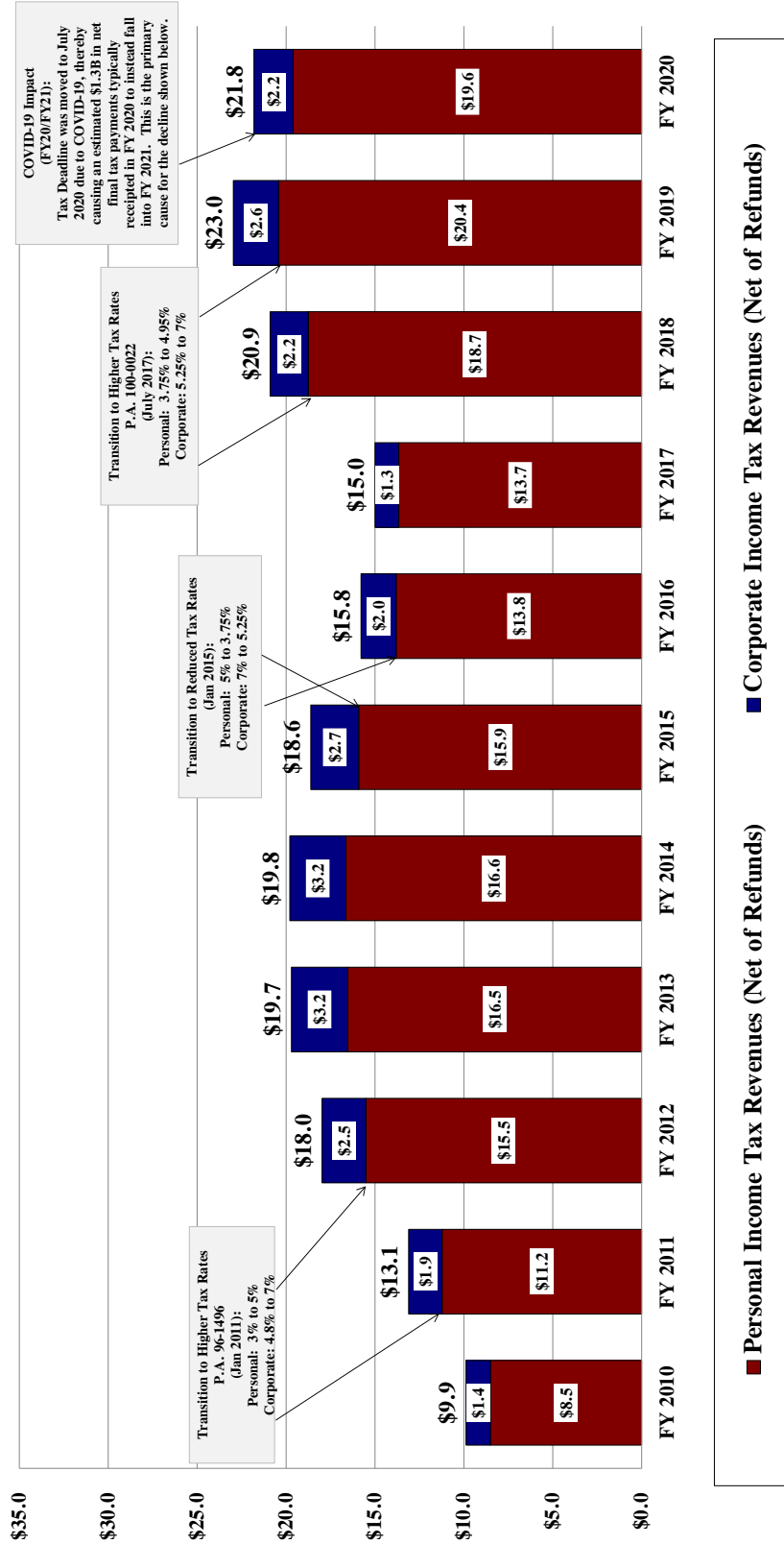
While these changes could take effect on January 1, 2021, it does not take effect at all unless Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of the 101st General Assembly is approved by the voters of the State prior to that date. If approved, the Commission estimates

that P.A. 101-0008 could generate an additional \$1.260 billion in tax revenues for FY 2021 and approximately \$3.0 billion in tax revenues upon full implementation.

**The values shown on this page and in the accompanying graph are the sum of personal and corporate income tax receipts, net of refunds. Non-general fund distribution subtractions (i.e. distributions to the Local Government Distributive Fund) are not applied to these figures.*

Estimated Composition of Net Income Tax Revenues between FY 2010 and FY 2020*

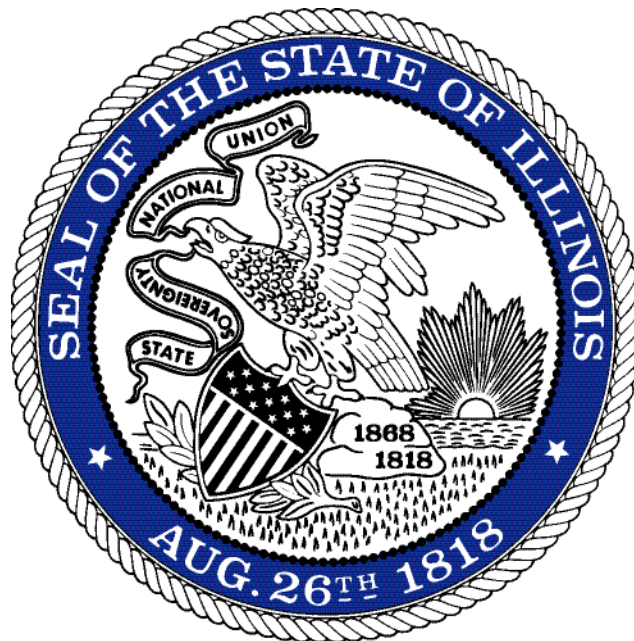
\$ in billions



* 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.

SECTION 2. FY 2021 BUDGET

- **FY 2021 Budget Summary**
- **FY 2021 Revenue Assumptions**
- **General Funds - Budget Plan FY 2021**
- **FY 2021 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill**
- **FY 2021 Appropriations by Agency**



FY 2021 BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations for all appropriated funds for FY 2021. The data shown is preliminary data from the Office of the Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS) data warehouse as of July 21, 2020. The grand total of all appropriations is \$159.6 billion for FY 2020. This is an increase of almost 12%, with a majority of this increase coming from Special State Funds. Appropriations from the General Funds increased by \$984 million, or 2.5%. Historical data since FY 2015 can be seen in the bottom table.

A breakdown of the appropriations by agency can be found on page 31 and a description of the different types of funds can be found on page 174.

FY 2021 BUDGET SUMMARY						
(\$ Millions)*						
Fund Group	New Appropriations	Continuing Appropriations	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	\$ Change FY 20 to FY 21	% Change FY 20 to FY 21
General Funds	\$40,087	\$0	\$10	\$40,096	\$984	2.5%
Highway Funds	\$5,493	\$0	\$12,096	\$17,590	\$625	3.7%
Special State Funds	\$36,837	\$10,710	\$3,803	\$51,349	\$10,235	24.9%
Bond Financed Funds	\$2,608	\$75	\$26,615	\$29,298	\$1,567	5.6%
Debt Service Funds	\$3,663	\$0	\$0	\$3,663	\$38	1.0%
Federal Trust Funds	\$14,277	\$0	\$1,003	\$15,280	\$3,045	24.9%
Revolving Funds	\$1,227	\$0	\$0	\$1,227	\$0	0.0%
State Trust Funds	\$1,090	\$3	\$24	\$1,116	\$428	62.2%
Grand Total	\$105,281	\$10,788	\$43,551	\$159,619	\$16,921	11.9%
*Preliminary Data						
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/21/20						

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY							
(\$ Millions)							
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020*	FY 2021*
General Funds	\$31,799	\$28,536	\$31,783	\$36,179	\$37,234	\$39,113	\$40,096
Highway Funds	\$8,093	\$8,070	\$7,954	\$8,507	\$8,999	\$16,965	\$17,590
Special State Funds	\$33,710	\$33,550	\$39,982	\$36,166	\$36,216	\$41,114	\$51,347
Bond Financed Funds	\$9,882	\$4,346	\$4,955	\$4,534	\$7,559	\$27,731	\$29,298
Debt Service Funds	\$4,285	\$3,536	\$5,237	\$3,960	\$5,850	\$3,626	\$3,663
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,058	\$8,288	\$8,752	\$8,282	\$8,401	\$12,235	\$15,280
Revolving Funds	\$905	\$927	\$1,468	\$938	\$1,217	\$1,227	\$1,227
State Trust Funds	\$638	\$604	\$625	\$605	\$676	\$688	\$1,116
Grand Total	\$97,370	\$87,857	\$100,756	\$99,171	\$106,152	\$142,699	\$159,617
*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 7/21/20							

**FY 2021 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE
REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS**

[Amounts per GOMB and Legislative Staffs]

(\$ millions)

	FY 2021 Final Budget Assumptions
Revenue Sources	
State Taxes	
Personal Income Tax	\$21,468
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$2,649
Sales Taxes	\$7,819
Public Utility (regular)	\$828
Cigarette Tax	\$257
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$176
Vehicle Use Tax	\$30
Inheritance Tax	\$310
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$400
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$217
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$170
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$610</u>
Subtotal	\$35,178
Transfers	
Lottery	\$636
Riverboat transfers and receipts	\$103
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10
Refund Fund	\$0
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$819</u>
Total State Sources	\$36,746
Federal Sources [Base]	\$3,684
Subtotal Federal & State Sources	\$40,430
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:	
Refund Fund	
Personal Income Tax [9% '21]	(\$1,932)
Corporate Income Tax [14% '21]	(\$371)
Local Government Distributive Fund	
Personal Income Tax	(\$1,184)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$156)
Sales Tax Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	(\$366)
Subtotal General Funds	\$36,421
Interfund Borrowing/Fund Reallocations	\$300
Federal Stabilization/Municipal Liquidity Facility	\$5,000
P.A. 101-8 Revenues [Graduated Income Tax if SJRCA 1 is adopted]	\$1,274
Total Revenues General Funds	\$42,995

GENERAL FUNDS - BUDGET PLAN FY 2021
Expenditures, Revenues/Resources, and Resulting Estimated Surplus
{Amounts per Legislative Staffs and GOMB}
\$ in millions

Revenues/Resources

Revenue Source	FY 2021 Estimate [May-2020]
Personal Income Taxes (Net):	\$18,352
Corporate Income Taxes (Net):	\$2,122
Sales Tax (Net):	\$7,453
All Other State Sources:	\$3,252
Transfers In:	\$1,558
Federal Sources:	\$3,684
Interfund Borrowing:	\$300
Federal Stabilization/Municipal Liquidity Facility	\$5,000
P.A. 101-8 Revenues/Section 7.6 GO Bond Borrowing	\$1,274
Total Revenues:	\$42,995

Expenditures

Purpose	FY 2021 Amount
K-12 Education:	\$8,896
Higher Education:	\$1,943
Pensions:	\$8,624
Human Services:	\$7,077
Healthcare:	\$8,014
Group Insurance:	\$1,922
Government Services:	\$1,570
Public Safety:	\$1,910
Economic Development:	\$81
Environment and Culture:	\$61
Debt Service:	\$1,709
Short Term Borrowing/Treasurer Borrowing Repay	\$1,738
Statutory Transfers Out:	\$425
Lapsed Appropriations:	-\$1,062
Subtotal	\$42,908

Fiscal Year Estimated "Surplus": **\$87**

FY 2021 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill

HB 0357/P.A. 101-636 is the Budget Implementation Bill for FY 2021. The bill does the following to implement the FY 2021 budget:

Pensions

- Extends through FY 2021, the existing practice directing that State Pensions Fund contributions comprise a portion of the state's required contributions to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS).

Finance

- Extends the current practice of allowing the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund (PPRT) to be used for Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) community college base operating grants and Department of Public Health local health protection grants to local health departments through FY 2021. This allows costs that would otherwise be borne by general funds to be paid from the PPRT Fund, similar to BIMPS from FY 2018 – FY 2020.
- Creates the Department of Labor Federal Indirect Cost Fund and authorizes deposit of indirect cost reimbursements therein.
- Extends through FY 2021 agencies' authority to pay prompt payment interest from the next fiscal year's appropriation if the underlying voucher is paid after June 30 of the fiscal year.
- Allows the Lieutenant Governor's Grant Fund to receive both public and private funds.
- Redirects fines and assessments resulting when Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) is the arresting agency from the Public Utility Fund (PUF) to the Transportation Regulatory Fund. This corrects a drafting error in the Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act (PA 100-987). Prior to the enactment of PA 100-987, comparable revenues attributed to the ICC were deposited into the Transportation Regulatory Fund.
- For FY 2021, the monies in the Capital Development Revolving Fund can be appropriated and used by the Executive Ethics Commission for capital procurement.
- Allows the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) to enter into trust agreements and makes changes allowing the ALPLM to use certain funds for online education.

- Authorizes the Executive Ethics Commission (EEC) to receive appropriations and spend from the following funds: Professional Services Fund; Capital Development Board Revolving Fund; and Road Fund.
- Removes provision that separates budget for Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI) from the rest of the Department of Corrections' budget. Requires the ICI chief to report to a designee of the Corrections Director.
- Authorizes the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to pay Pace paratransit grants for Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) expenses, Regional Transit Authority reduced fare subsidy grants, and Amtrak subsidies from the Road Fund, at maximum levels equal to the amounts included in the FY 2021 budget. Similar transfers have been included in the annual BIMP between FY 2012 and FY 2021.
- For FY 2020, any Ag Education Section Fairs that were unable to be held shall be appropriated the amount based on the rate calculated by the Bureau of County Fairs to be issued as premiums to agriculture education students.
- Removes the provision requiring sealed bid sales for vehicles being sold by IDOT.
- Creates the Coronavirus Business Interruption Grant Program.
- Creates the Legislative Budget Oversight Commission.
- Creates the Intergenerational Poverty Act.
- Allows funds received from grants through the State Aviation Program to be used for Administrative Costs and sets requirements for cities to conduct inspections of the sound-proof windows program.

Revenue

- Sets the share of individual taxes deposited into the Income Tax Relief Fund at 9% and sets the share of corporate taxes deposited into the fund at 14%.
- Lowers the Secretary of State fee for a corrected certificate of title from \$95 down to \$50. This aligns the \$50 fee for a corrected certificate of title with the \$50 fee for a duplicate title. The Secretary of State does not distinguish between the two different types of titles.

- Increases the total amount that may be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund beginning FY 2021.
- All fees and proceeds generated from the sale of surplus property shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund beginning July 1, 2020 and abolishes the State Surplus Property Revolving Fund.
- Removes a \$500 handling fee withheld by the Department of Central Management Services (CMS) for the sale of vehicles sold by the State Police.

Human Services/Medicaid

- On July 1, 2020, the Department of Human Services (DHS) shall increase provider rates by \$1.00 per hour for intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ID/DD) and for medically complex facilities for individuals with developmental disabilities (MC/DD), and on January 1, 2021 the Department of Human Services shall increase provider rates by \$.50 per hour for ID/DD and MC/DD facilities. Neither of these rates shall apply to executive staff.
- Language to bring the new WIC Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) in line with how the State currently distributes SNAP/LINK benefits electronically. The money is to be held in an account outside of the State Treasury for direct deposit by the Federal government into retailer accounts as payment for products. Currently, EBT is used in all 50 states for SNAP.
- Redirects managed care assessment revenues from county-owned managed care organizations (MCO) into the County Provider Trust Fund instead of the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund.
- Allows the Secretary of State to make public library construction grants from both the Capital Development Fund and Build Illinois Bond Fund. This change aligns substantive law with legislative intent to allow for the Capital Development Fund to be used for these library construction purposes.
- Requires a rate increase for ID/DDs and MC/DDs through a State Plan Amendment or waiver to implement a \$0.26 per hour wage increase for direct care staff.
- Requires rates for Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) to be increased, subject to specific appropriation and effective January 1, 2021 and requires the following mechanisms to do so:

- Reducing the current minimum productivity and efficiency standards no lower than 3500 encounters per full time equivalent (FTE) physician
 - Increasing the statewide median cost cap from 105% to 120%;
 - Or a one-time re-basing of rates utilizing 2018 FQHC cost reports.
- Requires Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Facility (SMHRF) rate payments made for therapeutic visits, which means when a patient has left the facility but is expected to return, at rate of 75% of the facility's current paid rather than 75% of the rate established on July 27, 2018.
 - Allows the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) to provide Medicaid coverage to undocumented individuals over the age of 65, who normally are not eligible for medical assistance due to immigration status but meet all other requirements for Medicaid coverage.
 - Requires HFS, in accordance with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), to develop a process to distribute pandemic-related stability payments, from federal sources dedicated for such purposes, to health care providers that are providing care to Medicaid recipients.
 - Requires payments to be exclusively for COVID-19 expenses and requires all providers receiving pandemic-related stability payments to be able to attest to and demonstrate that their expenses are COVID-19-related and are directly associated with health care needs.

Transfers

- Extends through FY 2021 the \$5.0 million transfer from the Solid Waste Management Fund to the General Revenue Fund.
- Makes permanent the designation of the Department of Revenue as the agency to direct the used tire fees into the General Revenue Fund.
- Extends through FY 2021 the \$10.0 million transfer from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to the General Revenue Fund.
- Transfers \$500,000 from GRF to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Fund. This transfer provides working capital for the Governor's Office of Management and Budget's (GOMB) Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit.

- Allows the Department on Aging to permanently transfer funds between GRF and the Commitment to Human Services Fund for line items related to purchase of services by the Community Care Program.
- Allows for transfers of up to 8% among agency line items within the same treasury fund for FY 2021 operational and lump sum expenses only and defines “operational and lump sum expenses”.
- Allows for Department on Aging transfers of up to 10% among Community Care Program (CCP) line items within the same treasury fund for purchase of services covered by CCP and Comprehensive Case Coordination.
- Transfers \$500,000 from the General Revenue Fund to the Governor's Administrative Fund.
- Transfers \$320,000 from the General Revenue Fund to the Coal Development Fund.
- Extends through FY 2021 the discontinuation of transfers from the General Revenue Fund to the Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund based on the fund's balance.
- Extends the interfund borrowing authority through 6/31/2021 and adds \$300 million to the \$1.2 Billion cap for the transfer from special funds of the State to general funds and the Health Insurance Reserve fund.
- Sets the yearly transfer of monies from various state funds to the Audit Expense Fund so that the Auditor General can conduct FY 2021 audits of State Agencies.
- Reduces the deposits into both the Public Transportation Fund and the Downstate Public Transportation Fund by 5% during FY 2021.
- Transfers a total of \$14.3 million from numerous Secretary of State funds to the Secretary of State Identification Security and Theft Prevention Fund. Similar transfers were included in the FY 2018 and FY 2020 enacted BIMP.
- Transfers \$20.0 million of school maintenance grant fund revenues from the School Infrastructure Fund to the General Revenue Fund.

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Elementary & Secondary Education				
Illinois Education Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Special State Funds	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
State Board of Education				
Total	\$12,567.09	\$0.00	\$926.16	\$13,493.24
General Funds	\$8,896.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,896.05
Special State Funds	\$53.47	\$0.00	\$222.42	\$275.89
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.73	\$25.73
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,597.07	\$0.00	\$678.00	\$4,275.07
State Trust Funds	\$20.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.49
Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, Chicago				
Total	\$266.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$266.89
General Funds	\$266.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$266.89
Teachers' Retirement System				
Total	\$5,284.19	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$5,354.19
General Funds	\$5,284.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,284.19
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00
Elementary & Secondary Education Totals				
Total	\$18,120.21	\$70.00	\$926.16	\$19,116.37
General Funds	\$14,447.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,447.13
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$55.52	\$0.00	\$222.42	\$277.94
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$25.73	\$95.73
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$3,597.07	\$0.00	\$678.00	\$4,275.07
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$20.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.49
Higher Education				
Board of Higher Education				
Total	\$18.10	\$0.00	\$31.00	\$49.10
General Funds	\$11.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.12
Special State Funds	\$1.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.48
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.50	\$0.00	\$31.00	\$36.50
Chicago State University				
Total	\$38.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.33
General Funds	\$35.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.02
Special State Funds	\$3.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.31
Eastern Illinois University				
Total	\$41.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.43
General Funds	\$41.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.42
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Governors State University				
Total	\$23.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.19
General Funds	\$23.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.19
Illinois Community College Board				
Total	\$423.72	\$0.00	\$19.00	\$442.72
General Funds	\$249.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$249.22
Special State Funds	\$116.20	\$0.00	\$19.00	\$135.20
Bond Financed Funds	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$48.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$48.20
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Illinois Math and Science Academy				
Total	\$22.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.87
General Funds	\$18.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.94
Special State Funds	\$3.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.93
Illinois State University				
Total	\$69.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.65
General Funds	\$69.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.62
Special State Funds	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.03
Illinois Student Assistance Commission				
Total	\$779.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$779.67
General Funds	\$504.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$504.64
Special State Funds	\$10.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.58
Federal Trust Funds	\$264.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$264.45
Northeastern Illinois University				
Total	\$35.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.57
General Funds	\$35.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.57
Northern Illinois University				
Total	\$87.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.84
General Funds	\$87.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.80
Special State Funds	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.04
State Universities Civil Service Merit Board				
Total	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.11
General Funds	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.11
State Universities Retirement System				
Total	\$2,000.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.39
General Funds	\$1,785.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,785.39
Special State Funds	\$215.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$215.00
Southern Illinois University				
Total	\$194.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$194.90
General Funds	\$193.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193.63
Special State Funds	\$1.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.27

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
University of Illinois				
Total	\$629.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$629.58
General Funds	\$622.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$622.02
Special State Funds	\$6.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.63
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.94
Western Illinois University				
Total	\$49.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.60
General Funds	\$49.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.59
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Higher Education Totals				
Total	\$4,415.96	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$4,465.96
General Funds	\$3,728.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,728.30
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$358.47	\$0.00	\$19.00	\$377.47
Bond Financed Funds	\$10.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.94
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$318.15	\$0.00	\$31.00	\$349.15
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Departments				
Aging				
Total	\$1,387.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,387.21
General Funds	\$1,092.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,092.96
Special State Funds	\$5.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.40
Federal Trust Funds	\$288.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$288.51
State Trust Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
Agriculture				
Total	\$115.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$115.95
General Funds	\$17.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.82
Special State Funds	\$83.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83.52
Federal Trust Funds	\$13.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.41
State Trust Funds	\$1.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.20
Central Management Services				
Total	\$7,780.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,780.92
General Funds	\$1,977.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,977.82
Highway Funds	\$171.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$171.51
Special State Funds	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Revolving Funds	\$524.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$524.53
State Trust Funds	\$107.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107.05
Children and Family Services				
Total	\$1,438.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,438.11
General Funds	\$1,030.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,030.76
Special State Funds	\$392.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$392.83
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.51
State Trust Funds	\$4.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.01

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Commerce and Economic Opportunity				
Total	\$4,203.17	\$0.00	\$2,869.27	\$7,072.43
General Funds	\$52.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52.06
Special State Funds	\$604.38	\$0.00	\$415.20	\$1,019.58
Bond Financed Funds	\$1,879.52	\$0.00	\$2,454.07	\$4,333.58
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,667.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,667.21
Corrections				
Total	\$1,685.99	\$0.00	\$7.78	\$1,693.76
General Funds	\$1,542.46	\$0.00	\$7.78	\$1,550.23
Special State Funds	\$97.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97.00
Revolving Funds	\$46.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$46.53
Employment Security				
Total	\$316.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$316.58
General Funds	\$21.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.20
Highway Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$291.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$291.38
Financial and Professional Regulation				
Total	\$113.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$113.08
Special State Funds	\$113.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$113.08
Healthcare and Family Services				
Total	\$30,684.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,684.41
General Funds	\$8,014.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,014.45
Special State Funds	\$21,667.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21,667.53
Federal Trust Funds	\$830.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$830.00
State Trust Funds	\$172.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$172.44
Human Rights				
Total	\$17.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.11
General Funds	\$11.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.72
Special State Funds	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.60
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.79
Human Services				
Total	\$7,692.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,692.73
General Funds	\$4,560.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,560.20
Special State Funds	\$705.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$705.62
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,133.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,133.16
State Trust Funds	\$293.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$293.74
Illinois Power Agency				
Total	\$63.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$63.57
Special State Funds	\$61.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61.14
State Trust Funds	\$2.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.43
Innovation and Technology				
Total	\$665.00	\$0.00	\$314.09	\$979.09
General Funds	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$314.09	\$314.09
Revolving Funds	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650.00

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Insurance				
Total	\$55.81	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$58.81
Special State Funds	\$55.53	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$58.53
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28
Juvenile Justice				
Total	\$124.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124.81
General Funds	\$111.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$111.81
Special State Funds	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00
Labor				
Total	\$13.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.93
General Funds	\$7.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.29
Special State Funds	\$1.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.24
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.40
Lottery				
Total	\$2,261.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,261.96
Special State Funds	\$2,261.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,261.96
Military Affairs				
Total	\$64.72	\$0.00	\$162.35	\$227.07
General Funds	\$18.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.21
Special State Funds	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$75.00	\$81.10
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.35	\$87.35
Federal Trust Funds	\$40.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.41
Natural Resources				
Total	\$507.53	\$0.00	\$854.95	\$1,362.48
General Funds	\$40.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.28
Special State Funds	\$295.15	\$0.00	\$368.15	\$663.30
Bond Financed Funds	\$99.08	\$0.00	\$413.09	\$512.17
Federal Trust Funds	\$60.70	\$0.00	\$57.69	\$118.39
State Trust Funds	\$12.31	\$0.00	\$16.03	\$28.34
Public Health				
Total	\$1,786.04	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$1,801.04
General Funds	\$156.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$156.84
Special State Funds	\$170.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$170.87
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,396.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,396.98
State Trust Funds	\$61.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61.35
Revenue				
Total	\$1,580.66	\$10,682.50	\$200.00	\$12,463.16
General Funds	\$49.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.04
Highway Funds	\$127.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$127.04
Special State Funds	\$988.07	\$10,682.50	\$0.00	\$11,670.57
Bond Financed Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$220.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$396.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$396.50
State Trust Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
State Police				
Total	\$832.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$832.59
General Funds	\$279.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$279.98
Special State Funds	\$410.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$410.11
Bond Financed Funds	\$122.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$122.50
Federal Trust Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00
Transportation				
Total	\$7,162.79	\$0.00	\$25,733.93	\$32,896.72
Highway Funds	\$5,161.48	\$0.00	\$12,096.26	\$17,257.75
Special State Funds	\$1,080.77	\$0.00	\$762.80	\$1,843.57
Bond Financed Funds	\$246.49	\$0.00	\$12,638.62	\$12,885.11
Federal Trust Funds	\$674.00	\$0.00	\$236.24	\$910.24
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Veterans' Affairs				
Total	\$188.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$188.53
General Funds	\$80.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$80.90
Special State Funds	\$105.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$105.43
Federal Trust Funds	\$2.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.20
Departments Totals				
Total	\$70,743.19	\$10,685.50	\$30,157.37	\$111,522.49
General Funds	\$19,080.80	\$0.00	\$7.78	\$19,088.58
Highway Funds	\$5,464.03	\$0.00	\$12,096.26	\$17,560.29
Special State Funds	\$34,119.34	\$10,685.50	\$1,621.15	\$46,364.85
Bond Financed Funds	\$2,367.59	\$0.00	\$16,122.22	\$18,489.80
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$7,835.43	\$0.00	\$293.94	\$8,129.37
Revolving Funds	\$1,221.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,221.11
State Trust Funds	\$654.89	\$0.00	\$16.03	\$668.49
Other Agencies				
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum				
Total	\$13.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.87
General Funds	\$7.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.62
Special State Funds	\$6.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.25
Arts Council				
Total	\$14.80	\$0.00	\$50.03	\$64.83
General Funds	\$13.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.27
Special State Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.03	\$50.03
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.53
Capital Development Board				
Total	\$232.10	\$0.00	\$9,706.38	\$9,938.48
Special State Funds	\$13.48	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$63.48
Bond Financed Funds	\$218.62	\$0.00	\$9,648.87	\$9,867.48
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.51	\$7.51

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Civil Service Commission				
Total	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.49
General Funds	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.49
Commission on Human Rights				
Total	\$3.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.09
General Funds	\$3.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.09
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	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.70
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.70
Court of Claims				
Total	\$40.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.77
General Funds	\$27.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.54
Highway Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.13
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Criminal Justice Information Authority				
Total	\$273.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$273.56
General Funds	\$46.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$46.14
Special State Funds	\$5.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.72
Federal Trust Funds	\$171.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$171.70
State Trust Funds	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.00
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission				
Total	\$0.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.84
General Funds	\$0.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.64
Special State Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
Drycleaners Environmental Response Trust Fund Council				
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Environmental Protection Agency				
Total	\$1,106.57	\$0.00	\$2,239.17	\$3,345.74
Highway Funds	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.00
Special State Funds	\$997.57	\$0.00	\$1,840.16	\$2,837.72
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$399.01	\$399.01
Federal Trust Funds	\$79.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79.21
State Trust Funds	\$6.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.80
Executive Ethics Commission				
Total	\$9.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.61
General Funds	\$7.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.02
Highway Funds	\$0.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.86
Special State Funds	\$0.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.74
Revolving Funds	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.99

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Governor's Office of Management and Budget				
Total	\$559.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$559.78
General Funds	\$2.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.35
Special State Funds	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11
Bond Financed Funds	\$2.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.13
Debt Service Funds	\$551.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$551.20
Revolving Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission				
Total	\$13.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.21
General Funds	\$10.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.21
Special State Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.00
Illinois Commerce Commission				
Total	\$57.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.96
Special State Funds	\$57.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.96
Illinois Emergency Management Agency				
Total	\$2,601.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,601.50
General Funds	\$8.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.33
Special State Funds	\$47.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$47.95
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,244.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,244.95
State Trust Funds	\$300.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300.28
Illinois Gaming Board				
Total	\$231.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$231.71
Special State Funds	\$231.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$231.71
Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal				
Total	\$0.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.65
General Funds	\$0.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.37
Special State Funds	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28
Illinois Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$1.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.74
General Funds	\$1.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.74
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board				
Total	\$27.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.51
General Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.00
Special State Funds	\$24.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.51
Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission				
Total	\$28.87	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$31.57
Special State Funds	\$28.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28.87
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$2.70
Liquor Control Commission				
Total	\$11.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.62
Special State Funds	\$11.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.62
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority				
Total	\$282.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$282.60
Special State Funds	\$240.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$240.60
State Trust Funds	\$42.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42.00

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY					
(\$ Millions)					
Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	
Other Agencies (cont.)					
Office of the Inspector General					
Total	\$8.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.24	
General Funds	\$6.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.63	
Special State Funds	\$1.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.61	
Prisoner Review Board					
Total	\$3.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.01	
General Funds	\$2.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.87	
Special State Funds	\$0.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.14	
Procurement Policy Board					
Total	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53	
General Funds	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53	
Property Tax Appeal Board					
Total	\$6.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.86	
Special State Funds	\$6.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.86	
Racing Board					
Total	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81	
Special State Funds	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81	
Sex Offender Management Board					
Total	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10	
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10	
Southwestern Illinois Development Authority					
Total	\$1.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.23	
General Funds	\$1.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.23	
Sports Facilities Authority					
Total	\$68.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$68.24	
Special State Funds	\$68.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$68.24	
State Employees' Retirement System					
Total	\$1,526.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,526.63	
General Funds	\$1,526.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,526.63	
State Fire Marshal					
Total	\$45.48	\$3.40	\$0.00	\$48.88	
Special State Funds	\$44.48	\$3.40	\$0.00	\$47.88	
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	
Other Agencies Totals					
Total	\$7,187.58	\$6.10	\$11,995.57	\$19,252.82	
General Funds	\$1,669.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,669.69	
Highway Funds	\$24.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.86	
Special State Funds	\$1,803.76	\$3.40	\$1,940.18	\$3,808.48	
Bond Financed Funds	\$220.74	\$0.00	\$10,047.88	\$10,268.62	
Debt Service Funds	\$551.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$551.20	
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,513.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,513.22	
Revolving Funds	\$5.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.04	
State Trust Funds	\$399.08	\$2.70	\$7.51	\$411.72	

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Judicial Agencies				
Judicial Inquiry Board				
Total	\$0.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.84
General Funds	\$0.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.84
Judges' Retirement System				
Total	\$148.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148.62
General Funds	\$148.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148.62
Office of the State Appellate Defender				
Total	\$24.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.99
General Funds	\$24.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.99
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor				
Total	\$20.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.53
General Funds	\$11.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.81
Special State Funds	\$6.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.52
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.30
State Trust Funds	\$1.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.90
Supreme Court				
Total	\$483.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$483.85
General Funds	\$434.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$434.68
Special State Funds	\$45.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45.17
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission				
Total	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.00
General Funds	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.50
Special State Funds	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.50
Judicial Agencies Totals				
Total	\$684.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$684.82
General Funds	\$622.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$622.43
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$56.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56.18
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	\$4.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.30
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$1.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.90
Legislative Agencies				
Architect of the Capitol				
Total	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$364.98	\$366.65
General Funds	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.67
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$364.98	\$364.98
Auditor General				
Total	\$39.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39.00
General Funds	\$7.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.65
Special State Funds	\$31.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31.35

FY 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Legislative Agencies (cont.)				
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability				
Total	\$5.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.65
General Funds	\$5.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.65
General Assembly				
Total	\$67.28	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$69.44
General Funds	\$66.78	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$68.94
Special State Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
General Assembly Retirement System				
Total	\$27.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.30
General Funds	\$27.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.30
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	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28
General Funds	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28
Legislative Ethics Commission				
Total	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
General Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
Legislative Information System				
Total	\$7.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.32
General Funds	\$5.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.72
Special State Funds	\$1.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.60
Legislative Inspector General				
Total	\$0.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.92
General Funds	\$0.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.92
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	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.71
General Funds	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.71
Legislative Agencies Totals				
Total	\$155.63	\$0.00	\$367.14	\$521.84
General Funds	\$122.17	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$123.41
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$33.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.45
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$364.98	\$364.98
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 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	Appropriation	Appropriation	Reappropriations	Appropriations
Constitutional Officers and Elections Totals				
Total	\$3,973.57	\$26.00	\$54.64	\$4,054.21
General Funds	\$416.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$416.02
Highway Funds	\$4.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.39
Special State Funds	\$409.87	\$21.00	\$0.00	\$430.87
Bond Financed Funds	\$8.30	\$5.00	\$54.64	\$67.94
Debt Service Funds	\$3,112.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,112.19
Federal Trust Funds	\$9.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.02
Revolving Funds	\$0.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.59
State Trust Funds	\$13.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.20
GRAND TOTALS				
Total	\$105,280.95	\$10,787.60	\$43,550.88	\$159,618.51
General Funds	\$40,086.54	\$0.00	\$9.93	\$40,095.55
Highway Funds	\$5,493.28	\$0.00	\$12,096.26	\$17,589.54
Special State Funds	\$36,836.58	\$10,709.90	\$3,802.76	\$51,349.24
Bond Financed Funds	\$2,607.56	\$75.00	\$26,615.45	\$29,298.01
Debt Service Funds	\$3,663.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,663.39
Federal Trust Funds	\$14,277.21	\$0.00	\$1,002.94	\$15,280.14
Revolving Funds	\$1,226.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,226.73
State Trust Funds	\$1,089.66	\$2.70	\$23.54	\$1,115.90

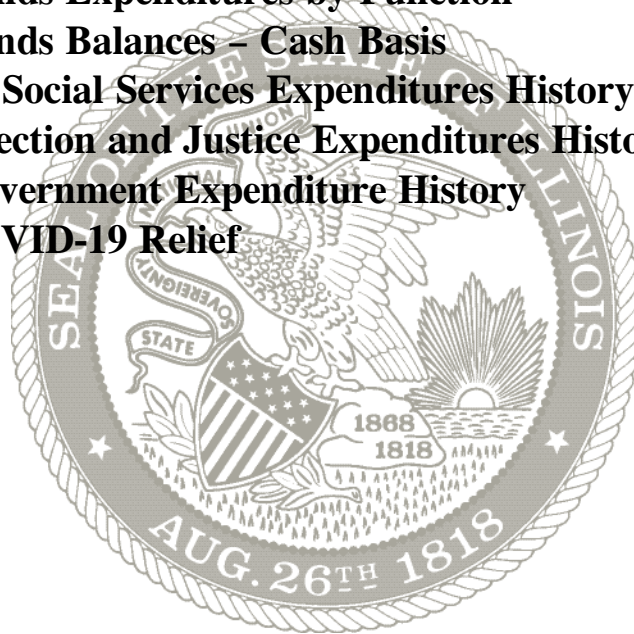
The table above uses preliminary appropriations data from the Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse as of July 21, 2020.

Totals may not match due to rounding.

Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse

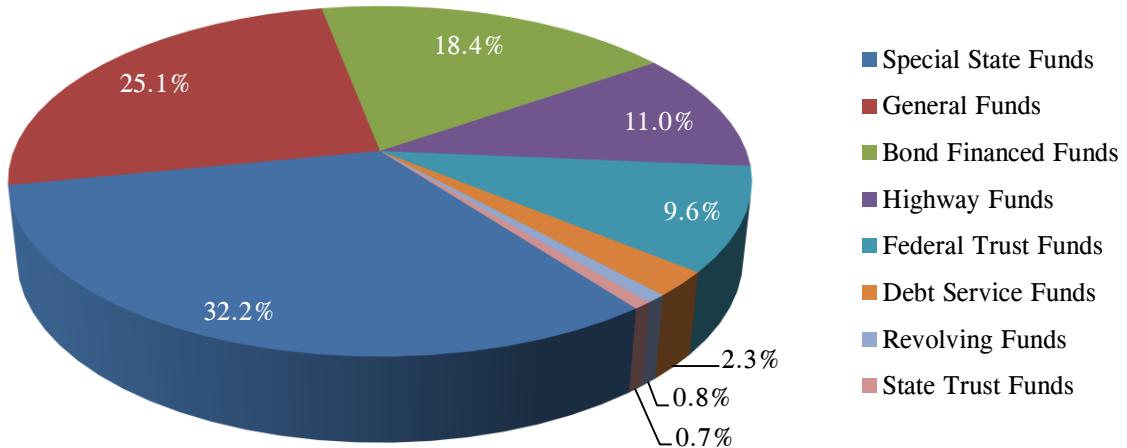
SECTION 3. FY 2021 BUDGET & HISTORICAL DATA

- **FY 2021 Budget by Funding Source**
- **FY 2021 General Funds Revenues by Source**
- **FY 2021 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **FY 2021 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 COVID-19 Relief**



FY 2021 BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

Total Funds: \$159.617 Billion*



*Preliminary Data

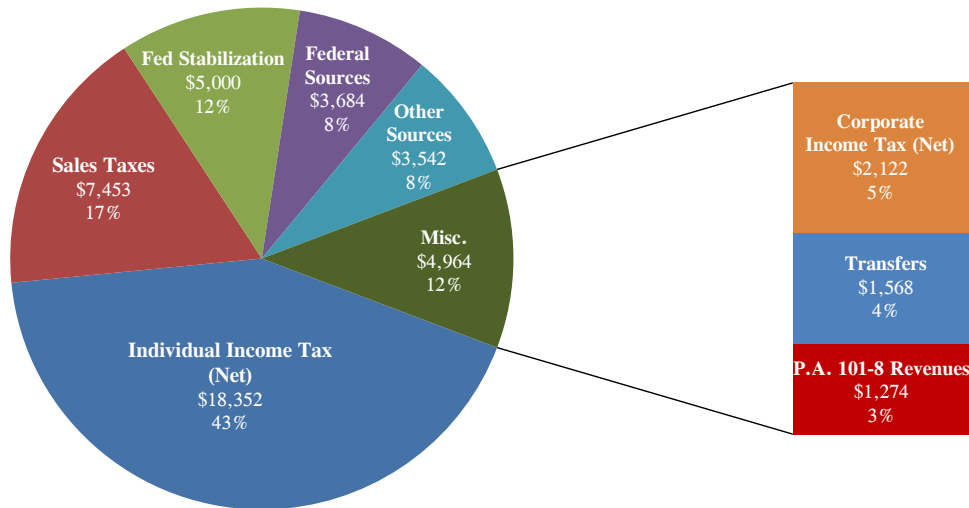
Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/21/20

FY 2021 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUES BY SOURCE

Per Budget Plan
(\$ Millions)

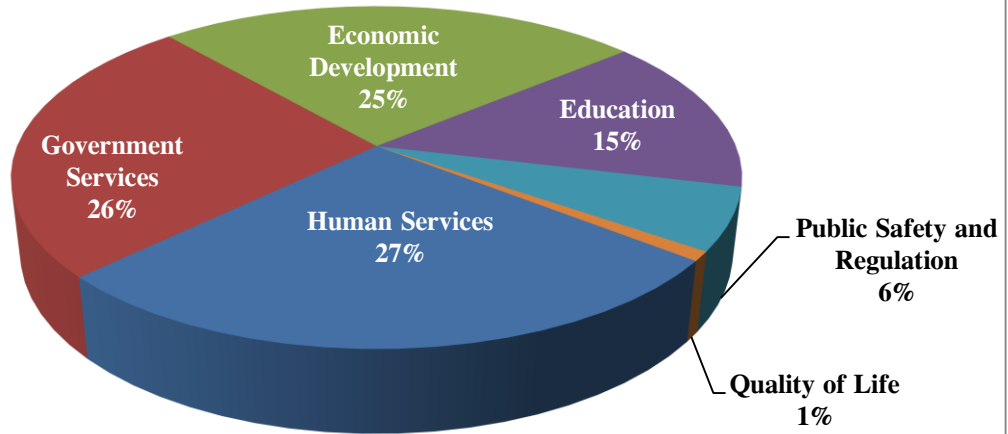
Total General Funds Revenues: \$42.995 Billion



The budget plan assumes revenue from the passage of the Graduated Income Tax (P.A. 101-8)

FY 2021 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

Total Funds: \$159.619 Billion*



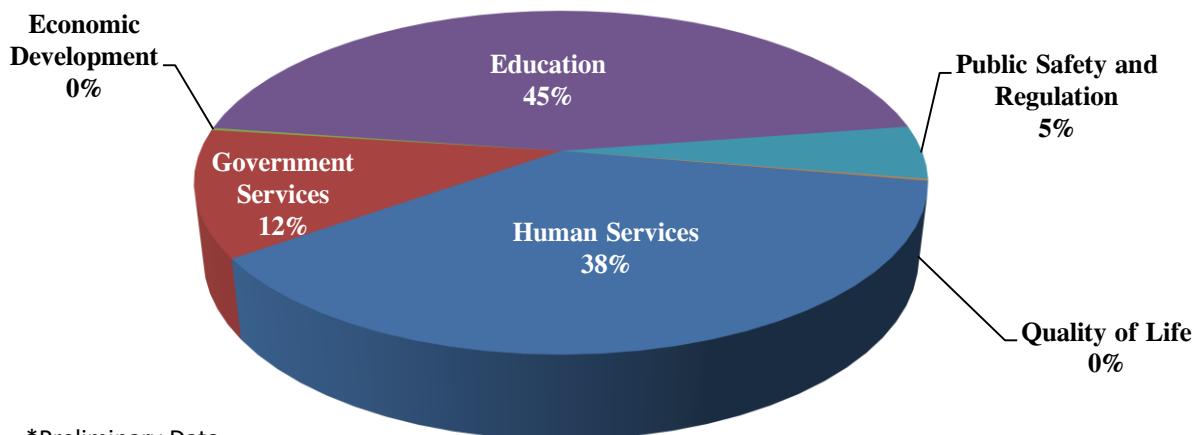
*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/21/20

FY 2021 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

General Funds: \$40.096 Billion*

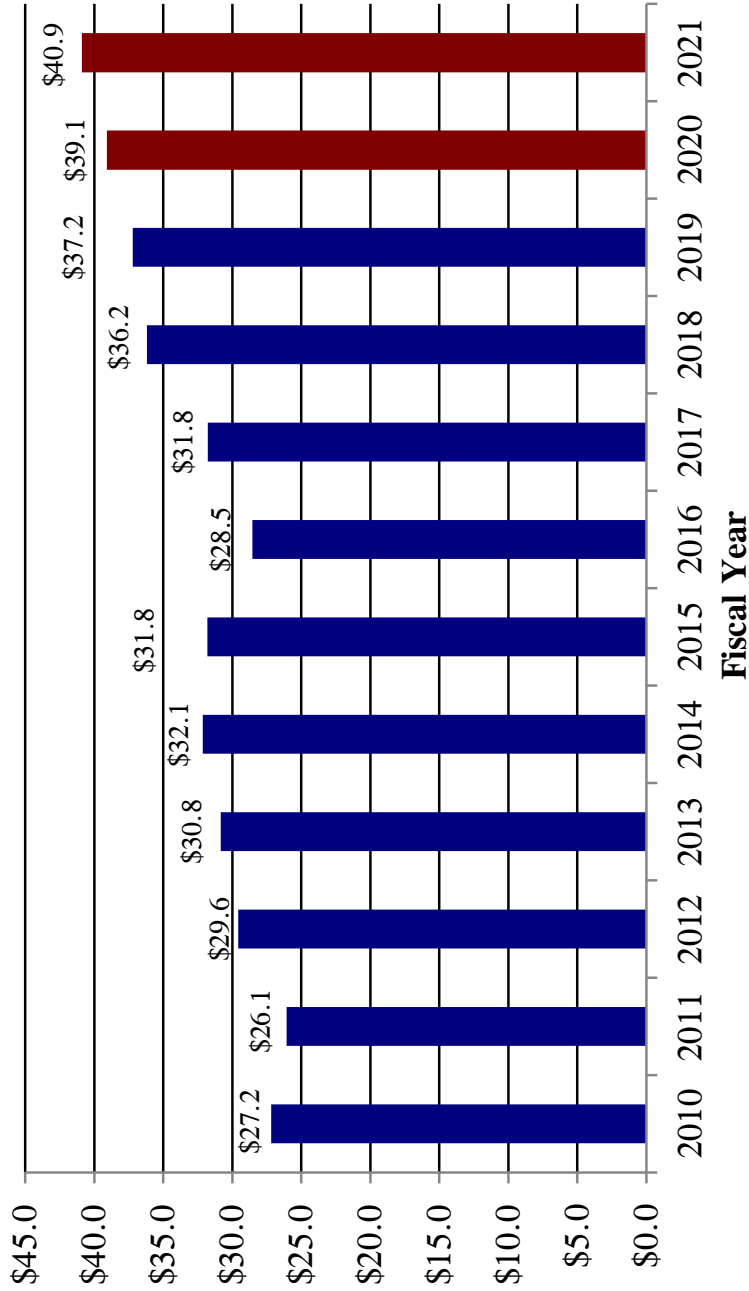


*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/21/20

General Funds - Appropriations (\$ Billions)



FY 2016 and FY 2017 include court orders and consent decrees
 FY 2020 and FY 2021 are preliminary data
 Source: Office of the Comptroller, SAMS Data Warehouse as of 7/21/20

DETAILED GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY FY 2011 - FY 2020
(\$ millions)

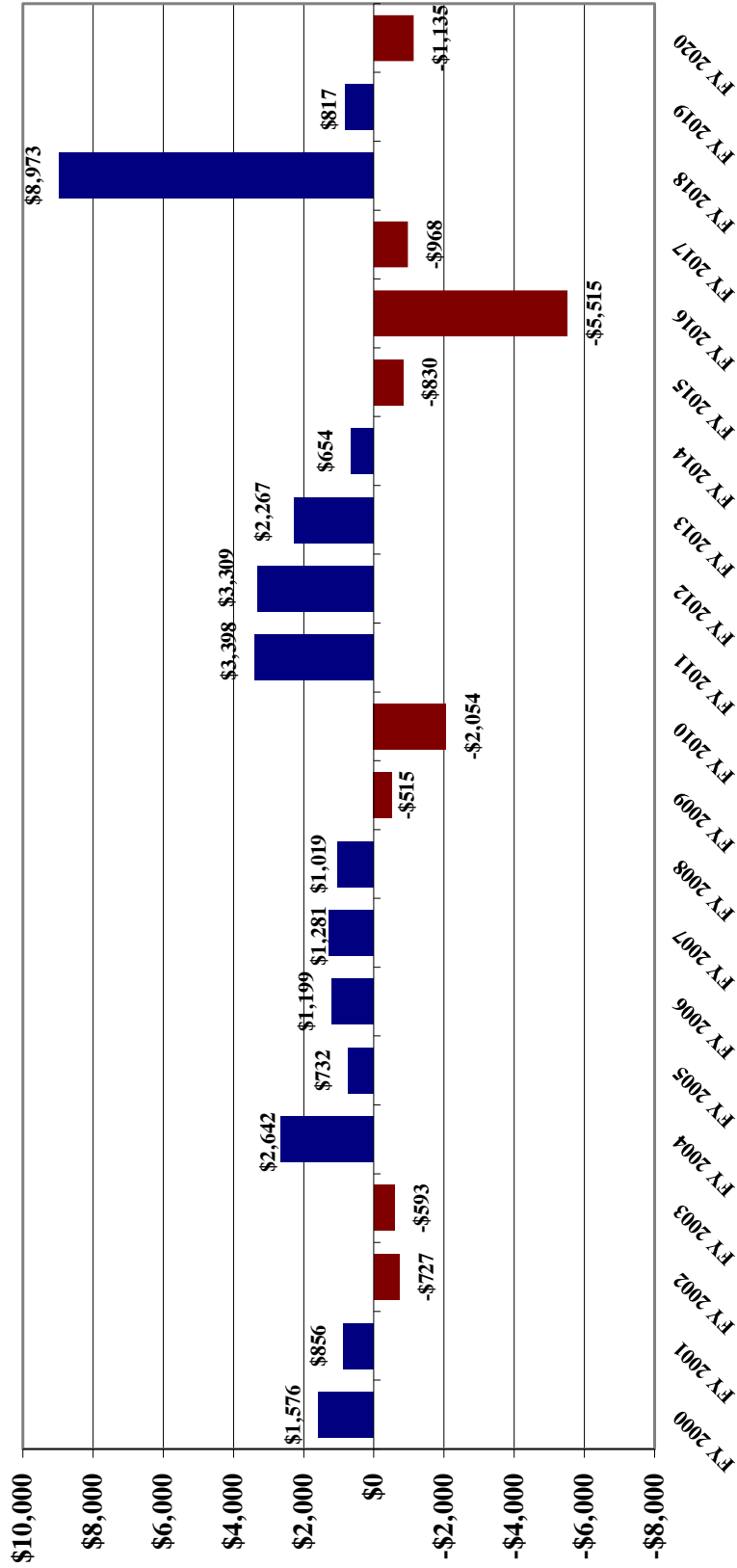
Revenue Sources	Actual Receipts FY 2011	Actual Receipts FY 2012	Actual Receipts FY 2013	Actual Receipts FY 2014	Actual Receipts FY 2015	Actual Receipts FY 2016	Actual Receipts FY 2017	Actual Receipts FY 2018	Actual Receipts FY 2019	Actual Receipts FY 2020
State Taxes										
Personal Income Tax	\$12,301	\$17,000	\$18,323	\$18,388	\$17,682	\$15,299	\$15,385	\$20,784	\$22,604	\$21,657
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	2,277	2,983	3,679	3,640	3,129	2,334	1,610	2,607	3,026	2,596
Sales Taxes	6,833	7,226	7,355	7,676	8,030	8,063	8,043	8,256	8,897	8,691
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	1,147	995	1,033	1,013	1,006	926	884	896	863	831
Cigarette Tax	355	354	353	353	353	353	353	344	361	267
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	157	164	165	165	167	170	171	172	172	177
Vehicle Use Tax	30	29	27	29	32	30	30	28	31	26
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	122	235	293	276	333	306	261	358	388	283
Insurance Taxes and Fees	317	345	334	333	353	398	391	432	396	361
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	207	192	205	203	211	207	207	207	247	210
Interest on State Funds & Investments	28	21	20	20	24	24	36	79	145	137
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Other Sources	404	399	462	585	693	534	685	641	669	725
Subtotal	\$24,422	\$30,187	\$32,493	\$32,925	\$32,257	\$28,888	\$28,300	\$35,048	\$38,043	\$36,205
Transfers										
Lottery	632	640	656	668	679	677	720	719	731	630
Gaming Fund Transfer [and related]	324	413	360	331	302	280	287	282	279	205
Other	1,226	885	688	1,113	2,012	627	552	1,186	1,035	1,606
Total State Sources	\$26,604	\$32,125	\$34,197	\$35,037	\$35,250	\$30,479	\$29,852	\$37,235	\$40,088	\$38,646
Federal Sources	\$5,386	\$3,682	\$4,154	\$3,903	\$3,330	\$2,665	\$2,483	\$5,238	\$3,600	\$3,551
Total Federal & State Sources	\$31,990	\$35,807	\$38,351	\$38,940	\$38,580	\$33,144	\$32,335	\$42,473	\$43,688	\$42,197
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:										
Refund Funds/Direct Deposits										
Personal Income Tax Refund Fund	(\$1,076)	(\$1,488)	(\$1,785)	(\$1,746)	(\$1,769)	(\$1,493)	(\$1,724)	(\$2,037)	(\$2,193)	(\$2,058)
Corporate Income Tax Refund Fund	(426)	(522)	(502)	(476)	(439)	(362)	(278)	(457)	(470)	(370)
Fund for Advancement of Education	0	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0
Commitment to Human Services Fund	0	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0
LGDF--Direct from PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,022)	(1,175)	(1,128)
LGDF--Direct from CIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(133)	(167)	(145)
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(446)	(488)	(436)
Subtotal General Funds	\$30,488	\$33,797	\$36,064	\$36,718	\$35,888	\$30,373	\$29,405	\$38,378	\$39,195	\$38,060
Change from Prior Year	\$1,344	\$3,309	\$2,267	\$654	(\$830)	(\$5,515)	(\$968)	\$8,973	\$817	(\$1,135)
Percent Change	4.6%	10.9%	6.7%	1.8%	-2.3%	-15.4%	-3.2%	30.5%	2.1%	-2.9%
Short-Term Borrowing	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,198
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750	\$400
Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454	\$0	\$0	\$533	\$250	\$462
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$0
FY'13/14 Backlog Payment Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$264	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$635	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pension Contribution Fund Transfer	\$224	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds	\$33,797	\$34,072	\$36,603	\$37,043	\$36,617	\$30,498	\$29,405	\$41,451	\$40,195	\$40,120
Change from Prior Year	\$1,677	\$275	\$440	\$40	(\$426)	(\$6,119)	(\$1,093)	\$12,046	(\$1,256)	(\$75)
Percent Change	5.2%	0.8%	7.4%	1.2%	-1.2%	-16.7%	-3.6%	41.0%	-3.0%	-0.2%

GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY: ANNUAL \$ CHANGE

FY 2000 - FY 2020

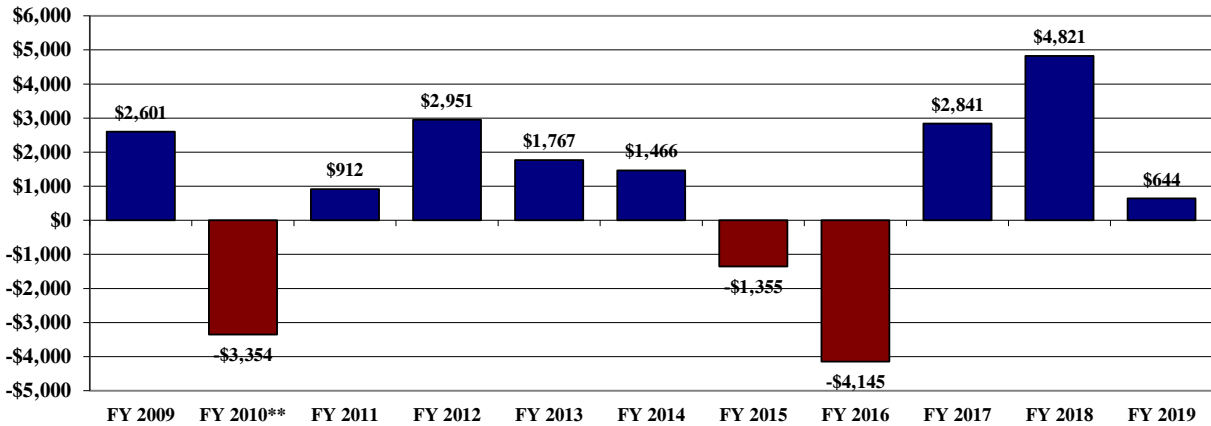
(\$ Millions)

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

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

Total Warrants Issued
(\$ Millions)

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Total Operations	\$7,306	\$7,325	\$7,453	\$9,048	\$9,870	\$10,387	\$9,938	\$6,899	\$8,402	\$12,059	\$12,148
Total Awards and Grants	\$22,462	\$18,993	\$18,016	\$20,229	\$20,430	\$21,141	\$20,828	\$19,859	\$21,014	\$23,341	\$24,224
Other General Funds Warrants Issued	\$6	-\$17	-\$22	-\$68	-\$7	-\$49	-\$3	-\$8	\$5	-\$19	-\$11
Regular Transfers Out	\$3,185	\$3,304	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482	\$3,146
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$32,959	\$29,605	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042	\$38,863	\$39,507
Annual Change	8.6%	-10.2%	3.1%	9.7%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.7%	-11.7%	9.1%	14.2%	1.7%
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$300	\$870	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$1,424	\$2,276	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128	\$10
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$0	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$34,959	\$32,751	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057	\$38,991	\$40,267
Annual Change	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%	14.5%	3.3%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

Total Warrants Issued
(\$ Millions)

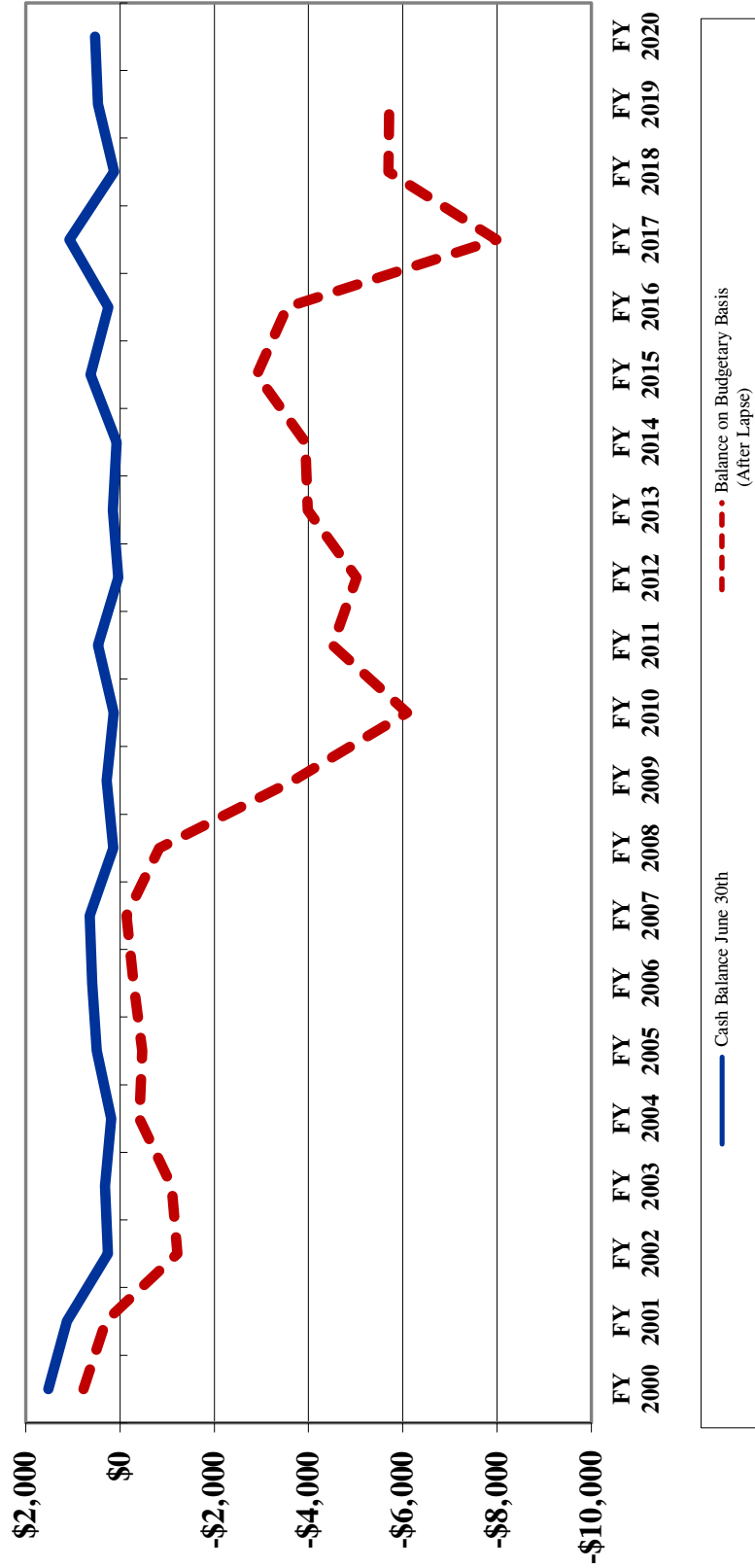
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Health and Social Services	\$15,404	\$12,979	\$13,016	\$13,351	\$12,173	\$12,333	\$11,627	\$10,643	\$10,676	\$13,042	\$13,281
Education	\$11,358	\$10,455	\$9,358	\$12,088	\$12,575	\$13,525	\$13,377	\$12,409	\$14,679	\$15,564	\$16,432
Public Protection and Justice	\$2,056	\$1,867	\$1,939	\$1,996	\$1,966	\$2,186	\$2,210	\$1,749	\$1,921	\$2,807	\$2,467
General Government	\$716	\$762	\$813	\$1,661	\$3,423	\$3,297	\$3,397	\$1,879	\$2,058	\$3,817	\$4,047
Other	\$240	\$238	\$321	\$113	\$156	\$138	\$152	\$70	\$87	\$151	\$134
Regular Transfers Out	\$3,185	\$3,304	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482	\$3,146
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$32,959	\$29,605	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042	\$38,863	\$39,507
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$300	\$870	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$1,424	\$2,276	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128	\$10
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$0	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$34,959	\$32,751	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057	\$38,991	\$40,267
Annual Change	1.2%	-6.3%	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%	14.5%	3.3%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

GENERAL FUNDS BALANCES - CASH BASIS

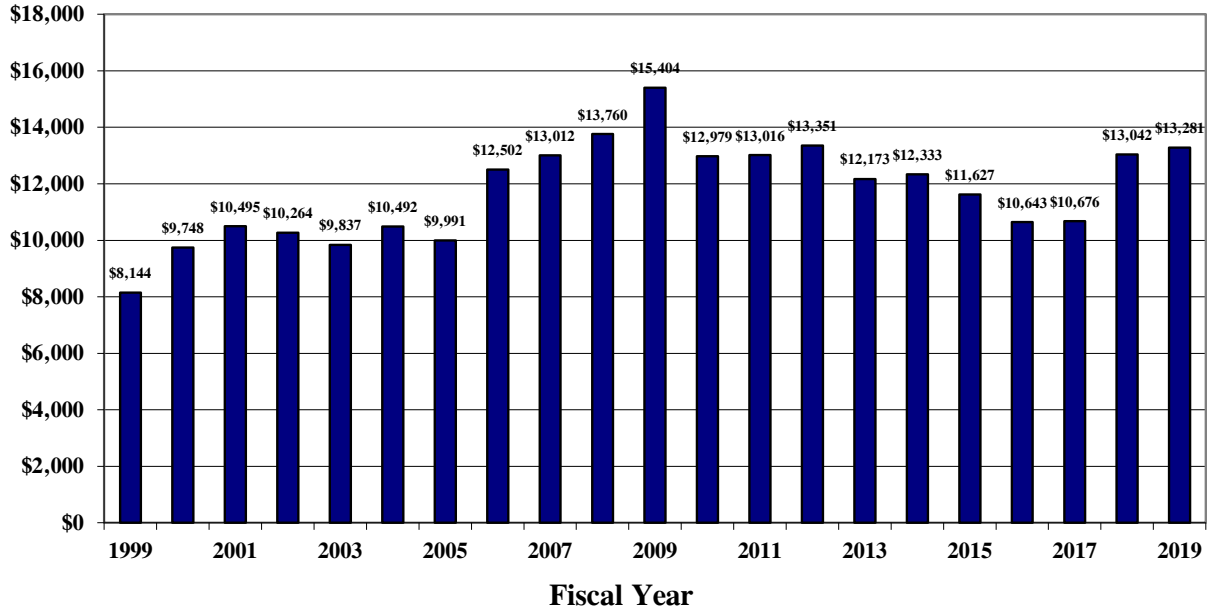
FY 2000 - FY 2020

(in millions)



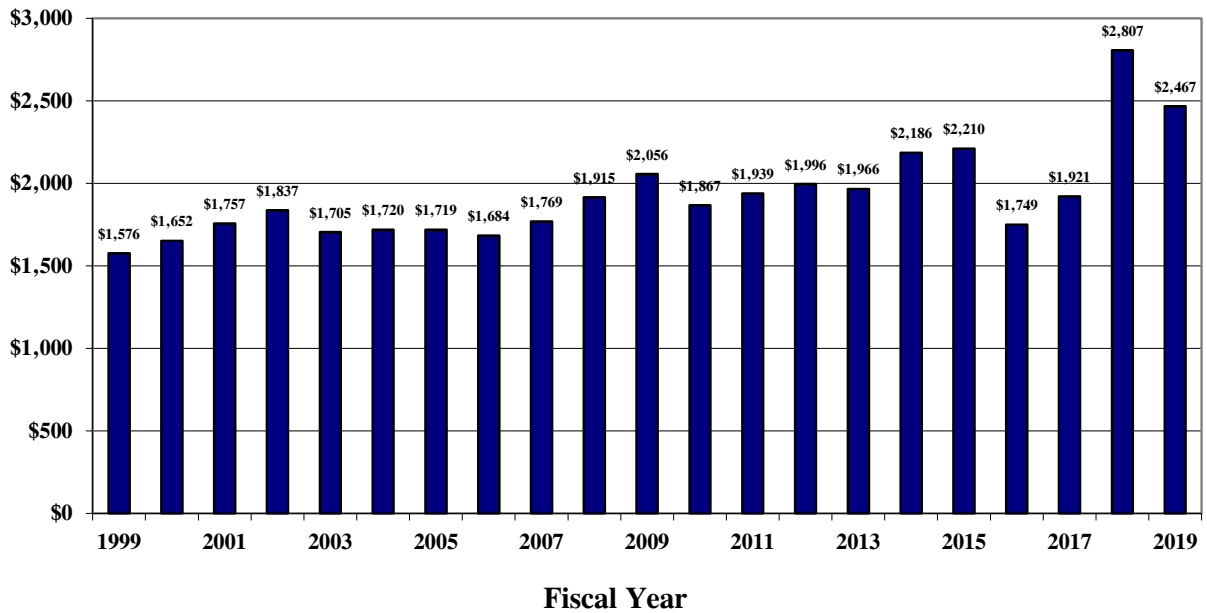
Health and Social Services Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

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



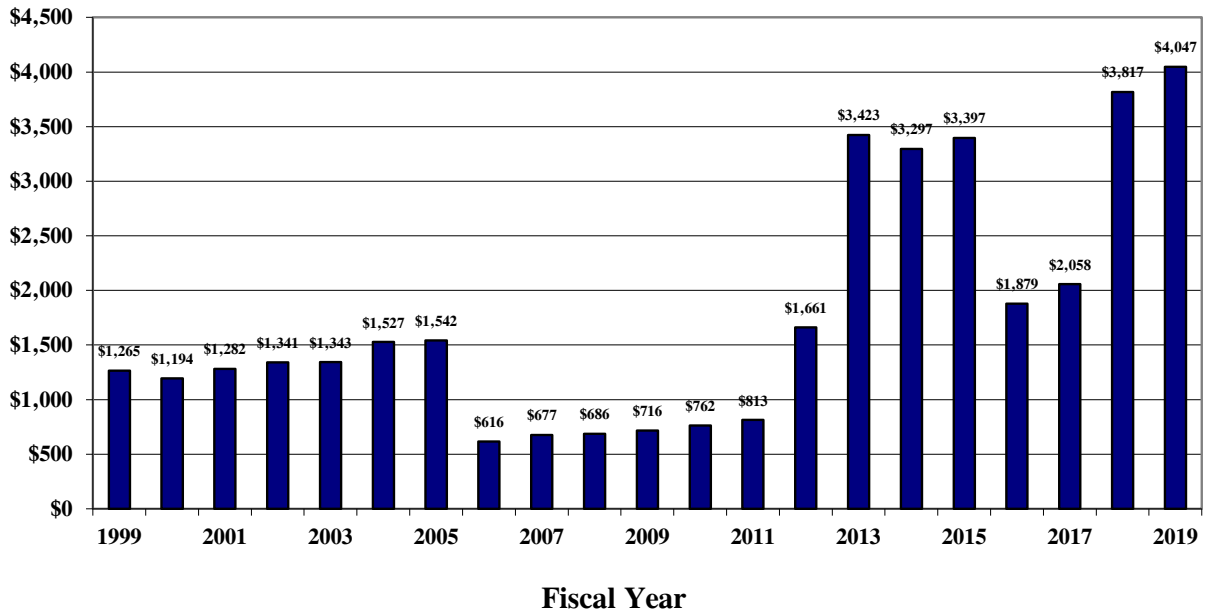
Public Protection and Justice Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

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



FEDERAL COVID-19 RELIEF

Various federal actions have been taken to date in regard to providing relief for those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with additional federal actions anticipated in the near future as of July 2020. Per GOMB, approximately \$5.5 billion is expected to flow through the state budget to address various needs. As of the end of June 2020, Illinois state government has received \$3.5 billion in funding under the Federal Stimulus line at the Comptroller's office, all of which was received by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency for COVID-19 related relief. While various units of state government have received additional federal funding for COVID-19 relief, this funding is primarily passing through state government to various vendors and organizations administering relief, such as community health centers (for COVID-19 testing), LIHEAP assistance, and various block grants. Specifically, four major legislative actions have been taken by the federal government that have impacted Illinois since the beginning of the 2020 calendar year:

1. The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act. This legislation provided approximately \$8.3 billion to combat the pandemic, with approximately \$1.05 billion allocated for state responses across the country.
2. The Families First Coronavirus Relief Act. This legislation extended unemployment insurance benefits, expanded sick/family medical leave provisions, expanded food benefits for students, required COVID-19 testing be performed at no cost to the patient, and increased the Federal matching rate for states' Medicaid programs. Approximately \$2.5 billion was appropriated for these and other related purposes.
3. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). This legislation was much larger in scope and effect than the prior two legislative measures. Dwarfing the prior stimulus legislation signed by President Obama in 2009, this legislation provided approximately \$2 trillion in funding to a wide variety of federal, state, municipal, and individual programs. Funding was provided to various federal agencies to support testing, vaccine development, pandemic preparation, and support for various federal programs to alleviate the financial/medical/etc. burdens on people utilizing government programs such as Medicaid/Medicare among others. Funding was provided to states and municipalities to support their efforts in combating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as well, including vaccine/medical equipment procurement, financial/physical relief, and numerous other areas affected by the pandemic. Approximately \$150 billion was allocated to state/tribal/local governments in this legislation, of which, Illinois is

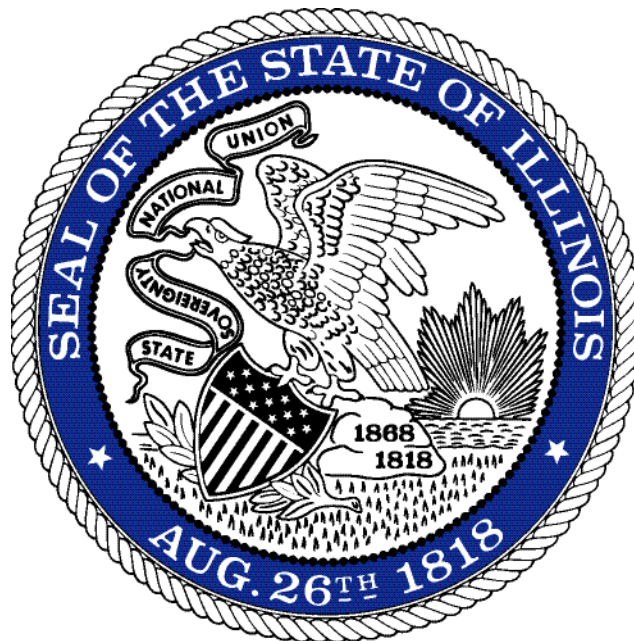
projected to receive at least \$2.7 billion in state funds and \$2.2 billion at most in local funds for municipalities. Given issues with timing of reimbursements, some of this funding may come in FY 2021. This municipal funding reverts to the state if it is not all spent at the municipal level. Individuals in Illinois also received personal stimulus payments of approximately \$1,200/adult and \$600/child, depending on income level.

4. The Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act. This legislation appropriates approximately \$483 billion, with the largest portion, \$310 billion, set aside for the Paycheck Protection Program. This is intended to help businesses closed as a result of the pandemic to continue paying their workers. Over 70,000 businesses in Illinois alone have made use of this program. The remainder consists of funding for economic disaster assistance loans, health care provider and hospital reimbursements for COVID-19 and other related expenses, and various smaller grants to states/municipalities/other organizations to increase testing capacity.

As of the end of June, the federal funding disbursed to Illinois for COVID-19 related services on all levels of government, businesses, and civic organizations is estimated to total \$12.7 billion according to FFIS (Federal Funds Information for States, a non-partisan information gathering organization). At this time, additional stimulus legislation is being considered on the federal level that would provide further support for states/municipalities/businesses/individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. No details of this legislation are available at this time. Furthermore, depending on the continuing effects of the pandemic, additional stimulus legislation is possible on the federal level for months, or possibly years to come.

SECTION 4. STATE EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT

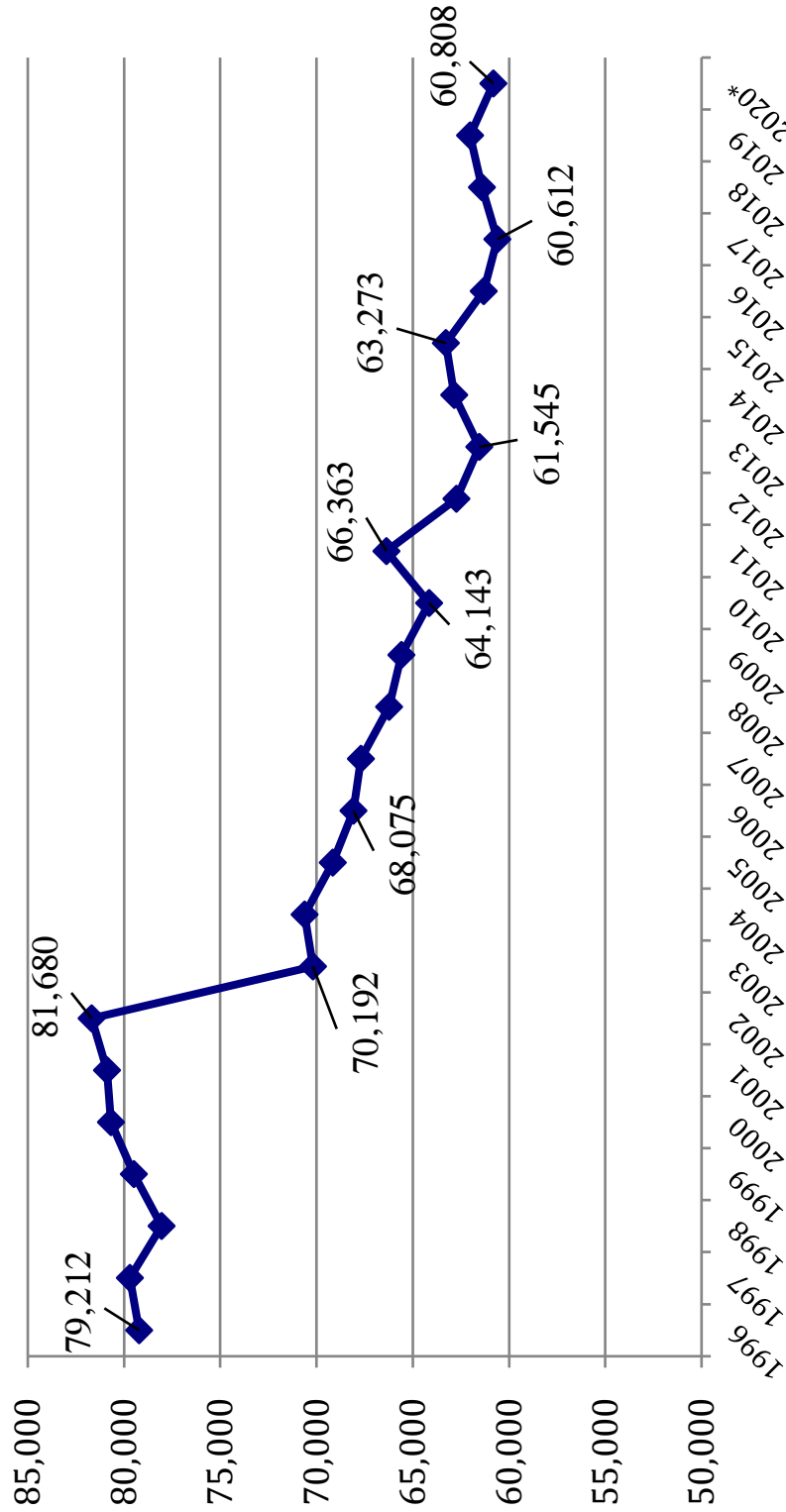
- **Historical SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2020 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2019 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2018 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2017 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2016 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2015 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2014 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2013 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2012 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2011 SERS Headcount**



HISTORICAL SERS HEADCOUNT

Total Active Members

FY 1996 - FY 2020



All figures except for FY 2020 are from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) of SERS. The data for FY 2020 is from the FY 2020 SERS' monthly payroll table on the next page. Figures on the SERS' monthly payroll table may be different from figures in the CAFR.

FY 2020 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	101	95	85	87	80	81	80	83	84	84	84	84
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	590	593	587	581	585	585	580	585	590	588	591	590
Aging, Department on	151	150	152	151	152	147	151	154	153	152	151	152
Agriculture, Department of	498	903	534	356	327	327	316	315	316	324	333	332
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arts Council	14	14	13	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Attorney General, Office of the	753	751	750	756	766	770	773	780	788	789	792	789
Auditor General, Office of the	85	85	84	83	82	82	85	85	85	85	85	86
Capital Development Board	104	110	116	116	118	116	118	123	120	119	118	118
Central Management Services, Department of	718	726	732	725	726	736	734	745	741	739	737	738
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,831	2,860	2,844	2,854	2,870	2,900	2,867	2,883	2,867	2,848	2,846	2,850
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	237	239	245	250	255	255	255	264	272	271	270	273
Commerce Commission, Illinois	210	212	214	213	212	209	203	198	199	196	196	197
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coroner Training Board	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corrections, Department of	12,563	12,654	12,751	12,712	12,801	12,736	12,805	12,749	12,816	12,718	12,665	12,600
Court of Claims	29	29	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	29
Court Reporters	585	580	585	578	579	577	573	575	575	573	574	576
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	65	65	64	65	67	65	68	70	71	70	70	69
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Education, Board of	77	77	77	75	76	76	75	77	78	77	75	76
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	9	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	7
Elections, Board of	71	70	71	72	73	73	72	72	73	72	73	73
Emergency Management Agency	178	178	177	178	181	180	176	175	173	174	175	179
Employment Security, Department of	1,084	1,074	1,071	1,073	1,073	1,066	1,056	1,055	1,042	1,035	1,034	1,033
Environmental Protection Agency	631	630	623	625	630	632	622	627	629	626	630	637
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	65	65	65	64	64	64	63	63	63	64	66	66
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	72	72	74	74	72	72	73	72	72	67	67	68
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	386	390	388	387	389	393	399	403	410	409	408	411
Gaming Board, Illinois	158	162	162	159	166	164	163	161	165	163	165	165
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	27	27	27	27
Governor, Office of the	132	157	155	156	157	158	164	163	159	159	161	164
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	107	105	106	107	109	108	104	107	107	107	107	106
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,748	1,768	1,765	1,775	1,810	1,812	1,789	1,808	1,805	1,809	1,795	1,809
Human Rights Commission	26	26	26	25	26	26	25	26	26	25	25	25
Human Rights, Department of	124	120	129	128	129	136	138	134	132	131	130	130
Human Services, Department of	12,815	12,902	12,957	12,958	12,980	13,001	12,944	12,998	13,078	13,084	13,146	13,196
Illinois Federation of Teachers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	719	719	718	719	722	724	709	709	708	711	711	712
Insurance, Department of	209	207	213	205	202	204	203	203	203	204	207	207
Investments, State Board of	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	884	883	876	909	910	898	910	905	896	890	920	876
Labor Relations Board	14	15	15	15	15	14	12	12	12	12	12	13
Labor, Department of	76	78	77	77	78	81	79	79	79	80	79	81
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	20	21	21	21	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Legislative Audit Commission	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Legislative Printing Unit	23	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	23
Legislative Reference Bureau	28	27	30	30	30	29	31	31	31	31	31	31
Liquor Control Commission, Illinois	38	38	38	36	37	40	45	43	46	45	44	43
Lottery, Illinois	146	148	151	150	150	149	147	149	148	147	151	149
Lt. Governor, Office of the	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	15
Military Affairs, Department of	226	220	217	220	220	220	224	227	229	227	223	224
Natural Resources, Department of	1,499	1,504	1,411	1,386	1,305	1,321	1,265	1,244	1,236	1,244	1,369	1,490
Office of the Comptroller	228	229	229	228	229	231	233	237	236	235	235	234
Power Agency, Illinois	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	23	24	25	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25
Procurement Policy Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Property Tax Appeal Board	35	35	35	34	34	34	35	34	35	35	35	35
Public Health, Department of	1,158	1,155	1,164	1,173	1,181	1,183	1,176	1,171	1,169	1,167	1,167	1,171
Racing Board, Illinois	37	37	36	26	27	25	23	26	30	28	28	28
Revenue, Department of	1,405	1,436	1,444	1,398	1,394	1,381	1,392	1,382	1,377	1,372	1,367	1,364
Secretary of State	3,826	3,839	3,775	3,812	3,885	3,907	3,885	3,900	3,928	3,922	3,920	3,932
State Appellate Defender	250	256	243	242	241	241	242	241	243	242	241	240
State Employees' Retirement System	95	103	106	93	93	92	90	93	93	93	93	93
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	139	138	143	144	142	141	142	144	145	145	145	144
State Officers	664	667	658	669	670	671	680	671	682	680	679	672
State Police Merit Board	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
State Police, Illinois	2,773	2,767	2,771	2,862	2,856	2,851	2,833	2,815	2,882	2,869	2,863	2,861
State Treasurer, Office of the	175	180	181	177	180	183	185	182	180	177	178	179
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	67	67	72	72	73	74	74	74	75	75	76	75
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	173	176	177	176	176	182	180	179	182	183	184	286
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	55	55	54	54	54	54	53	53	53	53	53	52
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,287	1,255	1,260	1,259	1,253	1,273	1,390	1,239	1,234	1,223	1,241	1,214
Transportation, Department of	5,259	5,234	5,056	5,141	5,888	6,352	6,442	6,352	6,237	5,043	5,017	5,181
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,212	1,216	1,217	1,221	1,221	1,210	1,203	1,204	1,206	1,213	1,217	1,210
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	149	142	137	137	141	148	143	143	143	141	141	142
TOTAL	60,273	60,927	60,375	60,334	61,252	61,744	61,780	61,577	61,691	60,328	60,480	60,808
Source: SERS												

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

Source: SERS

FY 2018 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	84	81	80	81	79	67	69	69	71	75	88	95
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	591	596	596	596	599	600	593	593	592	591	594	595
Aging, Department on	142	144	147	148	146	146	149	151	148	148	152	156
Agriculture, Department of	500	908	518	349	330	336	320	323	328	357	400	442
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	9	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16
Attorney General, Office of the	722	730	735	734	736	744	735	745	746	750	748	742
Auditor General, Office of the	85	86	86	85	85	86	87	87	86	85	85	90
Capital Development Board	109	109	110	110	110	111	108	107	108	107	108	109
Central Management Services, Department of	750	754	753	755	758	763	739	736	733	733	735	732
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,623	2,648	2,649	2,670	2,680	2,698	2,678	2,691	2,715	2,736	2,748	2,751
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	281	282	280	274	269	269	263	264	265	269	269	263
Commerce Commission, Illinois	210	214	212	209	206	206	199	195	199	200	204	209
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corrections, Department of	12,016	12,087	12,048	11,982	11,978	11,993	12,079	12,156	12,148	12,230	12,178	12,221
Court of Claims	31	30	30	30	39	31	33	31	31	31	31	36
Court Reporters	585	587	587	585	584	586	578	578	582	584	581	581
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	69	68	67	67	69	71	73	74	73	71	72	69
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Education, Board of	80	79	78	79	79	75	76	74	77	78	78	79
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Elections, Board of	62	62	63	64	64	64	66	66	67	67	70	68
Emergency Management Agency	165	165	168	170	173	175	169	163	163	164	165	166
Employment Security, Department of	1,091	1,087	1,089	1,095	1,095	1,104	1,109	1,120	1,130	1,125	1,142	1,138
Environmental Protection Agency	675	670	653	653	652	650	627	631	634	636	645	657
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	67	66	66	67	65	64	64	63	63	60	65	65
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	68	68	71	72	72	71	71	73	73	73	74	70
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	413	414	409	408	402	394	391	391	390	389	397	402
Gaming Board, Illinois	155	155	152	145	148	147	149	152	150	152	152	155
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11
Governor, Office of the	144	149	149	150	149	149	150	144	142	137	139	143
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	101	98	98	98	97	98	99	99	98	99	98	99
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,870	1,871	1,836	1,839	1,833	1,827	1,784	1,784	1,781	1,768	1,772	1,772
Human Rights Commission	20	21	21	21	21	20	22	22	22	22	22	23
Human Rights, Department of	122	121	120	123	123	126	126	118	119	120	120	121
Human Services, Department of	12,448	12,419	12,487	12,478	12,494	12,583	12,509	12,535	12,475	12,465	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	223	224	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	585	585	587	587	587
Aging, Department on	152	151	146	142	142	145	144	143	143	144	142	140
Agriculture, Department of	498	882	627	365	344	330	324	331	337	344	377	453
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	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
Attorney General, Office of the	724	729	727	722	724	723	725	731	732	730	732	729
Auditor General, Office of the	78	75	73	74	73	72	72	75	75	75	75	75
Capital Development Board	121	119	118	118	118	119	114	113	111	111	111	110
Central Management Services, Department of	774	761	769	765	764	769	739	742	738	743	743	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
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	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
Commerce Commission, Illinois	191	186	188	189	190	192	188	189	191	195	203	206
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	11	11	11	11	8	7	6	6	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
Court of Claims	34	34	35	34	34	34	33	33	33	33	31	31
Court Reporters	586	585	588	589	590	585	584	585	590	593	591	592
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	61	62	65	66	66	64	64	66	67	68	68	68
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	6
Education, Board of	88	86	85	85	84	84	83	82	82	81	78	77
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	10
Elections, Board of	67	67	66	66	65	63	63	63	63	63	65	65
Emergency Management Agency	147	143	143	143	149	149	167	163	164	163	160	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
Environmental Protection Agency	713	711	700	693	689	687	665	661	666	662	663	680
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	62	63	62	64	68	68	69	69	67	66	66	68
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	70	70	68	67	67	69	68	68	67	68	68	69
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	437	438	430	430	431	428	412	413	414	413	410	412
Gaming Board, Illinois	168	168	166	166	166	167	163	162	160	158	158	158
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	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
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	96	95	98	99	100	99	95	95	97	99	101	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
Historic Preservation Agency	163	166	160	160	152	139	136	129	129	136	162	193
Human Rights Commission	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	22
Human Rights, Department of	135	135	133	131	133	134	129	125	122	124	122	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
Illinois Health Information Exchange Authority	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	466	472	472	470	472	473	460	459	456	452	454	457
Insurance, Department of	242	240	240	241	244	245	239	240	240	238	242	246
Investments, State Board of	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Judges' Retirement System	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
Juvenile Justice, Department of	1,047	1,031	1,008	1,003	1,004	1,040	1,022	862	860	878	910	900
Labor Relations Board	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13
Labor, Department of	83	83	81	80	80	83	82	82	82	82	82	83
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22
Legislative Audit Commission	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
Legislative Printing Unit	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27
Legislative Reference Bureau	31	30	30	30	30	29	28	28	29	30	30	30
Legislative Research Unit	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
Lt. Governor, Office of the	14	13	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
Military Affairs, Department of	219	220	220	217	219	218	212	212	210	209	211	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
Office of the Comptroller	217	210	207	204	213	204	215	204	201	209	208	209
Power Agency, Illinois	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
Procurement Policy Board	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
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
Racing Board, Illinois	42	42	42	29	31	27	26	13	27	30	40	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
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
State Appellate Defender	225	222	220	219	218	215	216	220	230	230	231	231
State Employees' Retirement System	99	101	100	99	96	97	98	93	91	92	93	95
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	116	116	118	120	121	120	117	117	117	116	117	125
State Officers	657	624	605	603	675	676	677	688	689	684	673	669
State Police Merit Board	6	6	7	7	7	7	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
State Treasurer, Office of the	171	173	172	174	177	178	178	181	181	180	178	174
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	65	66	66	66	67	67	66	67	66	66	65	66
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	186	184	184	183	184	184	183	183	185	181	183	188
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	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
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
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
Unspecified Board or Commission	28	26	26	27	27	23	1	2	1	1	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
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	159	161	160	156	155	156	154	155	155	152	153	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
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	6	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	8	8	8	10	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 System	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	25	25	28	33	42	42
Revenue, Department of	1,633	1,633	1,624	1,607	1,596	1,583	1,582	1,579	1,585	1,593	1,591	1,570
Secretary of State	3,805	3,785	3,696	3,671	3,651	3,636	3,596	3,590	3,585	3,577	3,566	3,548
State Appellate Defender	215	211	207	210	229	225	226	228	228	227	225	225
State Employees' Retirement System	97	97	96	97	99	99	98	98	100	101	99	99
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	124	121	121	123	121	120	122	120	121	120	121	119
State Officers	891	890	882	877	875	868	879	863	877	887	695	676
State Police Merit Board	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
State Police, Illinois	2,831	2,823	2,824	2,810	2,801	2,802	2,749	2,751	2,750	2,733	2,722	2,712
State Treasurer, Office of the	158	162	162	162	164	165	164	169	168	169	168	171
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	66	66	67	68	68	68	65	65	65	65	65	65
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	225	221	221	223	221	220	193	192	190	189	190	188
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	83	83	83	82	82	82	81	81	81	82	81	81
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,653	1,472	1,464	1,478	1,458	1,462	1,432	1,412	1,414	1,416	1,410	1,425
Transportation, Department of	5,372	5,350	5,099	5,113	5,941	6,480	6,428	6,423	6,170	5,275	5,156	5,044
Unspecified Board or Commission	35	35	34	26	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,348	1,342	1,331	1,325	1,327	1,335	1,341	1,330	1,330	1,328	1,334	1,331
Violence Prevention Authority, Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	176	161	161	160	162	160	158	160	159	160	159	160
Total	61,994	62,058	61,165	60,583	61,492	61,872	61,239	61,360	61,073	60,195	60,105	60,304
Source: SERS												

FY 2015 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	219	232	234	228	226	227	205	185	187	187	180	177
Lt. Governor	7	9	8	7	7	8	7	10	13	12	14	14
Secretary of State	3,952	3,937	3,942	3,873	3,860	3,873	3,850	3,747	3,839	3,853	3,866	3,852
Comptroller	226	228	228	230	228	231	227	231	231	232	231	228
Treasurer	170	167	163	163	164	161	162	156	157	152	152	154
Attorney General	743	736	734	740	739	740	742	744	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	2,704	2,706	2,701	2,685
Transportation	5,796	5,713	5,731	5,566	5,434	6,629	6,592	6,617	6,829	6,795	5,734	5,341
Revenue	1,790	1,786	1,789	1,762	1,783	1,756	1,716	1,713	1,736	1,725	1,718	1,709
Juvenile Justice	1,050	1,031	1,031	1,068	1,045	1,026	1,000	985	1,013	1,037	1,038	1,045
Corrections	11,426	11,270	11,388	11,578	11,451	11,077	11,135	11,147	11,458	11,587	11,705	11,835
Civil Service Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Commerce Commission	234	234	231	230	232	232	233	230	231	227	229	224
Public Aid	2,187	2,171	2,194	2,203	2,177	2,171	2,154	2,129	2,141	2,149	2,152	2,137
Veterans Affairs	1,450	1,428	1,437	1,451	1,445	1,382	1,346	1,315	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Military Affairs	216	216	216	219	219	219	217	218	213	216	217	215
CMS	1,283	1,276	1,282	1,305	1,306	1,292	1,288	1,242	1,345	1,267	1,270	1,258
DCEO	375	368	375	379	381	377	373	336	337	340	339	334
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,210	1,200	1,201	1,206	1,217	1,181	1,161	1,169	1,185	1,192	1,208	1,211
Lottery	137	137	138	139	139	137	129	127	130	130	130	133
EPA	850	851	848	833	828	822	808	803	808	806	806	797
Aging	139	140	143	147	148	158	155	147	149	150	151	148
Historic Preservation	212	205	202	191	177	161	153	151	151	150	148	160
Human Rights	144	141	138	139	136	133	139	137	140	139	139	139
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	4,053	4,017	4,029	4,046	4,043	3,958	3,928	3,857	3,913	3,920	3,929	3,896
Total	62,612	62,235	62,931	62,944	62,379	62,424	61,804	61,507	63,144	63,250	62,419	62,091

Source: SERS

FY 2014 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

FY 2013 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

FY 2012 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

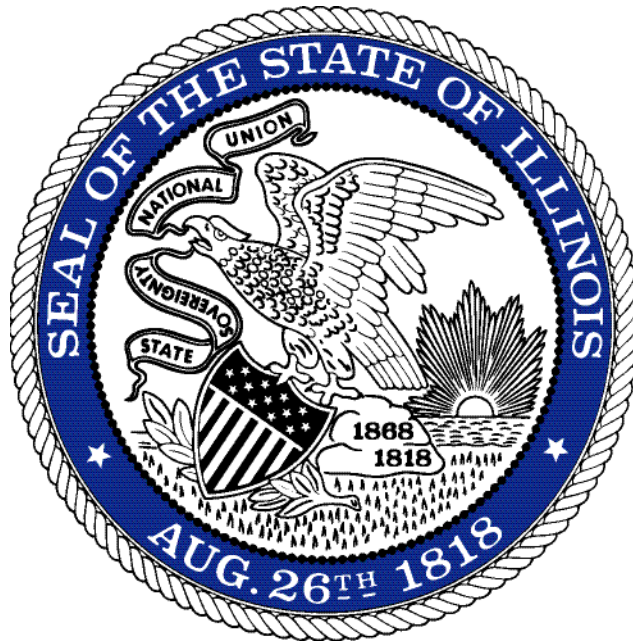
FY 2011 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

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

SECTION 5. STATE EMPLOYEES' GROUP INSURANCE

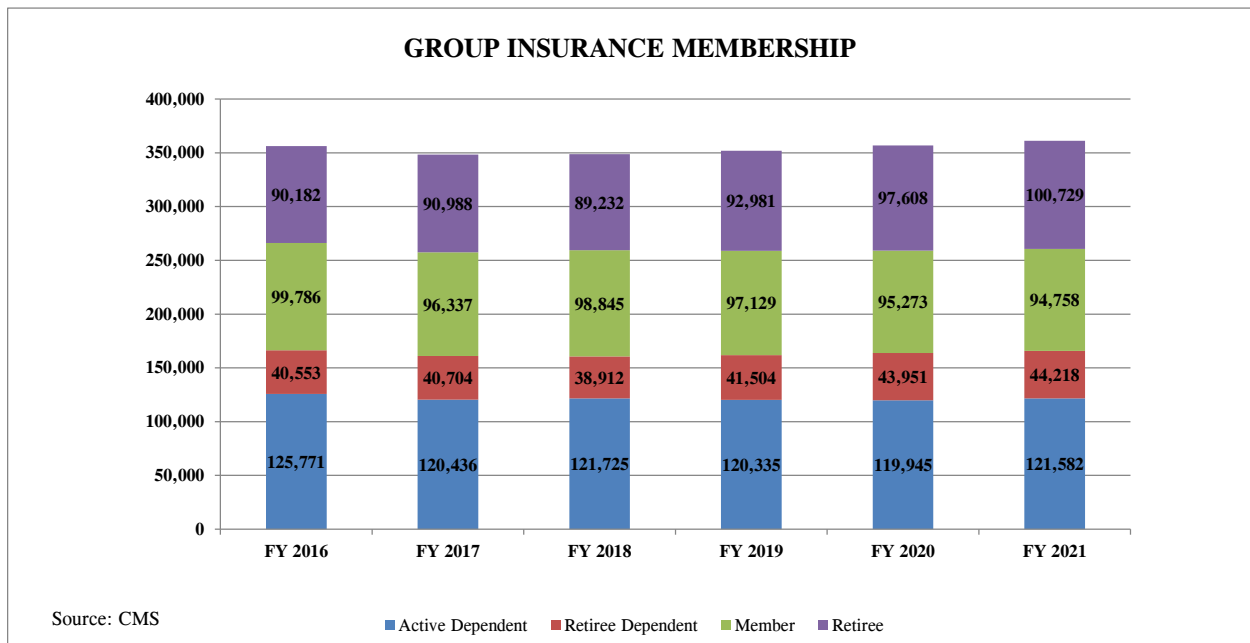
- **Group Insurance Enrollment**
- **Group Insurance Appropriation and Liabilities**
- **Liability per Participant**
- **Group Insurance Liability Components**
- **Medicare**
- **Unpaid Bills Backlog**



GROUP INSURANCE ENROLLMENT

According to CMS, as of February 2020, the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program has an estimated 356,777 participants for FY 2020, of which 137,320 are in a non-Medicare Advantage HMO, 79,772 are in a Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO, 93,510 are in an Open Access Plan, and 46,175 are in the Quality Care Health Plan. The QCHP is estimated to have 16,077 employees, 12,446 active employee dependents, 6,663 retiree dependents, and 10,989 retirees in FY 2020. HMO plans are estimated to have 46,979 employees, 64,033 active employee dependents, 10,828 retiree dependents, and 15,480 retirees in FY 2020. Medicare Advantage plans in FY 2020 include 18,448 dependents and 61,324 retirees. OAPs are anticipated to have 32,217 employees, 43,466 active employee dependents, 8,012 retiree dependents, and 9,815 retirees in FY 2020.

For FY 2021, a minor increase from FY 2020 is expected, as total overall enrollment is projected to be 361,287, an increase of 1.3% or 4,510 people. For FY 2021, the QCHP is estimated to have 14,653 employees, 11,512 active employee dependents, 6,468 retiree dependents, and 10,265 retirees. Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO plans are expected to have 18,828 dependents and 62,326 retirees. Non-Medicare Advantage HMO plans are expected to have 41,002 employees, 58,914 active dependent lives, 10,813 retiree dependents, and 18,263 retirees. OAPs are expected to have 31,566 employees, 41,544 active dependents, 8,209 retiree dependents, and 9,875 retirees in FY 2021. This does not include the totals from a new Consumer Driven Health plan, which is projected to have 7,537 employees and 9,612 active employee dependents, who are expected to primarily come from existing HMO plans.



The Consumer Driven Health plan (CDHP) is a new plan developed by CMS that functions as a High-Deductible Health Plan. This type of health plan is characterized by low monthly premiums for members, but significantly higher deductibles than the other plans currently offered by the State before services (from hospitals, providers, etc.) are disbursed. This type of plan is intended for current employees and dependents rather than retirees and will work in conjunction with a new option for a Health Savings Account that SEGIP members can set up to save for expenses or deductibles for the CDHP by setting aside money from their paychecks before any tax deductions are taken.

The movement of eligible retirees and dependents into a system of Medicare Advantage plans has continued from previous fiscal years and is expected to proceed accordingly in FY 2021. 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. A Health Alliance HMO plan for retirees and dependents was added in FY 2015. The table below shows the population figures involved with this program.

It is important to note that many of the 81,154 people projected to be covered in FY 2021 by a MA HMO or PPO plan came from the QCHP through labor negotiations under the Quinn administration that moved all members qualifying for Medicare Advantage to a MA PPO/HMO plan. As a result of these people being moved from QCHP into a MA HMO/PPO plan and the movement of people into a MA plan that would have otherwise stayed in the QCHP, the QCHP is forecasted to continue to be significantly more expensive on a per-person basis in the 2021 fiscal year and in future years. In regard 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	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
	# of Participants	# of Participants	# of Participants
Aetna HMO	4,720	4,840	4,876
Humana Benefit Plan HMO	137	140	143
Humana Health Plan HMO	3,233	3,426	3,581
Health Alliance HMO	1,392	1,568	1,711
United HealthCare PPO	68,366	69,798	70,843
TOTAL	77,848	79,772	81,154
*FY 2021 numbers are projected as of February 2020			
Source: CMS			

GROUP INSURANCE APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITIES

The FY 2021 budget notes that \$1.92 billion in General Revenue Funds is appropriated to the Department of Central Management Services for the SEGIP for FY 2021. The FY 2020 appropriation request for the Group Health Insurance Program was \$2.03 billion in GRF. The FY 2021 budget also allocates approximately \$172 million (compared to \$162 million in FY 2020) 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 2016 to FY 2021. For FY 2018, it is necessary to note the large one-time increase in Total Revenues from a bond of approximately \$4 billion issued in November 2017 to pay down the majority of group insurance held bills. This additional revenue is included in the Total Revenues entry for FY 2018. In addition, due to the timing of bond revenues, some additional funding was received in FY 2018. FY 2020 projected revenues include interfund borrowing intended for the same purpose.

The Commission's FY 2021 liability estimate is \$3.27 billion for group insurance liability, which is \$23.8 million higher than the FY 2021 estimate from CMS of \$3.25 billion (as of February 2020). 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 2021. These numbers reflect an increase of 2.2 and 3.0 percent respectively from the FY 2020 liability estimate from CMS of \$3.18 billion.

GRF APPROPRIATION, REVENUE, AND LIABILITY HISTORY

FY 2014-2021

(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	GRF Appropriation	Total Revenues	CMS Liability*
FY 2014	\$1,697.0	\$2,791.0	\$2,614.4
FY 2015	\$1,665.4	\$2,674.3	\$2,764.2
FY 2016	\$5.0	\$876.9	\$2,811.2
FY 2017	\$0.0	\$1,082.1	\$2,870.8
FY 2018	\$1,340.0	\$6,306.6	\$3,130.7
FY 2019	\$2,176.2	\$3,198.0	\$3,093.0
FY 2020	\$2,671.3	\$3,708.8	\$3,177.9
FY 2021	\$2,021.5	\$3,235.4	\$3,248.5

*Liability Estimated for FY 2021

Source: CMS

The Department's estimate of liability for FY 2021 represents a continuing increase from their projections for FY 2020. This increase in liability reflects traditional year-to-year cost increases due to inflation and other factors. Of particular interest this year are the increases in liability for the new Consumer Driven Health Plan and the Open Access Plan line, both of which are projected to increase significantly from FY 2020 to FY 2021.

While these components are increasing in cost at a higher amount and pace than traditional HMO coverage, numerous other lines are staying relatively flat or decreasing in terms of liability changes from FY 2020 to FY 2021. As in previous years, Mental Health, Vision, and Life Insurance lines are projected to stay substantially flat for FY 2020. This follows historical trends for the group insurance program. For 2021, most other liability lines are decreasing slightly.

The Special Programs line in the table below is also an item of interest. Notably, the total interest payments expected in the group insurance program in FY 2021 are low enough to cause the total projections for that line to decrease \$43 million from FY 2020 (21%). This follows the continued decline in interest payments from FY 2018 onward, as the state has been able to pay off a significant portion of its held bills and thereby reduce vouchers on hand accruing interest.

FY 2021 GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY			
(\$ Millions)			
Liability Component	FY 2020 CMS Estimate	FY 2021 CMS Estimate	FY 2021 CGFA Estimate
QCHP Medical	\$412.3	\$406.7	\$408.1
QCHP Prescriptions	\$132.4	\$127.2	\$129.5
Dental (QCHP/MC)	\$127.9	\$135.2	\$137.8
HMO	\$1,092.6	\$1,063.5	\$1,070.2
Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO	\$186.4	\$197.1	\$198.0
Open Access Plan	\$900.3	\$921.4	\$928.5
Consumer Driven Health Plan (HDHP)	\$0.0	\$112.9	\$110.0
Mental Health	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$6.0
Vision	\$8.1	\$8.6	\$8.6
Administrative Services (QCHP)	\$17.8	\$17.3	\$17.5
Life	\$91.1	\$92.6	\$92.6
Special Programs* (Admin/Int./Other)	\$203.0	\$160.0	\$165.5
TOTAL	\$3,177.9	\$3,248.5	\$3,272.3
% increase	2.7%	2.2%	3.0%

*FY 2020 and FY 2021 Special Programs line includes Prompt and Timely Payment Interest.
Rounding may cause slight differences.
Source: CMS, CGFA

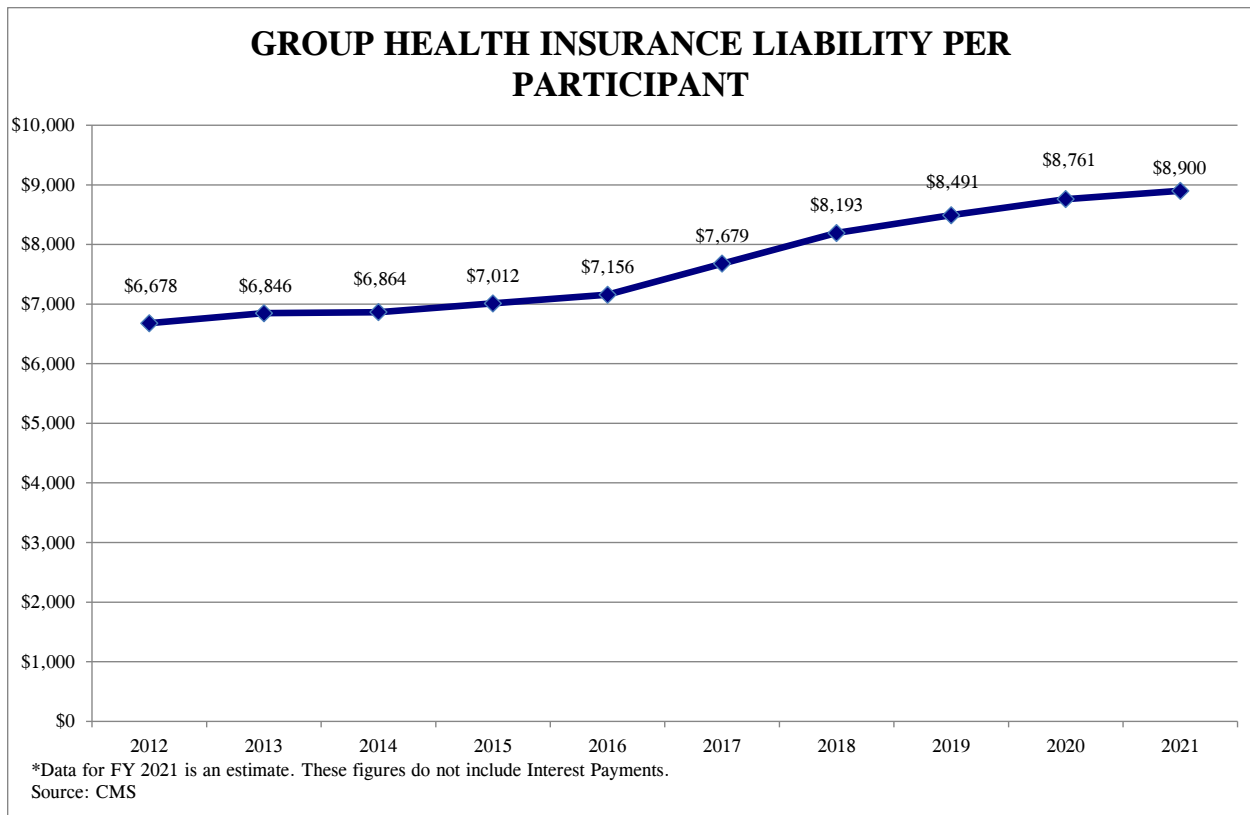
The table below illustrates the cost components for the Group Health Insurance Program from FY 2012 through FY 2021 (projected). As mentioned above, interest payments have decreased in significance as a portion of total health insurance program liability as the state has been able to make significant headway against the large amount of accrued interest and vouchers awaiting payment. From a high of \$274 million in FY 2018, interest payments are projected to amount to \$33 million in FY 2021. This is the lowest amount of interest projected to be paid out by the state in over a decade. Such a low projected amount for total interest payments reflects an expectation of timely payment of state vouchers by insurance companies, individual providers, and others submitting claims to the state. However, this success is tempered by the continued increase in administrative costs to the state since FY 2016. From \$53 million in FY 2016, this particular liability is projected to reach \$127 million in FY 2021 (a projected decrease of \$24 million from FY 2020). At this point, the full impact of the Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) on overall state liabilities is uncertain, though CMS has indicated they expect an impact on liabilities, as the CDHP provides savings to Illinois compared to existing plans while providing savings to the expected individual users in the form of significantly lower premiums. While the consumer savings are predicated on low utilization of plan benefits, many of the expected younger users of these plans do not typically require the extensive medical services (apart from a yearly physical) utilized by participants in the other plans offered, such as the Quality Care Health Plan (QCHP).

HISTORICAL GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY										
(\$ Millions)										
Liability Component	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021*
QCHP Medical/Rx	\$750	\$731	\$598	\$493	\$488	\$482	\$496	\$513	\$545	\$534
HMO Medical	\$853	\$894	\$910	\$917	\$934	\$975	\$1,036	\$1,067	\$1,093	\$1,064
Medicare Advantage	\$0	\$0	\$62	\$154	\$168	\$183	\$200	\$197	\$186	\$197
Dental	\$115	\$118	\$118	\$118	\$115	\$110	\$115	\$121	\$128	\$135
Open Access Plan	\$528	\$582	\$616	\$657	\$670	\$702	\$768	\$835	\$900	\$921
CDHP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113
QC Mental Health	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6
Vision	\$11	\$12	\$11	\$11	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$9
Life Insurance	\$83	\$84	\$88	\$95	\$91	\$90	\$90	\$88	\$91	\$93
QC ASC	\$30	\$32	\$26	\$19	\$18	\$17	\$18	\$17	\$18	\$17
Interest Payments	\$50	\$112	\$130	\$221	\$262	\$195	\$274	\$105	\$52	\$33
Admin/Other	\$12	\$15	\$48	\$73	\$53	\$103	\$120	\$137	\$151	\$127
Total	\$2,440	\$2,587	\$2,614	\$2,764	\$2,812	\$2,870	\$3,131	\$3,094	\$3,178	\$3,249
% change	4.0%	6.0%	1.0%	5.7%	1.7%	2.1%	9.1%	-1.2%	2.7%	2.2%

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

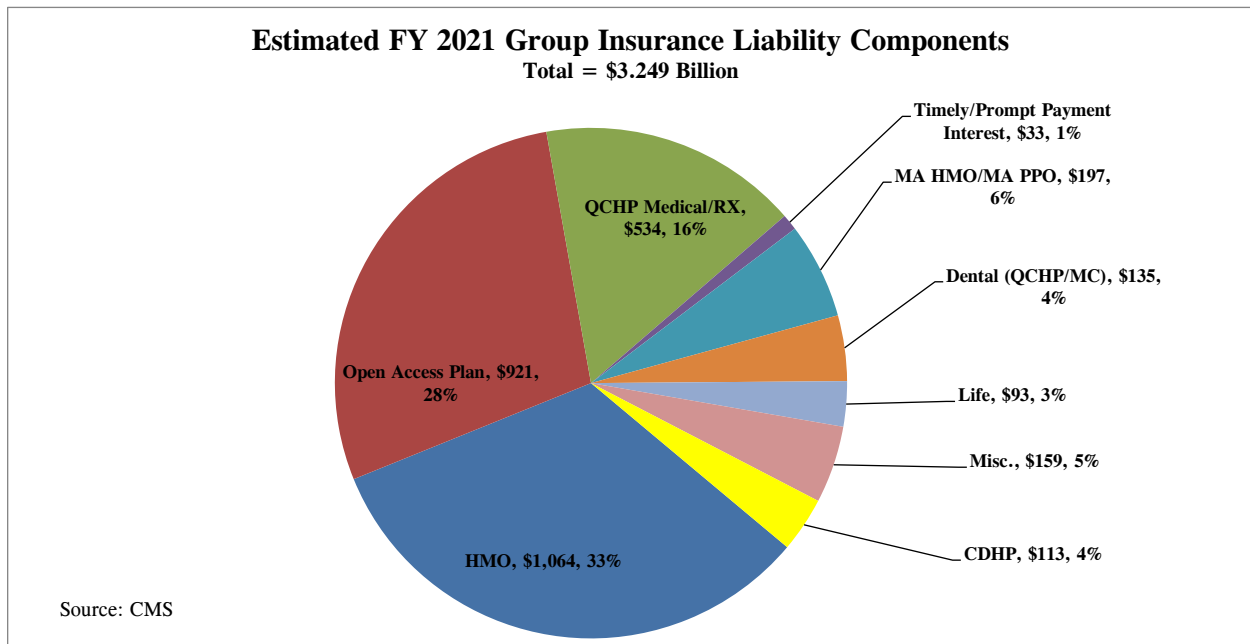
LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

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 2012, the annual liability per participant in the group health insurance program was \$6,678. **According to CMS, the estimated liability per participant for FY 2021 is \$8,900, a 33% increase from the FY 2012 liability per participant.** The liability per participant is expected to increase 1.6% from FY 2020 to FY 2021. This is less in comparison to prior years, though it is necessary to note that this is only a projection and that the full impact of cost saving measures such as the CDHP have not been fully actualized. In regard to the liability pressures exerted by interest payments on state group insurance bills, the bonding out of most of that backlog has alleviated a significant portion of that particular budgetary inflation pressure source. In order to better demonstrate the increase in liability over time, the portion of liability resulting from interest payments has been removed for this chart.



GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS

The following chart includes the various components of the FY 2021 CMS liability estimate of \$3.249 billion. The largest component of the State Group Insurance Program is the State’s managed care plans (HMOs, OAPs, and Medicare Advantage) representing 67.1% of total FY 2021 liability. The new CDHP is projected to amount to 3.5% of total FY 2021 liability. The QCHP component (17.1%) is slightly lower than in FY 2020 (18.4%) and includes medical/prescriptions, mental health coverage, and administrative service charges. Dental care and life insurance comprise 7% of total liability. The remaining components, including various administrative service costs, comprise the remaining 6% of total FY 2021 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 Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), Preferred Provider Organizations (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 in FY 2014. 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 2021 projected enrollment in this program totals 81,154 individuals, an increase of 1,382 (1.7%) from FY 2020. This is not expected to significantly change from the new CDHP, as that plan is available exclusively for current employees and their dependents.

UNPAID BILLS BACKLOG

Since at least 2015, the State Employee Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) had amassed a large backlog of unpaid claims, rising to \$5.2 billion at its height, partly due to the lack of an official state budget during much of that time. After a budget was passed in 2017, this issue continued to be a problem as no additional funding was provided at the time to pay down the existing group insurance bill backlog. However, in November 2017, the State bonded out approximately \$4 billion to pay down group health insurance bills. This bonding brought the total unpaid bill backlog down significantly. Successful efforts have been made to continue to pay down the total claims backlog. According to the Comptroller, the amount of bills their office held related to SEGIP stood at \$874 million on June 30, 2020.

At the same time, another \$148 million in SEGIP bills were held at CMS. Of this \$148 million, the largest portion was approximately \$118 million of HMO/Medicare Advantage claims. The second largest portion was CVS/Caremark at \$14 million. Life Insurance claims were the third largest among the categories, totaling \$8 million. Concurrently, the estimated time for claims to be held by CMS has dropped to 5 days for Managed Care, 5 days for CVS/Caremark, and 0-1 days for Life Insurance. This information and other pertinent data is displayed on the chart on the next page.

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

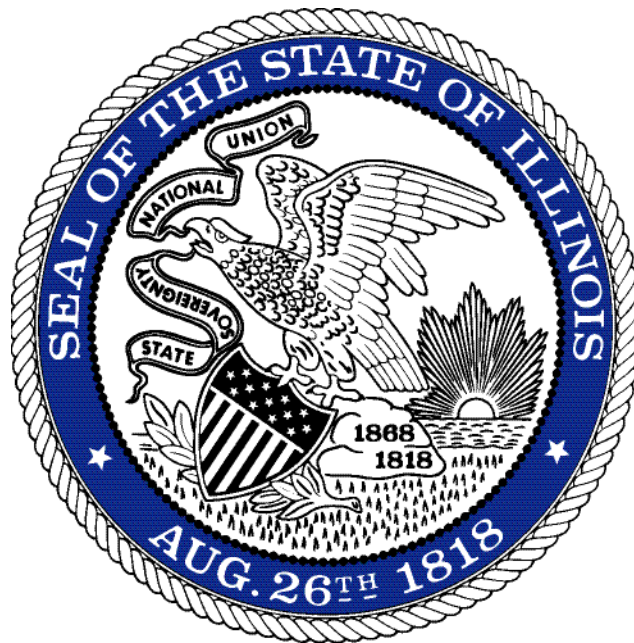
Under the VPP, vendors for the state of Illinois who would otherwise receive prompt payment interest would instead partner with a “qualified purchaser” who would purchase the outstanding claim from them. The vendor would receive approximately 90% of the total invoice owed to them with the other 10% paid to them once the qualified purchaser is paid by the state. The qualified purchaser would keep any interest paid out by the state on the voucher. However, because the State has not been able to pay out vouchers without appropriation, CMS switched to the Vendor Support Initiative program (VSI), which is procedurally similar to the Vendor Payment Program, but does not require a voucher to receive payment. As of the end of March 2020, approximately \$121 million in group insurance program debts was held through the VPP/VSI program from Health Alliance (\$107 million), Fidelity (\$3 million), and Aetna/Coventry (\$9 million), among others (including non-health insurance companies) out of a total of \$286 million across all state invoices held by CMS.

Due to the Comptroller's practice of paying claims, but deferring the payment of interest on said claims, qualified purchasers are not profiting from the State's late payment cycle as they once were. If this practice continues, the financial incentive for qualified purchasers to participate in the program will be diminished.

Claims Hold Data for SEGIP			
(as of June 30, 2020)			
Vendor	Claims Hold	Length of Claims Hold (in days)	Interest Owed (Including Past Due Interest)
Aetna PPO	\$0	79	\$147,368
Dental Claims Hold - PPO	\$0	37	\$11,161
Dental - Non-PPO	\$0	480	\$386,363
Magellan (Mental Health) Claims	\$317,222	16	\$508,042
Aetna/Coventry HMO	\$7,278,774	5	\$1,002,917
Health Alliance HMO	\$52,601,421	5	\$7,544,157
HMO Illinois	\$34,280,751	5	\$3,284,177
Blue Advantage	\$7,741,088	5	\$1,085,999
HealthLink OAP	\$0	79	\$230,137
Aetna/Coventry OAP	\$0	78	\$62,876
CVS/Caremark	\$13,963,830	5	\$3,639,293
Aetna/Coventry MA	\$989,431	5	\$80,218
Health Alliance MA	\$285,120	5	\$27,598
Humana Benefit Plan MA	\$22,316	5	\$1,814
Humana Health Plan MA	\$544,239	5	\$44,673
United Healthcare MA	\$14,204,523	5	\$1,944,481
Fidelity (Vision)	\$682,310	5	\$65,350
Minnesota Life	\$7,751,966	0	\$0
Other Fees (ASC/etc.)	\$7,631,783	5-117	\$1,213,017
Total	\$148,294,774	5-175	\$21,279,641
Source: CMS			

SECTION 6. MEDICAID

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



MEDICAID REQUIREMENTS

The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) is the sole administrator of the State's Medicaid program. HFS serves as the State's largest insurer, insuring approximately 3.1 million people. Medicaid and related programs are authorized under Titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act. At the State level, Medicaid and related programs are guided by Article 5 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program Act, the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Act, and other state laws. The laws and regulations that govern the Medicaid program are voluminous and complex. 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 freedom of choice of providers (enroll any willing and qualified provider).
- 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 generally must:

- Fund the State plan. Match rates vary by Medical program – from 10% state match currently being required for newly eligible clients 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 generally required for traditional Medicaid is currently just under 50% (excluding the temporary federal CARES Act increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.)
- 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 who meet the AFDC eligibility requirements in effect on July 16, 1996.
- Children whose income is at or below 133% of the federal poverty guideline (FPL) as adjusted per the MAGI requirements of the PPACA.
- Caretakers (relatives or legal guardians who take care of children under 18 years of age).
- Pregnant women in families whose income is at or below 133% of the FPL as adjusted per the MAGI requirements of the PPACA.

- Persons who are aged, blind, or disabled who meet the AABD eligibility requirements in effect on January 1, 1972.
- Children for whom adoption assistance or foster care maintenance payments are made under Title IV-E.

And certain needs of the following special populations:

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

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

- Pregnant women through a 60-day postpartum period.
- Children under age 18 years of age.
- Certain newborns for one year.
- Certain protected blind persons.

(4) Required services for categorically needy are entitled to the following services.

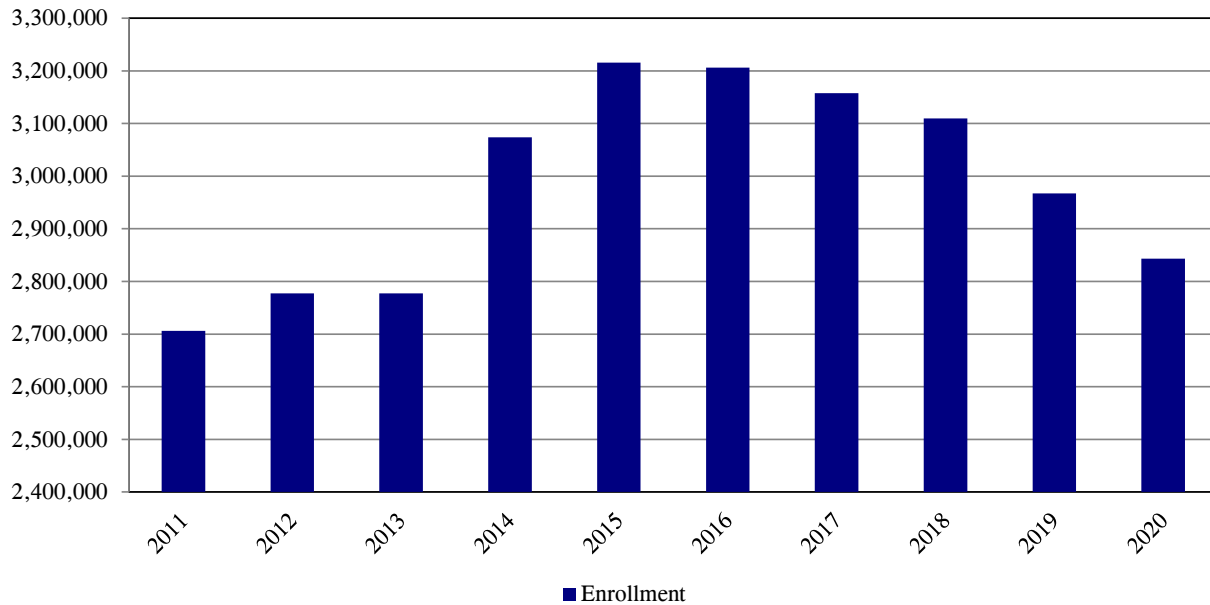
- Ambulatory services provided by rural health clinics and federally qualified health centers.
- Ambulatory services to presumptively eligible pregnant women.
- Early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for individuals under 21 years of age.
- Emergency services to non-citizens.
- Family 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 had a significant impact on the Medicaid program. With the PPACA, adults between 19-64 years of age who have an income level at or below 133% of the federal poverty level (calculated per the requirements of the PPACA) qualify for Medicaid coverage. Medicaid enrollment in FY 2014 and FY 2015 increased significantly. However, enrollment began to decline in FY 2016 and continues this trend to date, except for what is expected to be a temporary increase in enrollment due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic. The Medicaid enrollment for FY 2019 was 2,967,217, a continued decline of 142,333 from FY 2018. The budgeted Medicaid enrollment for FY 2020 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 2,843,394, a decrease of 123,823 from FY 2019. The numbers for FY 2020 are not final, as there is a 3 month lag in enrollment figures, so the final number is likely to change somewhat after the publication date of this budget summary.

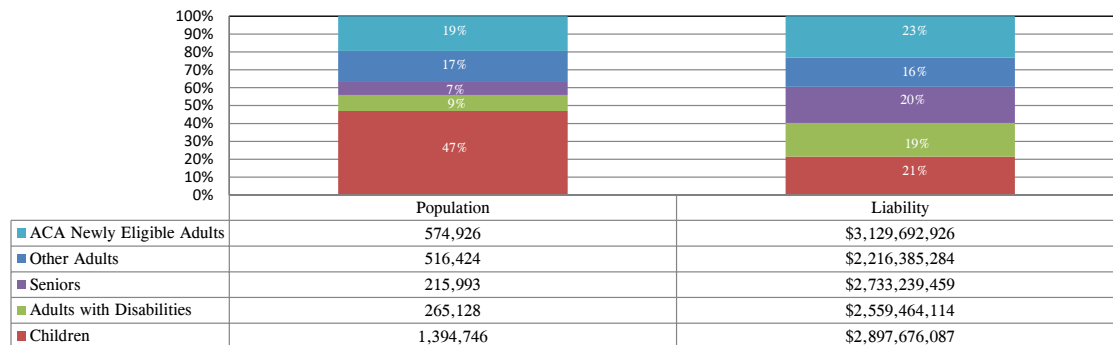
The chart at the top of the next page examines historical Medicaid enrollment. In FY 2012, the average Illinois Medicaid population was 2,777,349. Since that time, the Medicaid population has grown partially due to eligibility expansions such as the PPACA, despite contracting since FY 2015. The most recent budgeted figures from FY 2020, pre-COVID-19 pandemic, place the average Medicaid population at 2,843,394, or 66,045 more people than the FY 2012 population. FY 2021 estimates are uncertain at this time due to the impact of COVID-19, as a number of independent variables outside state control are still being determined, such as economic impact due to the pandemic and possible resurgence of the virus in the future. Medicaid enrollment numbers have typically been reported three months late, given the requirement to offer retroactive eligibility for up to three months prior to application as appropriate. It is necessary to note that the FY 2014 and FY 2015 population numbers are mainly increased due to additional people entering the Medicaid system as a result of the PPACA expansion. Costs for individuals newly eligible under the PPACA was funded 100% by the federal government until calendar year 2017. At that time, under current law, the federal match rate gradually declines for that population to a minimum of 90% in calendar year 2020. This match rate minimum affected Illinois in the latter half of FY 2020, though this can be contrasted with a temporary matching rate increase of 6.2 percentage points due to federal COVID-19 legislation.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT



In order to better understand the components of the aggregate population figure of 2.9 million enrollees for FY 2019 and provide some insights for FY 2020, the chart below breaks the overall population figure into its component parts. The largest population group in FY 2019, accounting for 1,394,746 participants, was Children. According to state data, this group accounted for \$2.9 billion in claims-based liability expenditures. While only representing 16% of the overall Medicaid population, seniors and disabled accounted for 39% of overall Medicaid claims-based liability expenditures. The following chart compares overall FY 2019 claims-based liability expenditures by population category.

MEDICAID POPULATION AND LIABILITY (FY 2019)



DCN Dates: 7/1/18 to 6/30/19. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY19. Includes spending from all HFS funds. Liability by group does not include partial benefits recipients. Source: HFS.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

Based on information provided to the Commission from HFS, it is apparent that the liability per participant for higher medical need seniors and adults with disabilities is significantly greater than for lower need adults and children. In fact, for the Adults with Disabilities category the liability expenditure per participant annually in FY 2019 was \$9,654. Likewise, the average liability expenditure per participant for senior Medicaid enrollees was \$12,654. The average liability per participant for children was \$2,078 while the average liability for other adults was \$4,292. Concurrently, the average liability for individuals under the PPACA was \$5,444.

Due to the three-month lapse cycle in Medicaid reimbursements and enrollment, final FY 2020 liability estimates are unavailable at this time. In addition, the full impact of COVID-19 on these FY 2020 components is uncertain, as is the impact on FY 2021 enrollment and reimbursements. Temporary increases in Medicaid enrollment due to COVID-19 impact may have limited influence on long-term Medicaid liabilities and population estimates.

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

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT			
FY 2019			
Population Group	Enrollment	Liability	Liability Per Participant
Children	1,394,746	\$ 2,897,676,087	\$2,078
Adults with Disabilities	265,128	\$ 2,559,464,114	\$9,654
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	574,926	\$ 3,129,692,926	\$5,444
Other Adults	516,424	\$ 2,216,385,284	\$4,292
Seniors	215,993	\$ 2,733,239,459	\$12,654
Total	2,967,217	\$13,536,457,870	\$4,562

DCN Dates: 7/1/2018 to 6/30/2019. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY19. Includes spending from HFS funds only. Liability by group does not include partial benefits recipients. Source: HFS.

MEDICAID LIABILITY

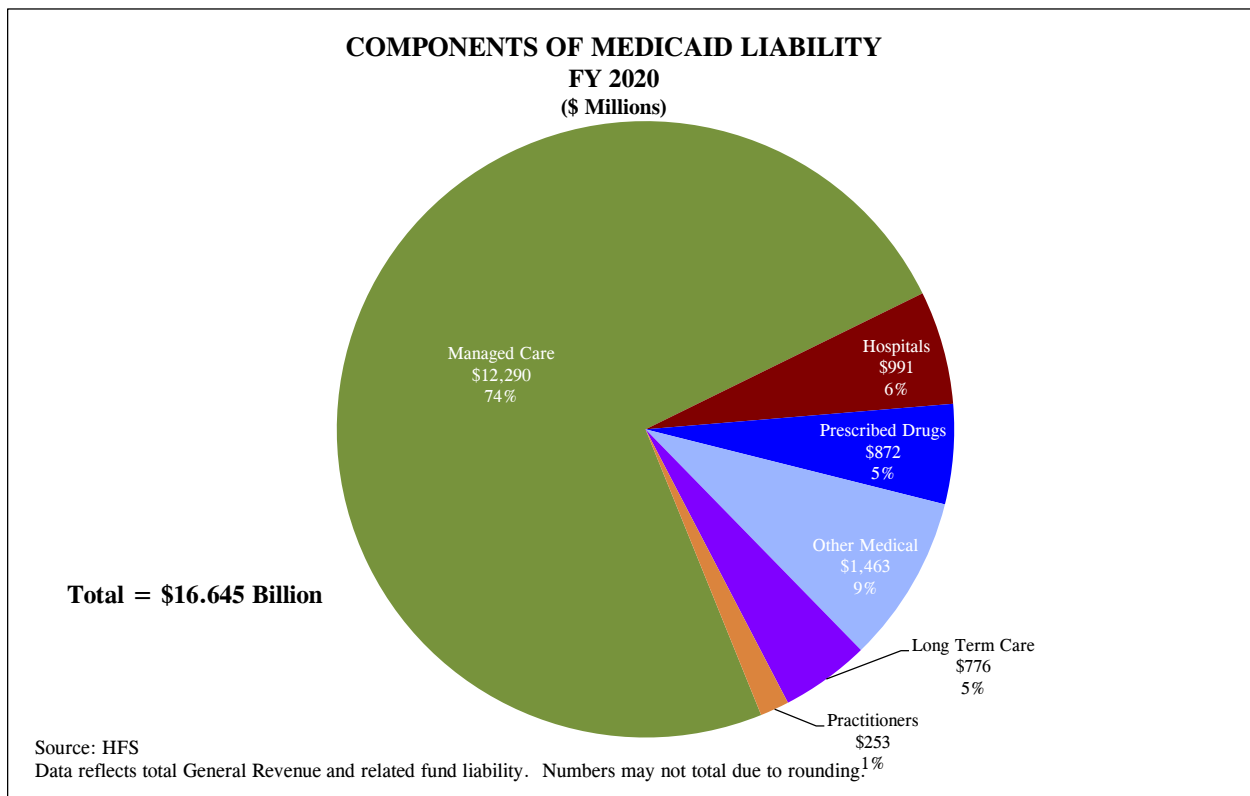
In FY 2012, overall GRF and related fund Medicaid liabilities totaled \$10.5 billion. The projected FY 2020 liability for Medicaid is \$16.6 billion, a 58% increase, due in large part to statutory program changes, eligibility expansions (PPACA, etc.) and consolidation of other state agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under Managed Care. In addition, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic should be taken into account, as this has served to increase liabilities for FY 2020 and FY 2021, though depending on effectiveness of treatments and vaccines in development, future effects on Medicaid liabilities are uncertain. The \$2.5 billion specifically appropriated by the General Assembly for COVID-19 contingency is not included in these estimates of liability and spending as HFS is not certain how much of that amount will be necessary.

HISTORIC MEDICAID LIABILITY											
(\$ Millions)											
Liability Component	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020 Est.	FY 2021 Proj.	Avg % Change
Long Term Care	\$1,846	\$1,853	\$1,755	\$1,586	\$1,418	\$1,077	\$929	\$1,026	\$776	\$803	-7.7%
Hospitals	\$3,295	\$3,169	\$3,354	\$2,878	\$1,955	\$1,893	\$1,946	\$1,126	\$991	\$993	-9.3%
Prescribed Drugs	\$1,939	\$1,447	\$1,453	\$1,215	\$1,079	\$1,161	\$1,160	\$887	\$872	\$855	-5.9%
Practitioners	\$1,325	\$1,226	\$1,499	\$1,142	\$603	\$504	\$463	\$287	\$253	\$216	-11.2%
Managed Care	\$664	\$827	\$1,295	\$4,323	\$6,293	\$7,309	\$8,433	\$9,309	\$12,290	\$13,966	70.3%
Other Medical	\$1,351	\$1,291	\$1,262	\$1,188	\$1,085	\$1,183	\$1,138	\$1,073	\$1,463	\$2,010	3.6%
Total Liability	\$10,419	\$9,813	\$10,619	\$12,333	\$12,433	\$13,128	\$14,070	\$13,709	\$16,645	\$18,843	
% Change	0.00%	-5.81%	8.21%	16.14%	0.81%	5.59%	7.18%	-2.57%	21.42%	13.21%	4.2%

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-FY19 liability growth is mainly driven by state statutory changes, federal changes (increased Medicare Part B premium charges) and consolidation of other agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under the Managed Care expansion for long-term supports and services. FY20 liability growth can also be largely attributed to state statutory changes including the minimum wage increase as well as the implementation of the managed care assessment and non-emergency transportation intergovernmental transfer mechanism. The latter two FY20 items provide significant new resources to the Medicaid program to fund enhancements enacted during the 2019 legislative session. FY21 liability is projected to increase mainly due to further statutory changes, annualization of FY20 changes, and the introduction of integrated health homes (to allow for coordination of physical/behavioral health needs). The numbers above may not appear to add due to rounding. The total effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are uncertain, though noticeable increased liabilities for FY 2020 and FY 2021 are anticipated, but not reflected on this chart.*

While FY 2021 liability projections are included in the previous chart, these projections were made before the impact of COVID-19 was anticipated, and should therefore be understood cautiously within the context of gradual systematic increases in overall Medicaid liability. 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 significantly eclipse it in FY 2020, according to HFS data. Looking at FY 2012, payments to hospitals accounted for 32% of total liabilities (a decrease from 34% in FY 2011), while in FY 2020 they are projected to account for just 5%. The difference is taken up and added upon by Managed Care liability, which has increased from \$656 million and 6% of the FY 12 liability to \$13,966 billion and 74% of the FY 20 projected liability. The table below shows historical GRF and related fund liabilities for Medicaid going back ten years. The pie chart below breaks down the various components of FY 2020 Medicaid liability.



MEDICAID FUNDING

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), funding has been different from a few fiscal years ago due to the conversion of much of the Medicaid program to managed care and the uncertain impact of COVID-19 on overall revenues and expenditures. Accordingly, for FY 2021, the Medicaid budget was once again enacted in lump sum appropriations at fund levels and is reflected in the chart on the following page.

According to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, this indicates that a breakdown of appropriation by the standard categories of Hospitals, Managed Care, Practitioners, Other Medical, Long Term Care, and Prescribed Drugs is not available for FY 2021. Total spending will increase for FY 2020 due to lapse period spending for the bills that come in for payment by the state in the next few months. In most years, GRF appropriations and allocations may change during the course of the fiscal year as the Governor takes actions to address the State's fiscal challenges. Traditionally, appropriations include non-GRF funds from which cycled Medical Programs liability is reimbursed.

Federal action to date and proposed continued federal support of Medicaid enhancement and population enrollment should be considered to be a potential factor in final FY 2020 and FY 2021 Medicaid funding estimates. To the extent that lapse spending and reimbursements are affected, this translates to potential effects for future years as well. However, at this time, insufficient data is available for reliable projections of specific impacts on out-year funding estimates.

Also important for consideration is the amount of Medicaid payments delayed in the past few fiscal years due to budgetary and appropriation issues. According to state law, the imposition of Section 25 cap for HFS Medicaid applies only to the General Revenue Fund, Long-Term Care Provider Fund, Drug Rebate Fund, and Healthcare Provider Relief Fund. The cap for FY 19 was \$100 million, which applied to bills received by the Department on or before June 30, 2019. HFS believes it met the FY20 Section 25 cap requirement as amounts in excess of \$100 million, paid from FY21 appropriations, are estimated to relate to FY19 bills received after June 30, 2019.

Certain 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, managed care organizations, and long-term care facilities for the developmentally disabled currently pay provider assessments to help support the Medical Assistance program.

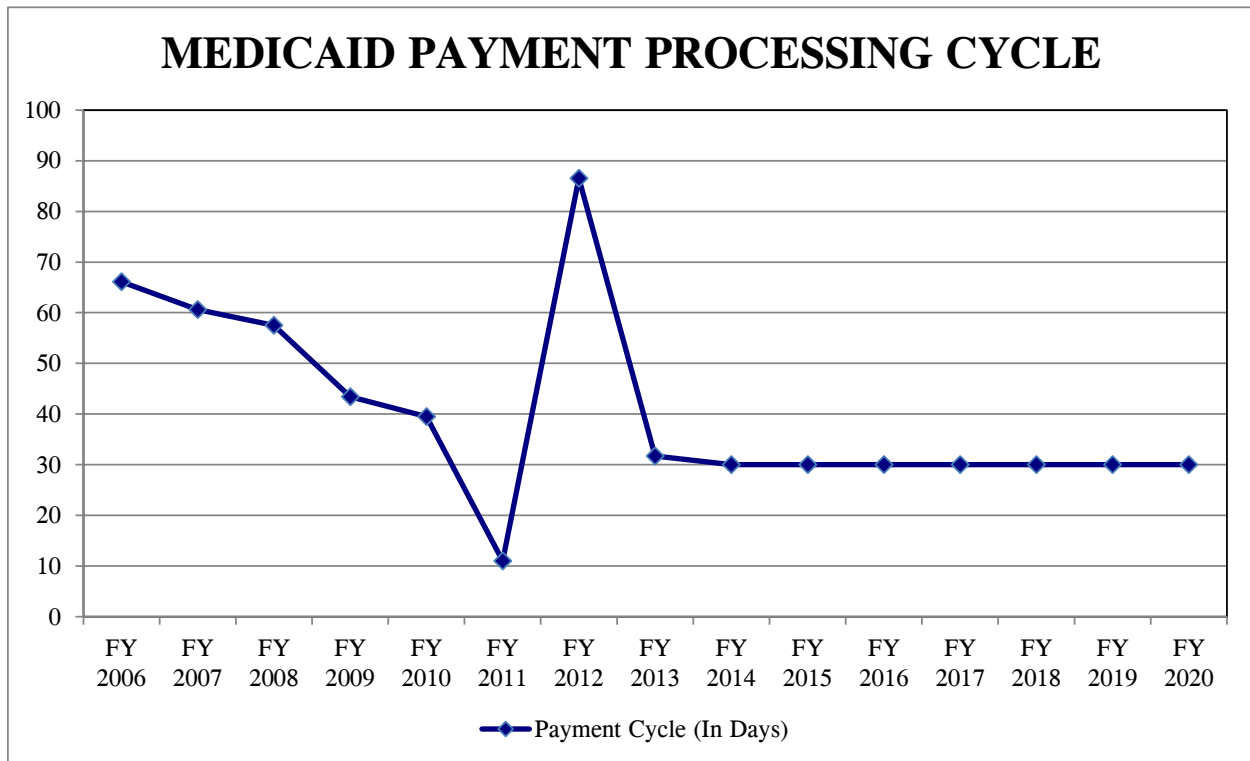
Illinois also uses intergovernmental transfers (IGT) to support Medicaid services. An IGT is essentially a transfer between government entities. When local health care entities transfer funds to the state under an IGT agreement, these funds are used for Medicaid payments supplemented by federal matching funds. For example, certain Medicaid services provided by Cook County Health Services are currently funded via IGT arrangements. Cook County Health Services generally 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 from the County Provider Trust Fund. 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 2020	FY 2021*	Difference
General Revenue Fund	\$6,272.8	\$6,902.9	\$630.1
Healthcare Provider Relief Fund**	\$8,137.4	\$9,844.8	\$1,707.4
Drug Rebate Fund	\$1,046.4	\$1,187.0	\$140.6
Tobacco Settlement Fund	\$200.6	\$230.0	\$29.4
Long Term Care Provider Fund	\$406.0	\$423.2	\$17.2
Hospital Provider Fund	\$254.4	\$254.7	\$0.3
General Revenue and Related Funds Total	\$16,317.5	\$18,842.7	\$2,525.2

* FY 2021 values represent appropriations as of July 2020. The impact from COVID-19 on these numbers is uncertain at this time.
 ** Healthcare Provider Relief Fund resources may be allocated to Medicaid billings from any provider type.
 Source: HFS

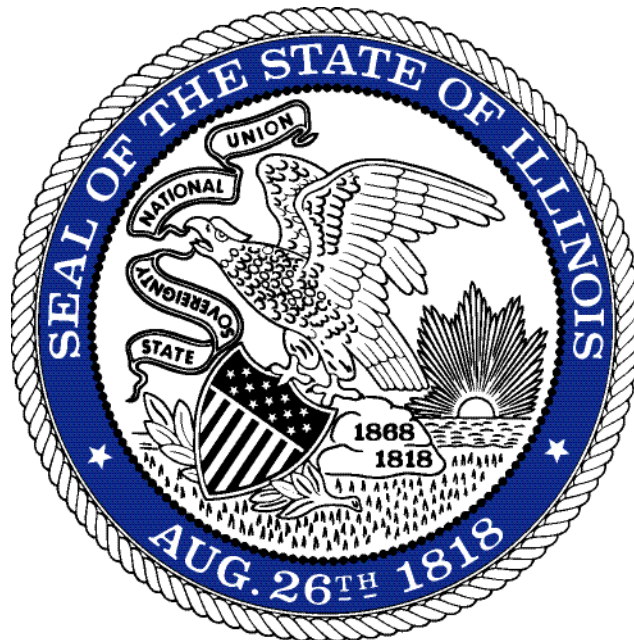
MEDICAID PAYMENT PROCESSING CYCLE

The Medicaid payment cycle has historically been a source of stress and confusion for many of the State's health care providers, reaching a height of 86.5 days in FY 2012. 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 and has done so every year since then. 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. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 budgets anticipate continued timely provider payments processing to the Comptroller, but the actual disbursement of payments may be delayed as revenues come into state accounts throughout the actual fiscal year.



SECTION 7. ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

- Elementary and Secondary Education Funding



ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING

A major portion of the State's general revenues are used to fund elementary and secondary education in Illinois. For the FY 2021 budget, the State Board of Education's allotment is \$8.896 billion (PA 101-0637). 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.

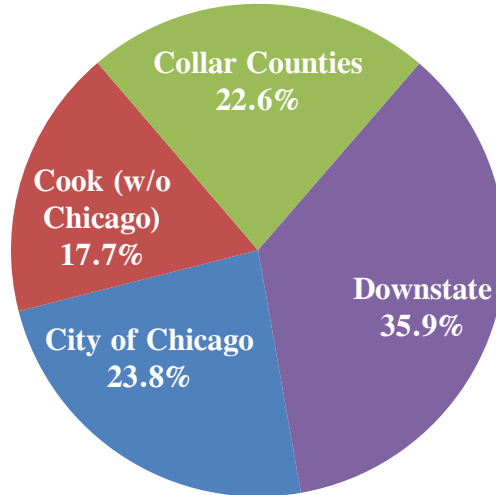
The EBF formula requires the Illinois State Board of Education to go through a data-verification process with school districts to ensure all of the data incorporated into the formula is accurate.

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

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

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING Total Net FY 20 State Contribution by Region

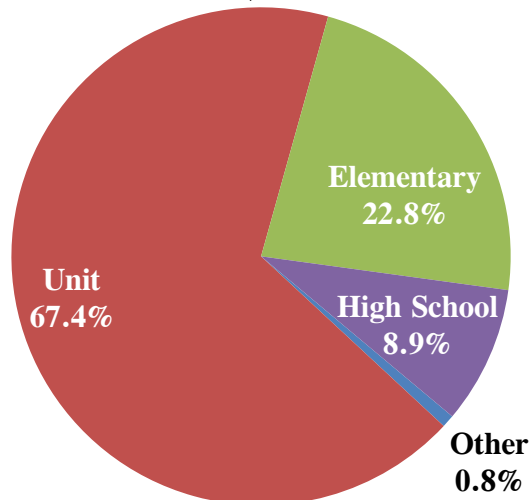
Percentage of Total
State Total: \$7.075 Billion



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

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING Total Net FY 20 State Contribution by Type of District

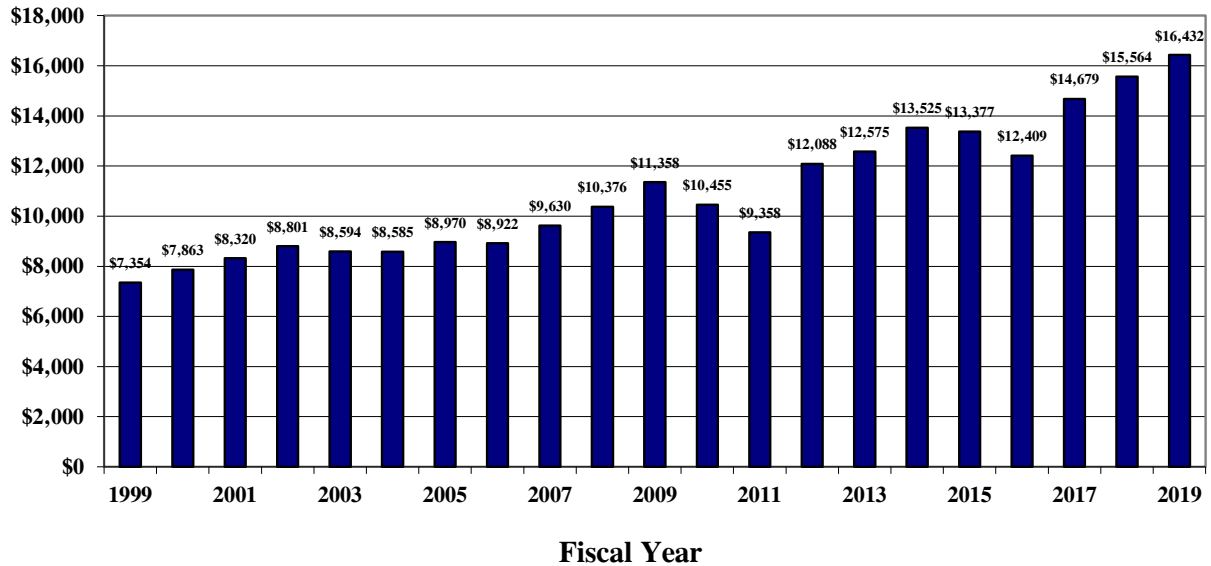
Percentage of Total
State Total: \$7.075 Billion



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

Education Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

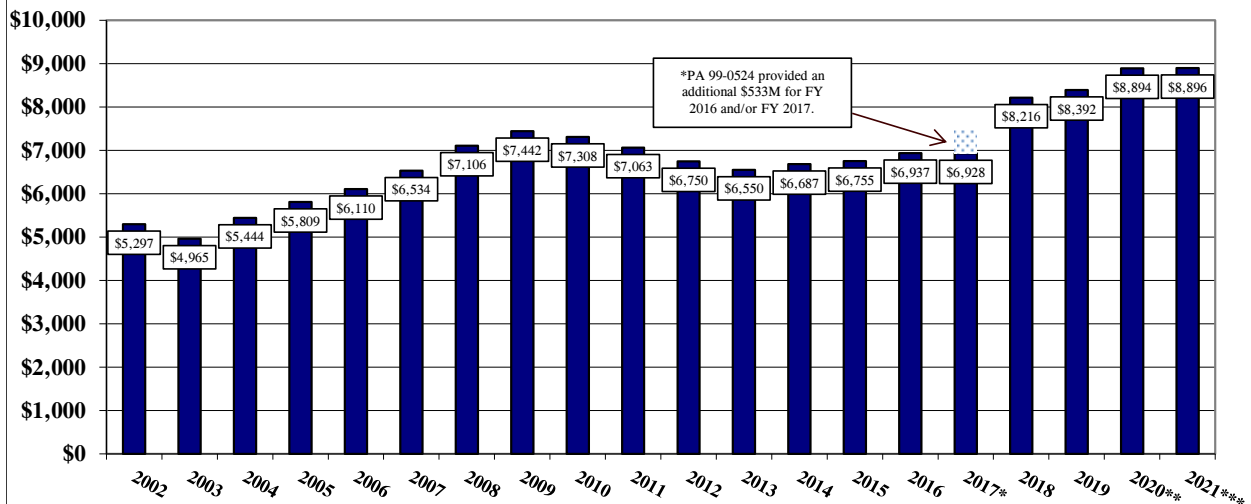
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



Spending for elementary and secondary education (including teachers' retirement funds contributions) accounted for \$13.206 billion, or 80.4% of this spending program, with the remaining \$3.226 billion spent on higher education (universities [including retirement], community colleges, and scholarships). The second-largest spending program was Health and Social Services, with total expenditures.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GENERAL FUNDS HISTORY

Excludes Teacher Retirement System Funds
(\$ in millions)



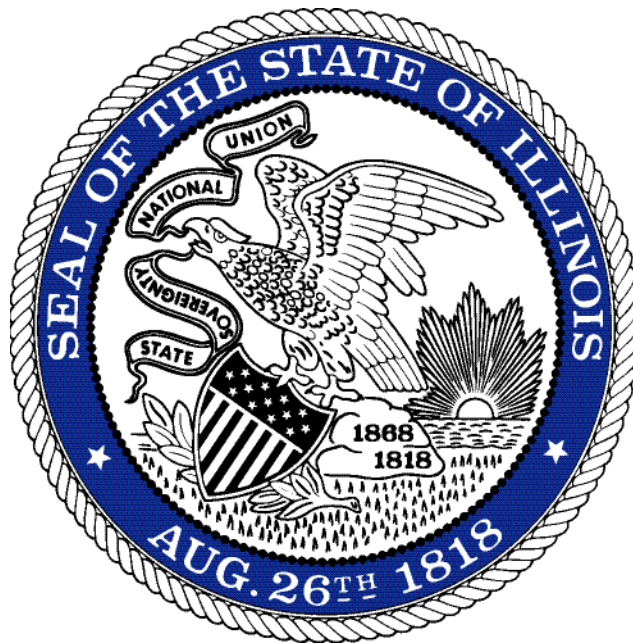
* PA 99-0524 provides the spending authority for PreK-12 education with combined General Funds appropriations of \$6.928 billion for FY 2017 and an additional \$532.6 million for FY 2016 and/or FY 2017.

** As provided by PA 101-007 and PA 101-0637.

*** As provided by PA 101-0637.

SECTION 8. PENSION LEGISLATION

- **Extension of Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans**
- **Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans**
- **Tier Three Pension Reform**
- **Two-Tier Pension Reform**
- **Police and Fire Pension Reform**
- **Chicago Park District Pension Reform**



EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

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

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

Effective Date

- June 5, 2019

Affected Systems

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

Extension of the Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs

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

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

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

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

(Affected Systems: SURS and TRS)

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

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

GRF Lump-sum Appropriation for SERS

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

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

Participation by Members of the Human Rights Commission in SERS

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

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

VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

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

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

Effective Date

- June 4, 2018

Affected Systems

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

Voluntary Pension Buyout for Vested, Inactive Members

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

Voluntary Compounded 3% COLA Buyout for Tier 1 Members

- An eligible member in SERS, SURS, or TRS may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment equal to 70% of the difference of the present value of 3% compounded COLA and the present value of a reduced COLA (simple 1.5%) in exchange for receiving a simple 1.5% COLA. An eligible member means a person who:
 - Is a Tier 1 member in a DB plan;
 - Has submitted an application for retirement;
 - Meets age and service requirements to receive a retirement annuity;
 - Has not received any retirement annuity; and

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

Teachers' Final Salary Spiking Cap of 3%

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

Recertification of FY 2019 State Contributions

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

State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds

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

TIER THREE PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- July 6, 2017

Affected Systems

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

Optional Tier 3 Hybrid Plan

Tier 3 Availability

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

- Newly hired members must make the election to participate in the Tier 3 hybrid system within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system.

Tier 3 Benefit Summary

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

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

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

- New hires who retire between the age of 60 and 65, with at least 10 years of service credit, shall have their annuity reduced by 0.5% for each month that he or she is under age 65.

Changes in State Contributions

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

Chicago Fire COLA

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

Chicago Municipal and Laborers Tax Levy

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

TWO-TIER PENSION REFORM

Public Act 96-0889

Senate Bill 1946 – Cullerton (Madigan)

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

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

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

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

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

Retirement Eligibility – State Policemen, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards

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

Annual Increases in Annuity

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

Survivor Benefits

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

“Double Dipping” Prohibited

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

Chicago Teachers’ Extension of Funding Plan

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

Retirement Eligibility – Judges and General Assembly

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

Change in Benefit Formula – Judges and General Assembly

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

Annual Increase in Annuity – Judges and General Assembly

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

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

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

POLICE AND FIRE PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

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

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

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

Annual Increases in annuity

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

Survivor Benefits

- 66.7% of the earned retirement benefit at death

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

Municipal Funding Provisions

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

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- June 1, 2014.

Systems Impacted

- Chicago Park District

Employer Contributions

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

Retirement Eligibility

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

Annual Increases in Annuity

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

Employee Contributions

- Beginning January 1, 2015, employee contributions will increase on a graduated scale.
 - Beginning January 1, 2015: Employee contributions will increase to 10% of salary
 - Beginning January 1, 2017: Employee contributions will increase to 11% of salary
 - Beginning January 1, 2019: Employee contributions will increase to 12% of salary

- For any duration of time that the funded ratio is over 90%, employee contributions will be 10.5% of salary.

Duty Disability Benefits

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

SECTION 9. STATE FUNDED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

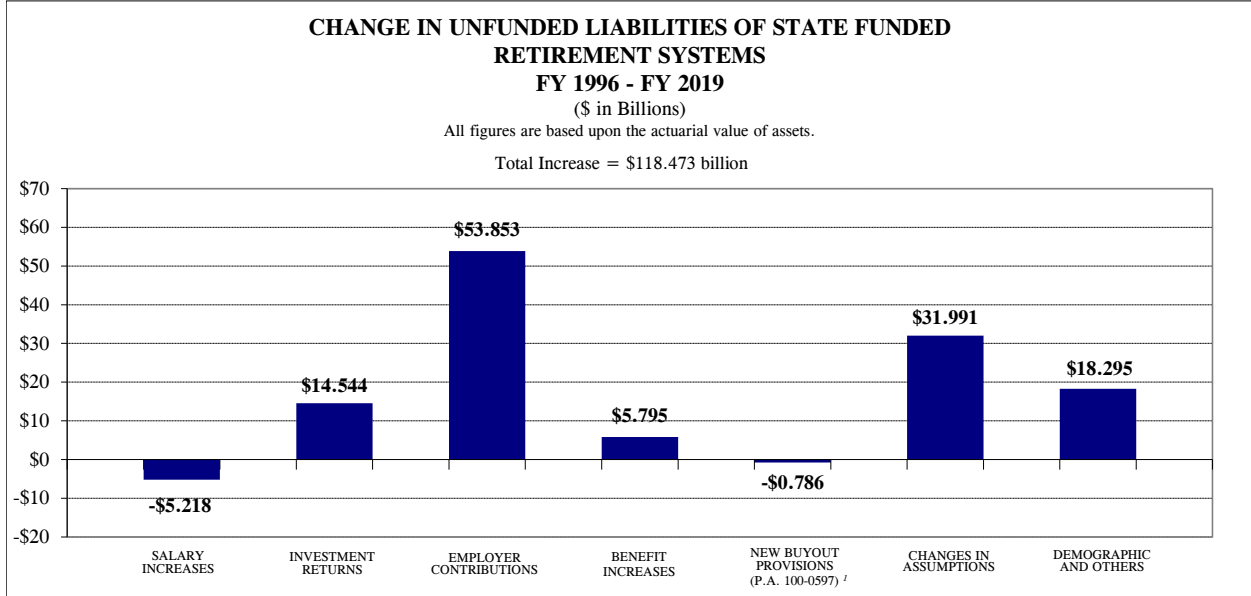
- **Unfunded Liabilities**



UNFUNDED LIABILITIES

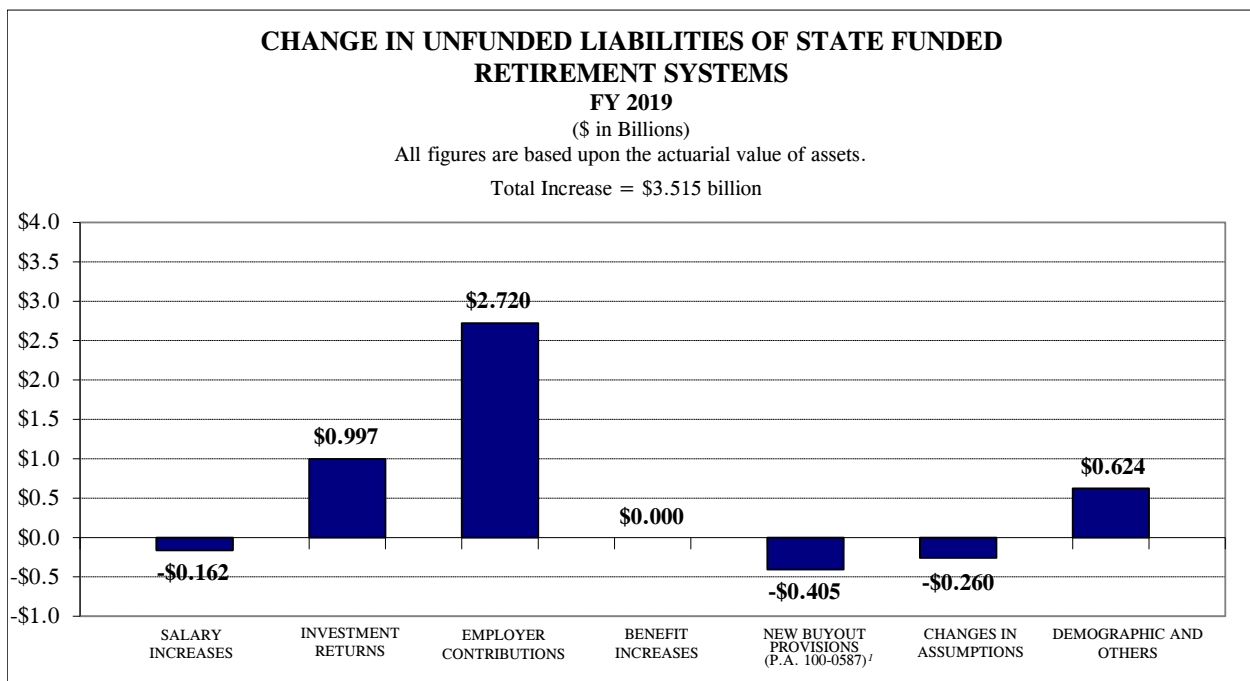
The chart below documents the change in the unfunded liabilities of all five State systems combined over the period FY 1996 – FY 2019. FY 1996 was the first year of the funding plan under P.A. 88-593, or what is commonly referred to as the “1995 pension funding law.” While the funding plan sets an ultimate goal of reaching a 90% funding ratio by FY 2045, the systems’ unfunded liabilities will continue to grow even if the State makes its statutorily-required contributions in the coming years as the required state contributions are not sufficient to cover both the employer portion of the normal cost and the interest on the unfunded liabilities.

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



¹ P.A. 100-0587 created the vested inactive and retiree COLA buyout programs (pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS, and SERS, and P.A. 101-0010 extended the buyout programs by 3 years to June 30th, 2024. Each system made their respective participation assumptions regarding the pension buyout programs in the FY 2019 actuarial valuation reports. The total reduction in the combined liability of \$786 million came from TRS in FY 2018 (\$381 million) and SERS (\$405 million) in FY 2019, respectively.

The chart below shows how actuarial factors affected unfunded liabilities of all five State systems in FY 2019. Based on the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations, the combined unfunded liabilities grew by \$3.5 billion during FY 2019, an increase of 2.6% over FY 2018. The primary reason for the increase was, again, actuarially insufficient State contributions, which increased the unfunded liability by \$2.7 billion, accounting for 77.4% of the total increase. There were two more factors that worsened the unfunded liability. One was an actuarial loss that resulted from lower-than-assumed investment returns by all the five systems, which brought the combined unfunded liability up by approximately \$1.0 billion. The other factor was the unfavorable experience from demographic and other factors, mainly by TRS and SURS, such as earlier retirement than assumed, and it increased the unfunded liability by \$0.6 billion.



² P.A. 100-0587 created the vested inactive and retiree COLA buyout programs (pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS, and SERS, and P.A. 101-0010 extended the programs by 3 years to June 30th, 2024. Each system made their respective participation assumptions regarding the pension buyout programs in the FY 2019 actuarial valuation reports. The combined liability decreased by \$405 million, solely coming from SERS.

However, actuarial gains from three components helped lessen the effect of actuarial losses; a gain from SERS members who participated in the pension buyout programs and a gain from changes in actuarial assumptions as well as lower-than-expected salary increases decreased the unfunded liability by \$0.4 billion, \$0.3 billion, and \$0.2 billion, respectively. In FY 2019, SERS was the only system that reported an actuarial gain from the pension buyout programs created by P.A. 100-0587 and extended by P.A. 101-0010. It is worth noting that SERS, JRS, and GARS realized actuarial gains by altering their actuarial assumptions in FY 2019 even though the three systems lowered their respective investment assumption rates by 0.25%. This is a result of gains from other assumption changes surpassing the impact of the reduced assumed rates of return.

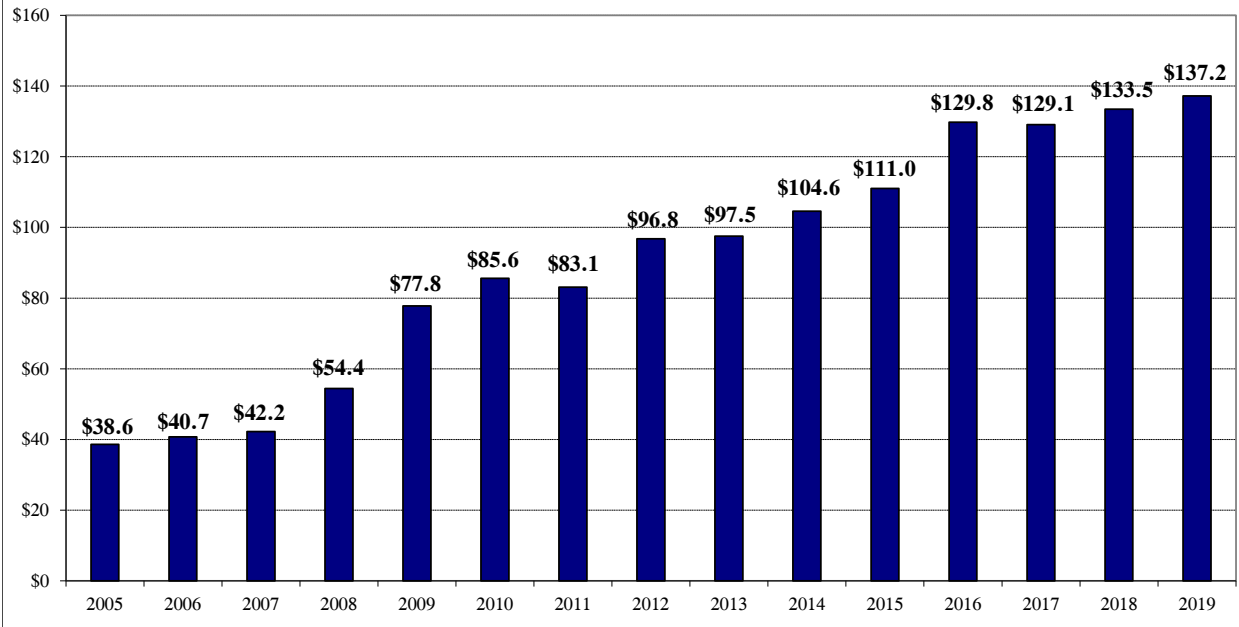
The following chart shows a brief history of changes in the investment rate assumption for each of the State-funded systems. Further details on the financial conditions of the five State-funded systems are available in the Commission’s latest Financial Condition of the State Retirement Systems at <https://cgfa.ilga.gov/Upload/FinConditionILStateRetirementSysJune2020.pdf>

Historical Change in Investment Rate Assumptions							
System	Prior to FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2012	FY 2014	FY 2016	FY 2018	FY 2019
TRS	8.50%	8.50%	8.00%	<u>7.50%</u>	<u>7.00%</u>	7.00%	7.00%
SERS	8.50%	<u>7.75%</u>	7.75%	<u>7.25%</u>	<u>7.00%</u>	7.00%	6.75%
SURS	8.50%	<u>7.75%</u>	7.75%	<u>7.25%</u>	7.25%	6.75%	6.75%
GARS	8.00%	<u>7.00%</u>	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%	6.75%	6.50%
JARS	8.00%	<u>7.00%</u>	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%	6.75%	6.50%

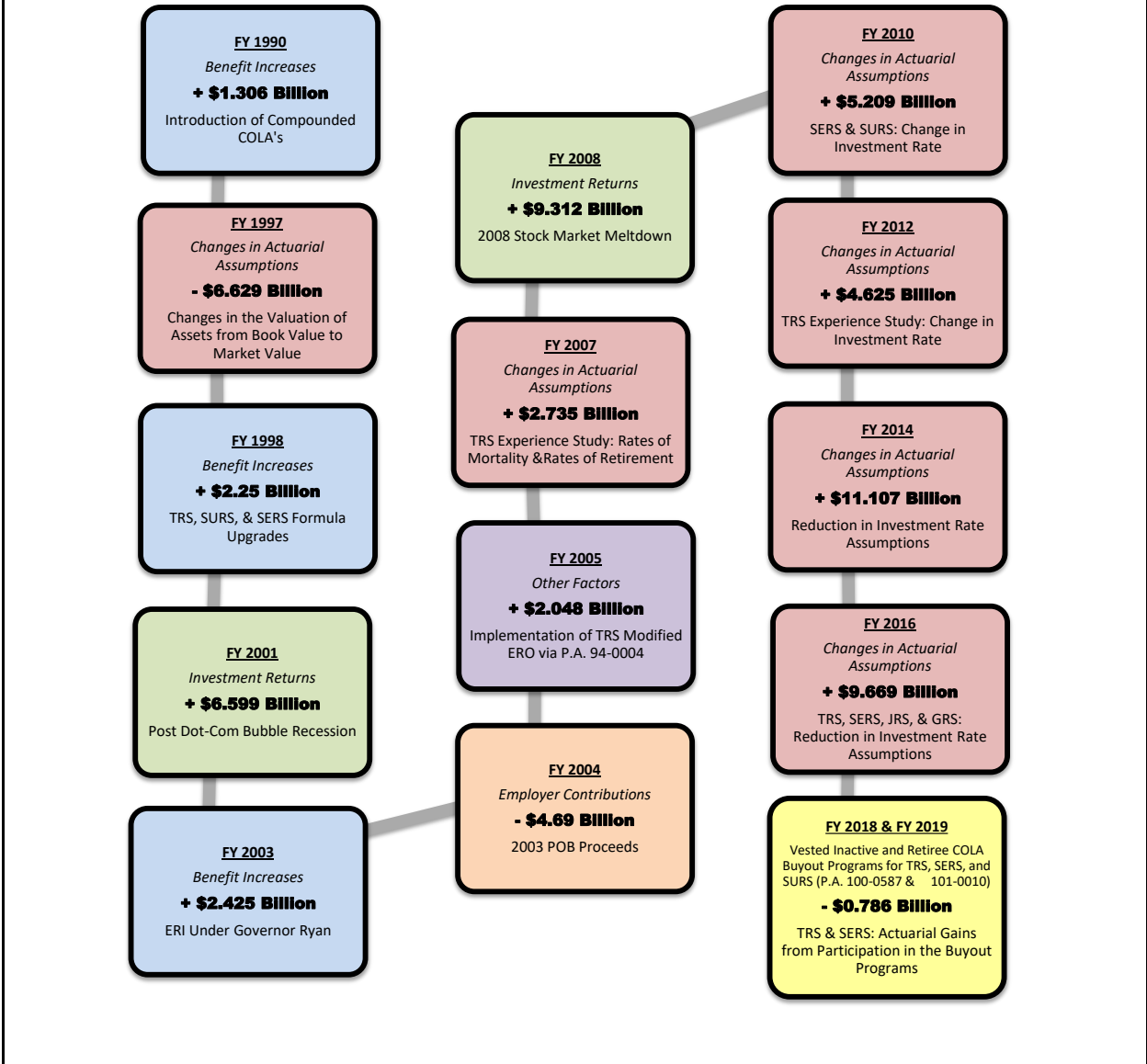
NOTE: The years associated with investment rate assumption changes above reflect the actuarial valuation year, not the fiscal year in which the State contribution was calculated using the new rate. Changes in the assumed investment rates are italicized, bolded, and underlined.

**STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMBINED
UNFUNDED LIABILITY HISTORY
FY 2005 - FY 2019
(\$ in Billions)**

All figures based upon the market value of assets.

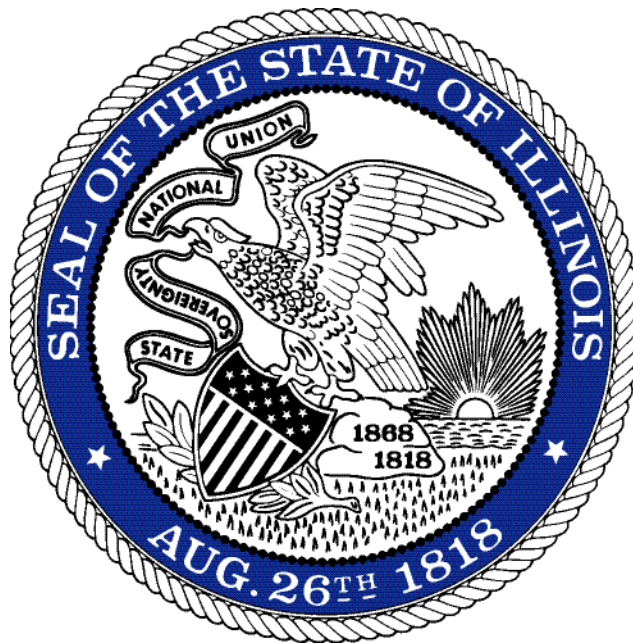


CAUSES OF MAJOR CHANGES IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY
STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COMBINED
FY 1985 - FY 2019



SECTION 10. DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

- **Illinois Bonds at a Glance**
- **Bond Legislation**
- **Short Term Borrowing**
- **Bond Sales**
- **Bond Authorization and Appropriated Amounts**
- **Pension Obligations Bonds**
- **Bond Rating Agencies Commentary**
- **Illinois' Credit Ratings**



ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE							
(\$ in millions)							
	FY 2019	FY 2020	\$ Change	% Change	FY 2021*	\$ Change	% Change
Bond Sales							
General Obligation	\$300.0	\$1,550.0	\$1,250.0	416.7%	\$2,400.0	\$850.0	54.8%
Revenue	\$250.0	\$0.0	-\$250.0	-100.0%	\$250.0	\$250.0	100.0%
Total	\$550.0	\$1,550.0	\$1,000.0	181.8%	\$2,650.0	\$1,100.0	71.0%
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	\$27,725.1	\$27,600.0	-\$125.1	-0.5%	\$28,182.2	\$582.2	2.1%
Revenue	\$2,319.0	\$2,114.3	-\$204.7	-8.8%	\$2,191.2	\$76.9	3.6%
Total	\$30,044.1	\$29,714.3	-\$329.8	-1.1%	\$30,373.4	\$659.1	2.2%
Debt Service							
General Obligation	\$4,069.5	\$3,110.2	-\$959.3	-23.6%	\$3,290.5	\$180.3	5.8%
Revenue	\$333.3	\$312.4	-\$20.9	-6.3%	\$281.3	-\$31.1	-10.0%
Total	\$4,402.8	\$3,422.6	-\$980.2	-22.3%	\$3,571.8	\$149.2	4.4%
General Revenues**							
	\$39,195.0	\$38,060.0	-\$1,135.0	-2.9%	\$36,412.0	-\$1,648.0	-4.3%
G.O. & Revenue Debt Service as %							
General Revenues	11.23%	8.99%			9.81%		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	Baa3	Baa3					
Standard & Poor's	BBB-	BBB-					
Fitch	BBB	BBB -					
Note: Bond Sales do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.							
* FY 2021 Bond Sales are an estimate from GOMB from the FY 2021 Budget Book.							
** FY 2021 General Revenues amount is a revised estimate done by CGFA in May 2020.							

Due to the Coronavirus, the State only sold \$1.5 billion in G.O. bonds for FY 2020 out of the \$2.35 billion planned (which includes Pension Acceleration Bonds). The State also sold \$1.2 billion in General Obligation Certificates (Short-term borrowing is not included in the above table).

There is \$1.2 billion of Income Tax Proceeds Bond authorization available which can be sold to pay down the State's backlog of bills. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget has not determined when these bonds would be issued and they are not included in the chart above.

BOND LEGISLATION

During the abridged legislative session in May 2020, the General Assembly passed Public Act 101-0630 which created the Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (CURE) Borrowing Act. The Act allows the State to use the Federal Reserve Banks' Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF) and any subsequent State and municipal financing program created by federal legislation to provide relief from the coronavirus pandemic and any similar program that may be offered by the federal government or the Federal Reserve Bank. Proceeds will be placed in the newly created Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency Borrowing Fund (CURE Borrowing Fund) and may be used:

- 1) to meet failures of revenue resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak and to support the emergency response thereto;
- (2) to provide funds for payment or reimbursement of new or increased costs of State government resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak and the emergency response thereto;
- (3) to provide funds to respond to any other disaster or emergency or failure of revenues or the costs of essential government services;
- (4) to provide funds for deposit into the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund for payment of costs payable from the Fund; and
- (5) to provide funds for payment or reimbursement of costs payable from the Health Insurance Reserve Fund.

Proceeds of the borrowing may also be used to pay the costs of borrowing and the debts created by the borrowing.

The legislation allows for the borrowing of up to \$5 billion outstanding at any time with proceeds, excluding costs of issuance, to be placed in the CURE Borrowing Fund. Borrowing shall follow the Federal program rules, but not exceed 10 years, and may be negotiated and borrowed directly from any Federal coronavirus relief programs. The interest rate must not exceed the maximum authorized by the Bond Authorization Act, as amended at the time of the making of the contract. Debt service payments shall be paid from the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund, under a continuing appropriation, and shall be paid from any moneys in the State Treasury.

The legislation also amended the Short-term Borrowing Act to allow for proceeds to pay for costs of borrowing. Borrowing under the failures of revenues also allows for emergencies, and to be used in order to meet deficits caused by those emergencies or failures. Debt service would

be calculated using level principal payments or whatever the Federal Reserve would allow. Debt may be incurred under this section 7 days after notice (was 30 days), and negotiated sales rather than competitive sales are allowed only in FY 2020 and FY 2021.

The Illinois Constitution [Section 9 (d)] and the Short-Term Borrowing Act [30 ILCS 340/1.1] allow State debt to be incurred in an amount not exceeding 15% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal year to meet deficits caused by emergencies or failures of revenue. The debt must be repaid within one year of the date it is incurred. But, dependent on the spread and rates available to the State, as well as availability of and offers from bidders, this legislation allows for the backup of the Federal Reserve's MLF program to purchase the Certificates. The Facility released the amounts it would allow each State, large city and large county to borrow, and the State of Illinois could borrow up to \$9.677 billion. [FAQs: Appendix A, Municipal Liquidity Facility, <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/muni.htm>]

The Municipal Liquidity Facility was created by the Federal Reserve Board [pursuant to section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act], as a backup buyer for States, large cities and counties facing liquidity issues during the COVID-19 crisis. They would, as a last resort, purchase short-term notes through December 31, 2020, with up to a 3-year maturity from eligible issuers. Proceeds may be used “(i) for cash flow due to deferrals or reductions of taxes or other revenues or increases in expenses related to or resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) to purchase similar notes issued by, or otherwise to assist, its political subdivisions and other governmental entities for the purposes enumerated in clause (1); and (iii) for costs of issuance and the Fed's issuance fee (10 basis points) of the Eligible Notes...Eligible Issuers must have been rated at least BBB-/Baa3 as of April 8, 2020, by two or more major nationally recognized statistical rating organizations,” but allows for other circumstances in case of downgrades.

For a State, City, or County, the MLF may purchase Eligible Notes “in one or more issuances of up to an aggregate amount of 20% of the general revenue from own sources and utility revenue” of the Eligible Issuer (or its associated State, City, or County if the Eligible Issuer is an authority, agency or other associated entity) for fiscal year 2017. The maximum aggregate amount may be used for the benefit of both the Eligible Issuer and its respective political subdivisions and other governmental entities. An Eligible Issuer (other than a Multi-State Entity) may request the purchase of “Eligible Notes in excess of the applicable limit in order to assist political subdivisions and other governmental entities that are not eligible for the Facility.” Eligible Notes “may be prepaid by the Eligible Issuer at any time, in whole or in part, at par (or, in the case of Eligible Notes purchased at a premium, par plus unamortized premium) plus accrued interest, prior to maturity”. [Term Sheet (May 11, 2020), Municipal Liquidity Facility, <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/muni.htm>]

SHORT TERM BORROWING

The State can borrow up to 5% of the State's appropriations for the fiscal year, for cash flow purposes, but it must be repaid by the end of that fiscal year. The State can also use short-term borrowing for a deficit due to emergencies or failure of revenues for up to 15% of the State's appropriations for the fiscal year and must be repaid within one year. The table on the following page is a history of the State's short-term borrowing and includes the June 2020 G.O. Certificates sale to the Federal Reserve's Municipal Liquidity Facility.

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
June 2020	June 2021*	Failure of Revenues - Borrowed through the Federal Reserve's Municipal Liquidity Facility due to COVID-19 shutdown effect on State revenues.	\$1,200

*Across fiscal year borrowing

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

Source: Governor's Office of Management & Budget

BOND SALES

Illinois borrowed \$1.2 billion of General Obligation Certificates in June 2020 for a failure of revenues with an all-in true interest cost of 3.9198% for one year. The proceeds were used for Medicaid-related vouchers awaiting payment at the Comptroller's Office. The market had been through many ups and downs over the previous few months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Buyers have become hesitant to buy lower credits even with higher yields. The State tried to price the deal in May, but had to put the deal on hold watching day-to-day whether market conditions would improve. To avoid wide spreads and high interest rates, the State became the first to take advantage of the Federal Reserve's Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF). The State passed enabling legislation (Public Act 101-0630) and the Federal Reserve allowed for the purchase of competitively bid bonds, both of which allowed Illinois options to borrow from the program

“At the time the state's one-year was set at 3.73%, a 296 basis point spread to MMD top benchmark. Market participants said they expected the market to price the notes at a much higher interest rate. The one-year maturity in the 25-year long term bond sale that came a week later landed at a 4.875% yield for a 433 bp spread to the AAA scale.” [Illinois is first to use Fed MLF program in \$1.2 billion deal, By Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, June 02, 2020]

Illinois sold \$800 million in General Obligation bonds in May 2020 for capital projects and the Pension Acceleration programs [Public Act 100-0587 created the authorization for \$1 billion of Pension Acceleration Bonds to be used for making accelerated pension benefit payments under Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the Illinois Pension Code]. The negotiated bonds had an all-in true interest cost of 5.83%, and received \$8.4 billion of orders from over 120 investors.

“The 10-year bond in the deal landed at 5.65%, a 452 basis point spread to Municipal Market Data's AAA benchmark and a 331 bp spread to the BBB benchmark...Illinois headed into the deal with its one-year bond at a 373 bp spread, its 10-year and 25 year at a 415 bp spread. The deal's long bond came in below secondary levels settling at a 396 bp spread.”

“Matt Fabian, a partner at Municipal Market Analytics, called the deal a great opportunity for the right buyer and thought it should have drawn even stronger interest given the inherent strengths in a sovereign state...It's just a tremendous opportunity for a buy-and-hold investor who can bear some price volatility over the next year...This is where municipal investors should be flexing their intelligence about the strength of a state GO and put their money into this. The risk of Illinois not paying is miniscule'...Fabian also didn't see the yields as high enough to serve as a deterrent for state borrowing. 'There's a risk that some people will look at those prices and see them as telegraphing' trouble, but the pandemic has made 'it an extremely difficult situation for everyone'.” [Illinois pays peak penalty to borrow, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, May 14, 2020.]

Illinois sold \$750 million in General Obligation bonds competitively at the beginning of November 2019. The tax-exempt bonds were sold in three series with a total all-in true interest

cost of 3.4578%. The proceeds of the bonds will mainly be used for transportation projects under the State’s new six-year \$45 billion Rebuild Illinois capital program. Some state building renovations will be paid from the proceeds as well as a few remaining projects from previous capital programs.

The 10-year bond came in at a 140 basis point (bp) spread to the Municipal Market Data’s AAA benchmark, and 78 basis points from the BBB benchmark level that the State’s ratings are actually at. “The state’s spreads have fluctuated in recent years. The 10-year in an August 2018 deal landed at a 175 bp spread. That deal sold after the state’s two-year budget impasse ended. The 10-year in the previous deal that sold in the fall of 2016 amid budget gridlock came at a 192 bp spread.”

“Barclays won over nine other bidders on the \$300 million series that offered maturities from 2020 to 2029 with a true interest cost of 2.6058%. Bank of America Merrill Lynch won the \$300 million series with maturities from 2030 to 2039 with its 3.5786% TIC over seven other bidders and it won the \$150 million that offered maturities from 2040 to 2044 with a TIC of 3.8057% over 10 other bidders. Cover bids were tight indicating the deal sold on the market based on demand, traders said.” [Competitive Illinois GO deal brings narrower spreads, The Bond Buyer, by Yvette Shields, November 6, 2019.]

STATE-ISSUED BOND SALES									
DATE	BOND SALE TYPE	AMOUNT	TAXABLE v. TAX-EXEMPT	NEGOTIATED v. COMPETITIVE SALE	TRUE INTEREST COST	FITCH	S&P	MOODY’S	Kroll
FY 2018									
Nov-17	General Obligation 2017A/B/C	\$1.5 billion	tax-exempt	competitive	combined 3.46%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Nov-17	General Obligation 2017D	\$4.5 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	3.55%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Dec-17	General Obligation 2018A & B	\$750 million	tax-exempt	competitive	combined 4.29%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
May-18	General Obligation 2018A & B	\$500 million	tax-exempt	competitive	combined 4.72%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
FY 2019									
Sep-18	General Obligation Refunding Series A & B	\$966 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	combined 4.19%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$115 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.16%	A-	BBB		AA+
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 B	\$125 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.27%	A-	BBB		AA+
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 C	\$10 million	taxable	competitive	4.09%	A-	BBB		AA+
Apr-19	General Obligation Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds April 2019A	\$300 million	taxable	competitive	5.74%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Apr-19	General Obligation Refunding April 2019B	\$140 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.33%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
FY 2020									
Nov-19	General Obligation November 2019A/B/C	\$750 million	tax-exempt	competitive	all in TIC 3.4578%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
May-20	General Obligation May 2020	\$800 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	all in TIC 5.83%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Jun-20	General Obligation Certificates	\$1.2 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	all in TIC 3.9198%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	

BOND AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

The table below shows bond authorization levels, amounts unissued and appropriated.

STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS						
as of May 31, 2020						
(\$ billions)						
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over Committed*	
Capital Facilities	\$18.580	\$9.912	\$11.423	\$7.157	\$0.173	
School Construction	\$4.824	\$0.492	\$4.779	\$0.045	\$0.015	
Anti-Pollution	\$0.818	\$0.260	\$0.652	\$0.166	\$0.016	
Transportation A	\$11.921	\$6.664	\$5.450	\$6.471	\$0.010	
Transportation B	\$5.966	\$1.617	\$5.728	\$0.238	\$0.000	
Transportation D	\$4.660	\$0.522	\$4.718	-\$0.058	\$0.058	
Transportation E Mutimodal	\$4.500	\$4.500	\$0.000	\$4.500	\$0.000	
Coal & Energy Development	\$0.243	\$0.089	\$0.148	\$0.095	\$0.000	
SUBTOTAL	\$51.513	\$24.056	\$32.898	\$18.615	\$0.271	
Pension bonds	\$17.562	\$0.396	\$17.166	\$0.396	\$0.000	
Pension Acceleration Bonds	\$1.000	\$0.700	\$0.150	\$0.850	\$0.000	
Medicaid Funding Series	\$0.250	\$0.004	\$0.246	\$0.004	\$0.000	
Income Tax Bonds	\$7.200	\$1.200	\$6.000	\$1.200	\$0.000	
TOTAL	\$77.525	\$26.356	\$56.460	\$21.065	\$0.271	
	Limit	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available	Over Committed*	
G.O. Refunding°	\$4.839	\$1.198	\$3.641	\$1.198	\$0.000	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over Committed*	
Build Illinois	\$9.485	\$3.684	\$7.063	\$2.422	\$1.082	
	Limit	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available	Over Committed*	
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.818	Unlimited	\$0.000	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available	Over Committed*	
Civic Center	\$0.200	\$0.189	\$0.012	\$0.189	\$0.000	
	Limit	Un-Issued	Outstanding	Available	Over Committed*	
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.000	Unlimited	\$0.000	

Based on the Office of the Comptroller's "Recap of General and Special Obligation Bonded Indebtedness and Update of Comparisons of General and Special Obligation Bond Activity".

†Includes cumulative expenditures for prior years up through FY 2019.

*Over Committed amounts come from specific line items under each Category in Statute that have higher appropriations than authorization. Does not include bond sale expenses.

°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 issuances of Pension Obligation Bonds (POBs) to give additional funding and make State payments to the five State retirement systems. While the FY 2010 and FY 2011 POBs have been retired, the FY 2003 bonds do not mature until FY 2033.

In Public Act 100-0587, the State created authorization of \$1 billion for Pension Acceleration Bonds to be used for making accelerated pension benefit payments under Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the Illinois Pension Code. The State sold \$300 million of Pension Acceleration Bonds in April of 2019, and \$225 million in May of 2020. The history of debt service on Pension-related bonds is shown below:

COMBINED PENSION OBLIGATION AND ACCELERATION BONDS DEBT SERVICE						
Fiscal Year	FY2003	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2019	FY2020	Grand Total
	\$1 Billion	\$3.466 Billion	\$3.7 Billion	\$300 Million	\$225 Million	
	Pension Obligation Bonds	Pension Obligation Notes	Pension Obligation Notes	Pension Acceleration Bonds	Pension Acceleration Bonds	
FY 2004	\$481,038,333					\$481,038,333
FY 2005	\$496,200,000					\$496,200,000
FY 2006	\$496,200,000					\$496,200,000
FY 2007	\$496,200,000					\$496,200,000
FY 2008	\$546,200,000					\$546,200,000
FY 2009	\$544,950,000					\$544,950,000
FY 2010	\$543,550,000					\$543,550,000
FY 2011	\$541,900,000	\$802,477,049				\$1,344,377,049
FY 2012	\$590,125,000	\$794,261,628	\$194,500,800			\$1,578,887,428
FY 2013	\$586,375,000	\$775,087,716	\$199,488,000			\$1,560,950,716
FY 2014	\$582,525,000	\$752,066,544	\$299,488,000			\$1,634,079,544
FY 2015	\$578,575,000	\$723,846,372	\$495,462,000			\$1,797,883,372
FY 2016	\$574,525,000		\$781,929,000			\$1,356,454,000
FY 2017	\$595,175,000		\$1,052,163,000			\$1,647,338,000
FY 2018	\$614,737,500		\$1,003,878,000			\$1,618,615,500
FY 2019	\$633,212,500		\$952,893,000			\$1,586,105,500
FY 2020	\$674,550,000			\$27,640,533		\$702,190,533
FY 2021	\$713,412,500			\$27,546,000	\$20,822,781	\$761,781,281
FY 2022	\$749,800,000			\$27,096,000	\$20,970,000	\$797,866,000
FY 2023	\$783,712,500			\$26,646,000	\$20,508,750	\$830,867,250
FY 2024	\$840,150,000			\$26,166,000	\$20,025,000	\$886,341,000
FY 2025	\$892,200,000			\$25,662,000	\$19,530,000	\$937,392,000
FY 2026	\$915,425,000			\$25,122,000	\$19,035,000	\$959,582,000
FY 2027	\$936,100,000			\$24,552,000	\$18,540,000	\$979,192,000
FY 2028	\$979,225,000			\$23,952,000	\$18,045,000	\$1,021,222,000
FY 2029	\$1,018,525,000			\$23,328,000	\$17,550,000	\$1,059,403,000
FY 2030	\$1,079,000,000			\$22,680,000	\$17,055,000	\$1,118,735,000
FY 2031	\$1,134,375,000			\$22,008,000	\$16,560,000	\$1,172,943,000
FY 2032	\$1,159,650,000			\$21,324,000	\$16,065,000	\$1,197,039,000
FY 2033	\$1,156,100,000			\$20,628,000	\$15,570,000	\$1,192,298,000
FY 2034				\$19,920,000	\$15,075,000	\$34,995,000
FY 2035				\$19,200,000	\$14,580,000	\$33,780,000
FY 2036				\$18,480,000	\$14,085,000	\$32,565,000
FY 2037				\$17,760,000	\$13,590,000	\$31,350,000
FY 2038				\$17,040,000	\$13,095,000	\$30,135,000
FY 2039				\$16,320,000	\$12,600,000	\$28,920,000
FY 2040				\$15,600,000	\$12,105,000	\$27,705,000
FY 2041				\$14,880,000	\$11,587,500	\$26,467,500
FY 2042				\$14,160,000	\$11,070,000	\$25,230,000
FY 2043				\$13,440,000	\$10,552,500	\$23,992,500
FY 2044				\$12,720,000	\$10,035,000	\$22,755,000
FY 2045					\$9,517,500	\$9,517,500
TOTAL	\$21,933,713,333	\$3,847,739,309	\$4,979,801,800	\$523,870,533	\$388,169,031	\$31,673,294,006
Public Act	PA 93-0002	PA 96-0043	PA 96-1497	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	
True Interest Cost	TIC = 5.047%	TIC = 3.854%	TIC = 5.563%	TIC = 5.741%	TIC = 5.82%	
Maturity	30-year	5-year	8-year	25-year	25-year	

BOND RATING AGENCIES COMMENTARY

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND RATINGS

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

In April 2020, due to economic impacts related to COVID-19, Fitch downgraded Illinois' General Obligation bonds to the same level as S&P and Moody's. All three rating agencies changed the State's ratings outlook to negative.

FITCH RATINGS — downgraded one level to BBB-; outlook changed to Negative

Fitch downgraded the State of Illinois' General Obligation bond rating one level to BBB- with a negative outlook in April 2020. The State downgrade led to the downgrade of the State's Build Illinois Revenue Bonds from A- to BBB+. Due to appropriation risk of the State, the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority and the Illinois Sports Facility Authority were downgraded from BBB- to BB+, which is considered junk level.

“The downgrade of Illinois' IDR [Issuer Default Rating] and GO bond ratings to 'BBB-' from 'BBB' reflects Fitch's anticipation of a fundamental weakening of the state's financial resilience given its already tenuous position entering the current severe downturn. While Illinois should avoid any immediate cash flow pressures, the state's lack of meaningful reserves and the limited nature of other fiscal-management tools at its disposal mean Illinois will be challenged to maintain its investment-grade IDR.

“Illinois' 'BBB-' IDR and GO bond ratings, well below the level of other states, have long reflected an ongoing pattern of weak operating performance and irresolute fiscal decision-making that has produced a credit position well below the level that the state's broad economic base and substantial independent legal ability to control its budget would otherwise support. The ratings also reflect the state's elevated long-term liability position, modest long-term economic and revenue growth profile and adequate expenditure flexibility.

“The Outlook revision to Negative reflects the risk that the depth and duration of the downturn lead Illinois to implement nonstructural budget-management measures the state finds difficult to quickly unwind once an economic recovery finally begins to take hold...

“In Fitch's coronavirus baseline scenario, the Fitch Analytical Stress Test (FAST) model indicates Illinois' revenue decline could be among the most severe for U.S. states over the three-year scenario period, as Fitch anticipates the state's tax revenues will rebound more slowly than in most other states. This will likely constrain Illinois' ability to restore its limited financial resilience. Deeper economic declines as outlined in the downside scenario would trigger more substantial revenue declines, making it even more difficult for the state to maintain an investment-grade credit profile.”

STANDARD & POOR'S — BBB-; outlook changed to Negative

On April 3, 2020, Standard and Poor's changed the State of Illinois' General Obligation Bond and Build Illinois Revenue Bonds outlooks to Negative from Stable. The Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority and the Illinois Sports Facility Authority bonds were changed to negative based off of their reliance on State revenue. S&P also changed the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority's outlook to negative, along with the State's public universities that it rates.

“The [State's G.O.] negative outlook reflects our anticipation that there is at least a one-in-three chance that economic conditions worsen to a degree that affects the state's ability to maintain credit characteristics in line with the investment-grade rating level.

“We will be watching to see if the stimulus as currently allocated is sufficient for Illinois to fight the COVID-19 pandemic; if the anticipated growth in the bill backlog does not create service delivery problems; and if the current market volatility worsens the funding status of the already poorly funded pension plans. Over the intermediate term, we believe that the state will need to take further action to achieve sustainable structural balance and address its pension liabilities to maintain an investment-grade rating.

“In addition, the rating reflects our view of governance risks that we view as being above the sector norms due to the constitutional limits the state faces to modify its growing pension costs, and that the state is not contributing to meet static funding, limiting current and future budgetary flexibility. However, we view the state's environmental risks as inline with our view of the sector. Our outlook revision also reflects our view that the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the state's economy, budget, and forecast is a social rating factor elevating the public health and safety issues. If economic activity resumes, however, and credit metrics are upheld, we could revise the outlook to stable.”

MOODY'S INVESTOR SERVICES — Baa3; outlook changed to Negative

On April 9, 2020, Moody's changed the outlook to negative for Illinois' General Obligation Bonds, Build Illinois Bonds, Civic Center Debt and Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority bonds.

“Today's action affirming Illinois' general obligation bond rating and revising the outlook to negative reflects our expectation that the coronavirus pandemic and its economic consequences will exacerbate the state's financial challenges and test its resiliency relative to other states. Large unfunded pension liabilities and a chronic unpaid bill backlog are likely to worsen significantly and reduce the state's financial flexibility. The actual toll on Illinois in social, economic and budgetary terms will be determined by factors such as federal aid, virus containment efforts and near-term financial market performance. Illinois' credit is supported by a large, diverse economy with above-average wealth. The state also has strong powers over revenue and spending and substantial non-operating fund liquid resources.”

In April, Moody's also revised the Toll Highway Authority's outlook to negative from stable: “The rating action was prompted by the coronavirus outbreak in the US and its impact on the authority and the State of Illinois (Baa3 negative outlook). The negative outlook reflects the relationship between the state and ISTHA, the authority's potential exposure to further deterioration in the state's credit and the powers a state could invoke in times of fiscal stress. These powers include actions that could impact financial matters at separately managed agencies. With respect to ISTHA, Moody's notes that the toll authority does not rely on state funding and that strong protections exist in its authorizing legislation, master trust indenture and the Illinois Constitution. Moody's notes the five notches of rating differential between ISTHA and the state is unlikely to widen... The authority has more than 1,000 days cash on hand, which could provide an additional 20 months of coverage, though it should be noted that the authority targets to use a portion of its cash on hand to fund a portion of its capital program.”

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS

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

In May 2018, Fitch downgraded Illinois' Build Illinois bonds five levels from AA+ to A-. Fitch decided to tie this rating to the State's G.O. bonds due to the flow of sales tax revenues to general operations after Build Illinois debt requirements and the State's ability to transfer excess sales tax revenues to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

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

The State did not request a rating for its October 2018 bond sale from Moody's, but received the State's first rating from Kroll of AA+. Moody's affirmed its Baa3 rating June 4, 2019, after the State of Illinois budget passed the General Assembly, and it was announced the Governor would sign the budget.

In April 2020, Fitch downgraded the State of Illinois' Build Illinois Bonds from A- to BBB+, in concert with the State's G.O. bond downgrade. Due to COVID-19, all three rating agencies have also put Build Illinois bonds on negative watch.

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
April 2020	BBB-	↓1x				
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>

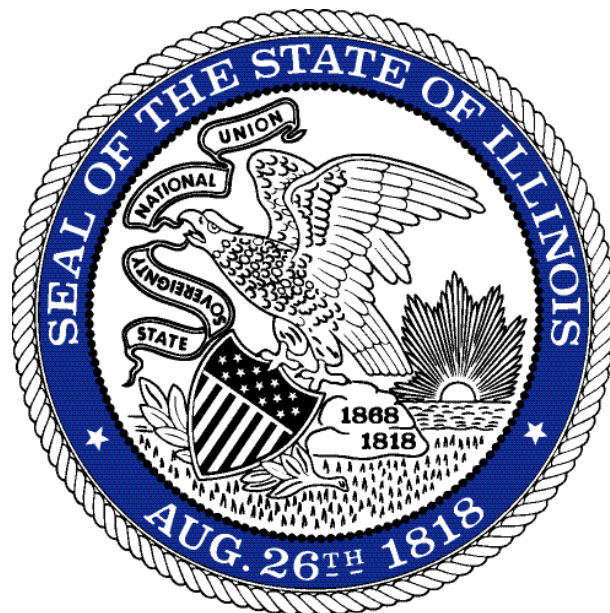
Note: "recal" means recalibration, when Fitch and Moody's revised their ratings on municipal bonds to match global/corporate ratings. These are not considered upgrades.

*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

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS										
Rating Agencies	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018	Apr 2020
Fitch Ratings	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	A-	A-	BBB+
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AA-	AA-	BBB	BBB
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3
Kroll									AA+	

SECTION 11. SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

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



FY 2018 – FY 2021 INTERFUND BORROWING

Beginning in FY 2018, Interfund Borrowing was allowed for up to \$1.2 billion outstanding at one time. The initial legislation, Public Act 100-0023, allowed for borrowing from July 6, 2017 through December 31, 2018. Public Act 100-0587 extended the time for borrowing through March 1, 2019. Public Act 101-0010 extended the borrowing period to March 1, 2021 and the payback period from 24 months to 48 months. Public Act 101-636, passed in May 2020, extended the borrowing through June 30, 2021.

Interfund Borrowing may include transfers from unspecified special state funds to general funds and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund up to and outstanding at any one time of \$1.5 billion (increased from \$1.2 billion in Public Act 101-636). 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 \$1.5 billion. Amounts shall be repaid from general funds to the original funds with interest within 48 months of the date borrowed.

Transfers through the end of FY 2020 to the General Revenue Fund equaled \$1.246 billion, while transfers to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund equaled \$231 million. Principal of approximately \$418 million has been paid back to some of the originating funds. As of June 30, 2020, the total outstanding was \$1.059 billion, which allows for room to borrow \$441 million.

FY 2018 - FY 2021 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2020						
Fund #	Fund Name	Transfer from Fund	Transferred To GRF	Transferred To HIRF	Principal Paid Back	Amounts to be Paid Back
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund			\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund		\$100,000	\$5,000,000		\$5,100,000
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund		\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
0047	Fire Prevention Fund			\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000
0048	Rural/Downstate Health Access Fund		\$200,000			\$200,000
0050	Mental Health Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0054	State Pensions Fund		\$50,000,000		\$50,000,000	\$0
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0059	Public Utility Fund			\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000
0067	Radiation Protection Fund		\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000		\$3,000,000
0069	Natural Heritage Endowment Trust Fund		\$340,000			\$340,000
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund		\$99,300,000	\$40,000,000	\$53,000,000	\$86,300,000
0075	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund		\$5,500,000			\$5,500,000
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund			\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000
0082	Distance Learning Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0093	Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund		\$20,000,000	\$6,000,000		\$26,000,000
0104	Stroke Data Collection Fund		\$150,000			\$150,000
0113	Community Health Center Care Fund		\$400,000			\$400,000
0115	Safe Bottled Water Fund		\$150,000			\$150,000
0118	Facility Licensing Fund		\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$3,500,000
0145	Explosives Regulatory Fund		\$200,000			\$200,000
0148	Mental Health Reporting Fund		\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000
0150	Rental Housing Support Program Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0151	Registered Certified Public Accountants' Administration and Disciplinary Fund		\$500,000	\$3,000,000		\$3,500,000
0152	State Crime Laboratory Fund		\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$3,500,000
0166	State Police Merit Board Public Safety Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0184	ICJIA Violence Prevention Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0238	Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund		\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund			\$500,000		\$500,000
0244	Residential Finance Regulatory Fund		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,000,000
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund		\$2,500,000			\$2,500,000
0256	Public Health Water Permit Fund		\$150,000			\$150,000
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund		\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000		\$12,000,000
0259	Optometric Licensing and Disciplinary Board Fund		\$350,000			\$350,000
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund		\$6,000,000			\$6,000,000
0278	Income Tax Refund Fund		\$150,000,000		\$150,000,000	\$0
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund		\$21,295,000		\$11,295,000	\$10,000,000
0291	Regulatory Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0294	Used Tire Management Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,500,000
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund		\$2,000,000			\$2,000,000
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund		\$58,000,000			\$58,000,000
0327	Tattoo and Body Piercing Establishment Registration Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0340	Public Health Laboratory Services Revolving Fund			\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
0342	Audit Expense Fund		\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0
0343	Federal National Community Services Grant Fund		\$333,289			\$333,289

FY 2018 - FY 2021 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2020						
Fund #	Fund Name	Transfer from Fund	Transferred To GRF	Transferred To HIRF	Principal Paid Back	Amounts to be Paid Back
0356	Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0362	Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund		\$12,000,000		\$12,000,000	\$0
0369	Feed Control Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0372	Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,500,000
0384	Tax Compliance and Administration Fund		\$3,000,000			\$3,000,000
0421	Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund		\$200,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$180,000,000
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund		\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
0438	Illinois State Fair Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0453	Monitoring Device Driving Permit Administration Fee Fund		\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
0510	Illinois Fire Fighters' Memorial Fund		\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0527	Sex Offender Management Board Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0534	Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Operations Fund		\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000		\$7,000,000
0536	LEADS Maintenance Fund			\$500,000		\$500,000
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund		\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0550	Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund		\$112,000,000	\$30,000,000		\$142,000,000
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund		\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
0568	School Infrastructure Fund		\$146,000,000		\$30,000,000	\$116,000,000
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund		\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000
0576	Pesticide Control Fund			\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
0603	Port Development Revolving Loan Fund		\$204,153			\$204,153
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund		\$2,000,000			\$2,000,000
0611	Fund For Illinois' Future		\$61,181			\$61,181
0621	International Tourism Fund		\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
0629	Real Estate Recovery Fund		\$350,000	\$1,000,000		\$1,350,000
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund*		\$10,500,000		\$10,500,000	\$0
0690	DHS Private Resources Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0702	Assisted Living and Shared Housing Regulatory Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0705	State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund		\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000		\$6,000,000
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund		\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund		\$339,200			\$339,200
0718	Community Mental Health Medicaid Trust Fund			\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000
0722	Comptroller Debt Recovery Trust Fund		\$16,000,000		\$16,000,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund		\$300,000			\$300,000
0763	Tourism Promotion Fund		\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0792	Cemetery Oversight Licensing and Disciplinary Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,500,000
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund		\$2,000,000	\$10,000,000		\$12,000,000
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		\$4,000,000
0801	Attorney General's State Projects and Court Ordered Distribution Fund		\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$0
0816	Money Laundering Asset Recovery Fund		\$300,000			\$300,000
0818	Grant v. Dimas Escrow Fund		\$1,360,700			\$1,360,700

FY 2018 - FY 2021 INTERFUND BORROWING					
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2020					
Fund #	Fund Name	Transferred To GRF	Transferred To HIRF	Principal Paid Back	Amounts to be Paid Back
0821	Dram Shop Fund	\$9,000,000			\$9,000,000
0828	Hazardous Waste Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$2,500,000
0836	Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	\$160,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$37,500,000	\$132,500,000
0840	Hazardous Waste Research Fund	\$300,000			\$300,000
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	\$2,000,000			\$2,000,000
0848	Settlement Fund - Illinois Chamber of Commerce v. Filan	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0850	Real Estate License Administration Fund	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0888	Design Professionals Administration and Investigation Fund	\$200,000			\$200,000
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000		\$12,000,000
0920	Metabolic Screening and Treatment Fund	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000		\$45,000,000
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0940	Self-Insurers Security Fund		\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund	\$500,000			\$500,000
0944	Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	\$3,100,000	\$5,000,000		\$8,100,000
0945	Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Fund	\$300,000			\$300,000
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$10,000,000			\$10,000,000
0974	Illinois Equity Fund	\$500,000			\$500,000
0975	Large Business Attraction Fund	\$100,000			\$100,000
0982	Adeline Jay Geo-Karis Illinois Beach Marina Fund	\$330,000			\$330,000
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$8,000,000	\$15,000,000		\$23,000,000
TOTAL		\$1,245,713,523	\$231,000,000	\$417,795,000	\$1,058,918,523

* The Commitment to Human Services Fund is a General Fund.

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	Payback	Payback Total
			Oct 2016	Dec 2016	
			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

TREASURER'S INVESTMENT BORROWING

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

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

In September 2019, \$400 million was invested, with payback expected in March and April of 2020. Those amounts were re-invested from those dates, so that the Comptroller could continue to use the \$400 million to pay bills, because income tax payments from individuals and corporations were delayed by the Governor until July 16, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The maturities for the March amounts are set for September 2020, and maturities for the April funds are set for July 2020.

Below are the funds used and their repayment of principal and interest through June 30, 2020. The Office of the Treasurer reports that the General Revenue Fund and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund saved \$46 million dollars to date. Interest rates on the investments ranged from 3.06% to 3.78%.

TRESURER'S INVESTMENT BORROWING

Fund #	Fund Name	FY 2019 Total Borrowed	Total Principal Paid Back	Total Interest Paid Back
0011	Road Fund	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$1,810,000
0019	Grade Crossing Protection	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$932,500
0142	Community Developmental Disability Services Medicaid Trust	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$283,500
0257	AML Reclamation Set Aside	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$657,961
0278	Income Tax Refund Fund	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$3,590,000
0482	Unclaimed Property Trust*	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$274,569
0663	Federal Student Loan	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$38,163
0902	State Construction Account	\$270,000,000	\$270,000,000	\$4,983,000
FY 2019 TOTAL		\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$12,569,693

* \$50 million in March borrowed from Unclaimed Property Trust was not additional, just replacing Fund 257 because it needed to be paid back.

Fund #	Fund Name	FY 2019 Total Borrowed	Total Principal Paid Back	Total Interest Paid Back
0011	Road Fund	\$200,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$1,529,250
0019	Grade Crossing Protection	\$100,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$764,625
0902	State Construction Account	\$500,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$4,330,772
FY 2020 TOTAL		\$800,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$6,624,647

Note: Amounts borrowed in March and April of 2020 will be repaid in July and September of FY 2021.

SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

Below are the Special Transfer totals from FY 2003 through FY 2010, for FY 2015 and FY 2018. There were no Special Transfers in fiscal years 2011-2014, 2016-2017, and 2019-2020.

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

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

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

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS

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

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

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA100-23]

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

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA100-23]

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

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

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

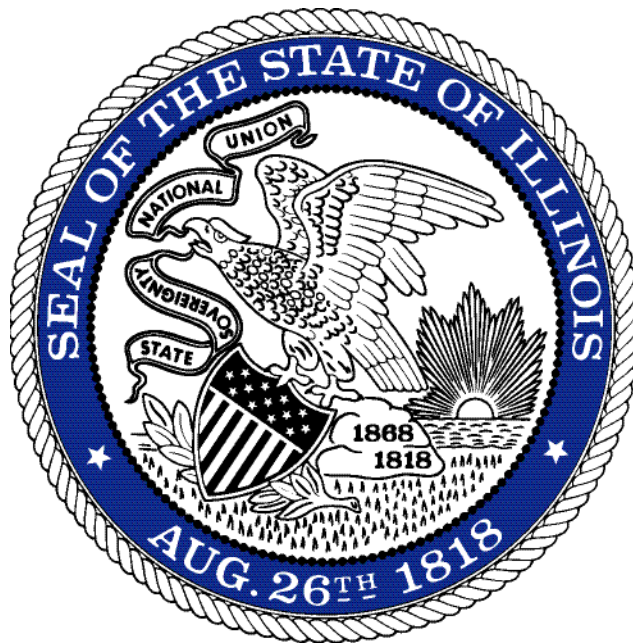
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0709	IL Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$0
0733	Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund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

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

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

SECTION 12. GLOSSARY & DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

- Glossary
- Description of Funds



GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continuing Appropriation - statutory authority for the Comptroller and Treasurer to spend funds in the event the legislature fails to appropriate or appropriates an insufficient amount for

a specified purpose. Examples of continuing appropriations are for debt service on state bonds or payments to the State retirement systems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid - funding provided by the federal government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Position Title - name and description of a job.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voids - checks (warrants) that are not cashed.

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION OVERVIEW

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

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

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

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

802 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
Phone: 217.782.5320
Fax: 217.782.3513
<http://cgfa.ilga.gov>