State of Illinois Budget Summary

Fiscal Year 2024

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability
Illinois General Assembly

Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

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Cover Photo: Steps Through the Water at Matthiessen State Park, Utica, Illinois

FY 2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

July 31, 2023

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INTRODUCTION

- **Introduction**
- **The Budget Process**
- **Basis of Budgeting**
- **FY 2024 Budget Chronology**
- **FY 2024 Budget Bills**

INTRODUCTION

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

The following report fulfills this mandate. The report begins with a discussion of the budgeting process. The budgetary process is then summarized chronologically. A highlighting of the bills that constitute the budget follows, along with other major legislation passed during the past spring legislative session. A review of the previous year's budget is then provided. The FY 2024 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 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.

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 2024 BUDGET CHRONOLOGY

Below is a chronological summary of the process of passing the FY 2024 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. Historically, most spring legislative sessions conclude near the end of May.

February 15

On February 15, 2023, Governor J.B. Pritzker presented his proposed FY 2024 budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

May 19-27

During the latter part of May, the General Assembly passed the budget for FY 2024 consisting primarily of four pieces of legislation; 1) an appropriation bill, 2) a bond authorization bill, 3) the Budget Implementation Bill and 4) a revenue omnibus bill.

June 7

Governor Pritzker approved all four bills with line item reductions for the appropriation bill due to issues related to statutory limits on appropriations for salaries.

FY 2024 BUDGET VOTE TOTALS AND GOVERNOR ACTIONS

Subject Matter	Bill #	House Vote	House Vote Date	Senate Vote	Senate Vote Date	Governor Action	Governor Action Date	Public Act
FY24 Appropriations/Reappropriations and FY23 Supplemental Appropriations	SB 0250 as amended by SFA 3 and 5	73-38-0	5/27/23	34-22-0	5/25/23	Approved with Line Item Reductions	6/7/23	P.A. 103-0006
Bond Authorization	HB 3551 as amended by SCA 1 and SFA 2	74-37-0	5/27/23	37-19-0	5/25/23	Approved	6/7/23	P.A. 103-0007
FY24 Budget Implementation Act	HB 3817 as amended by SCA 1 and SFA 3	73-38-0	5/27/23	36-20-0	5/25/23	Approved	6/7/23	P.A. 103-0008
Revenue Omnibus	SB 1963 as amended by HFA 2	79-25-2	5/19/23	53-1-0	5/25/23	Approved	6/7/23	P.A. 103-0009

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

FY 2024 BUDGET BILLS			
Bill #	***Sponsor***	***Description***	***Status***
SB 0250	**Senate:** Sims, Jr. – Ellman – Harris III **House:** Gordon-Booth	**FY 2024 Appropriations and FY 2023 Supplemental Appropriations** FY 2024 Capital and Operating Appropriations and FY 2023 Supplemental Appropriations	**P.A. 103-0006**
HB 3551	**Senate:** Harmon – Sims, Jr. **House:** Hoffman	**Bond Authorization** Amends the General Obligation Bond Act and the Build Illinois Bond Acts. Changes bond authorization levels; bond sale expense limits; refunding bond maturity and savings requirements; and terms related to qualifying underwriters, advisors, and bond counsel.	**P.A. 103-0007**
HB 3817	**Senate:** Sims, Jr. – Edly-Allen, et al. **House:** Gordon-Booth – Chung, et al.	**FY 2024 Budget Implementation Act** Budget implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2024 budget	**P.A. 103-0008**
SB 1963	**Senate:** Villanueva – Sims, Jr., et al. **House:** Tarver II – Burke	**Revenue Omnibus** A revenue omnibus bill that includes changes to multiple Acts related to tax revenues involving sales tax exemptions, income tax credits and exemptions, hotel tax exemptions, and cigarette tax distributions.	**P.A. 103-0009**

SECTION 1. FY 2023 BUDGET REVIEW

- **FY 2023 Revenue Recap**
- **Review of FY 2023 Revenue Estimates vs. Actuals**

FY 2023 REVENUE RECAP

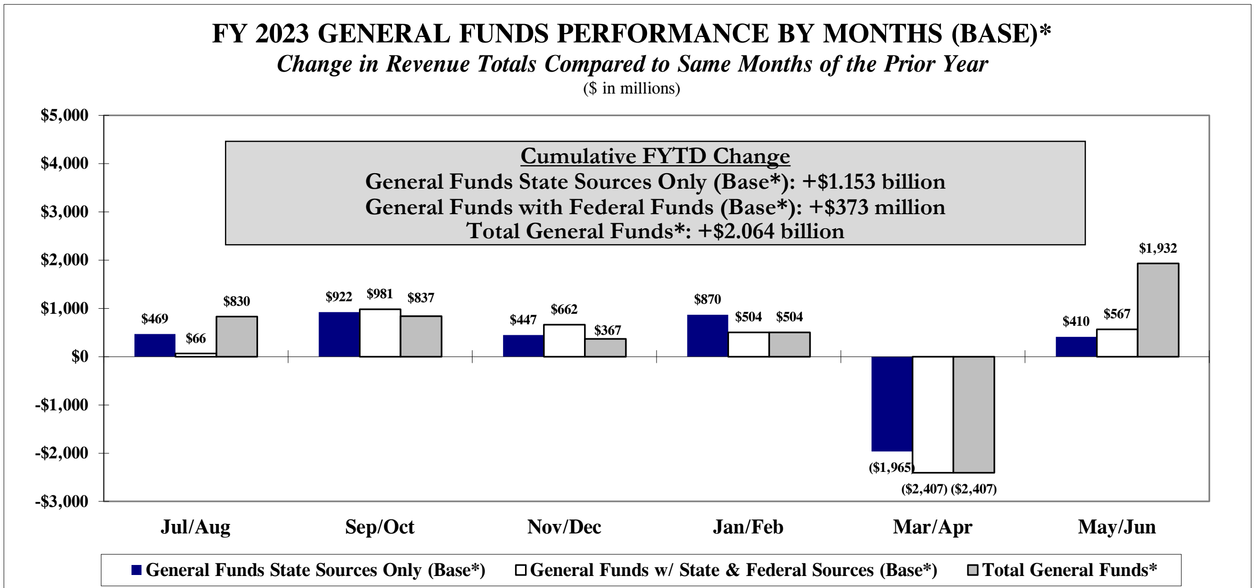
Summary of Receipts ***GENERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS: YEAR END*** *FY 2022 vs. FY 2023* *($ millions)*				
Revenue Sources	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**$ CHANGE**	**% CHANGE**
Net Personal Income Tax	$24,839	$23,750	($1,089)	-4.4%
Net Corporate Income Tax	$5,407	$5,828	$421	7.8%
Net Sales Tax	$10,234	$10,451	$217	2.1%
All Other State Sources	$3,178	$3,628	$450	14.2%
Transfers In	$2,092	$3,248	$1,156	55.3%
Federal Sources [base]	$4,584	$3,802	($782)	-17.1%
Base General Funds	$50,334	$50,707	$373	0.7%
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	$736	$1,064	$328	44.6%
SLFRF Allocation Transfer	$0	$1,363	$1,363	N/A
Total General Funds	**$51,070**	**$53,134**	**$2,064**	**4.0%**

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding

FY 2023 finished the year with a base General Funds revenue total of $50.707 billion. As shown in the above summary table, this figure is $373 million higher than the FY 2022 base General Funds revenue total of $50.334 billion. When including the one-time reimbursement and transfers received in FY 2023 associated with pandemic-related federal dollars, the overall FY 2023 total rises to $53.134 billion, which is $2.064 billion higher than the $51.070 billion receipted in FY 2022. The FY 2023 General Funds revenue totals, in terms of both base receipts and total receipts, become the highest on record for the State of Illinois. A more detailed look at the General Funds revenues that make up the FY 2023 total of $53.134 billion, and how it compares to FY 2022 values, is displayed in the table on page 14.

The record levels of revenues are despite the volatility of General Funds receipts throughout much of FY 2023. Through the first two-thirds of the fiscal year, General Funds base revenues were $2.2 billion above the prior year's pace (or $2.5 billion higher when including the ARPA reimbursements). However, a significant falloff in final income tax payments and base federal source dollars in March and April wiped away these gains, resulting in a year-over-year decline of $193 million with two months remaining (or a slight year-over year increase of $132 million when including ARPA reimbursements). A strong month of revenues in May recouped much of the comparative declines in recent months, helping the State to arrive at its final General Funds base growth of $373 million.

A graph and table displaying the performance of General Funds revenues, in terms of the timing of receipts, is shown on the following page. These charts, which are segmented into two-month periods, illustrates the sharp decline in tax receipts during the March/April final tax payment filing season. This also highlights how, outside of this final tax filing period, Illinois tax revenues experienced overall positive growth for the other months of the fiscal year as compared to the year prior.



*The "Base" figures exclude the impact of federal funds associated with ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Government Services and the SLFRF Allocation Transfer. The "Total General Funds" category accounts for these funds.

Summary of Receipts

FY 2023 Growth by Monthly Segments

FY 2023 as compared to FY 2022 receipts

($ million)

Revenue Sources	Jul & Aug	Sep & Oct	Nov & Dec	Jan & Feb	Mar & Apr	May & Jun	FY 2023 vs FY 2022 $ Change	FY 2023 vs FY 2022 % Change
Net Personal Income Tax	$173	$494	$202	($272)	($1,837)	$153	($1,089)	-4.4%
Net Corporate Income Tax	$74	$168	$251	$13	($110)	$21	$421	7.8%
Net Sales Tax	$108	$36	$35	$62	($38)	$14	$217	2.1%
All Other State Sources	$135	($48)	$40	$142	$1	$182	$450	14.2%
Transfers In	($21)	$272	($81)	$925	$19	$40	$1,156	55.3%
Federal Sources [base]	($402)	$59	$215	($366)	($442)	$157	($782)	-17.1%
Base General Funds	$67	$981	$662	$504	($2,407)	$567	$373	0.7%
Cumulative Growth	$67	$1,048	$1,710	$2,214	($193)	$373		
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	$764	($144)	($295)	$0	$0	$2	$328	44.6%
SLFRF Allocation Transfer	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,363	$1,363	N/A
Total General Funds	$831	$837	$367	$504	($2,407)	$1,932	$2,064	4.0%
Cumulative Growth	$831	$1,668	$2,035	$2,539	$132	$2,064		

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding

In terms of individual revenue sources, the performances in FY 2023 were mixed. The Personal Income Tax was undoubtedly the most volatile of the major revenue sources. After seeing solid gains throughout much of the fiscal year, income tax receipts plummeted in March and April as final tax payments came in significantly lower than the prior year. The extent of the declines is believed to be more reflective of exceptional tax performance in FY 2022 (stemming from stimulus boosted economic conditions of Tax Year 2021) rather than a weakening of Illinois' tax base as unemployment and wage figures have remained stable. Regardless of the reason, Personal Income Tax revenues ended the year $1.248 billion behind FY 2022 levels – a drop of $1.089 billion on a net basis.

While concerns of a potential recession lingered throughout the fiscal year, a sharp economic slowdown did not materialize in FY 2023 as continued strong corporate profits allowed Corporate Income Tax gross receipts to rise $487 million or $421 million on a net basis. Similarly, Sales Tax Receipts ended the fiscal year $605 million higher than FY 2022, which equates to an increase of $217 million on a net basis.

The remaining State Sources combined to grow $450 million in FY 2023. The vast majority of these gains came from a $377 million increase in Interest on State Funds & Investments, which greatly benefitted from multiple interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve over the course of the fiscal year. Also increasing in FY 2023 were Other Sources [+$147 million]; Insurance Taxes [+$37 million]; Corporate Franchise Taxes [+$9 million]; and Public Utility Taxes [+$1 million]. These sources easily offset fiscal year declines in the Inheritance Tax [-$100 million]; the Cigarette Tax [-$19 million]; and the Liquor Tax [-$2 million].

The largest growth by revenue category for FY 2023 came from Transfers In, which ended the year up $1.156 billion. The vast majority of this growth came from a $1.239 billion increase in the Income Tax Refund Fund Transfer caused by above-average income tax receipts from the previous fiscal year. This growth, along with a $17 million improvement in Casino Gaming Transfers, helped offset reductions in Lottery Transfers [-$94 million]; Cannabis Transfers [-$4 million]; and Other Transfers [-$2 million].

Base Federal Sources were down $782 million in FY 2023 as compared to FY 2022 totals. However, this "base" amount does not include the one-time pandemic-related federal transfers received throughout the fiscal year which significantly boosted year-end totals. This included a Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) transfer of $1.363 billion in June from the State CURE Fund into the General Revenue Fund and $328 million in additional federal transfers from the ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Government Services. *[Note: In total, $1.064 billion in ARPA reimbursement dollars were received in FY 2023. When combined with the $736 million transferred into the GRF in FY 2022, a grand total of $1.8 billion in ARPA reimbursements were received over this two-year period].*

GENERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS: YEAR END

FY 2022 vs. FY 2023

($ millions)

Revenue Sources	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**$ CHANGE**	**% CHANGE**
State Taxes				
Personal Income Tax	$29,137	$27,889	($1,248)	-4.3%
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	6,831	7,318	487	7.1%
Sales Taxes	10,984	11,589	605	5.5%
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	750	751	1	0.1%
Cigarette Tax	254	235	(19)	-7.5%
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	183	181	(2)	-1.1%
Inheritance Tax	603	503	(100)	-16.6%
Insurance Taxes and Fees	455	492	37	8.1%
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	216	225	9	4.2%
Interest on State Funds & Investments	30	407	377	1,256.7%
Cook County IGT	244	244	0	0.0%
Other Sources	443	590	147	33.2%
Total State Taxes	$50,130	$50,424	$294	0.6%
Transfers In				
Lottery	$820	$726	($94)	-11.5%
Gaming	140	157	17	12.1%
Cannabis	115	111	(4)	-3.5%
Refund Fund	242	1,481	1,239	512.0%
Other	775	773	(2)	-0.3%
Total Transfers In	$2,092	$3,248	$1,156	55.3%
Total State Sources	$52,222	$53,672	$1,450	2.8%
Federal Sources [base]	$4,584	$3,802	($782)	-17.1%
Total Federal & State Sources	$56,806	$57,474	$668	1.2%
Nongeneral Funds Distributions/Direct Receipts:				
Refund Fund				
Personal Income Tax	($2,696)	($2,580)	$116	-4.3%
Corporate Income Tax	(1,026)	(1,062)	(36)	3.5%
Local Government Distributive Fund				
Personal Income Tax	(1,602)	(1,559)	43	-2.7%
Corporate Income Tax	(398)	(429)	(31)	7.7%
Sales Tax Distributions				
Deposits into Road Fund	(132)	(484)	(352)	266.7%
Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	(618)	(654)	(36)	5.8%
General Funds Subtotal [Base]	**$50,334**	**$50,707**	**$373**	**0.7%**
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	$736	$1,064	$328	44.6%
SLFRF Allocation Transfer	$0	$1,363	$1,363	N/A
Total General Funds	**$51,070**	**$53,134**	**$2,064**	**4.0%**

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding

REVIEW OF FY 2023 REVENUE ESTIMATES VS. ACTUALS

The following table displays and compares the FY 2023 General Funds actuals with the last official revenue estimates of GOMB and CGFA by category of revenues. The most effective comparison is made by comparing General Funds "Base" Receipts which exclude one-time federal reimbursements and transfers.

Note: The ARPA Reimbursement transfer and the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds [SLFRF] Allocation Transfer that took place in June were not previously anticipated by the Governor's Office and therefore not included in each Agency's most recent projections. Therefore the "base" revenue totals should be used for an "apples to apples" evaluation of actuals versus projections.

As shown below, the "base" receipt actual total for FY 2023 was $50.707 billion. This figure came in $295 million (+0.6%) higher than the Commission's May 2023 forecast of $50.412 billion. The actual was $726 million (+1.5%) above the GOMB's May 2023 revised forecast of $50.744 billion.

The original budget for FY 2023 was enacted in April 2022 with an assumed revenue total of $46.4 billion. With revenues performing well above cautious expectations and with the fear of an immediate post-pandemic recession subsiding, the Commission revised the FY 2023 base revenue outlook to $50.6 billion in November 2022 and then again up to $51.1 billion in March 2023. However, the anticipated falloff in income tax final receipts in March/April was more severe than expected, thereby causing the Commission to lower its base projection to $50.4 billion in May 2023 (shown below). In the end, all three of the Commission's revised estimates were less than 1% from the resulting FY 2023 base actual total of $50.7 billion.

FY 2023 General Funds Actuals
vs. Most Recent Official Estimates of GOMB and CGFA
($ millions)

Revenue Sources	ACTUAL FY 2023	GOMB Revised May-23	Difference from Actuals	CGFA Revised May-23	Difference from Actuals
Personal Income Taxes [Net]	**$23,750**	**$23,438**	**$312**	**$23,579**	**$171**
Corporate Income Taxes [Net]	**$5,828**	**$5,723**	**$105**	**$5,843**	**($16)**
Sales Tax [Net]	**$10,451**	**$10,390**	**$61**	**$10,452**	**($1)**
All Other State Sources	**$3,628**	**$3,442**	**$186**	**$3,544**	**$84**
Transfers In	**$3,248**	**$3,268**	**($20)**	**$3,294**	**($46)**
Federal Sources [Base]	**$3,802**	**$3,720**	**$82**	**$3,700**	**$102**
General Funds Subtotal [Base]	**$50,707**	**$49,981**	**$726**	**$50,412**	**$295**
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	**$1,064**	**$763**	**$301**	**$764**	**$300**
SLFRF Allocation Transfer	**$1,363**	**$0**	**$1,363**	**$0**	**$1,363**
Total General Funds Revenues	**$53,134**	**$50,744**	**$2,390**	**$51,176**	**$1,958**

Budget Source: https://budget.illinois.gov/ Note: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding.

SECTION 2. FY 2024 BUDGET

- **FY 2024 Budget Summary**
- **FY 2024 Revenue Assumptions**
- **FY 2024 General Funds Budget Plan**
- **Bond Authorization Act of 2023 (P.A. 103-0007)**
- **FY 2024 Budget Implementation Act (P.A. 103-0008)**
- **Revenue Omnibus Bill (P.A. 103-0009)**
- **FY 2024 Appropriations by Agency**

FY 2024 BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations for all appropriated funds for FY 2024. The data shown is preliminary data from the Office of the Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS) data warehouse as of July 13, 2023. The grand total of all appropriations is $193.5 billion for FY 2024. This is $4.3 billion, or 2.3%, above FY 2023's total of $189.3 billion. Appropriations were higher in FY 2024 for Special State Funds ($8.5 billion), General Funds ($1.4 billion), and Highway Funds ($1.1 billion). Appropriations for Federal Trust Funds (-$4.1 billion), Bond Financed Funds (-$1.4 billion), and Debt Service Funds (-$1.1 billion) were down over $6.6 billion. Historical data since FY 2018 can be seen in the bottom table.

A breakdown of the appropriations by agency can be found on page 32 and a description of the different types of funds can be found in Appendix B on page 168.

FY 2024 BUDGET SUMMARY
($ Millions)*

Fund Group	New Appropriations	Continuing Appropriations	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	$ Change FY 23 to FY 24	% Change FY 23 to FY 24
General Funds	$48,876	$0	$224	$49,100	$1,378	**2.9%**
Highway Funds	$6,620	$0	$12,388	$19,008	$1,067	**5.9%**
Special State Funds	$47,440	$18,046	$4,631	$70,117	$8,451	**13.7%**
Bond Financed Funds	$766	$288	$24,383	$25,438	-$1,428	**-5.3%**
Debt Service Funds	$4,143	$0	$0	$4,143	-$1,122	**-21.3%**
Federal Trust Funds	$20,274	$0	$1,975	$22,250	-$4,093	**-15.5%**
Revolving Funds	$1,446	$0	$0	$1,446	$127	**9.6%**
State Trust Funds	$1,942	$2	$93	$2,037	-$111	**-5.2%**
Grand Total	**$131,507**	**$18,336**	**$43,696**	**$193,538**	**$4,268**	**2.3%**

*Preliminary Data
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/13/23

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY
($ Millions)

Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023*	FY 2024*
General Funds	$36,179	$37,234	$39,113	$40,695	$43,750	$47,722	$49,100
Highway Funds	$8,507	$8,999	$16,965	$17,590	$18,246	$17,941	$19,008
Special State Funds	$36,166	$36,216	$41,114	$47,785	$53,710	$61,666	$70,117
Bond Financed Funds	$4,534	$7,559	$28,130	$29,584	$28,164	$26,866	$25,438
Debt Service Funds	$3,960	$5,850	$3,626	$6,301	$5,814	$5,265	$4,143
Federal Trust Funds	$8,282	$8,401	$12,239	$26,545	$31,708	$26,343	$22,250
Revolving Funds	$938	$1,217	$1,227	$1,231	$1,219	$1,319	$1,446
State Trust Funds	$605	$676	$688	$1,315	$1,882	$2,149	$2,037
Grand Total	**$99,171**	**$106,152**	**$143,102**	**$171,046**	**$184,493**	**$189,270**	**$193,538**

*Preliminary Data
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/13/23

FY 2024 REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

At the end of the Spring 2023 Legislative Session, there were several prominent bills that were set into law to set the framework for the FY 2024 Budget:

- P.A. 103-0006 (SB 0250) – FY 2024 Appropriations
- P.A. 103-0007 (HB 3551) – Bond Authorization Act of 2023
- P.A. 103-0008 (HB 3817) – FY 2024 Budget Implementation Act
- P.A. 103-0009 (SB 1963) – Revenue Omnibus

Synopses of these public acts are provided on the following pages. Collectively, these public acts were used to establish a FY 2024 budget with base expenditures set at $50.428 billion. To support this spending, the enacted budget's revenue assumptions were set at $50.611 billion. The details behind these assumed revenues are displayed on the following table.

The assumed revenue total of $50.611 billion is notably lower than the FY 2023 final total of $53.134 billion. This discrepancy is in large part because FY 2024 does not anticipate any one-time revenues from federal transfers that were received in FY 2023 ($1.064 billion from ARPA reimbursements; $1.353 billion from SLFRF Allocation Transfer). Absent these pandemic related funds, the FY 2023 General Funds "Base" total of $50.707 billion is only $96 million above the FY 2024 assumed total of $50.611 billion.

The FY 2024 revenue figures also assume a sizeable falloff in revenues from the Income Tax Refund Transfer. In addition, the FY 2024 enacted figures assume a cautious approach for many of the economically tied revenue sources given the continued concern of a potential recession. While a conservative approach was applied to most core growth expectations, especially in light of the sharp declines in personal income tax [PIT] revenues at the close of the fiscal year, the assumed revenue value for these PIT revenues in FY 2024 (gross value of $30.258 billion) is notably higher than FY 2023 final levels (gross value of $27.889 billion). The reason for this, and for the notable decline in corporate income tax revenues, is directly related to a reallocation of funds that is expected in FY 2024.

In April 2023, the Department of Revenue announced that a reallocation in fund distributions will occur in FY 2024 as part of their annual statutory reconciliation of business-related tax payments. While the explanation is complex, the bottom line is significantly more revenues will flow through personal income tax distributions (instead of Personal Property Replacement Tax [PPRT] and Corporate Income Tax [CIT] disbursements) as part of the "true-up" process. In addition, percentages used to disburse future business income tax revenues will also be updated, resulting in more revenues flowing through personal income tax disbursements in the future (and less through PPRT and CIT), so that this level of true-up can be avoided in subsequent years. Again, the impact of these anticipated changes is accounted for in the revenue assumptions used to craft the FY 2024 budget.

FY 2024 General Funds Revenues
*Enacted Budget Revenue Assumptions**
($ millions)

Revenue Sources	FY 2024 Enacted Budget Revenue Assumptions
State Taxes	
Personal Income Tax	$30,258
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	$6,386
Sales Taxes	$11,690
Public Utility (regular)	$721
Cigarette Tax	$230
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	$184
Inheritance Tax	$400
Insurance Taxes & Fees	$472
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	$178
Interest on State Funds & Investments	$300
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	$244
Other Sources	$608
Total State Taxes	**$51,671**
Transfers In	
Lottery	$759
Gaming	$175
Cannabis	$116
Refund Fund	$300
Other	$800
Total Transfers In	**$2,150**
Total State Sources	**$53,821**
Federal Sources [Base]	**$3,883**
Total Federal & State Sources	**$57,704**
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:	
Refund Fund	
Personal Income Tax [9.15% '24]	($2,769)
Corporate Income Tax [14.0% '24]	($894)
Local Government Distributive Fund	
Personal Income Tax	($1,779)
Corporate Income Tax	($376)
Sales Tax Distributions	
Sales Tax Deposits into Road Fund	($605)
Sales Tax Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	($670)
General Funds Subtotal [Base]	**$50,611**
Non-Base Revenues (Transfers, Borrowing, etc.)	$0
Total Revenues General Funds	**$50,611**

*Source: GOMB: https://budget.illinois.gov/ Note: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding.

FY 2024 GENERAL FUNDS BUDGET PLAN

Expenditures, Revenues/Resources, and Resulting Estimated Surplus

{Amounts per GOMB}

$ in millions

Revenues/Resources

Revenue Source	FY 2024 Estimate [May-2023]
Personal Income Taxes (Net):	$25,711
Corporate Income Taxes (Net):	$5,116
Sales Tax (Net):	$10,415
All Other State Sources:	$3,337
Transfers In:	$2,150
Federal Sources:	$3,883
Total Base Revenues:	**$50,611**

Expenditures

Purpose	FY 2024 Amount
K-12 Education:	$10,365
Higher Education:	$2,539
Pensions:	$10,135
Human Services:	$10,295
Healthcare:	$9,292
Group Insurance:	$1,837
Government Services:	$2,154
Public Safety:	$2,515
Debt Service:	$1,686
Statutory Transfers Out:	$429
Lapsed Appropriations:	(820)
Total Base Expenditures:	**$50,428**
Fiscal Year 2024 Est. General Funds "Base Surplus":	**$183**
Budget Stabilization Fund Contribution:	-$138
Adjusted General Funds Surplus:	**$45**

Source: https://budget.illinois.gov/ Note: To be consistent with similar tables from previous editions, the GOMB's figures for Economic Development ($432M) and Environment and Culture ($102M) are included in "Government Services" in the above table, but does not include Chicago Teachers' Pension System expenditures ($323M), which the Commission includes in the "Pensions" line.

BOND AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023 (P.A. 103-0007)

At the end of the Spring 2023 Legislative Session, P.A. 103-0007 (HB 3551) was enacted, effective July 1, 2023, which made several changes to the State's bond acts:

- The General Obligation Bond Act was amended by increasing the total amount of authorization to $79.441 billion. The net increase is $165 million, and the increases and decreases in specific categories are delineated as follows:
  - Capital facilities projects would be increased by a total of $165 million, divided between State universities and public community colleges ($65 million), State facilities ($50 million), and water resource management ($50 million);
  - Anti-Pollution projects would be increased by $30 million for grants and loans to units of local government;
  - Coal and energy development projects would be decreased by $30 million in the areas of construction for coal resources and in grants to coal generation facilities.
- G.O. bond sale expenses may not exceed 0.5% of the principal amount of the proceeds of each bond sale, and can be used to pay the reasonable costs of each issuance and sale.
- The Build Illinois Bond Act is amended to increase authorization by $535 million to $10.019 billion. The increased amount is divided into the following categories:
  - Public infrastructure projects including grants to local governments would be increased by $133 million;
  - Economic development projects would be increased by $352 million;
  - Projects for development and improvement of educational, scientific, technical and vocational program facilities and the expansion of health and human services would be increased by $50 million.
- Under the Build Illinois Bond Act, 1% (rather than 0.5%) of the proceeds of bond sales may be used for specified costs.
- Under both Bond Acts, changes are made to the procurement policy regarding pools of qualified underwriters and qualified advisors.
- Under both Bond Acts, the provision is removed that provided that all non-refunding Bonds in an issue that includes refunding bonds shall mature no later than the final maturity date of Bonds being refunded.
- Under both Bond Acts, refunding bonds shall mature within the term of the outstanding State debt per the Illinois Constitution Article IX, Section 9(e).
- Refunding Bonds can only be issued if the net present value of debt service savings is 3% or more of the principal amount of the refunded Bonds or the principal amount of the refunding Bonds to be issued.

FY 2024 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION ACT (P.A. 103-0008)

P.A. 103-0008 (HB 3817) is the Budget Implementation (BIMP) Act for FY 2024. The bill does the following to implement the FY 2024 budget:

TRANSFERS

- Initiates an annual transfer from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) to the Illinois Higher Education Savings Program Fund the greater of $2.5 million or the fund's appropriation amount which will allow the State Treasurer to begin operating the program
- Transfers $14.0 million from the Tourism Promotion Fund to the following funds: $2.3 million to the International Tourism Fund, $4.4 million to the Chicago Travel Industry Promotion Fund and $7.4 million to the Local Tourism Fund
- Initiates a transfer of $2.0 million from the State Police Services Fund to the Illinois State Police Federal Projects Fund to allow the Illinois State Police (ISP) to make payments from the fund while awaiting federal awards reimbursement
- Transfers $10.0 million from the Road Fund to the Federal Mass Transit Trust Fund to allow the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to make payments from the fund while awaiting federal awards for reimbursement
- The Secretary of State Identification Security and Theft Prevention Fund receives $9.9 million from numerous Secretary of State funds
- Grants $9.1 million from the Road Fund to PACE for the purposes of ADA/Para-transit expenses
- Allows for up to $19.1 million from the Road Fund to be used for fares for Student Transportation and Reduced Fare for Elderly and up to $60.0 million for intercity rail subsidies
- Initiates multiple GRF transfers: $200.0 million transfer to Pension Stabilization Fund, $424.0 million transfer to the Build Illinois Bond Fund, $500,000 to the Governors Administrative Fund, and $500,000 to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Fund
- Allows for appropriation transfer limit of 8% during FY 2024 to allow agencies more flexibility in managing their budgets
- Increases the total transfer from the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund to the Illinois Works Fund from $25.0 million to $50.0 million to support new appropriations from that fund
- Initiates a $40.0 million transfer from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund to the Cannabis Business Development Fund to support social equity applicants that have struggled to find financing
- Transfers $5.0 million from the Solid Waste Management and $10.0 million from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to the GRF

- Allows money to be transferred to SURS from the State Pension Fund in FY 2024 and allows the State Pension Fund to receive money from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund and distribute it to the designated retirement system beginning in FY 2025
- Replaces the yearly $8.0 million transfer into the Illinois Sports Facilities Fund's from the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax with an "Advance Amount" prescribed in statute.
- Beginning in FY 2024,
    - 40% of the revenue from the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax would go to the Build Illinois Fund (which is the same as current law),
    - of the remaining 60% of revenue:
        - 8% of net revenues shall be disbursed as 82% into the Local Tourism Fund and 18% into the Chicago Travel Industry Promotion Fund
        - 4.5% of revenue will be disbursed as 55% to the Chicago Travel Industry Fund and 45% to the International Tourism Fund
        - Anything left over would go into the Tourism Promotion Fund
- Clarifies the distribution of motor fuel tax receipts between Motor Fuel Tax Fund and the Transportation Renewal Fund
- Raises the transfer from the GRF to the Partners for Conservation Fund by $4.0 million to $18.0 million in FY 2024
- Increases the annual appropriation to IDOT for use by road districts to build bridges 20 feet or more in length from $15.0 million to $60.0 million
- Removes the repeal to allow the Secretary of State (SOS) to continue to transfer a $10 filing fee into the Business Services Special Operations Fund
- For FY 2024 only, allows for a $10.0 million transfer from the Insurance Producer Administration Fund to the Illinois Health Benefits Exchange Fund at the discretion of the Director of Insurance
- Transfers $5.1 million from the Horse Racing Fund to the Horse Racing Purse Equity Fund

Education, Health, and Public Safety

- Increases employee contributions to the Community College Health Insurance Security Fund to support the cost of community college annuitant and survivor health benefits
    - Increases rate to 0.75% of salary from 0.5%
    - Allows for annual increases of up to 5%
    - Creates the Community College Insurance Program Committee to study and give recommendations related to the insurance program
- Creates the Opioid Remediation Service Capital Investment Grant Program

- Makes technical changes needed to allow the Department of Healthcare and family Services (HFS) to appropriate money for a Money Follows the Person demonstration study which is a federally funded program
- Creates the Fire Station Rehabilitation and Construction Grant Program to provide grants to local fire departments for construction or upgrades to their fire stations
- Creates the IEMA State Projects Fund for the purposes of making grans to Not-For-Profits at high risk of a terrorist attack
- Allows the Law Enforcement Training Fund to pay the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board (LETSB)
- Allows LETSB to make grants to support the costs associated with the expansion and support of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network and other ballistic technology equipment for ballistic testing
- Directs the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) to administer a 3-year Teacher Vacancy Grant Pilot Program to support the reduction of unfilled teaching positions throughout the state
- Creates the Imagination Library of Illinois Fund to support grants through Dolly Parton's Imagination Library program
- Restricts the Capital Development Board (CDB) from making early childhood construction grants to not-for-profit entities in FY 2024
- Allows the CDB to make early childhood construction grants from the Build Illinois Bond Fund and the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund, in addition to the School Construction Fund
- Changes the qualification of eligibility for the AIM High Grant Pilot Program from household income no greater than six times the federal poverty level to up to eight times
- If and only if HB 2041 becomes law, dissolves the Private College Academic Quality Assurance Fund and transfers the remaining balance to the Academic Quality Assurance Fund
- Dissolves the Professional Sports Teams Education Fund and redirects the special license plate revenues to be deposited directly into the Common School Fund
- Makes permanent provisions that the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) shall oversee Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI), and that the ICI budget will not be separate from the rest of the IDOC budget
- Allows the Adult Redeploy Illinois Program to provide grant funds to qualified organizations to assist local jurisdictions in training, development, and technical assistance
- Specifies that Adult Redeploy Illinois Program Oversight Board members shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for expenses, includes provisions for additional entities to assign a designee to the oversight board

- Authorizes, subject to appropriation, the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) to establish the Smart Start Child Care Program, a grant program to support affordable child care in the state
- Extends through FY 2024, the current practice of allowing the Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT) Fund to be used for Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) community college base operating grants and Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) local health protection grants to local health departments
- Requires IDHS, subject to appropriation, to create the Home Illinois program which will focus on preventing and ending homelessness in Illinois
- Allows Cahokia Schools to lease a building for school or educational purposes without a referendum as long as the funds are available in the district's existing fund balances
- Subject to appropriation, provides for grants to schools for the purpose of creating crisis response maps to be used in the event of an emergency at a school
- Increases the minimum threshold for competitive bidding for school districts from $25,000 to $35,000 to allow school boards to consider the proposals of all qualified and responsible bidders for projects and services under $35,000 regardless of who has the lowest offer
- Requires at least one grant to be made to the Freedom School Network by ISBE
- Allows the Drug Overdose Prevention Program to use any FDA approved formulations of naloxone
- Defines credible messenger in regard to the Reimagine Public Safety program and allows for grants to Reimagine Public Safety grantees to assist with violence prevention
- Allows evidence passed programs that engage individuals at high risk of firearm violence to include crisis support services such as psychological first aid
- Allows for grants to youth interventionist providers of evidence-based violence prevention services
- Increases the threshold for child care benefits to 225% of the federal poverty level
- Creates the Breakthrough Therapies for Veteran Suicide Prevention Program Advisory Council to help prevent veteran suicides
- Subject to appropriation, creates a Prepare for Illinois' Future Program to offer comprehensive test preparation and professional licensure preparation free of charge to students of higher education

Administration

- Allows the State to pay dues for the Council of State Governments on behalf of the House, Senate, and legislative commissions
- Allows for Central Management Services (CMS) professional services fees being paid though appropriations to CMS from GRF as determined by the General Assembly

- Creates the DCFS Special Purpose Trust Fund and DCFS Federal Projects Fund
- Authorizes the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) to use appropriations from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund to make payments to the trustee of those bonds issued by the Railsplitter Tobacco Settlement Authority for the purpose of defeasing outstanding bonds of the Authority
- After transferring the remaining balances and directing future revenue to other funds, repeals the following funds by January 1, 2024:
    - Working Capital Revolving Fund,
    - Live and Learn Fund
    - Professional Sports Teams Education Fund
    - Private College Academic Quality Assurance Fund
    - Soil and Water Conservation District Fund
- Allows for Prompt Payment interest penalties to be paid the following year moving forward
- Exempts contracts for project management services and system integration services required for the completion of the State's enterprise resource planning project from the Illinois Procurement Code for a period of 5 years
- During FY 2024 only, requires the Executive Ethics Commission (EEC) to set aside amounts necessary for the use by the four Chief Procurement Officers for the ordinary and contingent expenses of their respective procurement officers
- Updates the Private Colleges and Universities Capital Distribution Formula Act to provide that funds recouped from Illinois Jobs Now! Program grants are not subject to a redistribution provision in order to close out the program
- Sets the refund percentages to be transferred into the Income Tax Refund Fund at 9.15% for personal income taxes and 14.0% for corporate income taxes
- Allows the Illinois Department of Insurance (IDOI) to charge an annual compliance fee to Article 3 and 4 pension funds of at least .02% but not more than .05% of the total assets of the pension fund. This money will be used by DOI to complete audits on these funds.
- Extends the repeal of the Capital Development Board Revolving Fund until July 1, 2025
- Allows appropriations of up to $600,000 per year from the Electric Vehicle Rebate Fund to pay for administering electric vehicle rebate programs
- For FY 2024 only, allows for up to 100% assistance to distressed local governments as defined under the Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Act instead of the normal 50/50 matching basis
- Dissolves the Korean War Memorial Construction fund upon transfer of the remaining balance into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund
- Changes funding agent under the Illinois Affordable Housing Act from the Illinois Department of Revenue (IDOR) to DHS
- Transfers the Health Human Services Innovation Incubator program from IDHS to HFS
- Allows the DHS Technology Initiative Fund to pay for information technology solutions
- Allows for the adoption of emergency rules to implement changes under the Mental Health and Development Disabilities Administrative Act

    - Provides $2.50 per hour wage increase to community-based providers for all direct support professionals and all other frontline personnel who are not subject to the Bureau of Labor Statistics average wage increases, who work in residential and community day services settings
    - Specifies that $1.25 of the per hour wage increase will be provided as a direct increase to base wages and $1.25 of the per hour wage increase to be used flexibly for base wage increases
- Adjusts the maximum benefit amounts under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to 35% of the federal poverty guidelines for each family size beginning October 1, 2023
- Allows the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) to make grants for the purpose of administering an incentive program that will attract or retain conventions, meetings, sporting events, and trade shows in Illinois with the goal of increasing business or leisure travel
- Requires the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (MPEA) to provide the Comptroller and Treasurer the amounts of incentive grant funds used during the fiscal year to provide incentives for conventions, meetings and trade shows including future events
- Extends the time frame for survivors to apply for duty death benefits under the Line of Duty Compensation Act to two years from one year
- Removes the annual transfer from the Corporate Franchise Tax Refund Fund to GRF and the repeal date for the fund
- Makes changes to the Budgeting for Results Commission under the State Budget Law
- Exempts crisis response mapping data from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Provides that $9.5 million dollars from the State Aviation Program Fund shall be transferred to the Sound-reducing Windows and Door Replacement fund to be used in Chicago
- Sets the Local Government Distribution Fund rate at 6.47% for net individual income tax revenue distributions
- Makes changes related to STAR bond projects
- Gives pay increases to Election Judges in the amount of $20 a day
- Sets the exemption level of the Corporate Franchise Tax at $5,000
- Requires DHS to seek approval from the federal government to ensure the model of care system may include providers such as community mental health centers, behavioral health clinics, hospitals and others deemed appropriate by the Department
- Increases Secretary of State fees:
    - Certificate of title fee from $155 to $165
    - Drivers records fee from $12 to $20
    - Vehicle and driver data fee from $250 to $500
- Makes changes mandating State Employee Group Insurance adds coverage for weight loss medicine, infertility treatment and menopause
- Makes changes to the Public Defender Fund

- Allows for income tax deductions related to cannabis businesses and extends the time allotted for social equity applicants to locate a physical address
- Creates the Student Loan Repayment Assistance for Engineers Pilot Program to offer $15,000 per year for up to four years for up to 50 engineers employed by IDOT

Revenue Omnibus Bill (P.A. 103-0009)

P.A. 103-0009 is a revenue omnibus that includes changes to multiple Acts related to tax revenues involving sales tax exemptions, income tax credits and exemptions, hotel tax exemptions, and cigarette tax distributions. The primary changes impacting State revenues are listed below.

- Sales Tax Exemption for Aircraft Parts and Equipment
- Ethanol Blends Definition Changes Related to the Sales Tax Exemption
- Expansion of Sales Tax Exemption on Electric Generation Equipment
- Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act: Disaster Relief Exemptions
- River Edge Redevelopment Zone Modifications
- Historic Preservation Credit Changes and Extension
- High Impact Business Tax Incentive Expansion
- EDGE Credit Tax Incentive Expansion
- Income Definition of Investment Partnership Change
- Angel Investment Credit Maximum Cost Increase
- New Markets Development Program Maximum Cost Increase and Extension
- Standard Exemption Delay of Cost-of-Living Increase in Tax Year 2023
- Changes to the Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Purchase Credit
- Changes to Illinois' REV Program
- Cigarette Tax Distribution Changes
- Volunteer Emergency Worker Tax Credit Creation
- Cleanup of Language Related to Tax Deduction for Certain Partnerships

The overall impact of P.A. 103-0009 on State revenues is difficult to estimate. Many of the changes are simply an extension and/or expansion of current tax credits, deductions, and exemptions used as tax incentives to bring or retain businesses in Illinois. The added State cost from these changes will depend on the success of these tax incentives. This additional cost could be offset by a higher taxable base through increased employment and business sales in Illinois.

One of the most prominent changes as it relates to State revenues is the provision that provides that the standard exemption amount shall be set at $2,425 for Tax Year 2023, rather than subject to the cost-of-living adjustment, which would have increased it to $2,625. The Commission estimates that this will save the State approximately $114 million in FY 2024. However, this cost-of-living adjustment will return in Tax Year 2024 (impacting FY 2025+), which means the cost of the standard exemption will rise significantly (roughly $200M) in FY 2025.

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY ($ Millions)				
Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Elementary & Secondary Education				
Illinois Education Labor Relations Board				
Total	**$2.36**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2.36**
Special State Funds	$2.36	$0.00	$0.00	$2.36
State Board of Education				
Total	**$18,874.35**	**$0.00**	**$191.97**	**$19,066.32**
General Funds	$10,365.19	$0.00	$0.00	$10,365.19
Special State Funds	$78.92	$0.00	$152.39	$231.31
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$25.00	$25.00
Federal Trust Funds	$8,409.49	$0.00	$14.58	$8,424.07
State Trust Funds	$20.74	$0.00	$0.00	$20.74
Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, Chicago				
Total	**$322.71**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$322.71**
General Funds	$322.71	$0.00	$0.00	$322.71
Teachers' Retirement System				
Total	**$6,109.25**	**$168.00**	**$0.00**	**$6,277.25**
General Funds	$6,109.25	$0.00	$0.00	$6,109.25
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$168.00	$0.00	$168.00
Elementary & Secondary Education Totals				
Total	**$25,308.67**	**$168.00**	**$191.97**	**$25,668.64**
General Funds	$16,797.15	$0.00	$0.00	$16,797.15
Highway Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Special State Funds	$81.28	$0.00	$152.39	$233.68
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$168.00	$25.00	$193.00
Debt Service Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	$8,409.49	$0.00	$14.58	$8,424.07
Revolving Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
State Trust Funds	$20.74	$0.00	$0.00	$20.74
Higher Education				
Board of Higher Education				
Total	**$178.11**	**$0.00**	**$9.44**	**$187.55**
General Funds	$27.36	$0.00	$0.50	$27.86
Special State Funds	$16.63	$0.00	$0.00	$16.63
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$8.94	$8.94
Federal Trust Funds	$134.12	$0.00	$0.00	$134.12
Chicago State University				
Total	**$42.65**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$42.65**
General Funds	$39.34	$0.00	$0.00	$39.34
Special State Funds	$3.31	$0.00	$0.00	$3.31
Eastern Illinois University				
Total	**$47.05**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$47.05**
General Funds	$47.04	$0.00	$0.00	$47.04
Special State Funds	$0.01	$0.00	$0.00	$0.01

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY ($ Millions)				
Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Governors State University				
Total	**$26.06**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$26.06**
General Funds	$26.06	$0.00	$0.00	$26.06
Illinois Community College Board				
Total	**$622.09**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$622.09**
General Funds	$370.74	$0.00	$0.00	$370.74
Special State Funds	$193.20	$0.00	$0.00	$193.20
Federal Trust Funds	$58.05	$0.00	$0.00	$58.05
State Trust Funds	$0.10	$0.00	$0.00	$0.10
Illinois Math and Science Academy				
Total	**$30.47**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$30.47**
General Funds	$24.54	$0.00	$0.00	$24.54
Special State Funds	$5.93	$0.00	$0.00	$5.93
Illinois State University				
Total	**$78.24**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$78.24**
General Funds	$78.22	$0.00	$0.00	$78.22
Special State Funds	$0.03	$0.00	$0.00	$0.03
Illinois Student Assistance Commission				
Total	**$1,053.25**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,053.25**
General Funds	$810.82	$0.00	$0.00	$810.82
Special State Funds	$15.68	$0.00	$0.00	$15.68
Federal Trust Funds	$226.76	$0.00	$0.00	$226.76
Northeastern Illinois University				
Total	**$39.96**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$39.96**
General Funds	$39.96	$0.00	$0.00	$39.96
Northern Illinois University				
Total	**$98.67**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$98.67**
General Funds	$98.65	$0.00	$0.00	$98.65
Special State Funds	$0.02	$0.00	$0.00	$0.02
State Universities Civil Service Merit Board				
Total	**$1.24**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1.24**
General Funds	$1.24	$0.00	$0.00	$1.24
State Universities Retirement System				
Total	**$2,141.05**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2,141.05**
General Funds	$1,926.05	$0.00	$0.00	$1,926.05
Special State Funds	$215.00	$0.00	$0.00	$215.00
Southern Illinois University				
Total	**$222.67**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$222.67**
General Funds	$221.40	$0.00	$0.00	$221.40
Special State Funds	$1.27	$0.00	$0.00	$1.27
University of Illinois				
Total	**$710.17**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$710.17**
General Funds	$697.77	$0.00	$0.00	$697.77
Special State Funds	$11.94	$0.00	$0.00	$11.94
Federal Trust Funds	$0.46	$0.00	$0.00	$0.46

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY ($ Millions)				
Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Western Illinois University				
Total	**$55.72**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$55.72**
General Funds	$55.71	$0.00	$0.00	$55.71
Special State Funds	$0.01	$0.00	$0.00	$0.01
Higher Education Totals				
Total	**$5,347.40**	**$0.00**	**$9.44**	**$5,356.83**
General Funds	$4,464.89	$0.00	$0.50	$4,465.39
Highway Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Special State Funds	$463.01	$0.00	$0.00	$463.01
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$8.94	$8.94
Debt Service Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	$419.39	$0.00	$0.00	$419.39
Revolving Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
State Trust Funds	$0.10	$0.00	$0.00	$0.10
Departments				
Aging				
Total	**$1,619.04**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,619.04**
General Funds	$1,425.77	$0.00	$0.00	$1,425.77
Special State Funds	$7.40	$0.00	$0.00	$7.40
Federal Trust Funds	$185.52	$0.00	$0.00	$185.52
State Trust Funds	$0.35	$0.00	$0.00	$0.35
Agriculture				
Total	**$204.02**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$204.02**
General Funds	$38.16	$0.00	$0.00	$38.16
Special State Funds	$103.78	$0.00	$0.00	$103.78
Federal Trust Funds	$60.77	$0.00	$0.00	$60.77
State Trust Funds	$1.32	$0.00	$0.00	$1.32
Central Management Services				
Total	**$6,457.29**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$6,457.29**
General Funds	$1,908.05	$0.00	$0.00	$1,908.05
Highway Funds	$148.31	$0.00	$0.00	$148.31
Special State Funds	$3,710.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3,710.00
Revolving Funds	$584.08	$0.00	$0.00	$584.08
State Trust Funds	$106.85	$0.00	$0.00	$106.85
Children and Family Services				
Total	**$2,029.21**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2,029.21**
General Funds	$1,401.78	$0.00	$0.00	$1,401.78
Special State Funds	$561.31	$0.00	$0.00	$561.31
Federal Trust Funds	$13.33	$0.00		$13.33
State Trust Funds	$52.79	$0.00	$0.00	$52.79

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Commerce and Economic Opportunity				
Total	**$4,356.94**	**$0.00**	**$5,573.12**	**$9,930.06**
General Funds	$239.89	$0.00	$132.04	$371.93
Special State Funds	$2,183.07	$0.00	$288.37	$2,471.45
Bond Financed Funds	$386.56	$0.00	$4,050.40	$4,436.96
Federal Trust Funds	$1,537.42	$0.00	$1,102.30	$2,639.72
State Trust Funds	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10.00
Corrections				
Total	**$2,035.93**	**$0.00**	**$6.79**	**$2,042.72**
General Funds	$1,863.93	$0.00	$6.79	$1,870.72
Special State Funds	$172.00	$0.00	$0.00	$172.00
Employment Security				
Total	**$594.09**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$594.09**
General Funds	$135.06	$0.00	$0.00	$135.06
Highway Funds	$4.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4.00
Federal Trust Funds	$455.03	$0.00	$0.00	$455.03
Financial and Professional Regulation				
Total	**$150.40**	**$0.00**	**$10.00**	**$160.40**
General Funds	$6.25	$0.00	$10.00	$16.25
Special State Funds	$144.00	$0.00	$0.00	$144.00
State Trust Funds	$0.15	$0.00	$0.00	$0.15
Healthcare and Family Services				
Total	**$38,354.08**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$38,354.08**
General Funds	$9,292.48	$0.00	$0.00	$9,292.48
Special State Funds	$28,753.61	$0.00	$0.00	$28,753.61
Federal Trust Funds	$79.77	$0.00	$0.00	$79.77
State Trust Funds	$228.22	$0.00	$0.00	$228.22
Human Rights				
Total	**$28.63**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$28.63**
General Funds	$18.23	$0.00	$0.00	$18.23
Special State Funds	$5.60	$0.00	$0.00	$5.60
Federal Trust Funds	$4.79	$0.00	$0.00	$4.79
Human Services				
Total	**$13,730.56**	**$0.00**	**$261.54**	**$13,992.10**
General Funds	$6,579.08	$0.00	$50.51	$6,629.59
Special State Funds	$1,664.46	$0.00	$0.00	$1,664.46
Bond Financed Funds	$150.00	$0.00	$0.00	$150.00
Federal Trust Funds	$4,759.79	$0.00	$211.02	$4,970.82
State Trust Funds	$577.23	$0.00	$0.00	$577.23
Illinois Power Agency				
Total	**$107.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$107.00**
Special State Funds	$96.00	$0.00	$0.00	$96.00
State Trust Funds	$11.00	$0.00	$0.00	$11.00

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Innovation and Technology				
Total	**$917.20**	**$0.00**	**$178.11**	**$1,095.31**
General Funds	$27.00	$0.00	$0.00	$27.00
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$178.11	$178.11
Revolving Funds	$850.00	$0.00	$0.00	$850.00
State Trust Funds	$40.20	$0.00	$0.00	$40.20
Insurance				
Total	**$88.53**	**$2.70**	**$0.00**	**$91.23**
Special State Funds	$88.53	$2.70	$0.00	$91.23
Juvenile Justice				
Total	**$137.96**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$137.96**
General Funds	$124.96	$0.00	$0.00	$124.96
Special State Funds	$13.00	$0.00	$0.00	$13.00
Labor				
Total	**$20.10**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$20.10**
General Funds	$10.95	$0.00	$0.00	$10.95
Special State Funds	$2.75	$0.00	$0.00	$2.75
Federal Trust Funds	$6.40	$0.00	$0.00	$6.40
Lottery				
Total	**$2,231.22**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2,231.22**
Special State Funds	$2,231.22	$0.00	$0.00	$2,231.22
Military Affairs				
Total	**$65.12**	**$0.00**	**$150.75**	**$215.87**
General Funds	$18.61	$0.00	$0.00	$18.61
Special State Funds	$6.10	$0.00	$74.37	$80.47
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$76.38	$76.38
Federal Trust Funds	$40.41	$0.00	$0.00	$40.41
Natural Resources				
Total	**$647.37**	**$0.00**	**$1,176.09**	**$1,823.46**
General Funds	$74.15	$0.00	$1.47	$75.62
Special State Funds	$348.68	$0.00	$518.27	$866.95
Bond Financed Funds	$52.10	$0.00	$421.58	$473.68
Federal Trust Funds	$153.97	$0.00	$164.08	$318.06
State Trust Funds	$18.46	$0.00	$70.69	$89.15
Public Health				
Total	**$2,067.65**	**$0.00**	**$49.76**	**$2,117.41**
General Funds	$325.81	$0.00	$14.76	$340.58
Special State Funds	$198.09	$0.00	$0.00	$198.09
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$15.00	$15.00
Federal Trust Funds	$1,479.38	$0.00	$20.00	$1,499.38
State Trust Funds	$64.37	$0.00	$0.00	$64.37

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Revenue				
Total	**$1,440.68**	**$18,016.00**	**$0.00**	**$19,456.68**
General Funds	$68.04	$0.00	$0.00	$68.04
Highway Funds	$131.26	$0.00	$0.00	$131.26
Special State Funds	$1,240.81	$18,016.00	$0.00	$19,256.81
Federal Trust Funds	$0.55	$0.00	$0.00	$0.55
State Trust Funds	$0.01	$0.00	$0.00	$0.01
State Police				
Total	**$865.96**	**$0.00**	**$122.50**	**$988.46**
General Funds	$370.91	$0.00	$0.00	$370.91
Special State Funds	$455.05	$0.00	$0.00	$455.05
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$122.50	$122.50
Federal Trust Funds	$40.00	$0.00	$0.00	$40.00
Transportation				
Total	**$7,629.43**	**$0.00**	**$23,896.68**	**$31,526.12**
General Funds	$0.75	$0.00	$0.00	$0.75
Highway Funds	$6,307.50	$0.00	$12,388.49	$18,695.99
Special State Funds	$1,081.17	$0.00	$793.81	$1,874.98
Bond Financed Funds	$1.20	$0.00	$10,251.08	$10,252.28
Federal Trust Funds	$238.59	$0.00	$463.30	$701.90
Revolving Funds	$0.22	$0.00	$0.00	$0.22
Veterans' Affairs				
Total	**$213.33**	**$0.00**	**$1.00**	**$214.33**
General Funds	$175.83	$0.00	$1.00	$176.83
Special State Funds	$35.10	$0.00	$0.00	$35.10
Federal Trust Funds	$2.40	$0.00	$0.00	$2.40
Departments Totals				
Total	**$85,991.75**	**$18,018.70**	**$31,426.34**	**$135,436.79**
General Funds	$24,105.70	$0.00	$216.57	$24,322.27
Highway Funds	$6,591.07	$0.00	$12,388.49	$18,979.56
Special State Funds	$43,101.73	$18,018.70	$1,674.83	$62,795.25
Bond Financed Funds	$589.86	$0.00	$15,115.05	$15,704.91
Debt Service Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	$9,058.14	$0.00	$1,960.71	$11,018.85
Revolving Funds	$1,434.30	$0.00	$0.00	$1,434.30
State Trust Funds	$1,110.95	$0.00	$70.69	$1,181.64
Other Agencies				
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum				
Total	**$26.15**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$26.15**
General Funds	$11.33	$0.00	$0.00	$11.33
Special State Funds	$14.82	$0.00	$0.00	$14.82
Arts Council				
Total	**$16.78**	**$0.00**	**$13.50**	**$30.28**
General Funds	$15.46	$0.00	$0.00	$15.46
Special State Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$13.50	$13.50
Federal Trust Funds	$1.33	$0.00	$0.00	$1.33

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY ($ Millions)				
Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Capital Development Board				
Total	**$143.55**	**$0.00**	**$8,721.38**	**$8,864.93**
Special State Funds	$27.51	$0.00	$49.71	$77.22
Bond Financed Funds	$66.04	$0.00	$8,649.01	$8,715.05
State Trust Funds	$50.00	$0.00	$22.67	$72.67
Civil Service Commission				
Total	**$0.57**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.57**
General Funds	$0.57	$0.00	$0.00	$0.57
Commission on Equity and Inclusion				
Total	**$7.10**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$7.10**
Revolving Funds	$4.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4.00
Commission on Human Rights				
Total	**$4.80**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$4.80**
General Funds	$4.80	$0.00	$0.00	$4.80
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	**$4.96**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$4.96**
Federal Trust Funds	$4.96	$0.00	$0.00	$4.96
Court of Claims				
Total	**$66.84**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$66.84**
General Funds	$50.89	$0.00	$0.00	$50.89
Highway Funds	$0.50	$0.00	$0.00	$0.50
Special State Funds	$3.45	$0.00	$0.00	$3.45
Federal Trust Funds	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10.00
Revolving Funds	$2.00	$0.00	$0.00	$2.00
Criminal Justice Information Authority				
Total	**$626.01**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$626.01**
General Funds	$136.14	$0.00	$0.00	$136.14
Special State Funds	$35.42	$0.00	$0.00	$35.42
Federal Trust Funds	$247.83	$0.00		$247.83
State Trust Funds	$206.62	$0.00	$0.00	$206.62
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission				
Total	**$0.97**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.97**
General Funds	$0.73	$0.00	$0.00	$0.73
Special State Funds	$0.25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.25
Environmental Protection Agency				
Total	**$2,008.48**	**$0.00**	**$3,013.94**	**$5,022.42**
General Funds	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10.00
Highway Funds	$23.00	$0.00	$0.00	$23.00
Special State Funds	$1,447.69	$0.00	$2,734.17	$4,181.86
Bond Financed Funds	$55.00	$0.00	$279.78	$334.78
Federal Trust Funds	$465.78	$0.00	$0.00	$465.78
State Trust Funds	$7.00	$0.00	$0.00	$7.00

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Executive Ethics Commission				
Total	**$13.91**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$13.91**
General Funds	$11.14	$0.00	$0.00	$11.14
Highway Funds	$0.90	$0.00	$0.00	$0.90
Special State Funds	$0.90	$0.00	$0.00	$0.90
Revolving Funds	$0.98	$0.00	$0.00	$0.98
Governor's Office of Management and Budget				
Total	**$1,065.38**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,065.38**
General Funds	$3.35	$0.00	$0.00	$3.35
Special State Funds	$455.11	$0.00	$0.00	$455.11
Bond Financed Funds	$2.05	$0.00	$0.00	$2.05
Debt Service Funds	$600.86	$0.00	$0.00	$600.86
Revolving Funds	$4.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4.00
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission				
Total	**$16.45**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$16.45**
General Funds	$13.45	$0.00	$0.00	$13.45
Special State Funds	$3.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3.00
Illinois Commerce Commission				
Total	**$69.52**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$69.52**
Special State Funds	$69.52	$0.00	$0.00	$69.52
Illinois Emergency Management Agency				
Total	**$2,223.22**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2,223.22**
General Funds	$39.15	$0.00	$0.00	$39.15
Special State Funds	$42.88	$0.00	$0.00	$42.88
Federal Trust Funds	$1,620.91	$0.00	$0.00	$1,620.91
State Trust Funds	$520.28	$0.00	$0.00	$520.28
Illinois Gaming Board				
Total	**$251.89**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$251.89**
Special State Funds	$251.89	$0.00	$0.00	$251.89
Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal				
Total	**$0.64**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.64**
General Funds	$0.57	$0.00	$0.00	$0.57
Special State Funds	$0.07	$0.00	$0.00	$0.07
Illinois Labor Relations Board				
Total	**$2.19**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2.19**
General Funds	$2.19	$0.00	$0.00	$2.19
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board				
Total	**$167.63**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$167.63**
General Funds	$45.00	$0.00	$0.00	$45.00
Special State Funds	$114.63	$0.00	$0.00	$114.63
Federal Trust Funds	$8.00	$0.00	$0.00	$8.00
Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission				
Total	**$31.29**	**$2.00**	**$0.00**	**$33.29**
Special State Funds	$31.29	$0.00	$0.00	$31.29
State Trust Funds	$0.00	$2.00	$0.00	$2.00

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Liquor Control Commission				
Total	**$12.02**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$12.02**
Special State Funds	$12.02	$0.00	$0.00	$12.02
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority				
Total	**$297.96**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$297.96**
Special State Funds	$297.96	$0.00	$0.00	$297.96
Office of the Executive Inspector General				
Total	**$10.39**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$10.39**
General Funds	$8.78	$0.00	$0.00	$8.78
Special State Funds	$1.61	$0.00	$0.00	$1.61
Prisoner Review Board				
Total	**$6.48**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$6.48**
General Funds	$6.29	$0.00	$0.00	$6.29
Special State Funds	$0.19	$0.00	$0.00	$0.19
Procurement Policy Board				
Total	**$0.54**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.54**
General Funds	$0.54	$0.00	$0.00	$0.54
Property Tax Appeal Board				
Total	**$12.10**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$12.10**
Special State Funds	$12.10	$0.00	$0.00	$12.10
Racing Board				
Total	**$7.55**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$7.55**
Special State Funds	$7.55	$0.00	$0.00	$7.55
Sex Offender Management Board				
Total	**$0.10**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.10**
Special State Funds	$0.10	$0.00	$0.00	$0.10
Sports Facilities Authority				
Total	**$76.52**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$76.52**
Special State Funds	$76.52	$0.00	$0.00	$76.52
State Employees' Retirement System				
Total	**$1,676.81**	**$100.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,776.81**
General Funds	$1,676.81	$0.00	$0.00	$1,676.81
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$100.00	$0.00	$100.00
State Fire Marshal				
Total	**$57.54**	**$4.05**	**$0.00**	**$61.59**
Special State Funds	$56.54	$4.05	$0.00	$60.59
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

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies Totals				
Total	**$8,910.20**	**$106.05**	**$11,748.83**	**$20,765.08**
General Funds	$2,040.29	$0.00	$0.00	$2,040.29
Highway Funds	$24.40	$0.00	$0.00	$24.40
Special State Funds	$2,966.88	$4.05	$2,797.38	$5,768.31
Bond Financed Funds	$123.09	$100.00	$8,928.78	$9,151.88
Debt Service Funds	$600.86	$0.00	$0.00	$600.86
Federal Trust Funds	$2,359.81	$0.00	$0.00	$2,359.81
Revolving Funds	$10.98	$0.00	$0.00	$10.98
State Trust Funds	$783.89	$2.00	$22.67	$808.56
Judicial Agencies				
Courts Commission				
Total	**$0.60**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.60**
General Funds	$0.60	$0.00	$0.00	$0.60
Judicial Inquiry Board				
Total	**$0.85**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.85**
General Funds	$0.85	$0.00	$0.00	$0.85
Judges' Retirement System				
Total	**$147.84**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$147.84**
General Funds	$147.84	$0.00	$0.00	$147.84
Office of the State Appellate Defender				
Total	**$50.71**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$50.71**
General Funds	$50.71	$0.00	$0.00	$50.71
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor				
Total	**$46.37**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$46.37**
General Funds	$36.69	$0.00	$0.00	$36.69
Special State Funds	$6.73	$0.00	$0.00	$6.73
Federal Trust Funds	$0.05	$0.00	$0.00	$0.05
State Trust Funds	$2.90	$0.00	$0.00	$2.90
Supreme Court				
Total	**$598.74**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$598.74**
General Funds	$522.60	$0.00	$0.00	$522.60
Special State Funds	$66.13	$0.00	$0.00	$66.13
Federal Trust Funds	$6.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6.00
State Trust Funds	$4.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4.00
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission				
Total	**$5.40**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$5.40**
General Funds	$0.90	$0.00	$0.00	$0.90
Special State Funds	$4.50	$0.00	$0.00	$4.50

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY ($ Millions)				
Judicial Agencies Totals				
Total	**$850.50**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$850.50**
General Funds	$760.19	$0.00	$0.00	$760.19
Highway Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Special State Funds	$77.36	$0.00	$0.00	$77.36
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Debt Service Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	$6.05	$0.00	$0.00	$6.05
Revolving Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
State Trust Funds	$6.90	$0.00	$0.00	$6.90
Legislative Agencies				
Architect of the Capitol				
Total	**$52.47**	**$0.00**	**$261.51**	**$313.98**
General Funds	$1.97	$0.00	$0.00	$1.97
Bond Financed Funds	$50.50	$0.00	$261.51	$312.01
Auditor General				
Total	**$41.31**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$41.31**
General Funds	$8.10	$0.00	$0.00	$8.10
Special State Funds	$33.21	$0.00	$0.00	$33.21
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability				
Total	**$6.01**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$6.01**
General Funds	$6.01	$0.00	$0.00	$6.01
General Assembly				
Total	**$91.28**	**$0.00**	**$7.17**	**$98.45**
General Funds	$87.78	$0.00	$7.17	$94.95
Special State Funds	$3.50	$0.00	$0.00	$3.50
General Assembly Retirement System				
Total	**$26.47**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$26.47**
General Funds	$26.47	$0.00	$0.00	$26.47
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	**$0.48**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.48**
General Funds	$0.48	$0.00	$0.00	$0.48
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	**$7.77**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$7.77**
General Funds	$6.17	$0.00	$0.00	$6.17
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

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY ($ Millions)				
Agency	**New Appropriation**	**Continuing Appropriation**	**Reappropriations**	**Total Appropriations**
Legislative Agencies (cont.)				
Legislative Printing Unit				
Total	**$2.48**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2.48**
General Funds	$2.48	$0.00	$0.00	$2.48
Legislative Reference Bureau				
Total	**$3.82**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$3.82**
General Funds	$3.82	$0.00	$0.00	$3.82
Legislative Agencies Totals				
Total	**$234.34**	**$0.00**	**$268.68**	**$503.03**
General Funds	$145.54	$0.00	$7.17	$152.71
Highway Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Special State Funds	$38.31	$0.00	$0.00	$38.31
Bond Financed Funds	$50.50	$0.00	$261.51	$312.01
Debt Service Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Revolving Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
State Trust Funds	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Constitutional Officers and Elections				
Attorney General				
Total	**$183.77**	**$2.00**	**$0.00**	**$185.77**
General Funds	$96.50	$0.00	$0.00	$96.50
Special State Funds	$73.77	$2.00	$0.00	$75.77
Federal Trust Funds	$13.50	$0.00	$0.00	$13.50
Comptroller				
Total	**$176.34**	**$20.00**	**$14.22**	**$210.56**
General Funds	$64.80	$0.00	$0.00	$64.80
Highway Funds	$0.67	$0.00	$0.00	$0.67
Special State Funds	$109.72	$0.00	$6.50	$116.22
Bond Financed Funds	$0.00	$20.00	$7.72	$27.72
Federal Trust Funds	$0.47	$0.00	$0.00	$0.47
Revolving Funds	$0.67	$0.00	$0.00	$0.67
Governor				
Total	**$16.60**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$16.60**
General Funds	$15.60	$0.00	$0.00	$15.60
Special State Funds	$1.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1.00
Lieutenant Governor				
Total	**$2.81**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$2.81**
General Funds	$2.71	$0.00	$0.00	$2.71
Special State Funds	$0.10	$0.00	$0.00	$0.10
Secretary of State				
Total	**$848.02**	**$1.00**	**$36.13**	**$885.15**
General Funds	$356.92	$0.00	$0.00	$356.92
Highway Funds	$3.55	$0.00	$0.00	$3.55
Special State Funds	$477.05	$1.00	$0.00	$478.05
Bond Financed Funds	$3.00	$0.00	$36.13	$39.13
Federal Trust Funds	$7.50	$0.00	$0.00	$7.50

FY 2024 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

($ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Constitutional Officers and Elections (cont.)				
State Board of Elections				
Total	**$45.78**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$45.78**
General Funds	$24.34	$0.00	$0.00	$24.34
Special State Funds	$18.98	$0.00	$0.00	$18.98
State Trust Funds	$2.46	$0.00	$0.00	$2.46
Treasurer				
Total	**$3,590.53**	**$20.00**	**$0.00**	**$3,610.53**
General Funds	$1.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1.00
Special State Funds	$30.52	$20.00	$0.00	$50.52
Debt Service Funds	$3,542.14	$0.00	$0.00	$3,542.14
State Trust Funds	$16.88	$0.00	$0.00	$16.88
Constitutional Officers and Elections Totals				
Total	**$4,863.85**	**$43.00**	**$50.35**	**$4,957.20**
General Funds	$561.88	$0.00	$0.00	$561.88
Highway Funds	$4.22	$0.00	$0.00	$4.22
Special State Funds	$711.13	$23.00	$6.50	$740.63
Bond Financed Funds	$3.00	$20.00	$43.85	$66.85
Debt Service Funds	$3,542.14	$0.00	$0.00	$3,542.14
Federal Trust Funds	$21.47	$0.00	$0.00	$21.47
Revolving Funds	$0.67	$0.00	$0.00	$0.67
State Trust Funds	$19.34	$0.00	$0.00	$19.34
GRAND TOTALS				
Total	**$131,506.71**	**$18,335.75**	**$43,695.60**	**$193,538.06**
General Funds	$48,875.64	$0.00	$224.24	$49,099.88
Highway Funds	$6,619.69	$0.00	$12,388.49	$19,008.18
Special State Funds	$47,439.70	$18,045.75	$4,631.10	$70,116.55
Bond Financed Funds	$766.45	$288.00	$24,383.13	$25,437.59
Debt Service Funds	$4,143.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4,143.00
Federal Trust Funds	$20,274.36	$0.00	$1,975.29	$22,249.65
Revolving Funds	$1,445.94	$0.00	$0.00	$1,445.94
State Trust Funds	$1,941.92	$2.00	$93.35	$2,037.28

The table above uses **preliminary** appropriations data from the Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse as of

Totals may not match due to rounding.

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

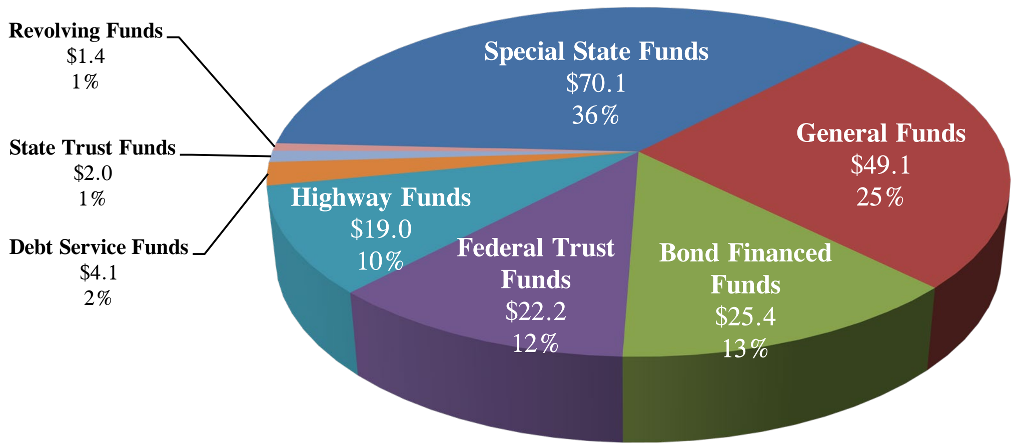
SECTION 3. FY 2024 & HISTORICAL BUDGET DATA

- **FY 2024 Budget by Funding Source**
- **FY 2024 General Funds Revenues by Source per Budget Plan**
- **FY 2024 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **FY 2024 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**
- **Federal COVID-19 Stimulus Funding**
- **Federal COVID-19 Stimulus Funding to Illinois**

FY 2024 BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

($ Billions)

Total Funds: $193.538 Billion*



*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

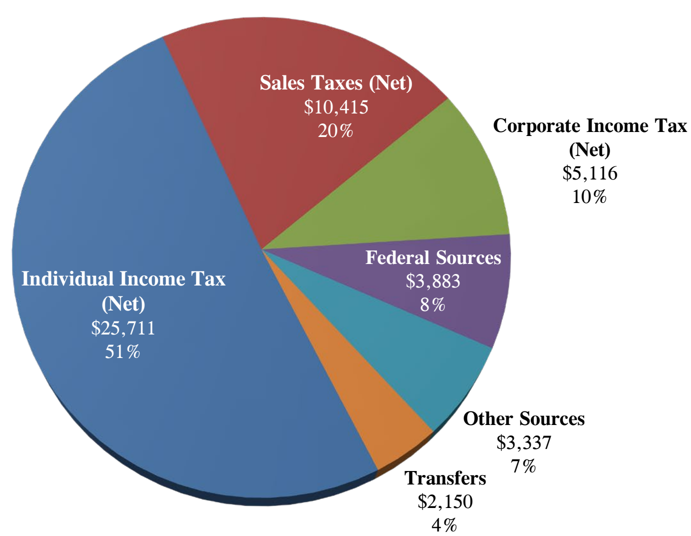
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/13/23

FY 2024 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUES BY SOURCE

Per Budget Plan

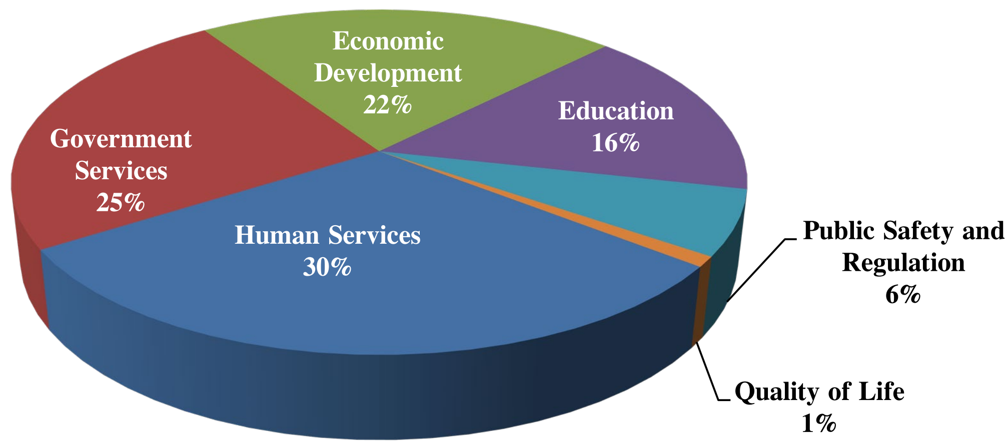
($ Millions)

Total General Funds Revenues: $50.611 Billion



FY 2024 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

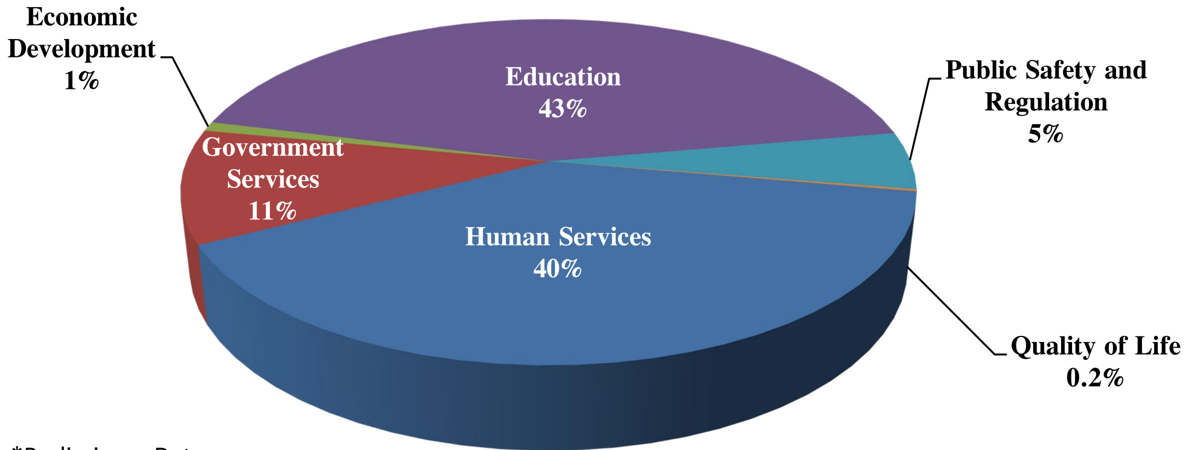
Total Funds: $193.538 Billion*



*Preliminary Data
Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/13/23

FY 2024 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

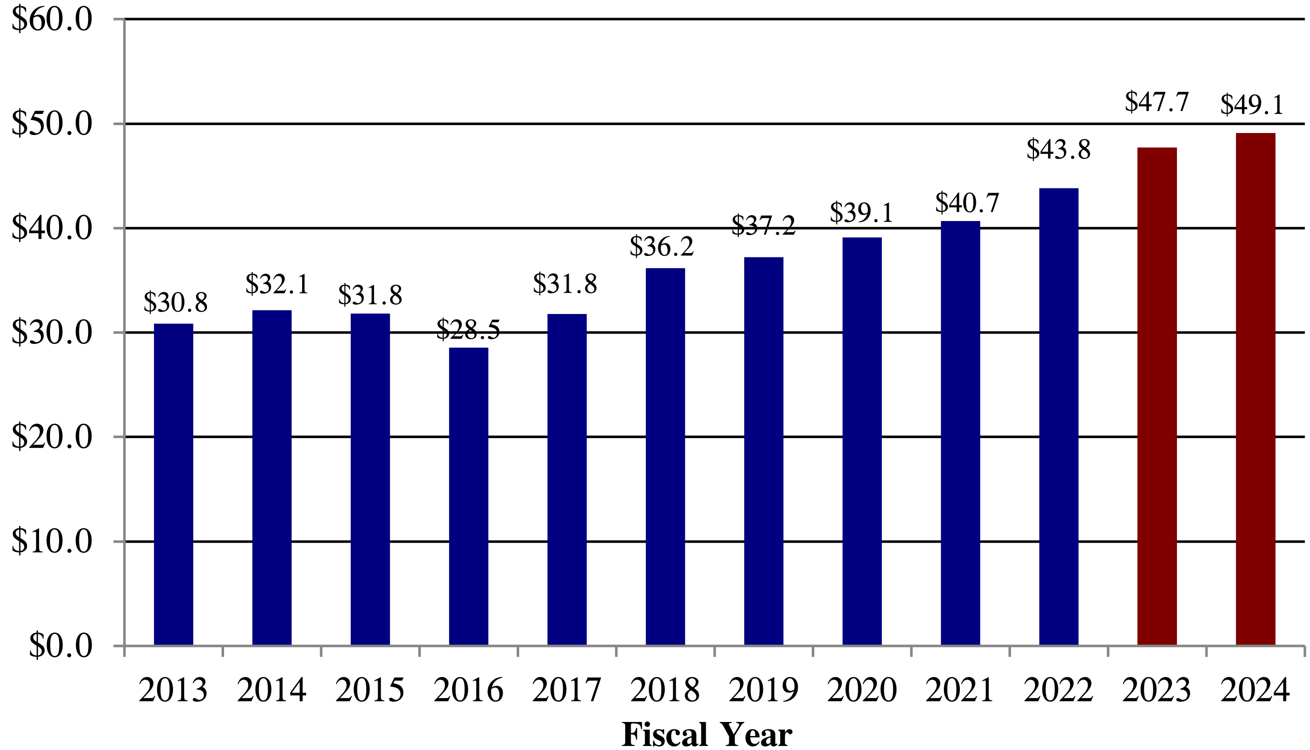
General Funds: $49.100 Billion*



*Preliminary Data
Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/13/23

General Funds - Appropriations

($ Billions)



FY 2016 and FY 2017 include court orders and consent decrees
FY 2023 and FY 2024 are preliminary data
Source: Office of the Comptroller, SAMS Data Warehouse as of 7/13/23

DETAILED GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY FY 2014 - FY 2023

($ millions)

Revenue Sources	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	Actual Receipts FY 2021	Actual Receipts FY 2022	Actual Receipts FY 2023
State Taxes										
Personal Income Tax	$18,388	$17,682	$15,299	$15,385	$20,784	$22,604	$21,657	$26,350	$29,137	$27,889
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	3,640	3,129	2,334	1,610	2,607	3,026	2,596	4,450	6,831	7,318
Sales Taxes	7,676	8,030	8,063	8,043	8,256	8,897	8,691	9,799	10,984	11,589
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	1,013	1,006	926	884	896	863	831	752	750	751
Cigarette Tax	353	353	353	353	344	361	267	281	254	235
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	165	167	170	171	172	172	177	177	183	181
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	276	333	306	261	358	388	283	450	603	503
Insurance Taxes and Fees	333	353	398	391	432	396	361	480	455	492
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	203	211	207	207	207	247	210	322	216	225
Interest on State Funds & Investments	20	24	24	36	79	145	137	57	30	407
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Other Sources	624	735	574	725	679	710	761	339	443	590
Total State Taxes	**$32,935**	**$32,267**	**$28,898**	**$28,310**	**$35,058**	**$38,053**	**$36,215**	**$43,701**	**$50,130**	**$50,424**
Transfers In										
Lottery	668	679	677	720	719	731	630	777	820	726
Gaming	321	292	277	270	272	269	195	0	140	157
Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	71	115	111
Refund Fund	397	63	77	4	1	327	617	282	282	1,481
Other	716	1,949	550	548	1,185	708	971	420	735	773
Total Transfers In	**$2,102**	**$2,983**	**$1,581**	**$1,542**	**$2,177**	**$2,035**	**$2,431**	**$1,550**	**$2,092**	**$3,248**
Total State Sources	**$35,037**	**$35,250**	**$30,479**	**$29,852**	**$37,235**	**$40,088**	**$38,646**	**$45,251**	**$52,222**	**$53,672**
Federal Sources	**$3,903**	**$3,330**	**$2,665**	**$2,483**	**$5,238**	**$3,600**	**$3,551**	**$4,744**	**$4,584**	**$3,802**
Total Federal & State Sources	**$38,940**	**$38,580**	**$33,144**	**$32,335**	**$42,473**	**$43,688**	**$42,197**	**$49,995**	**$56,806**	**$57,474**
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:										
Refund Fund										
Personal Income Tax	($1,746)	($1,769)	($1,493)	($1,724)	($2,037)	($2,193)	($2,058)	($2,372)	($2,696)	($2,580)
Corporate Income Tax	(476)	(439)	(362)	(278)	(457)	(470)	(370)	(625)	(1,026)	(1,062)
Direct Deposits										
Fund for Advancement of Education	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commitment to Human Services Fund	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Distributive Fund										
Personal Income Tax	0	0	0	0	(1,022)	(1,175)	(1,128)	(1,453)	(1,602)	(1,559)
Corporate Income Tax	0	0	0	0	(133)	(167)	(145)	(262)	(398)	(429)
Sales Tax Distributions										
Deposits into Road Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(132)	(484)
Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	0	0	0	0	(446)	(488)	(436)	(431)	(618)	(654)
General Funds Subtotal [Base]	**$36,718**	**$35,888**	**$30,373**	**$29,405**	**$38,378**	**$39,195**	**$38,060**	**$44,852**	**$50,334**	**$50,707**
Change from Prior Year	$654	($830)	($5,515)	($968)	$8,973	$817	($1,135)	$6,792	$5,482	$373
Percent Change	1.8%	-2.3%	-15.4%	-3.2%	30.5%	2.1%	-2.9%	17.8%	12.2%	0.7%
SLFRF Allocation Transfer	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,363**
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$736**	**$1,064**
Short-Term Borrowing/MLF	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,198**	**$1,998**	**$0**	**$0**
Treasurer's Investments	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$750**	**$400**	**$400**	**$0**	**$0**
Interfund Borrowing	**$0**	**$454**	**$0**	**$0**	**$533**	**$250**	**$462**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$2,500**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$40**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	**$275**	**$275**	**$125**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Total General Funds	**$37,043**	**$36,617**	**$30,498**	**$29,405**	**$41,451**	**$40,195**	**$40,120**	**$47,250**	**$51,070**	**$53,134**
Change from Prior Year	$440	($426)	($6,119)	($1,093)	$12,046	($1,256)	($75)	$7,130	$3,820	$2,064
Percent Change	1.2%	-1.2%	-16.7%	-3.6%	41.0%	-3.0%	-0.2%	17.8%	8.1%	4.0%

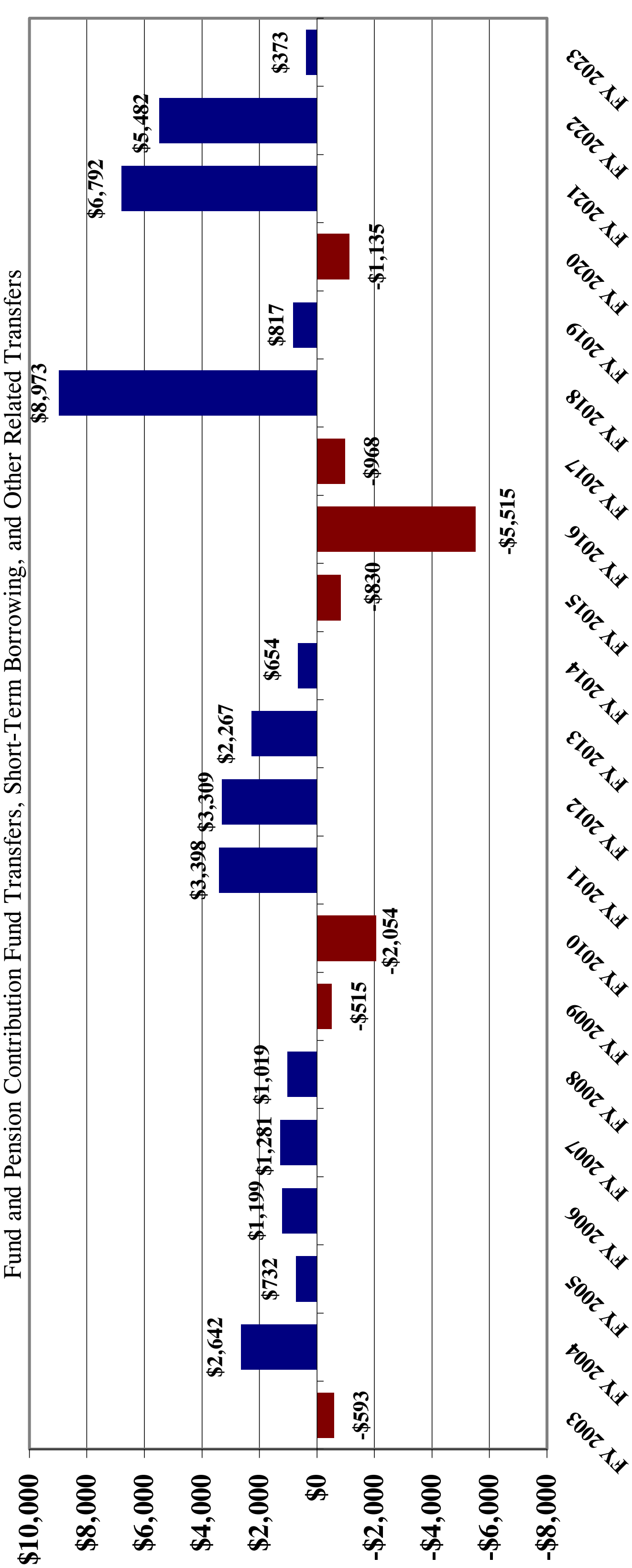
SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding

GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY: ANNUAL $ CHANGE

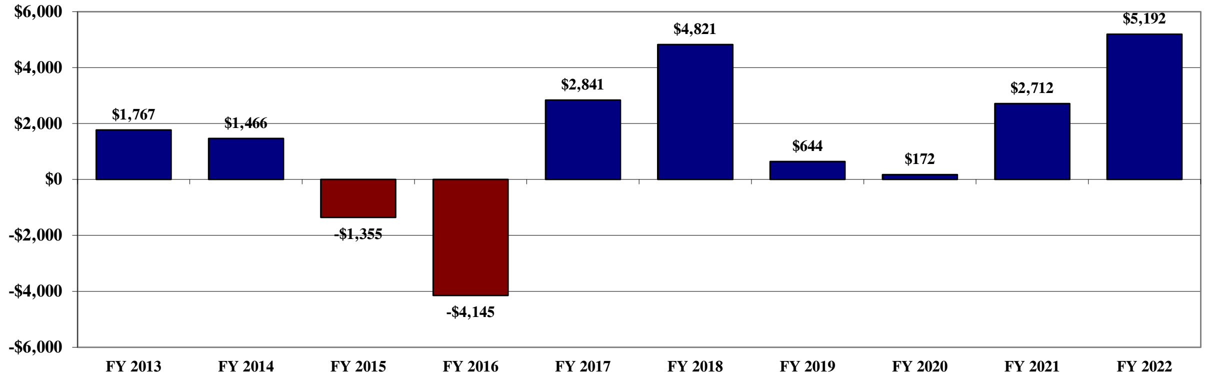
FY 2003 - FY 2023

($ Millions)

<u>Excludes</u> ARPA Reimubursement for Essential Government Services Funds, SLFRF Allocation Transfer, Budget Stabilization Fund and Pension Contribution Fund Transfers, Short-Term Borrowing, and Other 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	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total Operations	$7,306	$7,325	$7,453	$9,048	$9,870	$10,387	$9,938	$6,899	$8,402	$12,059	$12,148	$12,456	$13,156	$14,737
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	$24,917	$26,212	$28,168
Other General Funds Warrants Issued	$6	-$17	-$22	-$68	-$7	-$49	-$3	-$8	$5	-$19	-$11	-$10	-$41	-$29
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	$2,316	$3,064	$4,707
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**	**$39,679**	**$42,391**	**$47,583**
Annual Change	**8.6%**	**-10.2%**	**3.1%**	**9.7%**	**5.3%**	**4.2%**	**-3.7%**	**-11.7%**	**9.1%**	**14.2%**	**1.7%**	**0.4%**	**6.8%**	**12.2%**
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	$1,424	$2,276	$1,322	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,209	$0
Treasurer's Investments	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$700	$0	$800	$0
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50	$0	$0	$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	$0	$0	$9	$355	$133	$0	$0	$0	$15	$128	$10	$280	$127	$710
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	$276	$0	$276	$550	$275	$275	$275	$125	$0	$0	$0	$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**	**$39,959**	**$44,527**	**$48,293**
Annual Change	**1.2%**	**-6.3%**	**-1.1%**	**6.1%**	**3.7%**	**3.7%**	**-3.7%**	**-12.1%**	**8.7%**	**14.5%**	**3.3%**	**-0.8%**	**11.4%**	**8.5%**

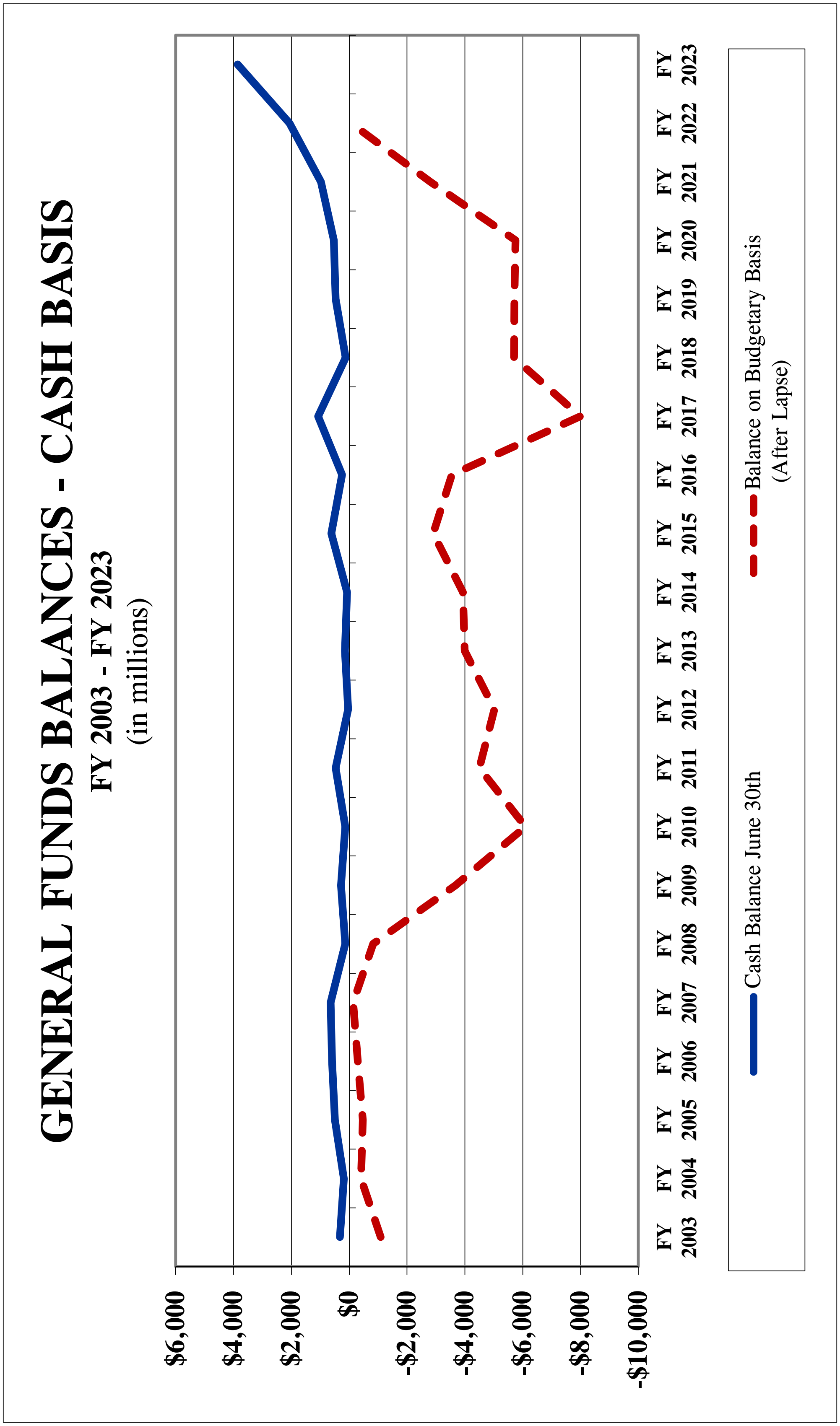
Source: Office of the Comptroller

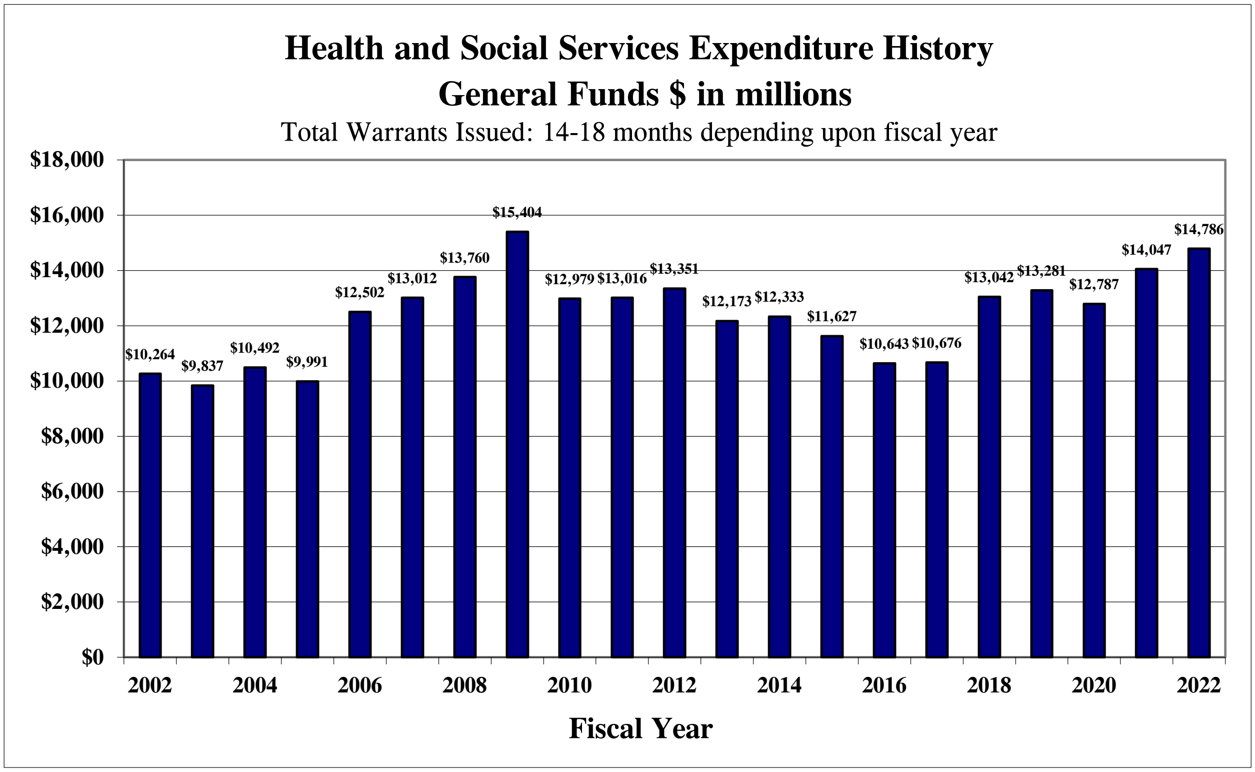
GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

Total Warrants Issued
($ Millions)

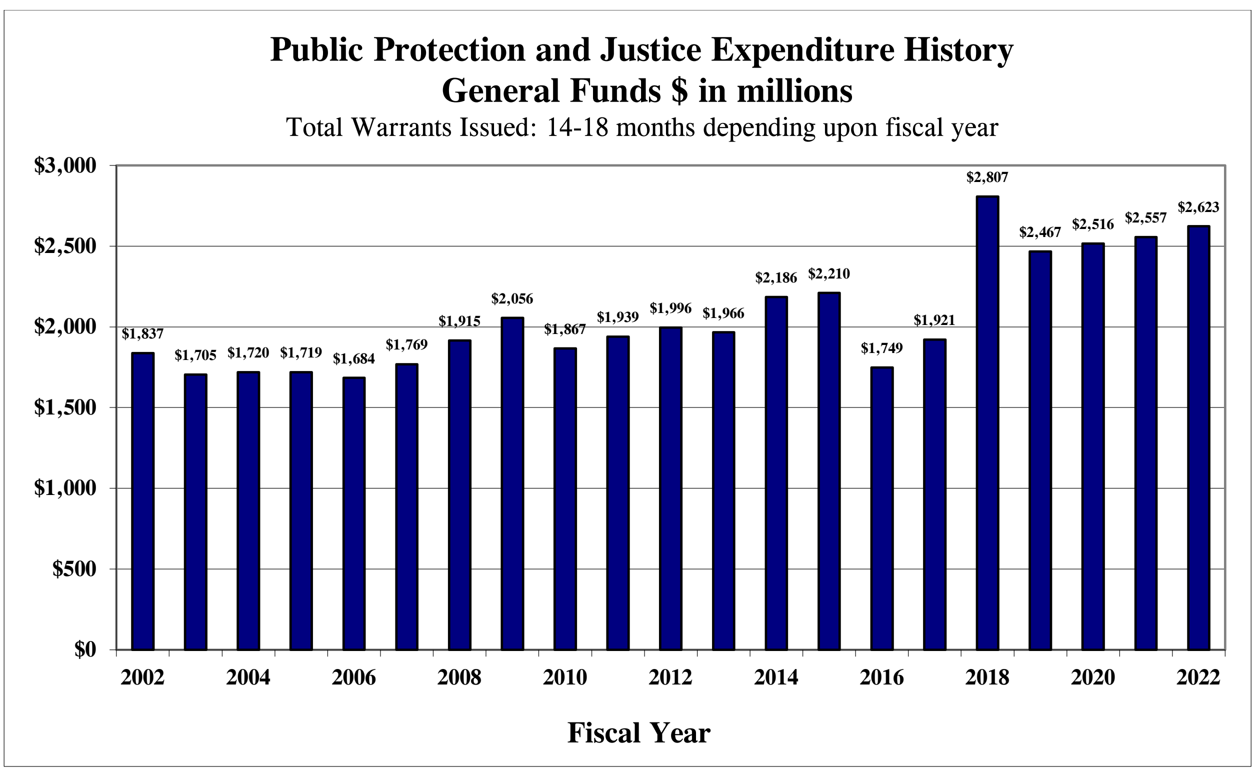
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Health and Social Services	$15,404	$12,979	$13,016	$13,351	$12,173	$12,333	$11,627	$10,643	$10,676	$13,042	$13,281	$12,787	$14,047	$14,786
Education	$11,358	$10,455	$9,358	$12,088	$12,575	$13,525	$13,377	$12,409	$14,679	$15,564	$16,432	$17,667	$18,164	$19,564
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	$2,516	$2,557	$2,623
General Government	$716	$762	$813	$1,661	$3,423	$3,297	$3,397	$1,879	$2,058	$3,817	$4,047	$4,274	$4,390	$5,549
Other	$240	$238	$321	$113	$156	$138	$152	$70	$87	$151	$134	$119	$169	$354
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	$2,316	$3,064	$4,707
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**	**$39,679**	**$42,391**	**$47,583**
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	$1,424	$2,276	$1,322	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,209	$0
Treasurer's Investments	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$700	$0	$800	$0
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50	$0	$0	$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	$0	$0	$9	$355	$133	$0	$0	$0	$15	$128	$10	$280	$127	$710
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	$276	$0	$276	$550	$275	$275	$275	$125	$0	$0	$0	$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**	**$39,959**	**$44,527**	**$48,293**
Annual Change	**1.2%**	**-6.3%**	**-1.1%**	**6.1%**	**3.7%**	**3.7%**	**-3.7%**	**-12.1%**	**8.7%**	**14.5%**	**3.3%**	**-0.8%**	**11.4%**	**8.5%**

Source: Office of the Comptroller

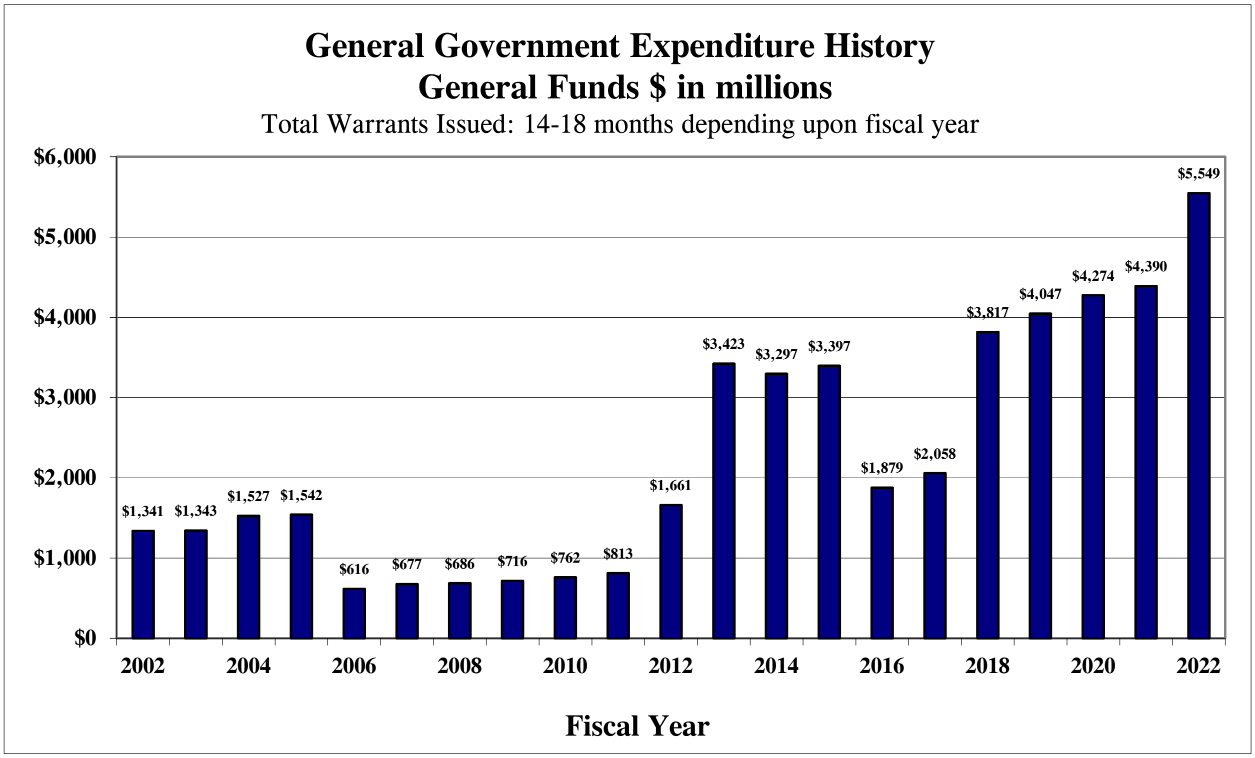

GENERAL FUNDS BALANCES - CASH BASIS
FY 2003 - FY 2023
(in millions)
$6,000
$4,000
$2,000
$0
-$2,000
-$4,000
-$6,000
-$8,000
-$10,000
FY 2003
FY 2004
FY 2005
FY 2006
FY 2007
FY 2008
FY 2009
FY 2010
FY 2011
FY 2012
FY 2013
FY 2014
FY 2015
FY 2016
FY 2017
FY 2018
FY 2019
FY 2020
FY 2021
FY 2022
FY 2023
Cash Balance June 30th
Balance on Budgetary Basis (After Lapse)



Health and Social Services Expenditure History
General Funds $ in millions
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year
$18,000
$16,000
$14,000
$12,000
$10,000
$8,000
$6,000
$4,000
$2,000
$0
$10,264
$9,837
$10,492
$9,991
$12,502
$13,012
$13,760
$15,404
$12,979
$13,016
$13,351
$12,173
$12,333
$11,627
$10,643
$10,676
$13,042
$13,281
$12,787
$14,047
$14,786
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
Fiscal Year



Public Protection and Justice Expenditure History
General Funds $ in millions
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year
$3,000
$2,500
$2,000
$1,500
$1,000
$500
$0
$1,837
$1,705
$1,720
$1,719
$1,684
$1,769
$1,915
$2,056
$1,867
$1,939
$1,996
$1,966
$2,186
$2,210
$1,749
$1,921
$2,807
$2,467
$2,516
$2,557
$2,623
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
Fiscal Year


General Government Expenditure History
General Funds $ in millions
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year
$6,000
$5,000
$4,000
$3,000
$2,000
$1,000
$0
$1,341
$1,343
$1,527
$1,542
$616
$677
$686
$716
$762
$813
$1,661
$3,423
$3,297
$3,397
$1,879
$2,058
$3,817
$4,047
$4,274
$4,390
$5,549
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
Fiscal Year

FEDERAL COVID-19 RELIEF

As of July 2023, various federal actions have been taken in regards to providing relief for those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the State has already received significant allocation of grants and other funding from the federal government through several COVID-related stimulus acts, Illinois stands to receive more through at least the end of the 2023 calendar year as a result of timing of disbursements in the federal legislation and ongoing allocations for State and other programs. Six major federal laws have been enacted to-date allocating COVID-related relief to Illinois.

Illinois state government had received $3.5 billion in funding under the Federal Stimulus designation at the Comptroller's office, all of which was received by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency for COVID-19 related relief as of the end of the 2020 fiscal year. While various units of state government have received additional federal funding for COVID-19 relief, this funding primarily passed through state government to local governments, vendors and organizations administering relief, for such purposes as COVID-19 testing, LIHEAP assistance, and block grants. Through July 2021, six major legislative actions have been taken by the federal government that have impacted Illinois since January 2020:

1. The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA). This 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 (FFCRA). This Act 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). This Act was the largest COVID-relief law, in terms of dollars appropriated. Dwarfing the largest stimulus law before it, signed by President Obama in 2009, the CARES Act provided approximately $2 trillion in funding to a wide variety of federal, state, municipal, and individual programs. Funding was provided to federal agencies to support testing, vaccine development, pandemic preparation, and support for various federal programs to alleviate the financial, medical, and other burdens on people utilizing government programs such as Medicaid and 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 and medical equipment procurement, financial and physical relief, unemployment compensation, K-12 and

higher education, and numerous other areas affected by the pandemic. Approximately $150 billion of CARES Act funds were allocated to state, tribal, and local governments, of which, Illinois received at least $2.7 billion for the state and $2.2 billion at most for municipalities. CARES Act funds were not to be used to fund general operations or make up for revenue losses due to the pandemic. This municipal funding reverts to the state if it is not all spent. Individuals also received personal stimulus payments of up to $1,200/adult and $500/child, depending on income level. And, the Act provided funds to help businesses continue operating during the pandemic, including some industry-specific funding.

4. The Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (PPPHCEA). This Act provided approximately $483 billion for pandemic relief, with the largest portion, $310 billion, set aside for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPP was intended to help businesses that would have otherwise closed due to the pandemic remain open and continue to pay their workers. Over 70,000 businesses in Illinois made use of this program. The remainder of this Act consisted 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, and other organizations to increase testing capacity.

5. The Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA). This Act, passed in December 2020, appropriated $900 billion for COVID relief as well as $1.4 trillion for other government operations. The COVID relief component included additional funding for the Paycheck Protection Program, $600 personal stimulus checks for individuals under similar, but slightly expanded, conditions as checks received from the CARES Act, an extension of federal unemployment benefits, and various other COVID-related funding allocations to states, municipalities, schools, and businesses. The Act also temporarily extended many provisions in previous COVID-relief laws.

6. The American Rescue Plan (ARP). This Act, the last major federal COVID-relief law to date, passed in March 2021. It included approximately $1.9 trillion in additional appropriations, most of which supplemented appropriations in the five aforementioned COVID-relief laws. One important difference from prior laws is that the ARP appropriated funds for states and local governments that can be used for general operations, rather than for only COVID-related measures. This funding will generally be provided in two equal lump sums. An initial estimate suggested that Illinois state, county, and municipal governments will receive approximately $8.128 billion, $2.461 billion, and $3.468 billion respectively, though these numbers are not final until the payments are made later in 2021 or 2022. Additionally, Illinois will

receive $254 million from the ARP for capital projects. The ARP also provided up to $1,400 for some individuals under more restrictive criteria than the CARES Act and CAA, and it extended federal unemployment benefits and various other economic and COVID-related funding allocations.

As of July 10, 2023, the recorded federal funding disbursed to Illinois for COVID-19 related services on all levels of government, businesses, and civic organizations is estimated to total $181 billion according to Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS, a non-partisan information gathering organization). It does not appear at this time that additional significant federal stimulus actions will be taken. Multiple COVID vaccines have been developed and administered to much of the eligible US population and most states have returned to a semblance of normalcy reducing the urgent need for further stimulus action. A comparison of the federal COVID stimulus actions to the states and an Illinois-specific breakdown of stimulus allocations are detailed in the following tables.

FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS FUNDING			
State	Funding Received	State	Funding Received
Alabama	$53,717	Montana	$15,119
Alaska	$13,154	Nebraska	$25,115
Arizona	$82,370	Nevada	$44,111
Arkansas	$33,879	New Hampshire	$17,288
California	$630,747	New Jersey	$143,812
Colorado	$71,782	New Mexico	$26,904
Connecticut	$51,187	New York	$379,263
Delaware	$14,450	North Carolina	$113,692
Florida	$263,228	North Dakota	$14,145
Georgia	$133,433	Ohio	$143,605
Hawaii	$24,814	Oklahoma	$45,415
Idaho	$19,890	Oregon	$55,142
Illinois	**$181,180**	Pennsylvania	$184,987
Indiana	$75,977	Rhode Island	$18,416
Iowa	$39,908	South Carolina	$55,271
Kansas	$35,140	South Dakota	$13,990
Kentucky	$51,687	Tennessee	$74,879
Louisiana	$66,719	Texas	$360,392
Maine	$18,677	Utah	$33,053
Maryland	$82,446	Vermont	$11,822
Massachusetts	$114,460	Virginia	$97,453
Michigan	$144,478	Washington	$98,999
Minnesota	$75,097	West Virginia	$21,554
Mississippi	$37,021	Wisconsin	$65,681
Missouri	$67,839	Wyoming	$9,817
*Source: FFIS. Stimulus Funding received is in millions as of July 2023			

FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS FUNDING TO ILLINOIS

($ Millions)

Grant Funding

Federal Department	CPRSAA	FFCRA	CARES	PPPHCEA	CAA	ARP	Exec Action	Total Funding To Date
USDA		$32	$304		$25	$90	$89	$540
DOC			$29		$5	$73		$107
ED			$1,141		$3,127	$6,619		$10,887
ACF			$241		$386	$1,680		$2,306
ACL		$9	$34		$13	$61		$117
CDC	$40		$59	$485	$928	$840		$2,352
CMS		$3,053	$3					$3,056
HRSA	$8		$58	$53		$397		$516
SAMHSA			$15		$164	$113		$292
HHS Secretary			$5,717		$8	$273		$5,998
DHS			$628			$637	$1,349	$2,614
HUD			$412			$204		$616
Other			$20		$10	$10		$40
DOJ			$31					$31
DOL		$42	$36		$1	$90		$169
DOT			$2,065		$987	$2,026		$5,078
Treasury			$4,914		$835	$15,726		$21,474
EPA						$2		
Subtotal	**$48**	**$3,136**	**$15,705**	**$538**	**$6,488**	**$28,841**	**$1,438**	**$56,194**

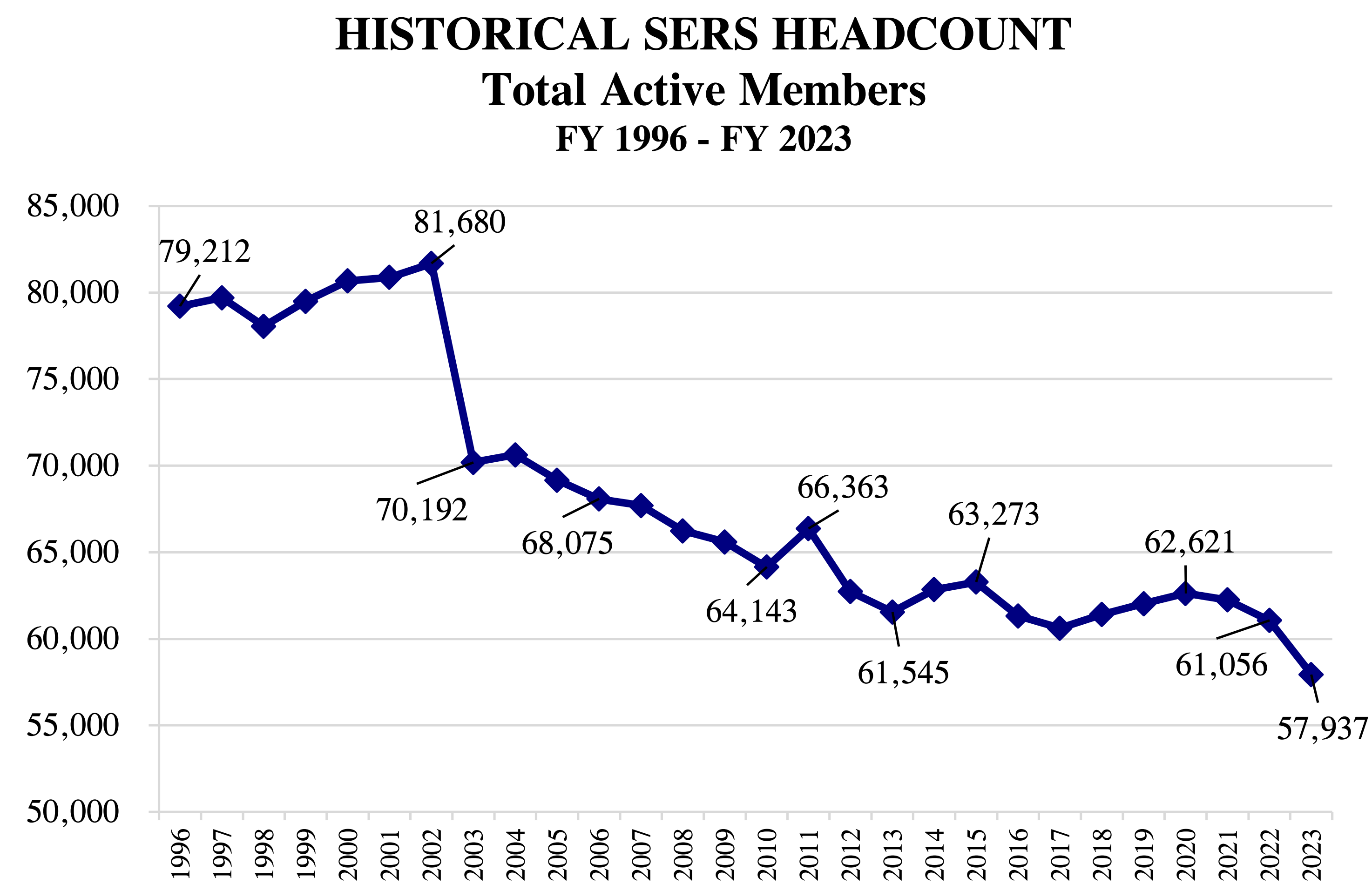
Non-Grant Funding

Federal Department	CPRSAA	FFCRA	CARES	PPPHCEA	CAA	ARP	Exec Action	Total Funding To Date
USDA		$3,309	$2,209		$28			$5,546
Other			$53,742		$50	$241		$54,033
DOL			$25,963					$25,963
Treasury			$10,028		$5,233	$14,376		$29,637
DHS			$64		$64			$128
Fed. Res.			$9,677					$9,677
Subtotal	**$0**	**$3,309**	**$101,682**	**$0**	**$5,375**	**$14,617**	**$0**	**$124,983**
Grand Total	**$48**	**$6,445**	**$117,387**	**$538**	**$11,863**	**$43,458**	**$1,438**	**$181,177**

*Source: FFIS. Numbers include funding/stimulus for counties, municipalities, universities, businesses, individuals, etc. Totals as of July 2023. Exec. Action refers to executive actions taken to allocate stimulus funding outside the official federal legislative actions described in this section. Department Names - USDA: Department of Agriculture, DOC: Department of Commerce, ED: Department of Education, ACF: Administration for Children and Families, CDC: Center for Disease Control, CMS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, HRSA: Health Resources and Services Administration, SAMHSA: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS Secretary: Health and Human Services Secretary, DHS: Department of Homeland Security, HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development, DOJ: Department of Justice, DOL: Department of Labor, DOT: Department of Transportation, Treasury: Department of the Treasury, EPA: Environmental Protection Agency, FCC: Federal Communications Commission, Fed. Res.: Federal Reserve

SECTION 4. STATE EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT

- **Historical SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2023 SERS Headcount**



All figures except for FY 2023 are from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) of SERS.
The FY 2023 data is from the FY 2022 SERS' monthly payroll table on the next page.
Data on the SERS' monthly payroll table may be different from data in the CAFR.

FY 2023 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	87	86	83	85	82	0	82	0	1	79	79	79
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	655	675	698	726	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734
Aging, Department on	146	147	147	143	144	144	146	146	145	146	146	146
Agriculture, Department of	501	846	574	388	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arts Council	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Attorney General, Office of the	814	822	829	822	834	834	834	834	834	834	834	834
Auditor General, Office of the	81	80	79	79	78	78	79	79	78	77	77	77
Capital Development Board	134	134	135	139	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Central Management Services, Department of	660	662	658	655	660	655	673	672	675	678	680	680
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Children and Family Services, Department of	3,073	3,084	3,082	3,090	3,100	3,094	3,119	3,155	3,158	3,098	3,143	3,143
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	282	281	283	280	283	281	283	283	285	309	321	321
Commerce Commission, Illinois	233	231	233	236	235	234	232	233	233	232	233	233
Coroner Training Board	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Corrections, Department of	11,764	11,603	11,637	11,641	11,514	580	11,541	458	462	11,460	10,868	10,868
Court of Claims	28	30	30	29	29	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Court Reporters	554	552	557	557	557	555	557	539	557	557	536	536
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	98	98	100	101	103	102	103	101	104	109	117	117
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Education, Board of	64	65	66	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Elections, Board of	71	71	70	70	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Management Agency	209	211	208	191	189	188	187	190	188	184	183	183
Employment Security, Department of	1,119	1,125	1,121	1,111	1,100	1,084	1,057	1,045	1,043	1,039	1,060	1,060
Environmental Protection Agency	698	698	690	685	685	682	672	667	675	674	683	683
Equity and Inclusion, Commission on	17	17	17	16	16	16	17	17	18	21	21	21
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	70	71	73	73	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	72	72	73	74	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	430	432	432	435	432	426	429	437	440	432	438	438
GARS - House of Representative General Staff	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GARS - State Officers	181	181	181	181	181	180	180	180	180	180	182	182
Gaming Board, Illinois	158	155	156	155	155	161	170	170	0	178	179	179
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Governor, Office of the	96	88	83	104	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Governors Office of Management & Budget	45	57	57	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	115	115	114	115	113	0	110	0	4	123	123	123
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,866	1,870	1,873	1,900	1,910	1,908	1,894	1,889	1,891	1,894	1,894	1,894
House of Representative General Staff	184	184	179	178	182	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
House of Representative Majority Staff	98	91	87	83	92	92	93	95	93	95	95	95
House of Representative Minority Staff	77	75	71	71	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Human Rights Commission	24	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	30	31	31	31
Human Rights, Department of	124	124	121	124	122	120	125	120	120	117	116	116
Human Services, Department of	12,752	12,699	12,712	12,751	12,780	12,714	12,714	12,774	12,718	12,770	12,865	12,865
Illinois Courts Commission	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Illinois Federation of Teachers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Innovation and Technology, Department of	815	810	824	822	825	870	866	866	936	930	943	943
Insurance, Department of	199	196	211	213	213	210	214	215	213	213	219	219
Investments, State Board of	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	14	11	11
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
JRS - Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	948	937	936	930	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Judicial Inquiry Board	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Juvenile Justice, Department of	724	725	721	729	724	482	709	470	472	692	694	694
Labor Relations Board	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Labor, Department of	89	87	87	85	84	87	87	91	92	97	99	99
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	29	29	30	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Legislative Audit Commission	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Legislative Information System	33	33	35	35	35	35	34	35	35	35	35	35
Legislative Inspector General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Legislative Printing Unit	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Legislative Reference Bureau	31	32	31	31	29	30	30	29	29	27	25	25
Liquor Control Commission, Illinois	48	49	49	49	49	46	44	43	0	44	45	45
Lottery, Illinois	147	147	147	148	148	146	149	149	0	150	153	153
Lt. Governor, Office of the	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Mental Health, Department of	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Affairs, Department of	204	198	193	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Natural Resources, Department of	1,388	1,383	1,333	1,295	1,254	64	1,196	1,178	1,142	1,192	1,286	1,286
Nuclear Safety, Department of	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Comptroller	236	238	237	244	243	39	37	35	1	2	239	239
Power Agency, Illinois	18	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	26	23	22	21	21	0	20	0	1	20	21	21
Procurement Policy Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Property Tax Appeal Board	37	37	36	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Public Health, Department of	1,167	1,170	1,176	1,185	1,192	1,183	1,164	1,155	1,148	1,140	1,143	1,143
Racing Board, Illinois	27	28	29	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Revenue, Department of	1,276	1,303	1,289	1,299	1,294	1,299	1,322	1,301	1,295	1,295	1,290	1,290
Secretary of State	3,852	3,870	3,850	3,852	3,851	3,819	3,825	3,863	3,844	3,864	3,907	3,907
Senate	279	276	272	275	296	0	80	0	0	1	3	3
State Appellate Defender	233	235	233	230	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241
State Employees' Retirement System	97	96	98	97	96	96	93	93	101	98	103	103
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	153	152	153	154	153	154	157	155	0	151	148	148
State Officers	94	94	95	96	98	97	5	7	5	6	6	6
State Police Merit Board	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
State Police, Illinois	2,843	2,800	2,838	2,868	2,858	1,912	2,826	1,964	1,985	2,752	2,756	2,756
State Treasurer, Office of the	181	181	179	179	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	83	86	87	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	242	243	241	240	240	233	231	227	225	219	218	218
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Agency	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	0	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,181	1,184	1,183	1,192	1,181	1,117	860	860	860	860	860	860
Transportation, Department of	4,924	4,924	4,873	4,868	5,162	4,615	4,558	4,513	2,886	3,844	3,881	3,881
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,182	1,176	1,163	1,162	1,168	1,154	1,175	1,182	1,168	1,158	1,156	1,156
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	136	137	133	133	131	127	125	126	127	130	138	138
TOTAL	60,732	60,890	60,572	60,495	60,691	45,641	58,804	46,339	44,169	57,906	57,937	57,937
Source: SERS												

SECTION 5. STATE EMPLOYEES' GROUP INSURANCE

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

GROUP INSURANCE OVERVIEW

Group Insurance refers to the program of health insurance, life insurance, and other benefits offered to Illinois state employees, retirees, and their dependents. This benefit was codified in the 1971 State Employees' Group Insurance Act. A typical state employee can make use of a variety of health insurance plans, dental/vision coverage, disability coverage, and life insurance, along with other benefits. Some common terms involving health insurance that are used in this section are as follows.

HMO: Health Maintenance Organization – A type of health insurance plan that limits most coverage to care from doctors and providers who work for or contract with the HMO. This normally results in a smaller network of providers and fewer options for plan participants, but is generally less expensive for the participant and for the State.

PPO: Preferred Provider Organization – A type of health insurance plan that allows participants to use a broader variety of doctors and providers than in a HMO. This normally results in a larger network of providers, but is typically more expensive for the participant and the State as a result of the more numerous options for service provided.

OAP: Open Access Plan – A type of health insurance plan that combines HMO and PPO plans to provide tiers of coverage from HMO-style networks to PPO-style networks. Depending on the tier of coverage utilized, co-payments and other expenses may be higher or lower.

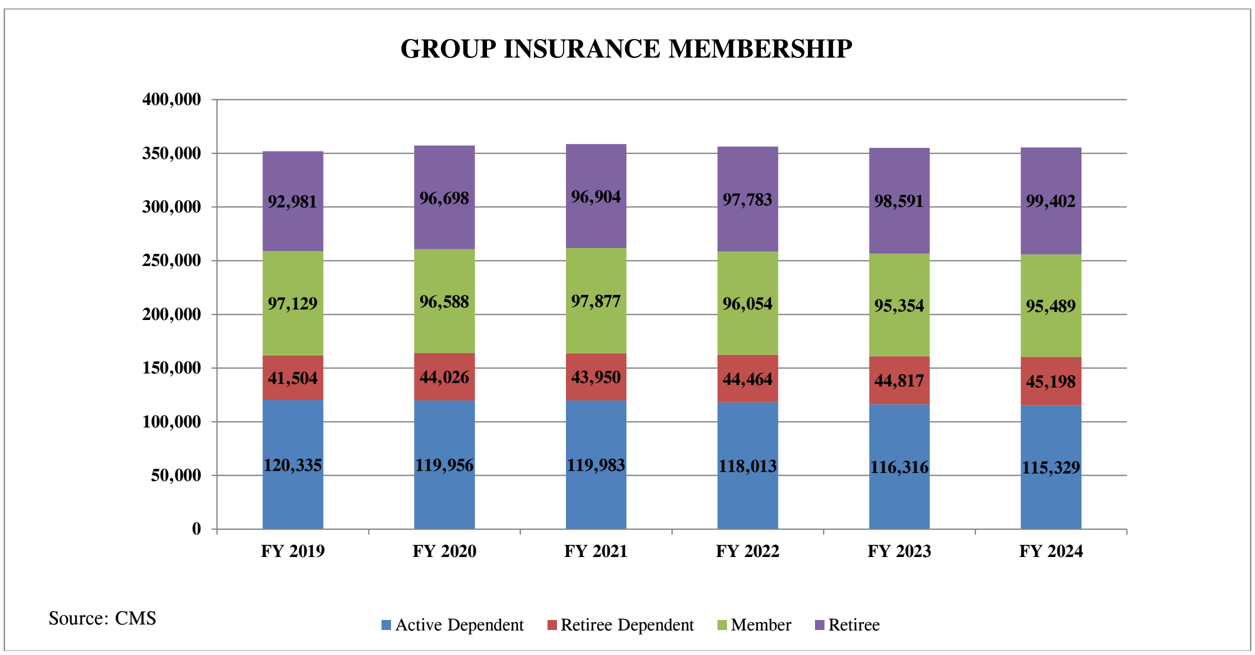
CDHP: Consumer Driven Health Plan – A type of health insurance plan developed by CMS that functions as a High-Deductible Health Plan. This type of health plan is characterized by low monthly premiums for members, but significantly higher deductibles than the other plans currently offered by the State 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 an option for a Health Savings Account that SEGIP members can establish to save for expenses or deductibles for the CDHP by setting aside money from their paychecks before any tax deductions are taken.

MA PPO: Medicare Advantage Preferred Provider Organization - A type of health insurance plan that functions like a PPO, but which is specifically tailored for Medicare Advantage (MA)-eligible recipients and is only available to them or their MA-eligible dependents. Due to a new contract, as of January 2023, there is no Medicare Advantage HMO option in the SEGIP.

GROUP INSURANCE ENROLLMENT

According to CMS, as of February 2023, the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program (SEGIP) has an estimated 355,078 participants for FY 2023, of which 121,424 are in a non-Medicare Advantage HMO, 91,552 are in a Medicare Advantage PPO, 105,030 are in an Open Access Plan (OAP), and 37,072 are in the Quality Care Health Plan (QCHP). The QCHP is estimated to have 14,019 employees, 10,525 active employee dependents, 5,008 retiree dependents, and 7,520 retirees in FY 2023. Traditional HMO plans are estimated to have 42,478 employees, 54,957 active employee dependents, 9,368 retiree dependents, and 11,512 retirees in FY 2023. The Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) is estimated to have 1,580 active employees and 1,529 active employee dependents. Medicare Advantage plans in FY 2023 include 21,745 dependents and 69,807 retirees. OAPs are anticipated to have 37,277 employees, 49,305 active employee dependents, 8,696 retiree dependents, and 9,752 retirees in FY 2023.

For FY 2024, the QCHP is estimated to have 13,084 employees, 9,590 active employee dependents, 4,684 retiree dependents, and 6,870 retirees. The Medicare Advantage PPO plan is expected to have 22,326 dependents and 71,421 retirees. Non-Medicare Advantage HMO Plans are expected to have 40,199 employees, 51,479 active dependent lives, 9,035 retiree dependents, and 11,013 retirees. OAPs are expected to have 40,295 employees, 52,490 active dependents, 9,153 retiree dependents, and 10,098 retirees in FY 2024. The Consumer Driven Health Plan is projected to have 1,911 employees and 1,770 active employee dependents, which are primarily assumed to come from existing HMO plans. Total FY 2024 membership is expected to increase by 340 participants (0.1%) from 355,078 to 355,418.



The movement of eligible retirees and dependents into a system of Medicare Advantage (MA) plans has continued from previous fiscal years and is expected to proceed accordingly in FY 2024, though a new contract bid period resulted in the selection of a single MA PPO plan for all eligible State of Illinois retirees and dependents. This new plan was enacted starting in January 2023, hence the partial shift in the following chart, as the change occurred during the fiscal year and resulted in total lives across the fiscal year being one-half of the otherwise expected total. MA 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. The table below shows the population figures involved with this program. Recent years have seen a dramatic rise in the number of people covered by a Medicare Advantage plan, as more retirees reach eligibility for Medicare Advantage.

Many of the 93,747 people projected to be covered in FY 2024 by the MA PPO plan came from the QCHP through labor negotiations 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 2024 fiscal year and in future years.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS

HMO/PPO	FY 2022 # of Participants	FY 2023 # of Participants	FY 2024* # of Participants
Aetna HMO	6,038	3,002	0
Humana Benefit Plan HMO	193	91	0
Humana Health Plan HMO	4,477	2,211	0
Health Alliance HMO	2,626	1,267	0
United HealthCare PPO	78,421	38,975	0
Aetna PPO	0	46,006	93,747
TOTAL	**91,755**	**91,552**	**93,747**

*FY 2024 numbers are projected as of February 2023

Source: CMS

GROUP INSURANCE APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITIES

The FY 2024 budget notes that $1.837 billion in General Revenue Funds is appropriated to the Department of Central Management Services for the SEGIP for FY 2024. The FY 2023 appropriation for the Group Health Insurance Program was $1.846 billion in GRF. The FY 2024 budget also allocates approximately $148 million (compared to $110 million in FY 2023) from the Road Fund towards the provision of Group Health Insurance, a significant increase. The table below shows the appropriation and liability history of the SEGIP from FY 2017 to FY 2024. 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 2024 liability estimate is $3.227 billion for group insurance liability, which is $35 million higher than the FY 2024 estimate from CMS of $3.192 billion (as of February 2023). 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 2024. These numbers reflect an increase of 2.9 and 4.1 percent respectively from the FY 2023 liability estimate from CMS of $3.101 billion.

GRF APPROPRIATION, REVENUE, AND LIABILITY HISTORY
FY 2017-2024
($ Millions)

Fiscal Year	GRF Appropriation	Total Revenues	CMS Liability*
FY 2017	$0.0	$1,082.1	$2,878.0
FY 2018	$1,340.0	$6,306.6	$3,130.9
FY 2019	$2,176.2	$3,201.8	$3,101.4
FY 2020	$2,440.2	$3,699.1	$3,107.7
FY 2021	$2,022.8	$3,208.5	$3,107.6
FY 2022	$2,753.2	$3,967.4	$3,078.1
FY 2023	$1,846.4	$3,135.7	$3,100.9
FY 2024*	$1,836.8	$3,179.1	$3,192.2

*Liability Estimated for FY 2024
Source: CMS

The Department's estimate of liability for FY 2024 continues increases from prior years, including their projections for FY 2023. This increase in liability reflects traditional year-to-year cost increases due to inflation and other factors. Of continuing interest this year are the increases in liability for the Consumer Driven Health Plan and the Open Access Plan line, both of which are projected to continue to increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024.

While these components are increasing in cost at a higher amount and pace than traditional HMO coverage, numerous other lines continue to stay relatively flat in terms of liability changes from FY 2023 to FY 2024. As in previous years, Dental, Vision, and Life Insurance lines are projected to rise slightly or stay substantially flat for FY 2023-FY 2024. This follows historical trends for the group insurance program. For 2024, most other liability lines are only changing slightly, except for Medicare Advantage, which will be explained later in this section.

The Special Programs line in the table below continues to be an item of interest, though for a different reason than in the past. As a result of committed payments by the State towards existing held bill vouchers, the State is projected to be in the position of only having to pay $1 million in interest payments in FY 2024, following just $2 million in FY 2023. This is further discussed in more detail in the Unpaid Bills Backlog section. The primary component of the Special Programs line is anticipated to be the payments for the Teamsters health insurance plan, though this line is expected to decline over time due to the membership constraints in their health insurance contract.

FY 2024 GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY

($ Millions)

Liability Component	FY 2023 CMS Estimate	FY 2024 CMS Estimate	FY 2024 CGFA Estimate
QCHP Medical	$378	$370	$375
QCHP Prescriptions	$129	$127	$127
Dental (QCHP/MC)	$133	$136	$134
HMO	$993	$1,019	$1,024
Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO	$75	$0	$0
Open Access Plan	$1,132	$1,266	$1,284
Consumer Driven Health Plan (HDHP)	$18	$23	$27
Mental Health	$0	$0	$0
Vision	$8	$8	$8
Administrative Services (QCHP)	$16	$16	$16
Life	$84	$87	$88
Special Programs* (Admin/Int./Other)	$135	$140	$144
TOTAL	**$3,101**	**$3,192**	**$3,227**
% increase	0.7%	2.9%	4.1%

*FY 2023 and FY 2024 Special Programs line includes Prompt and Timely Payment Interest.

Rounding may cause slight differences.

Source: CMS, CGFA

The following table illustrates the cost components for the Group Health Insurance Program from FY 2015 through FY 2024 (projected). From a high of $274 million in FY 2018, interest payments are projected to amount to $1 million in FY 2024. 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.

There is continued upward pressure of administrative costs to the State since FY 2016. From $53 million in FY 2016, this particular liability is projected to reach $137 million in FY 2024. The Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) continues to grow and draw people away from more expensive health insurance plans. 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 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). Accordingly, the State has expanded offerings of preventative care and health management services for participants to lower long-term health costs as well.

HISTORICAL GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY

($ Millions)

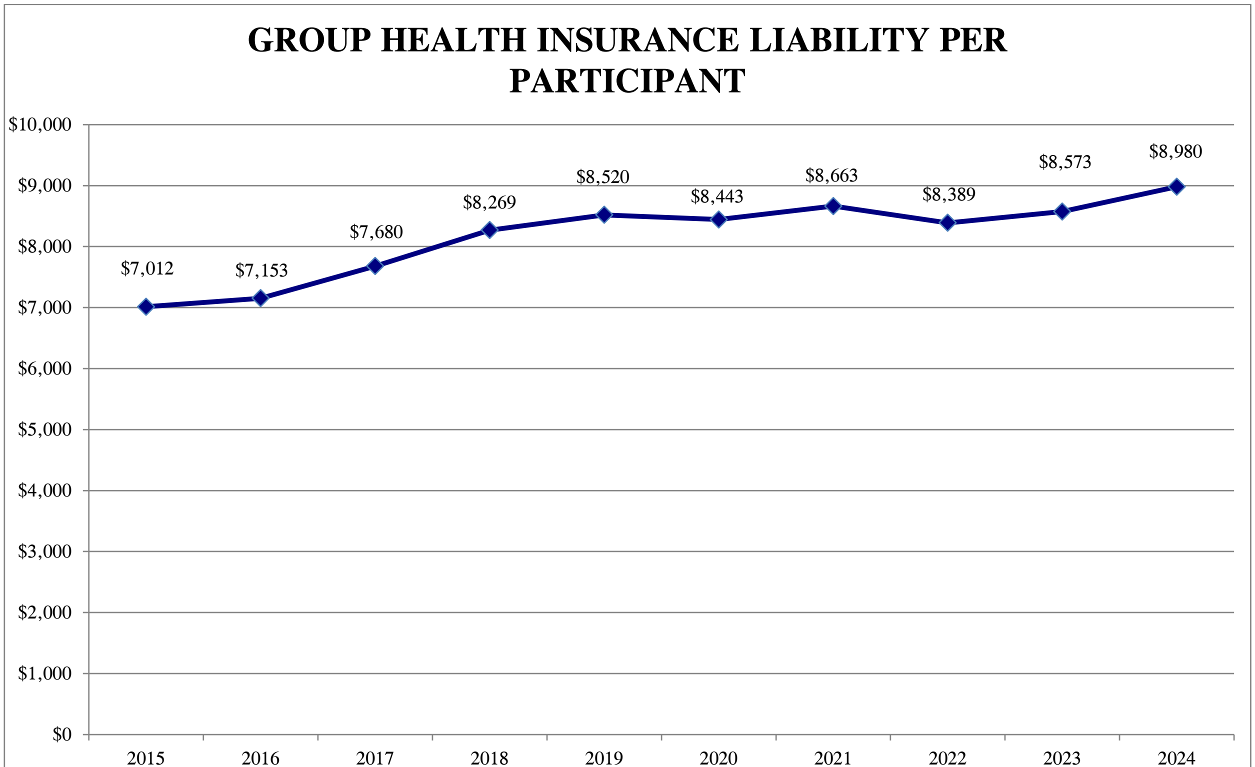
Liability Component	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024*
QCHP Medical/Rx	$493	$488	$488	$484	$514	$511	$491	$517	$507	$497
CDHP	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7	$16	$18	$23
HMO Medical	$917	$934	$976	$1,037	$1,067	$1,088	$1,083	$984	$993	$1,019
Medicare Advantage	$154	$168	$183	$200	$197	$188	$175	$154	$75	$0
Dental	$118	$118	$113	$117	$124	$107	$133	$129	$133	$136
Open Access Plan	$657	$669	$703	$779	$842	$861	$947	$1,020	$1,132	$1,266
QC Mental Health	$5	$5	$6	$5	$6	$6	$6	$0	$0	$0
Vision	$11	$8	$8	$8	$8	$8	$9	$8	$8	$8
Life Insurance	$95	$91	$90	$90	$88	$92	$94	$82	$84	$87
QC ASC	$19	$15	$14	$15	$14	$15	$14	$13	$16	$16
Interest Payments	$221	$262	$196	$274	$104	$73	$24	$27	$2	$1
Admin/Other	$73	$53	$103	$120	$137	$159	$126	$129	$133	$139
Total	**$2,764**	**$2,810**	**$2,878**	**$3,130**	**$3,101**	**$3,108**	**$3,108**	**$3,079**	**$3,101**	**$3,192**
% change	5.7%	1.7%	2.4%	8.8%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.8%	2.9%

* 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 2015, the annual liability per participant in the group health insurance program was $7,012. **According to CMS, the estimated liability per participant for FY 2024 is $8,980, a 28% increase from the FY 2015 liability per participant.** The liability per participant is expected to increase 4.7% in FY 2024, which follows estimated growth of 2.2% in FY 2023, and a 3.2% decrease in liability per participant in FY 2022. It is necessary to note that the FY 2024 liability is only a projection and that the impact of cost saving measures such as the CDHP and various employee wellness initiatives developed by the Department of Central Management Services in addition to extraneous possible negative factors. In regard to the chart below, in order to better demonstrate the increase in liability over time, the portion of liability resulting from interest payments has been removed.

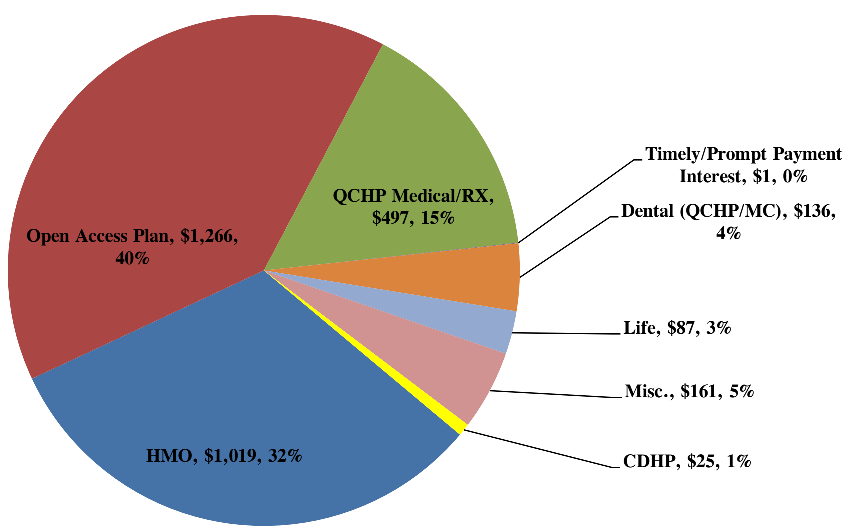


*Data for FY 2023 and FY 2024 is an estimate. These figures do not include Interest Payments.
Source: CMS

GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS

The following chart includes the various components of the FY 2024 CMS liability estimate of $3.192 billion. The largest component of the State Group Insurance Program is the State's managed care plans (HMOs, OAPs, and Medicare Advantage) representing 72% of total FY 2024 liability. The CDHP is projected to amount to 1% of total FY 2024 liability. The QCHP component (16%) is slightly higher than in FY 2023 (15%) 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 2024 liability.

ESTIMATED FY 2024 GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS
Total = $3.192 Billion



Source: CMS

MEDICARE

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

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

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

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

Medicare Advantage

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

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

Medicare for State Retirees

Citing a long-standing concern for rising costs, the State of Illinois and the employee unions representing State employees came to an agreement to restructure retiree and retiree dependent contributions for health insurance. After analysis by CMS, four separate Medicare Advantage plans were chosen for the state employee retirees in 2014. New for the 2023 calendar year (comprising the latter half of FY 2023 and the first half of FY 2024, due to Federal requirements that determine contracts to be enacted for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year used by Illinois) is the selection of a new MA PPO contract with Aetna that covers all applicable state retirees/dependents. As of the date of this report, no other plan is available for MA eligible retirees/dependents. This plan was selected as it offered no premium payments required from the State of Illinois, resulting in $0 liability for FY 2024 and the remaining years of the initial term of the contract, while providing the same benefits for existing members at substantially lower premiums. At last count, the FY 2024 projected enrollment in this program totals 93,747 individuals, an increase of 2,195 (2.4%) from FY 2023.

UNPAID BILLS BACKLOG

The State Employees' Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) 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 to ensure payments on claims. After a budget was passed in 2017, this issue continued to be a problem as no additional funding was provided previously 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 reduced the total unpaid bill backlog significantly. Successful efforts have been made to continue the paying down of the total claims backlog.

As of the end of June 2023, the total bill backlog in the SEGIP stood at less than $1,000 in total. This does not include any bills awaiting payment at the Comptroller's office. The Comptroller's office has claimed that they expect to reduce the amount of unpaid bills to an approximately 30-day payment cycle, contingent on when they receive payment vouchers from CMS and other agencies.

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 were utilized. One option was a program called the Vendor Payment Program (VPP), which is organized through the Department of Central Management Services (CMS).

Under the VPP, vendors for the State of Illinois who would otherwise receive prompt payment interest would instead partner with a "qualified purchaser" who would purchase the outstanding claim from them. The vendor would receive approximately 90% of the total invoice owed to them with the other 10% paid to them once the qualified purchaser is paid by the State. The qualified purchaser would keep any interest paid out by the State on the voucher. However, because the State was not 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. Due to the State catching up with vendor payments and no longer amassing a large backlog of late payments, there is no current backlog of payments with VSI vendors for other State vendors.

CLAIMS HOLD DATA FOR SEGIP (as of June 30, 2023)			
Vendor	**Claims Hold**	**Length of Claims Hold (in days)**	**Interest Owed (Including Past Due Interest)**
Aetna PPO	$0	0	$0
Dental Claims Hold – PPO	$0	34	$136
Dental - Non-PPO	$0	34	$495
Magellan (Mental Health) Claims	$0	0	$0
Aetna/Coventry HMO	$0	0	$0
Health Alliance HMO	$0	0	$0
HMO Illinois	$0	0	$0
Blue Advantage	$0	0	$0
HealthLink OAP	$0	0	$0
Aetna/Coventry OAP	$0	0	$0
CVS/Caremark	$0	0	$0
Aetna/Coventry MA	$0	0	$0
Health Alliance MA	$0	0	$0
Humana Benefit Plan MA	$0	0	$0
Humana Health Plan MA	$0	0	$0
United Healthcare MA	$0	0	$0
Fidelity (Vision)	$0	0	$0
Minnesota Life	$0	0	$0
Other Fees (ASC/etc.)	$0	67	$13
Total	**$0**	**0-67**	**$644**

Source: CMS

SECTION 6. MEDICAID

- **Medicaid Requirements**
- **Medicaid Enrollment**
- **Medicaid Liability per Participant**
- **Medicaid Liability**
- **Medicaid Funding**

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:

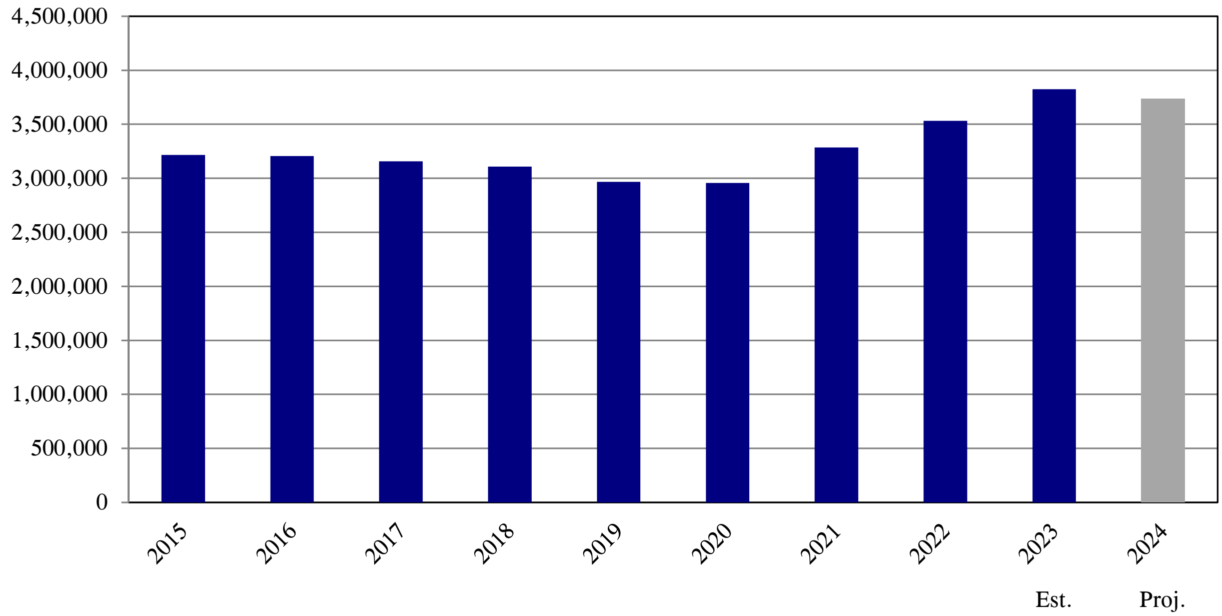
- Ambulatory services provided by rural health clinics and federally qualified health centers.
- Ambulatory services to presumptively eligible pregnant women.
- Early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for individuals under 21 years of age.
- Emergency services to non-citizens.
- Family 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

As noted in previous years, 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 over prior years. However, enrollment declined from FY 2016 through FY 2019, when it began to rise again due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Medicaid enrollment for FY 2021 was 3,286,703, a sharp increase of 330,906 (11.2%) from FY 2020. The Medicaid enrollment for FY 2022 was 3,532,779, an increase of 246,706 (7.5%) from FY 2021. The fiscal impact to the State resulting from temporary pandemic enrollment growth was reduced due to the enactment of enhanced federal match revenue to help offset the cost of federal enrollment maintenance requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic. Once the enhanced match ends, Medicaid eligibility redeterminations will restart and enrollment numbers may decline over time.

The chart on the following page examines historical Medicaid enrollment. In FY 2014, the average Illinois Medicaid population was 3,073,926. Since that time, the Medicaid population has grown partially due to eligibility expansions such as the PPACA and outside factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The FY 2023 estimate of 3,823,570 reflects these influences, though externalities such as lingering effects from the COVID-19 pandemic and the current economic uncertainty represent potential influences that have yet to be fully realized and incorporated into baseline population estimates. Additionally, 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 declined 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 (this increase expired March 31, 2023) on the base Title XIX program due to federal COVID-19 legislation. As stated previously, the enactment of the COVID-enhanced federal match was intended to help offset state costs associated with required enrollment maintenance of effort during the public health emergency. According to HFS, a gradual decline in enrollment is expected to begin in FY 2024 due to resuming eligibility redeterminations as of July 2023. This decline is represented in a projected 3.7 million individuals anticipated to receive Medicaid assistance in FY 2024.

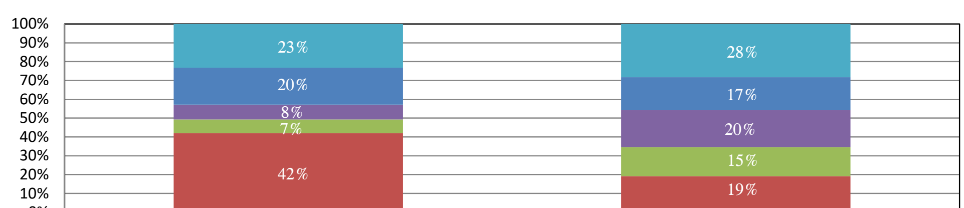
MEDICAID ENROLLMENT



In order to better understand the components of the aggregate population figure of 3.5 million enrollees for FY 2022 and provide some insights for FY 2023-FY 2024 (3.8 million and 3.7 million, respectively), the chart below breaks the overall population figure into its component parts. The largest population group in FY 2022, accounting for 1,486,446 participants, was Children. According to data from HFS, this group accounted for $3.8 billion in claims-based liability expenditures. While only representing 15% of the overall Medicaid population, seniors and disabled accounted for 35% of overall Medicaid claims-based liability expenditures, a decrease from FY 2021 (37%). The following chart compares overall FY 2022 claims-based liability expenditures by population category.

MEDICAID POPULATION AND LIABILITY

(FY 2022)



	Population	Liability
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	819,205	$5,607,389,808
Other Adults	693,450	$3,449,987,727
Seniors	278,633	$3,925,261,172
Adults with Disabilities	255,045	$3,070,355,235
Children	1,486,446	$3,804,281,835

DCN Dates: 7/1/21 to 6/30/22. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY22. Includes spending from all HFS funds. Liability by group does not include partial benefits recipients or non-claim based payments paid via C-13 invoice Vouchers.
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 continues to be significantly greater than for lower need adults and children. In fact, for the Adults with Disabilities category, the average liability expenditure per participant annually in FY 2022 was $12,038, a $430 (3.4%) decrease from FY 2021. Likewise, the average liability expenditure per participant for senior Medicaid enrollees was $14,088 (compared to $15,605 in FY 2021, a $1,517 or 9.7% decrease). The average liability per participant for children was $2,559 (compared to $2,540 in FY 2021, a $19 or 0.8% decrease) while the average liability for other adults was $4,975 (compared to $5,460 in FY 2021, a $485 or 8.9% decrease). Concurrently, the average liability for individuals under the PPACA was $6,845 (compared to $6,974 in FY 2021, a $129 or 1.8% decrease).

Due to the three-month lapse cycle in Medicaid reimbursements and enrollment, final FY 2023 liability can only be estimated at this time. In addition, the full impact of COVID-19 on these components is uncertain, as is the impact on FY 2024 enrollment and reimbursements. Temporary increases in Medicaid enrollment due to COVID-19 impact are anticipated to 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 (though sizable) per participant liability.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT
FY 2022

Population Group	Enrollment	Liability	Liability Per Participant
Children	1,486,446	$ 3,804,281,835	$2,559
Adults with Disabilities	255,045	$ 3,070,355,235	$12,038
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	819,205	$ 5,607,389,808	$6,845
Other Adults	693,450	$ 3,449,987,727	$4,975
Seniors	278,633	$ 3,925,261,172	$14,088
Total	**3,532,779**	**$19,857,275,777**	**$5,621**

DCN Dates: 7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation schedules for FY22. Includes spending from HFS funds only. Liability by group does not include partial benefits recipients or non-claim based payments paid via C-13 invoice vouchers.
Source: HFS

MEDICAID LIABILITY

In FY 2015, overall GRF and related fund Medicaid liabilities totaled $12.3 billion. The estimated FY 2024 liability for Medicaid is $26.7 billion, a 117% increase, due in large part to statutory program changes, eligibility expansions (PPACA, etc.), legislatively mandated provider reimbursement increases, remaining effects of COVID-19 enrollment maintenance of effort, and consolidation of other State agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under Managed Care.

HISTORIC MEDICAID LIABILITY

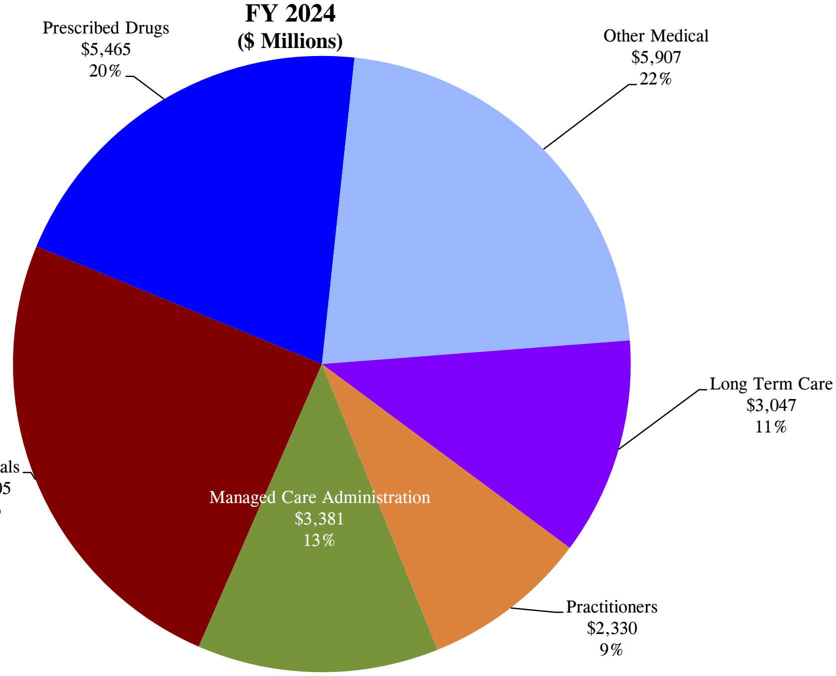
($ Millions)

Liability Component	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 Est.	FY 2024 Proj.	Avg % Change
Long Term Care	$1,624	$1,445	$1,325	$1,672	$2,018	$2,264	$2,414	$2,365	$2,873	$3,047	5.9%
Hospitals	$4,395	$4,172	$4,419	$4,568	$4,063	$4,466	$5,467	$5,468	$6,266	$6,605	8.8%
Prescribed Drugs	$2,302	$2,583	$2,745	$2,889	$2,618	$3,080	$3,618	$4,391	$5,092	$5,465	16.2%
Practitioners	$1,845	$1,652	$1,657	$1,652	$1,496	$1,535	$1,770	$1,932	$2,217	$2,330	8.0%
Managed Care Administration	$432	$629	$731	$843	$931	$2,450	$2,547	$2,783	$3,295	$3,381	26.1%
Other Medical	$1,735	$1,951	$2,251	$2,445	$2,583	$3,346	$4,234	$5,284	$5,827	$5,907	18.6%
Total Liability	**$12,333**	**$12,432**	**$13,128**	**$14,069**	**$13,709**	**$17,141**	**$20,050**	**$22,223**	**$25,570**	**$26,735**	
% Change		*0.80%*	*5.60%*	*7.17%*	*-2.56%*	*25.03%*	*16.97%*	*10.84%*	*15.06%*	*4.56%*	9.3%

Source: HFS

**These numbers reflect total General Revenue and related fund liability. PPACA enrollment and liability began in FY14 and significantly impacted FY14 and FY15 liability growth. FY16-FY 19 liability growth is mainly driven by state statutory changes, federal changes (increased Medicare Part B premium charges) and 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, the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, 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. The numbers above may not appear to add due to rounding. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (FY 2020-current) are incorporated into the numbers in this table. The above numbers have been adjusted from prior year Budget Summaries due to tabulation changes from HFS. For FY 2012 through FY 2022, managed care capitation payments are allocated to provider types (Other Medical, Drugs, Practitioners, Long Term Care, and Hospitals) based upon that fiscal years' MCO encounter data. FY 2023 and FY 2024 use prior-year encounter data trends to estimate the allocation across provider types. This allocation is provided to more clearly reflect the ultimate provider type recipient of the payments made by MCOs (according to HFS).*

While Hospital Medicaid payments remains the highest single component of overall GRF and related fund liability, areas such as Prescribed Drugs and Other Medical are a significant portion of overall liability, according to HFS data. Looking at FY 2015, payments to hospitals accounted for 36% of total liabilities, while in FY 2024 they are projected to account for 25%. The difference is taken up and added upon by Managed Care liability, which has increased from $1.7 billion and 3.5% of the FY 15 liability to $3.4 billion and 12% of the FY 24 projected liability. The following chart breaks down the various components of FY 2024 Medicaid liability.



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

MEDICAID FUNDING

It is important to note the various funding sources that provide the necessary revenue for Medicaid. As was the case for FY 2023, the FY 2024 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 2024 as was the case for many years prior, at this point. Total spending will increase for FY 2023 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 reduced (lowering the enhanced federal match rate from 6.2% through calendar year 2023) federal support of Medicaid enhancement and population enrollment should be considered to be a potential factor in final FY 2023 and FY 2024 Medicaid funding estimates. To the extent that 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 due to the State's cashflow issues. According to state law, the imposition of the Section 25 cap for HFS Medicaid spending applies only to the General Revenue Fund, Long-Term Care Provider Fund, Drug Rebate Fund, Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, and Healthcare Provider Relief Fund. That annual cap is $100 million, which applies to bills received by the Department on or before June 30th of a fiscal year. HFS believes it will meet the FY 2023 Section 25 cap requirement as amounts in excess of $100 million, paid from FY 2024 appropriations, are estimated to relate to FY 2023 bills received after June 30, 2023.

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 makes transfers providing state matching funds which are combined with 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 GRF resources.

Various COVID-19 related programs have continued through HFS and their administration of the Medicaid program in Illinois through the 2023 fiscal year though their status in FY 2024 is anticipated to be reduced. HFS distributed $705 million from the federal CARES Act between FY 2021 and FY 2022. Approximately $273 million from the American Recovery Plan Act was disbursed to ambulance service providers, hospitals, mental health facilities, and long-term care facilities in FY 2022 with an additional $277 million expected in FY 2023. The FY 2024 federal appropriation is expected to be $80 million. A variety of new services related to COVID-19 have been implemented through this and other funding, including vaccine administration, testing, hospital COVID surge medical staffing, telehealth provision and expansion, and relief on some health premiums.

MEDICAID CASH SPENDING FLOW COMPARISON
($ Millions)

Appropriation	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
General Revenue Fund	$7,301.0	$7,001.9	-$299.1
Healthcare Provider Relief Fund**	$14,223.8	$15,338.2	$1,114.4
Drug Rebate Fund	$2,373.5	$2,531.6	$158.1
Tobacco Settlement Fund	$245.0	$590.0	$345.0
Long Term Care Provider Fund	$887.1	$856.3	-$30.8
Hospital Provider Fund	$263.1	$415.9	$152.8
General Revenue and Related Funds Total	**$25,293.5**	**$26,733.9**	**$1,440.4**

* FY 2024 values represent estimated cashflow spending as of July 2023.
** Healthcare Provider Relief Fund resources may be allocated to Medicaid billings from any provider type.
Source: HFS

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 2024 budget, the State Board of Education's allotment is $10.365 billion (PA 103-0006). 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.

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

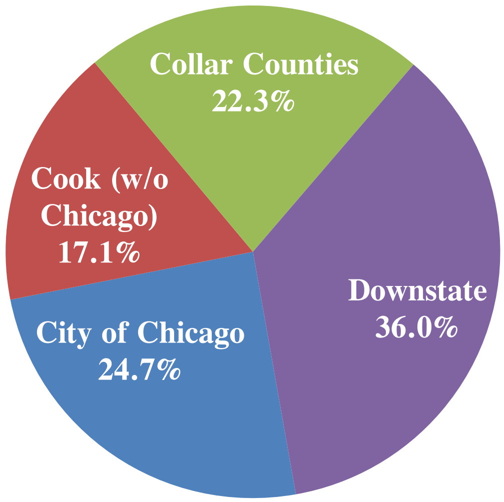
https://www.isbe.net/Pages/EvidenceBasedFunding.aspx

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 23 State Contribution by Region

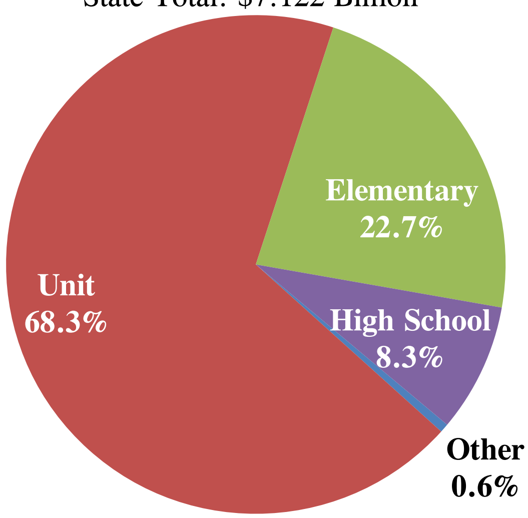
Percentage of Total
State Total: $7.122 Billion



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

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING
Total Net FY 23 State Contribution by Type of District

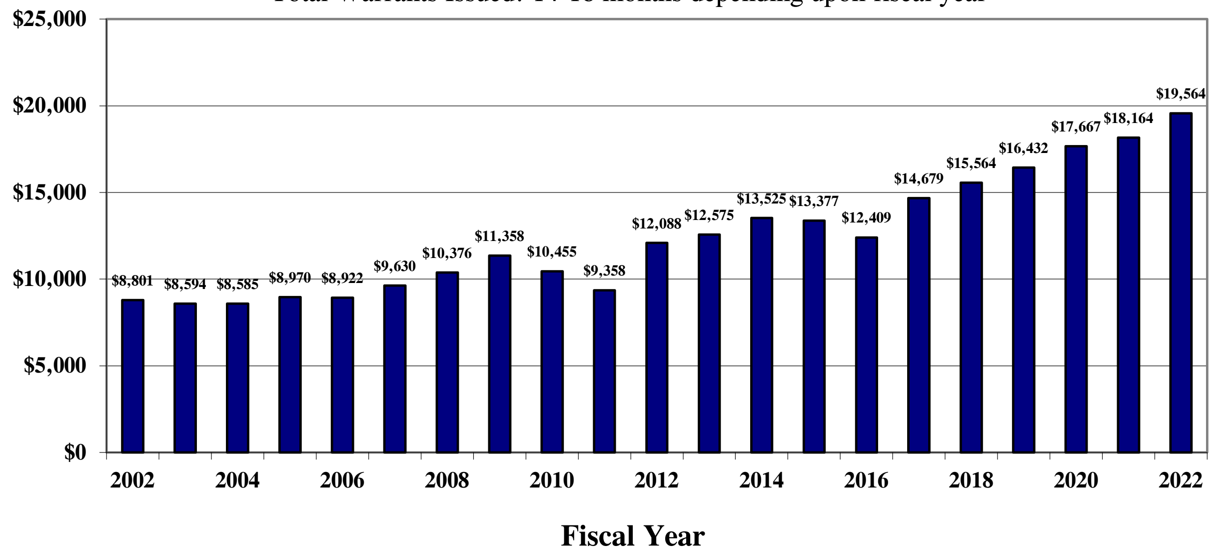
Percentage of Total
State Total: $7.122 Billion



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

Education Expenditure History
General Funds $ in millions

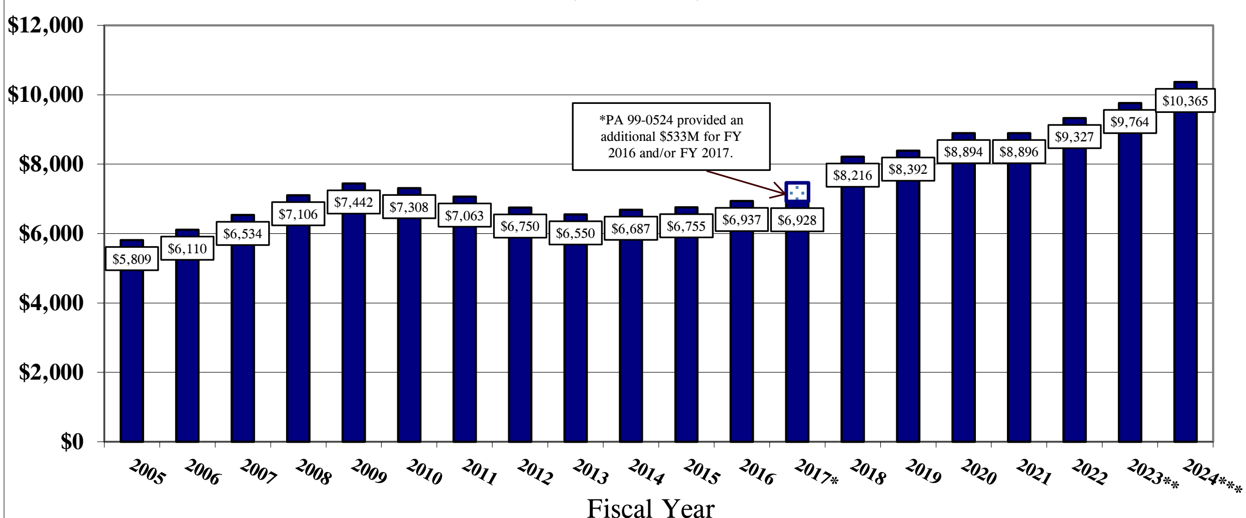
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



Spending for elementary and secondary education (including teachers' retirement funds contributions) accounted for $14.417 billion, or 79.4% of this spending program in FY 2021, with the remaining $3.747 billion spent on higher education (universities [including retirement], community colleges, and scholarships).

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
GENERAL FUNDS HISTORY

Excludes Teacher Retirement System Funds
($ in millions)



* PA 99-0524 provides the spending authority for PreK-12 education with combined General Funds appropriations of $6.928 billion for FY 2017 and an additional $532.6 million for FY 2016 and/or FY 2017.
** As provided by PA 102-0698, PA 102-1122, and PA 103-0006.
*** As provided by PA 103-0006.

SECTION 8. PENSION LEGISLATION

- **Pension Legislation – 2023 Spring Session**

Below is a synopsis of substantive pension bills that have passed both chambers of the General Assembly during the Spring 2023 Legislative Session. Those bills that have been signed into law have been denoted with the appropriate Public Act number.

HB 300

Sponsors: Stuart (Belt)

Passed House:	91-12-0
Passed Senate:	53-1-0

Under current law, if a teacher's salary for any school year used to calculate that teacher's pensionable salary exceeds the member's salary with the same employer for the previous school year by more than 6%, the teacher's employer shall pay to the system the present value amount of the increase in benefits proportional to the increase in salary that is excess 6% (this provision is known as the "FAS Cap"). Employers (school districts, in most cases) are exempted from paying FAS Cap penalties for various salary increases, such as overload or stipend work, or payments that a teacher may receive from the State Board of Education over which the employing school district has no discretion, among other exemptions. HB 300 adds an additional exemption for pensionable salary increases resulting from an employer coming into compliance with Public Act 101-443 or this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly.

Public Act 101-0443, which took effect on June 1, 2020, amended the School Code to define the minimum salary rates for full-time teachers statewide. Additionally, HB 300 provides more specific guidelines for calculating minimum salary rates for teachers. P.A. 101-0443 set the minimum teacher salary for the 2023-2024 school year at $40,000. Under this bill, the minimum salary rate for each school year thereafter shall equal the minimum salary rate for the previous school year increased by a percentage equal to the annualized percentage increase in the CPI-U, if any, for the 12-month period ending on June 30 of the school year that ended 12 months prior to the school year in which the adjusted salary is to be in effect.

Under HB 300, the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability must certify the minimum salary rate for the 2024-2025 school year no later than September 30, 2023, and by no later than each July 20th, 2024 and annually on or before each July 20th thereafter, CGFA must certify the minimum teacher salary rate for each school year after the 2024-2025 school year.

HB 1297 (P.A. 103-0017)

Sponsors: Elik (Harriss)

Passed House:	108-8-0
Passed Senate:	55-1-0

HB 1297 was signed in to law as P.A. 103-0017 on June 9, 2023.

P.A. 96-0546, which became effective on August 17th, 2009, allowed for members of TRS to establish up to 2 years of service credit in the pension fund for prior service as a teacher in a private school. In order to establish the service credit, the teacher must have paid to TRS the employee and employer contribution that would have been required had the private school service been rendered in TRS at the member's salary rate during the first year of employment as a member of TRS, plus interest at the actuarially assumed rate of return from the first date of service in TRS to the date of payment. The service credit window under P.A. 96-0546 expired on August 1, 2012. P.A. 102-0525, which became effective on August 20th, 2021, re-opened the private school service credit purchase window, extending the sunset date from the aforementioned expiration date to June 30, 2023. HB 1297 extends the service credit purchase window sunset date for private school service to June 30, 2028.

HB 2035

Sponsors: Burke (Cunningham)

Passed House:	99-8-0
Passed Senate:	50-3-0

Disability Determinations by Non-Licensed Physicians

According to the MWRD Pension Fund, medical exams in disability cases are often delegated to medical professionals other than a physician (Nurse Practitioners, Licensed Physician's Assistants, etc.) but a licensed physician is required to sign off on the examination. HB 2035 would allow the aforementioned healthcare practitioners to make disability determinations on their own. According to the pension fund, the bill would grant the MWRD Pension Fund the ability to accept disability documentation signed by the healthcare practitioner without having to wait on a doctor's signature.

Waiver of Guardianship in Cases of Deceased Parents or Spouse

The MWRD Pension Fund claims that in the event that an unmarried member with deceased parents becomes incapacitated, current statute does not allow the member's adult child or adult sibling to act as a decision maker, even if given Board approval. HB 2035 amends the MWRD article of the Pension Code to allow for a representative other than the spouse or parent of the disabled member to represent the annuitant before the board in cases where a disability benefit is under consideration by the board.

HB 2057

Sponsors: Burke (Martwick)

Passed House:	108-0-0
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

HB 2057 expands the subpoena powers of both the Chicago Laborers and Chicago Park District pension fund boards by allowing them to compel the production of records and to compel the attendance of witnesses on any matter concerning the respective funds in conjunction with the following:

- Disability claims;
- Administrative review hearings;
- Attempts to obtain information to assist in the collection of sums due to the funds;
- Obtaining any and all personal identifying information necessary for the administration of benefits;
- The determination of the death of an annuitant or a potential benefit recipient; or
- A felony forfeiture investigation.

The bill states that the fees paid to witnesses for attendance and travel to board proceedings shall be the same as the fees paid to witnesses before the circuit courts of Illinois, and shall be paid by the respective boards when a subpoena is issued.

Under the Circuit Courts Act, witnesses in circuit courts are entitled to receive the sum of $20 for each day's attendance and $0.20 per mile each way for necessary travel. HB 2057 grants the aforementioned reimbursement for subpoenaed parties before both respective boards, and the bill deletes the aforementioned cap on witness fees of $6 per day that is currently enshrined into the Chicago Laborers Article.

HB 2147

Sponsors: Yang Rohr (Villivalam)

Passed House:	110-0-0
Passed Senate:	57-0-0
House Concurrence	108-0-0

Extension of Current Limits for Retired Teacher Return-to-Service Program in TRS

Under current law, TRS allows annuitants receiving an annuity other than a disability retirement annuity to return to work as a teacher without impairment of retirement status, provided that employment is not within the school year during which service was terminated and does not exceed 120 paid days or 600 paid hours in each school year, but not more than 100 paid days in the same classroom. This provision will sunset on June 30, 2023, at which time the limits shall be set at 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in each school year. HB 2147 amends the TRS Article of the Pension Code to extend the current limits (120 paid days or 600 paid hours) until June 30, 2026, and delays until July 1, 2026 the new limits that would otherwise take effect on July 1, 2023 (100 paid days or 500 paid hours).

Optional Service Credit in TRS for Periods of Student Teaching

HB 2147 allows TRS members to establish optional service credit for periods of service as a student teacher, provided eligible members pay to the system the amounts that would have been contributed had the service been rendered in TRS, plus regular interest for the establishment of service credit (6%) from the date of service to the date of payment, compounded annually. The bill does not require payment of the employer's normal cost to establish such service credit.

Optional Service Credit in the Chicago Municipal Fund for Certain Chicago Board of Education Employees

HB 2147 allows members of the Chicago Municipal Pension Fund to establish up to 2 years of optional service credit for periods of service as a part-time employee of the Chicago Board of Education prior to becoming an employee in a position covered by the Chicago Municipal Fund. To establish such optional service credit, eligible members must pay to the system the amounts that would have been contributed had the service been rendered as a member of the Chicago Municipal Fund, plus the employer's normal cost, plus interest at the statutory "effective rate" (3.00%) from the date of service to the date of payment. Employees must apply for the optional service credit and pay the aforementioned amounts no later than 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act.

HB 2352

Sponsors: Evans (Martwick)

Passed House:	110-0-0
Passed Senate:	54-0-1
House Concurrence	78-25-0

Pensionable Salary Cap Adjustment for Tier 2 Members in the Cook County Employees' Fund

Under the General Provisions Article of the Pension Code, the annual pensionable earnings of Tier 2 employees shall not exceed $123,489, the current Tier 2 pensionable salary cap. Beginning on January 1, 2024, HB 2352 would change the annual Tier 2 pensionable salary cap to be equal to the annual contribution and benefit base established for the applicable year by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration under the federal Social Security Act ($160,200 in 2023). Additionally, the bill states that the new maximum pensionable salary shall not be increased due to reciprocal service, nor shall the pension fund be required to pay any refund to any Tier 2 member due to earnings that exceed the new pensionable salary cap.

Pension Funding Sources

Currently, employer contributions to the Cook County Employees' Pension Fund are made via a "multiplier" methodology, under which contributions are made from property taxes in an amount equal to employer contributions in the calendar year 2 years prior to the payment year, multiplied by 1.54. Beginning in 2024, HB 2352 provides that contributions to the pension fund can be made from any lawfully available funds, over and above the current property tax levy. In addition to the expansion of employer funding sources, a new minimum funding schedule will take effect in FY 2024, as outlined below.

New Minimum Funding Requirement Beginning in FY 2024

Under HB 2352, the multiplier methodology funding as described above will be replaced with a new funding methodology. The bill provides that the new minimum required employer contributions shall be equal to the sum of the following components:

1. the projected normal cost for pensions for that fiscal year based on the entry age actuarial cost method, plus;
2. a projected unfunded actuarial accrued liability "layered" amortization payment for pensions for the fiscal year, plus;
3. projected expenses for that fiscal year, plus;
4. interest to adjust for payment pattern during the fiscal year, less;
5. projected employee contributions for that fiscal year.

Eligibility for Optional Military Service Credit Purchases

Currently, the Cook County Article of the Pension Code contains an outdated provision concerning the purchase of optional military service credit. Current statute holds that a member must have been in active service as of January 1, 1993 and must have at least 25 years of service credit in the pension fund to purchase up to 2 years of optional military service credit. HB 2352 deletes the requirement that the member must have been in active service on January 1, 1993 and the requirement that the member must have at least 25 years of active service credit to purchase 2 years of military service credit. The military service need not have been served in wartime, nor must it have followed first employment with Cook County.

To establish the credit, the employee must pay to the fund the employee contributions for the period of service to be established, based on the employee's salary on the last day before military service commenced, or the first day after the employee returns from military service, whichever is greater, plus interest at the statutory "effective rate" for service credit purchases (currently 3%), from the date of discharge to the date of payment. Employees are not required to pay the employer's normal cost to establish optional military service credit.

HB 2390 (P.A. 103-0033)

Sponsors: Windhorst (Morrison)

Passed House:	106-0-1
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

HB 2390 was signed into law as P.A. 103-0033 on June 9th, 2023.

Prior to the enactment of HB 2390, the Downstate Police Article of the Pension Code mandated that officers who were drawing a disability annuity (either duty-related or non-duty related) may have been summoned to appear before the pertinent Downstate Police pension board, and to submit to an examination to determine fitness for duty. If the officer was found to have recovered from disability, the board was required to certify to the chief of the pertinent department that the officer was no longer disabled and was able to resume the duties of their position. HB 2390 amended the Downstate Police Article such that the foregoing medical evaluation shall not apply to a disabled police officer who has attained the age of 60.

HB 3161

Sponsors: Collins (Hunter)

Passed House:	105-0-1
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

P.A. 98-0641, which became effective on June 9, 2014, made several reforms to the Chicago Municipal Fund that included increasing employer and employee contributions and reducing and delaying cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) for current and future retirees. On March 24, 2016, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled the Act unconstitutional. HB 3161 would restore the pertinent sections of the Chicago Municipal Article to the form in which they appeared before P.A. 98-0641 was ruled unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court.

HB 3162 (P.A. 103-0002)

Sponsors: Hoffman (Cunningham)

Passed House:	112-0-0
Passed Senate:	54-0-0

HB 3162 was signed into law as P.A. 103-0002 on May 10^{th}, 2023.

HB 3162 amends the Chicago Police and Chicago Fire articles of the Pension Code. The bill provides that any police officer or firefighter who becomes disabled as a result of exposure to COVID-19 shall be rebuttably presumed to have contracted the disease while in the performance of an act of duty. If such an award is granted, the police officer or firefighter shall receive a duty disability benefit. Duty disability benefits in both funds are equal to 75% of the salary attached to the rank of the active police officer/firefighter at the time of disability. The foregoing presumption of duty disability shall apply to any police officer or firefighter who was exposed to and contracted COVID-19 on or after March 9, 2020 and on or before June 30, 2021.

HB 3646

Sponsors: Evans (Harris, III)

Passed House:	75-27-0
Passed Senate:	53-2-0

HB 3646 amends the Chicago Municipal Article of the Pension Code. The bill applies to an employee that entered municipal service after a period of time with the Chicago Transit Authority, but then accumulated further service with the CTA after municipal employment, and then re-entered municipal employment for a second time. Current law would not permit such an employee to claim service credit for the second period of CTA service in the Chicago Municipal Fund, inasmuch as they would have already "entered" service once, i.e., during their first tenure as a municipal employee. Therefore, HB 3646 provides that such an employee can "re-enter" municipal service and establish service credit for the second period of employment with the CTA. The provision in current law with regard to the salary upon which the employee must make contributions to establish the second round of CTA service credit remains in force; such contributions would be based upon the employee's salary upon "re-entrance" with the municipal employer, at the employee contribution rates in force with the Chicago Municipal Fund. Neither employer normal cost nor interest payments are required of the employee to establish this service credit.

SB 1115 (P.A. 103-0080)

Sponsors: Rose (Stuart)

Passed Senate:	57-0-0
Passed House:	104-0-0

SB 1115 was signed into law as P.A. 103-0080 on June 9, 2023.

SB 1115 amends the SURS article of the Pension Code. The bill establishes a "line of duty" disability annuity that would apply to SURS police officers disabled as a result of the performance of an act of duty, and whose disability leads to the inability to continue his or her duties as a police officer. Disabling conditions include stroke, tuberculosis, and diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract, among others. This bill applies to police officers whose line of duty benefit occurred on or after January 1, 2022 (meaning some members already on disability would be entitled to a re-calculation of benefits).

The new line-of-duty disability annuity shall be equal to the greater of: (1) 65% of the salary attached to the rank on the police force held by the officer at the date of suspension of duty or retirement; or (2) 65% of the police officer's average earnings during the 24 months immediately preceding the month in which disability occurred. Line of duty disability benefits shall be discontinued if the participant is no longer disabled. These changes would affect Tier 1 and Tier 2 police officers equally.

SB 1235

Passed Senate:	55-0-0
Passed House:	85-28-2
Senate Concurrence:	55-0-0

Sponsors: Martwick (Kifowit)

SB 1235 is a measure to address service credit accruals for part-time and adjunct faculty in SURS. Currently, one month of service credit is granted to a member if they qualify as an employee for at least 15 or more days in a given calendar month during which earnings are received. With regard to defining years of service, the following service increments apply: within an academic year, 8 or more months of service constitutes a year of service; 6-8 months constitutes three-quarters of a year of service; 3-6 months as one-half a year of service; and less than 3 months as one-quarter of a year of service.

SB 1235 forms a new creditable service accrual schedule for active participants on or after September 1, 2024, in which one month of service is granted for any employee who contributes to the system in which service is rendered and earnings received. In other words, the completion of one day of service or 31 days of service would constitute one month of service under the amended bill, so long as the employee contributes to the System. The bill restates the existing schedule for what constitutes a full year of service (or fractions thereof), as previously enumerated.

Elimination of the "Part-Time Service Credit Adjustment"

SB 1235 amends the SURS Article of the Pension Code regarding part-time employment and its effect on service credit. Under current law, for part-time employees, an adjustment is made for service credit earned in proportion to that which would have been earned for full-time service.

SURS refers to this provision as the "part-time service credit adjustment." SB 1235 removes this adjustment for active members on or after September 1, 2024. SURS reports that approximately 24% of active members (73,307) have some part-time service. In addition, approximately 16% of retirement claims have a part-time adjustment, and the adjustment typically impacts the final pension amount in 10% of retirement claims.

Application of Maximum Pensionable Salary Increases to PT and Adjunct Faculty

Currently, the SURS Article of the Pension Code dictates that salary increases that exceed 20% in a member's final average salary period with the same employer shall not count towards that member's pension. This is separate and distinct from the 6% Final Average Salary Cap under P.A. 94-0004, which allocates responsibly for pay raises over 6% to the employing entity (in this case, the employing university or community college). The employer may grant 20% end-of-career pay increases, but that employer would assume responsibility for the present value of the pension associated with the pay raise over 6%, or 14%, in this hypothetical case. SB 1235 simply clarifies that the 20% end-of-career pensionable salary increase maximum applies to part-time and adjunct faculty in the same manner as full-time faculty.

SB 1468 (P.A. 103-0088)

Sponsors: Bennett (Stuart)

Passed Senate:	55-0-0
Passed House:	104-0-0

SB 1468 was signed into law as P.A. 103-0088 on June 9th, 2023.

Prior to the enactment of SB 1468, TRS allowed retired teachers other than disability annuitants to return to work as a teacher without impairment of retirement status, provided that employment was not within the school year during which service was terminated and did not exceed 120 paid days or 600 paid hours in each school year, but not more than 100 paid days in the same classroom. Beginning July 1, 2023, these limits were to be decreased to 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in each school year. With the enactment of SB 1468, the current limits of 120 paid days or 600 paid hours are extended through June 30, 2026, and the start date of the limit of 100 paid days or 500 paid hours is delayed from July 1, 2023 to July 1, 2026.

SB 1646

Sponsors: Martwick (Kifowit)

Passed Senate:	55-0-0
Passed House:	78-32-1
Senate Concurrence:	57-0-0

SB 1646 is a pension omnibus bill containing amendments to multiple articles of the Pension Code, as follows:

Subpoena Powers for the Boards of the Chicago Laborers' and Chicago Park Districts' Funds:

SB 1646 would expand the subpoena powers of the boards of the Chicago Laborers' and Park District Funds by allowing them to compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents and records upon any matter concerning the fund in conjunction with the following:

- Disability claims;
- Administrative review hearings;
- Attempts to obtain information to assist in the collection of sums due to the Fund;
- Obtaining any and all personal identifying information necessary for the administration of benefits;
- The determination of the death of an annuitant; or
- A felony forfeiture investigation.

The bill states that the fees of witnesses for attendance and travel shall be the same as the fees of witnesses before the circuit courts of Illinois, and shall be paid by the board when a subpoena is issued.

Under the Circuit Courts Act, witnesses are entitled to receive the sum of $20 for each day's attendance and $0.20 per mile each way for necessary travel. The bill would grant the aforementioned reimbursement for subpoenaed parties who are compelled to appear before the pertinent pension board.

Disclosure of Member Information to the Municipal Employees Society of Chicago:

Under current law, the following disclosures of pension fund member information are allowed under the General Provisions Article of the Pension Code:

1) When disclosures are required under the Freedom of Information Act;
2) For the purposes of conducting public operations or business; or

3) To a labor organization or other voluntary association affiliated with a labor organization or labor federation.

SB 1646 amends Item #3 above, and allows pension fund member disclosures to be made to the Municipal Employees Society of Chicago. The Municipal Employees Society of Chicago is a labor union in Chicago, whose stated mission is "to educate and make Employees aware of all available benefit programs."

Administrative Changes to the Firefighters Pension Investment Fund Regarding Board Operations:

SB 1646 amends the Firefighters Pension Investment Article of the Pension Code. The Fund was created pursuant to Public Act 101-0610, which took effect on January 1, 2020 (The Downstate Police and Fire Pension Investment Consolidation Act of 2020). SB 1646 makes a number of technical changes to the operations of the Board of Trustees of the Fund. The changes are outlined below:

- Currently, each trustee of the Fire Pension Investment Fund must take their oath of office before the Secretary of State. SB 1646 gives the option for pension fund trustee members to take the oath before the Board's appointed legal counsel;

- Currently, trustees are reimbursed for travel expenses while conducting board business at the rate granted to members of the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability. SB 1646 deletes this reference to CGFA and simply states that trustees shall be reimbursed for board-related travel;

- A technical change is being made that deletes the requirement that ballot envelopes for board elections shall have on the outside of the envelope a form of certificate stating that the person casting the ballot is entitled to vote in the board election;

- SB 1646 streamlines the procedure for filling board vacancies regardless of the length of the unexpired term. Current law calls for special elections within each cohort (management, active, and retiree) for vacancies with a remaining term longer than 6 months. Under this bill, all vacancies that arise from each cohort shall be filled by appointment by members of that cohort (e.g., a vacancy amongst the municipal/management cohort shall be filled by a mayor, president, chief executive officer, etc., and a vacancy from the participating member cohort shall be filled by a participating member). Appointed members will fill the vacancy until the next regular election for an elected trustee from the pertinent cohort;

- Currently, the rules adopted by the Fire Investment Board are filed with the Secretary of State and the Department of Insurance. SB 1646 allows for the digitization of the rules, to be posted on the Fund's website; and

- SB 1646 adds a requirement to the custodian's role with regard to assets of the Fund. Current law requires each custodian to furnish a corporate surety bond of an amount designated by the board that indemnifies the Fund, the board, and the officers and employees of the Fund against any loss as a result of any action by the custodian. Under this bill, the bond the custodian furnishes shall provide insurance coverages of such type and limits as the board designates.

Chicago Municipal Pension Fund Annuitant Exemption for Annuitants Re-Entering Service as Paraprofessionals or Related Positions:

Under current law, when an annuitant member of the Chicago Municipal Pension Fund re-enters service, any annuity previously granted to that annuitant shall be cancelled. Beginning July 1, 2023, SB 1646 would create an exemption to this annuity cancellation provision for employees re-employed as a paraprofessional or related service provider on a temporary and non-annual basis or on an hourly basis, so long as the person does not work for compensation on more than 120 days in a school year or accepts gross compensation for the re-employment in a school year in excess of $30,000. Re-employment under these circumstances does not require employee contributions into the pension fund, will not result in service credit being earned or granted, and will not constitute active participation in the Fund.

Service Suspension Exception to Cook County Fund Annuitant Members Re-Entering Service as Election Workers:

SB 1646 amends the Cook County article of the Pension Code. Currently, when an employee annuitant re-enters service, that annuitant's pension shall be suspended during the time he or she is in service, regardless of the number of hours worked. When the annuitant again withdraws from service, the retirement pension shall be resumed.

This bill creates an exception to the rule regarding re-entry into service for election workers. So long as the period of re-entry to active service is less than 60 days within a calendar year, the employee's annuity is not suspended and the annuitant shall not be considered to be "in service."

Automatic Enrollment of New Employees in State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan:

Public Act 101-0277 directs the Department of Central Management Services to automatically enroll any employee in the State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan who, on or 6 months after the effective date of the Act (Jan 1, 2020), becomes a member of a retirement system created under Article 2, 14 or 18 of the Illinois Pension Code (GARS, SERS, and JRS).

Public Act 102-0219 further amplified the auto enrollment provisions by making the following changes:

1) The automatic enrollment requirement will apply to any employee who becomes an active member of a pertinent retirement system on or after July 1, 2020;
2) Any agency with employees who qualify must systematically provide the employee data necessary to CMS or its designee;
3) The Act changed the language pertaining to the refund to an employee who withdraws from the plan within 90 days to reflect the addition or subtraction of applicable earnings, investment fees, and administrative fees; and
4) The Act requires the pertinent pension board of trustees to establish annual, automatic increases to contribution rates for employees who are automatically enrolled, as long as the amount of increases in any 12-month period shall not exceed 1% of compensation and employees are given an opportunity, in a manner described by the pertinent board, in which to elect not to receive automatic annual increases.

SB 1646 closes the window opened by PA 102-0219 on January 1, 2024 and establishes a new set of requirements for employees hired on or after January 1, 2024. Such employees shall be:

1) Automatically enrolled in the Plan beginning the first day of the pay period following the close of the notice period, unless the employee elects otherwise within said notice period; and
2) Within 90 days of automatic enrollment, newly hired employees will be able to elect to withdraw from the plan and receive a refund of amounts deferred, plus or minus any applicable earnings, investment fees and administrative fees, forfeiting all employer contributions and including any refunded amount in the employee's gross income for the taxable year in which the refund is issued.

Paid Leave available to Chicago Public School Board Trustees Employed by the System for Board Attendance Purposes:

SB 1646 requires the Chicago Public School Board and employers of the System make available up to 22 days of paid leave of absence per year for the purpose of attending meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Teachers Pension Fund, committee meetings of the Board, and seminars regarding issues for which the Board is responsible. The allocation of this paid leave is at the discretion of the Board.

Removal of Duplicative Language Regarding the Ability of the Board of the Chicago Teachers Pension Fund to Set the Interest Rate for Optional Service Credit Purchases:

Under current law, members of the Chicago Teachers Pension Fund may earn service credit for certain types of service rendered outside of the pension fund, such as teaching service in other states, for service as a playground instructor, for service with the Board of Education (if such service required the teacher to resign from a teaching position), among other types of service. To establish optional service credit for such periods of service, the member must pay to the Chicago Teachers Pension Fund the employee and employer contribution that would have been required had such service been rendered as a member of the pension fund, plus interest at the actuarially assumed rate from the date of service to the date of payment, compounded annually.

P.A. 102-0822, which became effective on May 13th, 2022, contained language that required a teacher who wishes to establish optional service to pay interest "at the actuarially assumed rate, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment." The Act also included the phrase "at a rate determined by the board" in the same paragraph. The inclusion of two methods of calculating interest was duplicative and in need of clarification. SB 1646 removes the latter phrase such that the interest rate for optional service credit is pegged to the system's actuarial rate of return (currently 6.75%).

Preventing the Use of Member Information for Solicitation:

SB 1646 prohibits deferred comp plan recordkeepers, which are essentially outside vendors charged with administering the plans for TRS, SURS, and the State of Illinois Deferred Compensation Plan, from using pension fund member information to solicit ancillary investment products or services.

SB 1648

Sponsors: Martwick (Delgado)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	73-37-1
Senate Concurrence:	56-0-0

Continuation Annuities for Chicago Laborers Tier 2 recipients of Ordinary Disability Benefits

Public Act 96-889, the Tier 2 Act of 2010, provides that all non-public safety Tier 2 members covered under the Pension Code will receive a retirement annuity at age 67 with 10 years of service. The Act provides that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of Section 1-160 of the General Provisions Article of the Pension Code (which added the Tier 2 language) and any other provision of the Pension Code, the provisions of Section 1-160 shall control.

SB 1648 amends the Chicago Laborers Article of the Pension Code to ensure that upon exhaustion of ordinary disability benefits, Tier 2 members will receive a continuation annuity, which is an annuity calculated based upon the sum total of employee and employer contributions computed by using the employee's age as of the date of withdrawal from service (this type of annuity is referred to in actuarial terminology as an "accumulation annuity"). This accumulation annuity benefit amount is currently enshrined in the Chicago Laborers Article; SB 1648 merely clarifies the eligibility of Tier 2 employees to receive continuation disability annuities once ordinary disability benefits are exhausted.

Application of Minimum Annuities for Chicago Laborers Tier 1 Ordinary Disability Continuation Annuity Recipients

As previously explained, when Tier 1 members of the Chicago Laborers Pension Fund exhaust their ordinary disability benefits, they are entitled to receive ordinary disability continuation annuities. This benefit is calculated based upon the sum total of employee and employer contributions using the employee's age as of the date of withdrawal from service ("accumulation annuity"). SB 1648 amends the Chicago Laborers Article to stipulate that if the current statutory minimum retirement annuity of $850 per month exceeds the amount of the ordinary disability continuation annuity, then the disabled Tier 1 member shall receive the minimum retirement annuity in lieu of the continuation annuity amount that would otherwise be payable.

Retirement Annuities for Tier 2 SERS Members Who Exhaust Ordinary Disability Benefits

Currently, SERS Tier 2 ordinary (non-occupational) disability benefits are payable for 5 years if the disability begins after age 60, or until the age of 65 if the disability begins prior to age 60.

The benefit amount is equal to 50% of salary at the time of disability. With the enactment of Public Act 96-889, the Tier 2 Act of 2010, a Tier 2 member does not become eligible for an unreduced pension until age 67. The Tier 2 Act specified that Tier 2 members may receive a reduced annuity at age 62, reduced by one-half of one percent for each month under age 67.

SB 1648 provides that if a Tier 2 SERS member's ordinary disability benefit is terminated for either of the aforementioned reasons (attainment of age 65 or the expiration of the 5-year time limit after age 60), that member shall immediately qualify for an unreduced pension, provided the member has at least 10 years of service credit. In other words, the member would not be forced to take a reduced annuity at age 65, as would be the case under current law.

SB 1824

Sponsors: Villa (Yang Rohr)

Passed Senate:	57-0-0
Passed House:	107-0-1

SB 1824 amends the General Provisions Article and the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund Articles of the pension code. The bill provides that all authorized agents under IMRF must have training regarding the duties of an authorized agent within three months of appointment and that training costs are the responsibility of IMRF. Additionally, the bill creates an exemption to IMRF's Final Average Salary Cap such that municipalities will be exempted from paying to the pension fund the present value of an increase in final average salary greater than 6% or 1.5 times the annual increase in the CPI-U. This exemption is granted in cases where earnings are paid to members as required by federal or state law or court mandate. An exemption to the FAS Cap is also being made for earnings increases paid to participating employees returning to their regular number of hours after having undergone a temporary reduction in hours.

SB 1924

Sponsors: Halpin (Yednock)

Passed Senate:	45-5-0
Passed House:	77-33-0

SB 1924 amends the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF) article of the Pension Code. The bill provides that retiring members in a regional office of education may accumulate pensionable service credit for unused, unpaid sick leave with more than one employer, up to the statutory limit of one year of pensionable service credit for unused, unpaid sick leave.

SB 2100

Sponsors: Martwick (Didech)

Passed Senate:	56-0-0
Passed House:	111-0-0

Pursuant to The Police and Fire Pension Investment Consolidation Act of 2020 (P.A. 101-0610), the Police Officers' Pension Investment Fund was established on January 1, 2020. SB 2100 amends a number of provisions regarding the operations of the Board of Trustees of the Fund. Those changes are as follows:

- Current law directs each Trustee to take an oath of office before the Secretary of State before qualifying for membership on the Board. SB 2100 adds the legal counsel of the fund as an alternative option for Trustees to take their oath of office before in order to qualify for membership;

- Current law states that travel expenses for Trustees conducting Board business are reimbursed in a manner according to the standards in effect for members of the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability. SB 2100 deletes references to those standards and directs travel expenses to be reimbursed according to Article 1 of this Code as well as rules adopted by the pertinent Board.

- For a vacancy of an elected trustee occurring with an unexpired term of 6 months or more, current law dictates that an election shall be conducted for the vacancy. For a vacancy of an elected trustee occurring with an unexpired term of less than 6 months, current law dictates that the vacancy be filled by appointment by the Board dependent on a number of factors. SB 2100 fills these vacancies in the same manner regardless of time remaining on the unexpired term. These procedures are detailed below:

- For vacancies arising from the management cohort (mayors, presidents, executive officers or department heads of municipalities), the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the board from a list of candidates recommended by the other Trustees in that cohort.

- For vacancies arising from the active member cohort, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the board from a list of candidates recommended by the other Trustees in that cohort.

- For vacancies arising from the retiree/annuitant cohort, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the board from a list of candidates recommended by the other Trustees in that cohort.

SB 2100 dictates that a Trustee appointed to fill any vacancy shall serve until a successor is elected. These special elections shall be held concurrently with and in the same manner as the next regular election for the pertinent trustee position.

SB 2152

Sponsors: Cunningham (Kifowit)

Passed Senate:	50-5-0
Passed House:	73-38-1

SB 2152 amends the State Universities, Downstate Teachers, and State Board of Investment Articles of the Illinois Pension Code to establish proxy voting and reporting requirements for the Boards of each Fund, which will be conducted under the auspices of the Office of the State Treasurer. The bill provides that such power shall only be granted to the Treasurer upon an affirmative vote from the pertinent System's board of trustees.

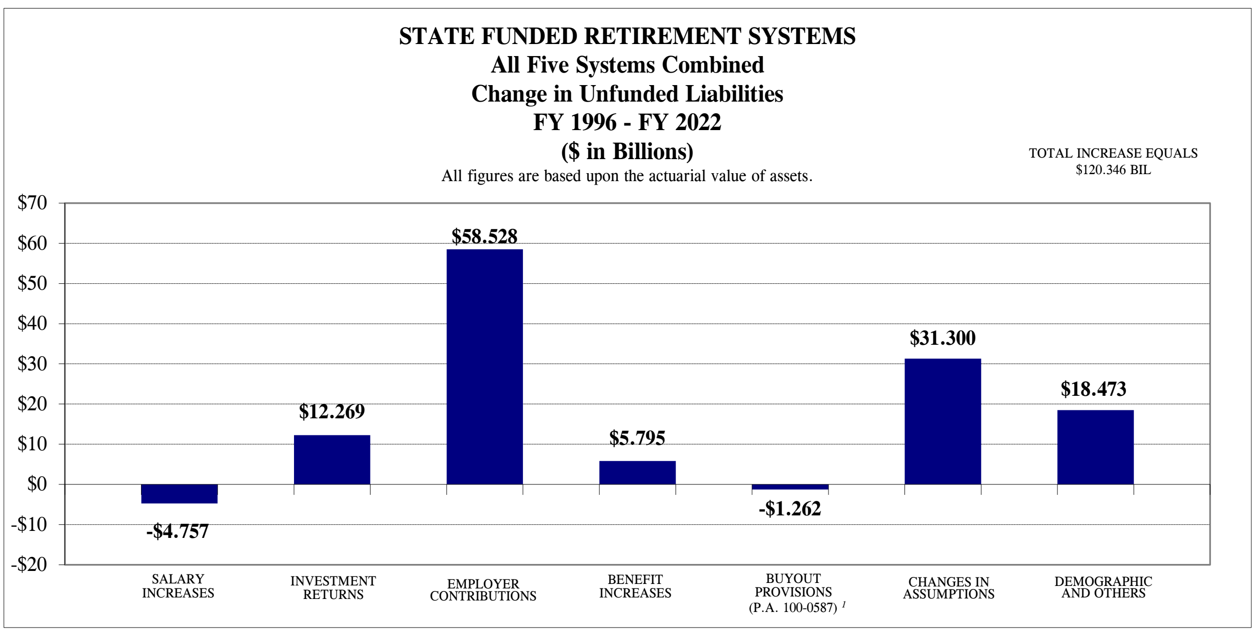
SECTION 9. STATE FUNDED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

- **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 2022. 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 1995 funding law sets an ultimate goal of reaching a 90% funding ratio by FY 2045, the systems' unfunded liabilities are projected to grow through FY 2027 even if the State makes its statutorily-required contributions. Beginning in FY 2028, unfunded liabilities are projected to begin trending downward.

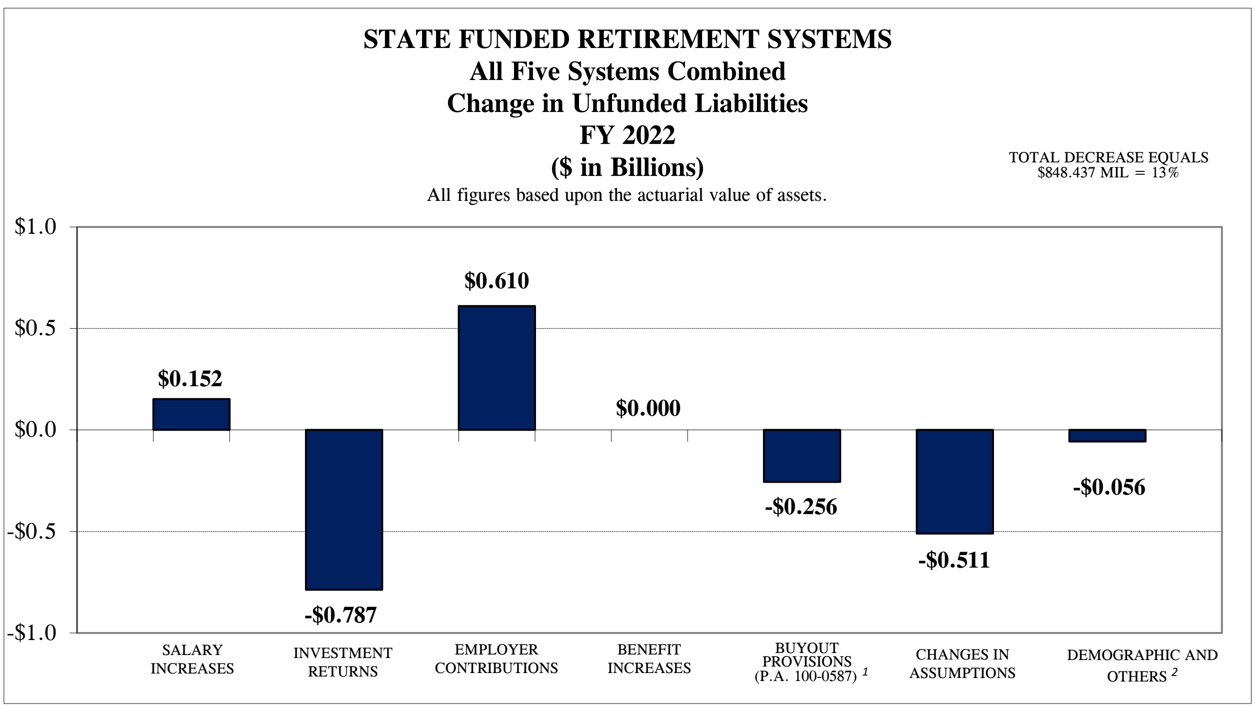
As shown in the chart below, the single largest driver of the increase in the unfunded liability since Fiscal Year 1996 has been actuarially insufficient employer contributions. Other factors contributing to the growth in the unfunded liability include 1) changes in actuarial assumptions, 2) demographic and other factors, and 3) investment losses when compared to the assumed rates of return, and 4) benefit increases such as the pension service credit multiplier 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, effective June 4, 2018, created the two voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Payment Programs (the pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS, and SERS. P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019, extended the buyout programs by 3 more years to June 30th, 2024. SERS reported the most favorable buyout experience in FY 2022 that generated an actuarial gain of $176.0 million. TRS reported an actuarial gain of $65.2 million. SURS reported actuarial gain of $15.1 million in FY 2022.

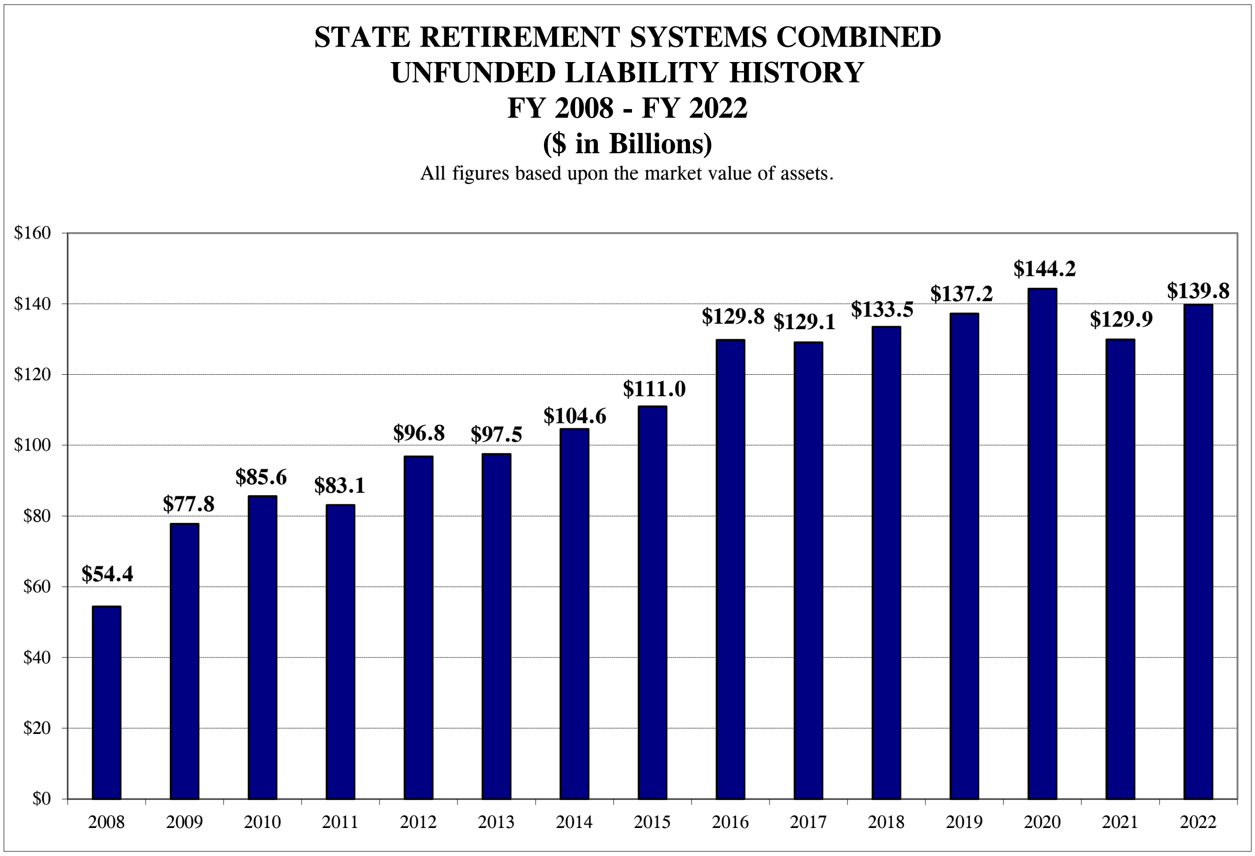
The chart below shows how actuarial factors affected unfunded liabilities of all five State systems in FY 2022. Based on the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuations, the aggregate unfunded liability decreased by $848.4 million during FY 2022, a 0.6% decrease, compared to FY 2021. The primary contributor to this decrease was the positive actuarial investment returns. Despite all five systems reporting negative rates of return on market value investments, through statutorily-required asset smoothing, actuarial values of investment returns resulted in a combined unfunded liability reduction of $787 million. These investment gains were more than enough to offset actuarial losses of $610 million from actuarially insufficient State contributions and a $152 million loss from higher-than-assumed salary increases.

There were three other small gains that also helped reduce the aggregate unfunded liability: buyout programs, assumption changes, and demographic and other factors. Other factors in the overall decrease in aggregate actuarial unfunded liability included a $511 million actuarial gain from changes in actuarial assumptions, a $232 million gain in changes in demographics and other factors, and a $256.3 million gain from the effect of the buyout provisions pursuant to P.A. 100-0587. SERS experienced an actuarial gain of $877 million in FY 2022 due to actuarial assumption changes tied to their statutorily-mandated experience study for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

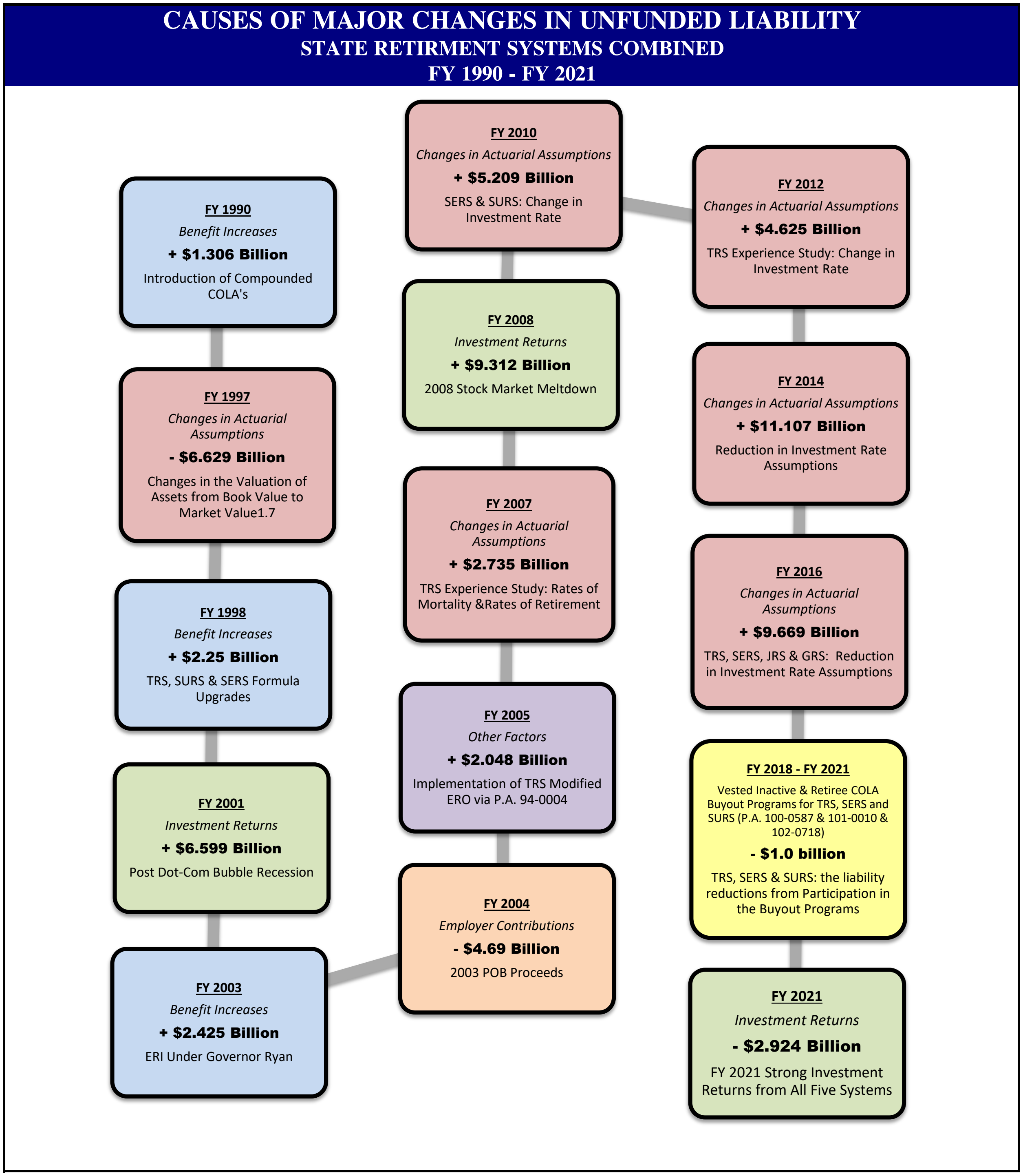


[1] *P.A. 100-0587, effective June 4, 2018, created the two voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Payment Programs (the pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS, and SERS. P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019, extended the buyout programs by 3 more years to June 30th, 2024. SERS reported the most favorable buyout experience in FY 2022 that generated an actuarial gain of $176.0 million. TRS reported an actuarial gain of $65.2 million. SURS reported actuarial gain of $15.1 million in FY 2022.*

The chart below shows a 15-year history of the cumulative unfunded State pension liability. The combined liability has grown significantly over the past 15 years from $54.4 billion in FY 2008 to $139.8 billion in FY 2022.



The chart below captures the major historical legislative enactments, actuarial changes and economic occurrences that affected the combined unfunded liability of the State Systems from FY 1990 to FY 2021.



SECTION 10. DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

- Illinois Bonds at a Glance
- History of Short-term Borrowing Act
- Bond Sales
- Pension Obligations Bonds
- Bond Authorization and Appropriated Amounts
- Bond Rating Agencies Commentary
- Illinois' General Obligation Bond Credit Ratings
- Build Illinois Bond Credit Ratings

ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE							
($ in millions)							
	FY 2022	FY 2023	$ Change	% Change	FY 2024	$ Change	% Change
Bond Sales*	**actual**	**actual**			**estimate**		
General Obligation	$1,325.0	$2,050.0	$725.0	54.7%	$2,525.0	$475.0	23.2%
Revenue	$350.0	$0.0	-$350.0	-100.0%	$200.0	$200.0	N/A
Total	**$1,675.0**	**$2,050.0**	**$375.0**	**22.4%**	**$2,725.0**	**$675.0**	**32.9%**
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	$27,054.3	$27,084.9	$30.6	0.1%	$27,523.0	$438.1	1.6%
Revenue	$2,047.3	$1,859.4	-$187.9	-9.2%	$1,878.7	$19.3	1.0%
Total	**$29,101.6**	**$28,944.3**	**-$157.3**	**-0.5%**	**$29,401.7**	**$457.4**	**1.6%**
Debt Service**							
General Obligation	$3,309.4	$3,380.7	$71.3	2.2%	$3,575.6	$194.9	5.8%
Revenue	$287.0	$272.0	-$15.0	-5.2%	$265.0	-$7.0	-2.6%
Total	**$3,596.4**	**$3,652.7**	**$56.3**	**1.6%**	**$3,840.6**	**$187.9**	**5.1%**
Source: Illinois State Budget Fiscal Year 2024							
General Revenues***	**$50,334.0**	**$50,707.0**	**$373.0**	**0.7%**	**$50,611.0**	**-$96.0**	**-0.2%**
G.O. & Revenue Debt Service as % General Revenues	**7.15%**	**7.20%**			**7.59%**		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	Baa1	A3					
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	A-					
Fitch	BBB+	BBB+					

Note: Bond Sales do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.
* FY 2024 Bond Sales are estimates by GOMB from the FY 2024 Budget Book.
** FY 2024 Debt Service amounts are CGFA estimates.
*** FY 2024 Base General Revenues amounts are are the Commission's estimates with enacted FY 2024 budget revenue assumptions.

In FY 2023, Illinois sold $2.050 billion in General Obligation bonds, which included $1.701 billion for the State's capital programs and $349 million of Pension Acceleration Bonds. In addition, $1.161 billion in General Obligation refunding bonds were sold.

In FY 2024, the Governor's Budget estimates the sale of $2.725 billion in bonds. This would consist of $2.225 billion of G.O. capital projects bonds, $300 million of Pension Acceleration Bonds, and $200 million in Build Illinois bonds.

HISTORY OF SHORT-TERM BORROWING ACT			
Date Issued	**Date Retired**	**Purpose**	**Amount (millions)**
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, for Medicaid-related vouchers.	$1,198

*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.

CORONAVIRUS URGENT REMEDIATION EMERCENCY BORROWING ACT			
December 2020	December 2023^	Failure of Revenues - Borrowed through the Federal Reserve's Municipal Liquidity Facility due to COVID-19 shutdown effect on State revenues, for Medicaid-related vouchers.	$2,000

^ The December 2020 Notes were not issued under the Short-Term Borrowing Act, but were borrowed under the State's CURE Act, which allowed the State to borrow from Federal Programs, such as the Municipal Liquidity Facility, up to $5 billion dollars outstanding at one time with a 10-year maturity through negotiated (in FY 2020-FY2021) or competitive sale to meet failures of revenue and increases in expenditures from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: Governor's Office of Management & Budget

BOND SALES

STATE-ISSUED BOND SALES									
DATE	BOND SALE TYPE	AMOUNT	TAXABLE v. TAX-EXEMPT	NEGOTIATED v. COMPETITIVE SALE	TRUE INTEREST COST	S&P	FITCH	MOODY'S	KROLL
FY 2022									
Sep-21	Build Illinois Septemer 2021A	$130 million	tax-exempt	competitive	1.31%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	AA+
Sep-21	Build Illinois Septemer 2021B	$220 million	taxable	negotiated	2.72%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	AA+
Sep-21	Build Illinois Septemer 2021C refunding	$143 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	1.25%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	AA+
Dec-21	General Obligation December 2021A	$200 million	tax-exempt	competitive	1.30%	BBB	BBB-	Baa2	
Dec-21	General Obligation December 2021B	$200 million	tax-exempt	competitive	2.50%	BBB	BBB-	Baa2	
May-22	General Obligation June 2022A	$925 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	4.64% aggregated	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	
May-22	General Obligation June 2022B refunding	$713 million	tax-exempt	negotiated		BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	
FY 2023									
Sep-22	General Obligation October 2022A	$175 million	taxable	competitive	5.78%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	
Sep-22	General Obligation October 2022B	$245 million	tax-exempt	competitive	5.01%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	
Sep-22	General Obligation October 2022C	$280 million	tax-exempt	competitive	5.44%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	
Apr-23	General Obligation May 2023A	$200 million	taxable	negotiated	4.228% aggregated	A-	BBB+	A3	
Apr-23	General Obligation May 2023B	$1.0 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated		A-	BBB+	A3	
Apr-23	General Obligation May 2023C	$150 million	tax-exempt	negotiated		A-	BBB+	A3	
Apr-23	General Obligation May 2023D refunding	$1.16 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated		A-	BBB+	A3	

The State sold $2.51 billion of General Obligation bonds in April 2023 with an aggregate true interest cost of 4.228%. The bonds had four series, including taxable Series A of Pension Acceleration bonds for $200 million, Series B of $1 billion for the Rebuild Illinois Capital program, and Series C of $150 million for IT projects. Series D was a refunding of $1.16 billion that brought the State approximately $102 million in present value savings.

"The state received nearly $12 billion of orders on the sale from more than 130 investors including retail buyers, which the state attributed to being 'a direct benefit of stronger ratings in the A category,' Paul Chatalas, capital markets director, said in a statement...Market participants said the oversubscription came on the long end, which was reflected in the repricing to lower yields there in the final pricing scale. Some earlier maturities struggled and additional concessions were needed, reflecting the market's current appetites and a correction that's hammered the front end...

"One market analyst said timing is a tough call to make. 'They definitely had to give concessions, but they also benefitted from the higher ratings. They had done a lot of marketing and if you need the money then you borrow,' the analyst said. 'No one has a crystal ball to see what the market will look like in the future.'

"The state's one-, 10-, and 25-year bonds headed into the pricing at spreads to Refinitiv MMD's AAA benchmark of 55/125/145, respectively, on Monday. The final spreads settled at

90/129/145 although the final bond came with a 4.5% coupon and the MMD scale is set based on a 5%. The 10-year and 25-year bonds both tightened from the state's last primary outing with GOs. State spreads in mid-February began trending down — at 110/163/175 basis points — after rising to 120/173/185 in mid-January. In mid-December spreads were at 100/163/175." [*Illinois' long bonds draw strong demand*, Yvette Shields, April 20, 2023, The Bond Buyer]

Illinois sold October 2022 Series A, B and C General Obligation Bonds for $700 million on September 28, 2022. The bonds were sold by competitive sale and included both tax-exempt and taxable bonds. Taxable October 2022 Series A, of $175 million, included $138 million for the Accelerated Pension Benefit Buyout program and sold with a true interest cost of 5.7823%. In May 2022, the State passed Public Act 102-0718, which increased the bond authorization for the Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds from $1 billion to $2 billion and lengthened the program another 2 years through the end of FY 2026. This allowed for the June 2022 Series A bond sale and the October 2022 Series A bond sale to include Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, which increased the amount of funding for the Accelerated Pension Benefit Buyout program to $1.148 billion.

The remaining proceeds from the October 2022 Series A, B and C bond sales will pay for Rebuild Illinois construction projects. Tax-exempt October 2022 Series B was sold for $245 million with a true interest cost of 5.0080%, and tax-exempt October 2022 Series C was sold for $280 million with a true interest cost of 5.4420%. Each series received eight to nine bids.

"Illinois' $700 million general obligation issue drew healthy interest from bidders but the state saw spreads widen as rising marketwide interest rates trumped the state's fiscal and credit progress...The 10-year in the deal offered a yield of 4.80%, a 152 basis point spread to Municipal Market Data's AAA benchmark, while the long, 25-year maturity paid a 5.50% yield, a 168 bp spread. The maturities had 5% coupons...BBB benchmark rates Wednesday were at 4.17% and 4.81% on the 10 and 25-year, respectively.

"...Market participants said the spreads were in line with expectations given ongoing market volatility and rising rates, healthier supply levels this week, the deal's size, and concessions offered on other deals. The state's spring upgrades also were viewed as holding the spread penalties from even further widening." [*Illinois draws healthy number of bids as spreads ratchet wider*, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, September 29, 2022]

Illinois sold $1.638 billion in General Obligation bonds in May of 2022. The negotiated, tax-exempt bonds were repriced due to being three times oversubscribed, with over $5 billion in orders and interest from over 90 different investors. The bonds were sold in two series, with the $925 million of June 2022A series proceeds going to capital projects under the Rebuild Illinois program and for funding for the pension acceleration buyout program. The June 2022B series of $713 million are refunding bonds expected to give the State $21.9 million in savings. The aggregate true interest cost was 4.64%. [Press Statement, Paul Chatalas, Director of Capital Markets, State of Illinois.]

"Municipals were mixed in secondary trading as large general obligation bond offerings from Illinois and New York City took the focus and saw yields lowered in repricings. U.S. Treasuries were better in a risk-off rally with the biggest gains 10 years and out while equities saw massive losses... The market is dealing with 'a new round of headwinds with a large new-issue calendar and ongoing heavy bids lists — creating yield clog and setting new levels across the curve,' said Kim Olsan, senior vice president at FHN Financial...

"Illinois' GO offering brought recalibrated couponing on the long end to 5.50%, up from 5.25% and a contrast to the state's March 2021 pricing when the maximum coupon was 5% in longer maturities, Olsan noted. While some of the best opportunities are available to buyers currently, she said sellers are 'finding new yield ranges are required for orderly placement.' Upcoming issuance, she said, can be expected 'to see tailor-made structures come into play while the rate and inflation outlooks remain volatile'." [*Munis mixed as Ill., NYC price; ICI reports largest outflow of 2022*, by Jessica Lerner and Lynne Funk, The Bond Buyer, May 18, 2022.]

On December 1, 2021, Illinois sold $400 million of General Obligation bonds competitively. Series of December 2021A received 12 bids and 2021B received 10 bids. The true interest costs were 1.299% and 2.495% respectively. "In the 10-year maturity, the winning bid has a credit spread of +54 basis points to the tax-exempt benchmark with a 5 percent coupon, a 66 basis point improvement from the State's GO March 2021 sale and a 214 basis point improvement from the State's GO October 2020 sale. The State's continued improving credit and strong investor demand allowed the State to lock in an extremely attractive overall borrowing rate of 2.15% on a bond issue that has a 20-year final maturity...Approximately $175 million of the bonds will help finance the state's ongoing accelerated pension benefit buyout program. The remaining proceeds, after cost of issuance, will fund ongoing construction projects, largely for Rebuild Illinois, the state's $45 billion capital program." [SOURCE: *Strong Bids, Large Participation, Low Rates in General Obligation Bond Competitive Sale*, Paul Chatalas, Director of Capital Markets, State of Illinois, Dec. 1, 2021 press release.]

The State competitively sold $130 million of tax-exempt Build Illinois bonds, Series A, on August 24, 2021, for capital projects funding. The 10-year of these bonds had a 4% coupon and was 39 basis points above the AAA benchmark with a true interest cost of 1.31%. [*Primary the*

Focus; Illinois spreads tighten further, The Bond Buyer, By Lynne Funk, Gary Siegel, Christine Albano, August 24, 2021]

On September 15, 2021, Illinois sold $220 million of Series B taxable bonds for new projects with a true interest cost of 2.72%. The Series C bonds sold were tax-exempt refunding bonds for $143 million with the true interest cost of 1.25% and present value savings of $45.6 million. "…the buy side takes a nearer-term view and has rewarded the state for its flood of federal relief, a rebounding economy, and its management of the COVID-19 pandemic's early wounds and that's reflected in a steep narrowing of spreads for the Build Illinois bonds that benefit from stealth coverage from sales taxes and its general obligation paper…

"The 10-year in this week's deal landed at a 1.38% yield with a 5% coupon, a 45 basis point spread to the Municipal Market Data's AAA benchmark. The 10-year in the Aug. 24 sale with a 4% coupon settled at a 40 bp spread and 1.28% yield…. The tax-exempt spreads this year are closer to those seen on deals before 2018 when the bonds carried high-grade ratings before revised rating criteria and the state's falling GO ratings dragged down the sales tax credit, underscoring the longstanding penalties imposed by buyers on the Illinois name." [*Illinois reaps first market benefits of ratings upswing*, The Bond Buyer, By Yvette Shields, September 16, 2021]

"The state last sold Build Illinois bonds in 2018…One 10-year bond in the deal, which was boosted by Build America Mutual insurance, landed at a 75 basis point spread to the Municipal Market Data's AAA benchmark and has been trading at a 45 bp spread, according to Refinitiv MMD. An uninsured 10-year landed at an 89 bp spread and recently traded at a 47 bp spread.

"The state's 10-year GO is trading at a 58 basis point spread to the AAA benchmark and the yield of 1.46% is three basis point narrower than the BBB benchmark. The state's GOs started the year at a 197 bp spread. The state's 10-year in a March outing landed at a 120 bp spread to the AAA." [*Illinois sets first bond sales after rating upgrades*, The Bond Buyer, By Yvette Shields, August 16, 2021]

PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS

The State sold three sets of Pension Obligation Bonds to pay State pension payments and, in the case of the 2003 bonds, to also put funds into the five State pension systems. The FY 2010 and FY 2011 Pension Obligation bonds have been repaid. The FY 2003 Pension Obligation bonds were a 30-year bond, which will be paid off in FY 2033.

Pension Acceleration Bonds are sold to pay for employees taking an accelerated retirement payment. The bond authorization level for these bonds was increased from $1 billion to $2 billion in P.A. 102-0718. The State has sold eight series of Pension Acceleration Bonds equaling $1.359 billion in bonds:

FY 2019 = $300 million
FY 2020 = $225 million
FY 2021 = $212 million
FY 2022 = $273 million
FY 2023 = $349 million

The table below shows the total debt service remaining on outstanding Pension Obligation and Pension Acceleration bonds.

REMAINING COMBINED DEBT SERVICE OF PENSION OBLIGATION & PENSION ACCELERATION BONDS										
	$10 Billion	$300 Million	$225 Million	$125 Million	$87 Million	$148 Million	$125 Million	$149 Million	$200 Million	COMBINED
(in Millions)	FY 2003 POB Total	FY 2019 PAB Total	FY 2020 PAB Total	Oct 2020 PAB Total	Mar 2021 PAB Total	Dec 2021 PAB Total	Jun 2022 PAB Total	Oct 2022 PAB Total	May 2023A PAB Total	Grand Total
FY 2023	$783.7	$26.6	$20.5	$16.2	$7.5	$13.8	$9.9	$3.9		$882.2
FY 2024	$840.2	$26.2	$20.0	$15.9	$7.3	$13.5	$11.3	$31.5	$58.2	$1,024.0
FY 2025	$892.2	$25.7	$19.5	$15.5	$7.2	$13.1	$11.0	$30.3	$55.9	$1,070.4
FY 2026	$915.4	$25.1	$19.0	$8.2	$7.0	$12.7	$10.8	$29.0	$53.4	$1,080.7
FY 2027	$936.1	$24.6	$18.5	$6.6	$6.8	$12.4	$10.5	$27.7	$50.9	$1,094.0
FY 2028	$979.2	$24.0	$18.0	$6.5	$6.6	$12.0	$10.3	$26.3	$8.4	$1,091.3
FY 2029	$1,018.5	$23.3	$17.6	$6.3	$6.5	$11.6	$10.0	$24.9		$1,118.7
FY 2030	$1,079.0	$22.7	$17.1	$6.1	$6.3	$11.3	$9.8	$6.1		$1,158.3
FY 2031	$1,134.4	$22.0	$16.6	$5.9	$6.1	$10.9	$9.5			$1,205.4
FY 2032	$1,159.7	$21.3	$16.1	$5.7	$5.9	$10.5	$9.3			$1,228.5
FY 2033	$1,156.1	$20.6	$15.6	$5.6	$5.8	$10.2	$9.0			$1,222.8
FY 2034		$19.9	$15.1	$5.4	$5.6	$9.8	$8.8			$64.6
FY 2035		$19.2	$14.6	$5.3	$5.4	$9.4	$8.5			$62.4
FY 2036		$18.5	$14.1	$5.1	$5.3	$9.2	$8.3			$60.4
FY 2037		$17.8	$13.6	$5.0	$5.1	$8.9	$8.0			$58.3
FY 2038		$17.0	$13.1	$4.9	$4.9	$8.6	$7.7			$56.2
FY 2039		$16.3	$12.6	$4.7	$4.8	$8.3	$7.5			$54.1
FY 2040		$15.6	$12.1	$4.6	$4.6	$8.0	$7.2			$52.1
FY 2041		$14.9	$11.6	$4.4	$4.5	$7.7	$6.9			$50.0
FY 2042		$14.2	$11.1	$4.3	$4.3	$7.5	$6.7			$48.0
FY 2043		$13.4	$10.6	$4.1	$4.2		$6.4			$38.7
FY 2044		$12.7	$10.0	$4.0	$4.0		$6.1			$36.8
FY 2045			$9.5	$3.8	$3.8		$5.8			$23.0
FY 2046				$3.7	$3.7		$5.6			$12.9
FY 2047							$5.3			$5.3
TOTAL	$10,894.5	$441.6	$346.4	$157.8	$133.2	$209.2	$209.7	$179.7	$226.7	$12,798.9
	PA 93-0002	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 102-0718	PA 102-0718	PA 102-0718	
	TIC=5.05%	TIC=5.74%	TIC=5.82%	TIC=3.95%*	TIC=2.90%	TIC=2.15%	TIC=4.80%	TIC=5.78%	TIC=5.32%	
	30-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	20-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	7-yr maturity	5-yr maturity	

* Aggregated.

BOND AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

The table below shows the status of authorization levels for each category of G.O. bonds and for State-issued revenue bonds. General Obligation capital projects total authorization is $51.7 billion, with approximately $18.3 billion remaining unissued as of May 31, 2023. Pension Acceleration bond authorization available as of the end of May was $641 million. Income Tax Bonds have remaining authorization of $1.2 billion. Build Illinois Bonds have available authorization of $3.334 billion.

STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS
as of May 31, 2023

($ in billions)	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	$18.745	$7.530	$18.549	$0.196	$0.207
School Construction	$4.824	$0.487	$4.856	-$0.032	$0.092
Anti-Pollution	$0.848	$0.159	$0.789	$0.060	$0.016
Transportation A	$11.921	$4.777	$12.038	-$0.116	$0.172
Transportation B	$5.966	$1.348	$5.704	$0.263	
Transportation D	$4.660	$0.266	$4.719	-$0.059	$0.059
Transportation E Mutimodal	$4.500	$3.684	$4.558	-$0.058	$0.058
Coal & Energy Development	$0.213	$0.089	$0.148	$0.065	
SUBTOTAL	**$51.679**	**$18.340**	**$51.359**	**$0.319**	**$0.603**
Pension bonds	$17.562	$0.396	$17.166	$0.396	
Pension Acceleration Bonds	$2.000	$0.641	$1.217	$0.783	
Medicaid Funding Series	$0.250	$0.004	$0.246	$0.004	
Income Tax Bonds	$7.200	$1.200	$6.000	$1.200	
TOTAL	**$78.691**	**$20.581**	**$75.989**	**$2.702**	**$0.603**
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Principal Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
G.O. Refunding°	$4.839	$1.205	$3.634	$1.205	
	Authorization	**Un-Issued**	**Appropriated†**	**Available after appropriations**	**Over* Committed**
Build Illinois	$10.020	$3.334	$12.142	-$2.123	**$2.658**
	Limit	**Un-Issued**	**Principal Outstanding**	**Available**	**Over Committed**
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	$0.589	Unlimited	

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" with authorization added from Public Act 103-0007.

†Includes appropriations up through FY 2023.

*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 and expenses related to bond sales.

BOND RATING AGENCIES COMMENTARY

Illinois' General Obligation ratings left AA territory for single A in 2009, and entered BBB territory in October 2015. By June of 2017, the rating agencies had downgraded Illinois to BBB by Fitch, BBB- by S&P and Baa3 by Moody's. While the budget impasse continued through June 2017, all three ratings agencies threatened more downgrades if the State did not pass a budget for FY 2018. The budget-related bills -- SB 6, SB 9 and SB 42 -- did not become law until July 6, 2017, after the General Assembly overrode the Governor's vetoes. By July 20, 2017, all three rating agencies had affirmed their ratings for the State. In April 2020, Fitch downgraded the State from BBB to BBB- with a negative outlook.

Now, several years and a pandemic later, Illinois' fiscal condition has improved and the rating agencies have upgraded the State's ratings. In February and March of 2023, Moody's upgraded Illinois' G.O. and Build Illinois bonds to A3 from Baa1, and Standard and Poor's upgraded Illinois' General Obligation Bonds to A- from BBB+. This is the third single-level upgrade on Illinois' General Obligation ratings in less than two years, from both Moody's and S&P. Moody's increased the State's G.O. and Build Illinois ratings by single levels twice, in the summer of 2021 and in April 2022. S&P's previous upgrades were in July 2021 and May 2022. In May of 2022, Fitch raised Illinois General Obligation ratings two levels from BBB- to BBB+, and Build Illinois ratings two levels from BBB+ to A, with stable outlooks. In March 2023 Fitch changed the State's outlook to positive, but held the State's G.O. Bond rating at BBB+.

Moody's General Obligation A3; outlook stable

Moody's upgraded Illinois' General Obligation and Build Illinois bond ratings to A3 from Baa1, and the Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Authority bonds to Baa2 from Baa3, all with stable outlooks. "The upgrade to A3 reflects continued improvement in several of the state's credit metrics. Like other states, Illinois enjoyed solid tax revenue growth over the past couple years, expanding its capacity to build financial reserves and increase payments towards outstanding liabilities. The state is on track to close fiscal 2023, which ends June 30, with further growth in reserves that are already at their strongest level in over a decade. The state is also increasing payments to its pension plans. These latter two points are evidence of improving governance... The stable outlook balances the financial progress being made by the state with the uncertainty of the present economic climate. The state's lean financial reserves, and heavy long-term liability and fixed cost burdens make it more vulnerable than other states to a negative shift in the national or global economy.

"We consider improving governance to be a key consideration in this action, under our environmental, social and governance (ESG) framework, and we have updated our governance (G) issuer profile score (IPS) for Illinois to 2 from 3. Our assessment of the state's governance considers factors such as institutional structure, policy credibility and effectiveness, and budget management. Illinois' operating flexibility will remain constrained by certain institutional structures, such as the state's constitutional protection of pension benefits. The state is, however, displaying improved management of its budget by making conservative revenue assumptions and applying surplus revenue towards the payment of debt and growth in reserves.

“The rating balances the current trend in these metrics with underlying challenges that will remain in place for some time. These challenges include heavy long-term liability and fixed cost burdens that constrain the state's financial flexibility and contribute to a weak financial position compared to other states, despite the recent improvement in fund balance. On top of this, the Illinois economy has for the past decade expanded at a slower pace than most states and will likely continue to do so given a weak population trend. A slowdown in revenue, caused for example by a moderate national or global recession, could be more challenging in Illinois than in other states given the relative weakness of the state's balance sheet.

“FACTORS THAT COULD LEAD TO AN UPGRADE OF THE RATINGS
- Continued improvement in state financial performance as indicated by, for example, growing fund balance
- Accelerated economic expansion, especially as compared to other states, that indicates sustained and strong revenue growth
- Moderation of the state's long-term liability and fixed cost burdens
- Maintenance of fiscal management practices that support growth in reserves and stronger pension contributions

“FACTORS THAT COULD LEAD TO A DOWNGRADE OF THE RATINGS
- Slow revenue growth that intensifies budgetary pressure or weakens fund balance
- Growth in leverage (debt or other unfunded liabilities) or the state's fixed cost burden
- A material drop in available liquidity
- A departure from fiscal management practices that support growth in reserves and stronger pension contributions.” [*Moody's upgrades the State of Illinois to A3; outlook stable*, Moody’s Investor Service, March 14, 2023]

S&P General Obligation A-; outlook stable

Standard & Poor’s upgraded Illinois General Obligation bonds from BBB+ to A- with a stable outlook. Ratings for Build Illinois Bonds and the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority were raised from A- to A, and the State’s moral obligation debt from BB+ to BBB-.

"The upgrade on the GO debt reflects our view that Illinois' commitment and execution to strengthen its budgetary flexibility and stability, supported by accelerating repayment of its liabilities, rebuilding its budget stabilization fund to decade highs; and a slowing of statutory pension funding growth, will likely continue during the outlook period.

"The GO rating on Illinois reflects our view of the state's:

- Deep and diverse economic base;
- Adequate liquidity with access to currently untapped interfund borrowing options, and a growing budget stabilization fund (BSF);
- Expectation that open collective bargaining units will be settled in a timely manner; and
- Transparent reporting both from the comptroller and the governor's office of management and budget that we expect will be sustained or improve.

"Offsetting factors, in our opinion, include:

- High pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities and a pension funding practice where the statutory pension funding is designed to attain a 90% funded status in 2045, which is just part of one of the least conservative funding methodologies in the nation among peers;
- Trend of annual financial audits being released later than in most other states; and
- Population declines that are forecast to continue, and if this accelerates could potentially challenge economic growth.

"The stable outlook reflects our view that Illinois' near-term credit profile has stabilized, given improved liquidity, an economy rebounding from the COVID-19 pandemic-driven recession, and historic levels of direct federal support.

"We could lower the rating if a structural deficit were to increase, derived from economic uncertainties; or if increases in pension, OPEB, or other fixed-cost obligations exceed expectations.

"If the state continues to improve pension, OPEB, and BSF funding levels, while shrinking the structural deficit that we believe was created by not funding to an actuarially determined contribution level without experiencing meaningful deterioration in other credit factors, we could raise the rating. Although not required for us to consider an upgrade, a return to a more abbreviated audit-release period would be in line with that of higher-rated peers." [*State of Illinois GO Debt Rating Raised To 'A-' From 'BBB+' On Improved Liquidity*, S&P Global Ratings, Feb. 23, 2023]

Fitch Recent Comments (BBB+; positive outlook)

"The Outlook Revision to Positive from Stable reflects Illinois' strong commitment to making material improvements in its fiscal resilience with significant planned contributions to its formal reserve fund over the next several months. Execution on these commitments, combined with maintenance of recent progress towards structural balance through an uncertain near-term economic outlook, would support an upgrade.

“Illinois' 'BBB+' IDR (Issuer Default Rating) reflects operating performance that is adequate but well below other states, with a long record of structural imbalance primarily related to pension underfunding and recent incremental steps toward more sustainable budgeting practices. The 'BBB+' IDR also reflects the state's elevated long-term liability position and resulting spending pressure. Illinois' deep and diverse economy is only slowly growing, but still provides a strong fundamental context for its credit profile.

“Budget Actions and Proposals Suggest Commitment to Fiscal Progress. In January, the state enacted legislation including an $850 million one-time reserve fund contribution planned for later this fiscal year and a $1.8 billion deposit to the unemployment insurance trust fund to repay an outstanding federal loan and boost the fund's balance. The following month, the governor proposed a fiscal 2024 budget plan that maintains the fiscal momentum with a supplemental pension contribution of $200 million, defeasance of $450 million in outstanding tobacco settlement bonds, and ongoing commitments to add to reserves.

“The fiscal 2024 revenue forecasts from the governor's office of management and budget (GOMB, included in the executive budget in February) and CGFA (released in March) both prudently reflect deceleration in 2024, as Federal Reserve monetary policy actions slow the economy. Fitch anticipates a mild national recession in the second half of this calendar year.

“While the fiscal outlook continues to improve, structural gaps remain, primarily the underfunding of pension contributions. The 2024 budget fully meets Illinois' statutory obligations, which are based on funding up to the target of 90% funding of the state's pension liabilities by 2045. For fiscal 2024, the legislature's commission on government forecasting and accountability (CGFA) estimates a gap of $4.4 billion (roughly 10% of state sourced general funds revenues) between the statutory state pension contributions of $10.9 billion and the actuarially determined contributions (ADC).

“Inclusive of $500 million in supplemental pension contributions authorized as part of the fiscal 2022 supplemental and fiscal 2023 enacted budgets, and another $200 million recommended by the governor for fiscal 2023, total contributions are still well below the ADC level Fitch considers necessary to fully fund pensions over time.” [Fitch Revises State of Illinois's Rating Outlook to Positive; Rates Illinois' $2.5B GO Bonds 'BBB+', FitchRatings, 29 Mar 2023]

In a recent article of the Bond Buyer, Eric Kim, the leading Fitch analyst for Illinois, said, "The approved fiscal 2024 budget continues some of the positive momentum in recent years. The details of how the state manages a lowered revenue forecast and some expenditure pressure will be important considerations as [we] evaluate the credit going forward... To support an upgrade, we are looking for the state to follow through on its plans to make material improvements in fiscal resilience, primarily through building reserves to, or approaching, $2 billion or roughly 4%-5% of spending (which this budget does), while maintaining recent improvements in fiscal management through the near-term period of economic uncertainty[.]" [Illinois lawmakers act on pensions, P3s, Medicaid, and transit, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, June 6, 2023]

ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND CREDIT RATINGS

ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGIATION BOND RATINGS HISTORY						
Date of	*Fitch*		*S&P*		*Moody's*	
Rating Action	*Rating*	*up/down*	*Rating*	*up/down*	*Rating*	*up/down*
Feb-Mar 2023			A-	↑1x	A3	↑1x
Apr-May 2022	*BBB+*	↑*2x*	*BBB+*	↑1x	*Baa1*	↑1x
Jun-Jul 2021			*BBB*	↑1x	*Baa2*	↑1x
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*	*initial rating*				
Feb 1995					*A1*	↓1x
Aug 1992			*AA-*	↓1x	*Aa**	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			*AA*	↓1x	*Aa1*	↓1x
Mar 1983			*AA+*	↓1x		
Feb 1979			*AAA*	*initial rating*		
1973					*AAA*	*initial rating*

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

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

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND CREDIT 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, 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. When the COVID-19 pandemic started, all three rating agencies had also put Build Illinois bonds on negative watch.

In the summer of 2021, S&P raised the State's Build Illinois bond rating to BBB+ from BBB with a stable outlook, while Moody's raised it from Baa3 to Baa2. S&P changed the State's outlook to positive in November 2021 for both General Obligation and Build Illinois bonds.

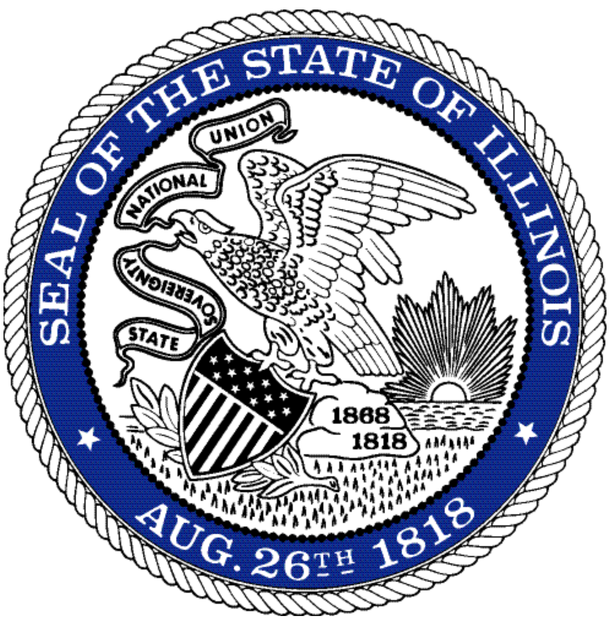
In February 2023, along with the increase in G.O. bond ratings, S&P raised the ratings for Build Illinois Bonds from A- to A. In March 2023, Moody's increased Build Illinois bonds to A3 along with the State's General Obligation bonds.

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS HISTORY

Rating Agencies	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018	Apr 2020	Jun-Jul 2021	Apr-May 2022	Feb-Mar 2023
Fitch Ratings	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	A-	A-	BBB+	BBB+	A	A
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AA-	AA-	BBB	BBB	BBB+	A-	A
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa2	Baa1	A3
Kroll									AA+		AA+	AA+	AA+

SECTION 11. SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

- **FY 2018 – FY 2022 Interfund Borrowing**
- **Treasurer's Investment Borrowing**
- **Special Fund Transfers Summary**
- **FY 2018 Fund Sweeps**



FY 2018 – FY 2022 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 extended the borrowing through June 30, 2021. One final Act was passed, Public Act 102-0016, which extended the borrowing through June 30, 2022 and payback to 60 months from the date on which the funds were borrowed.

Interfund Borrowing included 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 could occur between funds as needed due to insufficient cash in the originator fund, as long as the amount outstanding was still at or below $1.5 billion.

Original total transfers out from originator funds to the General Revenue Fund equaled $1.246 billion (excluding $10.5 million from other general fund Commitment to Human Service Fund, which has been paid back), while transfers to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund equaled $231 million, for a combined total of $1.476 billion. Transfers through the end of FY 2022 repaid the remaining $437.1 million of principal to the originator funds, plus approximately $4.1 million in interest, as shown in the table on the following pages.

FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2022						
Transfer from Fund		Transferred	Transferred	Principal	Amounts to be	Interest Paid
Fund #	**Fund Name**	**To GRF**	**To HIRF**	**Paid Back (GRF)**	**Paid Back**	**FY 2022**
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund		$3,000,000	$3,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund	$100,000	$5,000,000	$5,100,000	**$0**	**$64,754**
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	$2,000,000		$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0047	Fire Prevention Fund		$5,000,000	$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0048	Rural/Downstate Health Access Fund	$200,000		$200,000	**$0**	**$0**
0050	Mental Health Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0054	State Pensions Fund	$50,000,000		$50,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund		$1,000,000	$1,000,000	**$0**	**$12,171**
0059	Public Utility Fund		$5,000,000	$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0067	Radiation Protection Fund	$1,000,000		$1,000,000	**$0**	**$38,997**
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$3,000,000	**$0**	**$30,511**
0069	Natural Heritage Endowment Trust Fund	$340,000		$340,000	**$0**	**$694**
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund	$99,300,000	$40,000,000	$139,300,000	**$0**	**$1,709,919**
0075	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis	$5,500,000		$5,500,000	**$0**	**$122,001**
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund		$10,000,000	$10,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0082	Distance Learning Fund	$100,000		$100,000	**$0**	**$0**
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0093	Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund	$20,000,000	$6,000,000	$26,000,000	**$0**	**$410,280**
0104	Stroke Data Collection Fund	$150,000		$150,000	**$0**	**$0**
0113	Community Health Center Care Fund	$400,000		$400,000	**$0**	**$0**
0115	Safe Bottled Water Fund	$150,000		$150,000	**$0**	**$0**
0118	Facility Licensing Fund	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$3,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0145	Explosives Regulatory Fund	$200,000		$200,000	**$0**	**$1,634**
0148	Mental Health Reporting Fund	$4,000,000		$4,000,000	**$0**	**$13,023**
0150	Rental Housing Support Program Fund		$1,000,000	$1,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0151	Registered Certified Public Accountants' Administration and Disciplinary Fund	$500,000	$3,000,000	$3,500,000	**$0**	**$40,598**
0152	State Crime Laboratory Fund	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$3,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0166	State Police Merit Board Public Safety Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$4,085**
0184	ICJIA Violence Prevention Fund	$100,000		$100,000	**$0**	**$0**
0238	Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund	$1,000,000		$1,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund		$500,000	$500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0244	Residential Finance Regulatory Fund	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	**$0**	**$20,341**
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund	$2,500,000		$2,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0256	Public Health Water Permit Fund	$150,000		$150,000	**$0**	**$0**
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund	$8,000,000	$4,000,000	$12,000,000	**$0**	**$144,868**
0259	Optometric Licensing and Disciplinary Board Fund	$350,000		$350,000	**$0**	**$2,859**
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	$6,000,000		$6,000,000	**$0**	**$279,635**
0278	Income Tax Refund Fund	$150,000,000		$150,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund	$21,295,000		$21,295,000	**$0**	**$477,809**
0291	Regulatory Fund	$100,000		$100,000	**$0**	**$316**
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	$1,500,000	$1,000,000	$2,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	$2,000,000		$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund	$58,000,000		$58,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0327	Tattoo and Body Piercing Establishment Registration Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0340	Public Health Laboratory Services Revolving Fund		$1,500,000	$1,500,000	**$0**	**$14,573**
0342	Audit Expense Fund	$20,000,000		$20,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0343	Federal National Community Services Grant Fund	$333,289		$333,289	**$0**	**$0**

FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2021						
Transfer from Fund		**Transferred**	**Transferred**	**Principal**	**Amounts to be**	**Interest Paid**
Fund #	**Fund Name**	**To GRF**	**To HIRF**	**Paid Back (GRF)**	**Paid Back**	**FY 2022**
0356	Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund		$1,000,000	$1,000,000	**$0**	**$8,760**
0362	Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund	$12,000,000		$12,000,000	**$0**	**$102,011**
0369	Feed Control Fund		$1,000,000	$1,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0372	Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund	$1,500,000	$1,000,000	$2,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0384	Tax Compliance and Administration Fund	$3,000,000		$3,000,000	**$0**	**$116,990**
0421	Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund	$200,000,000		$200,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund	$1,500,000		$1,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0438	Illinois State Fair Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0453	Monitoring Device Driving Permit Administration Fee Fund	$6,000,000		$6,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0510	Illinois Fire Fighters' Memorial Fund	$5,000,000		$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund	$100,000		$100,000	**$0**	**$817**
0527	Sex Offender Management Board Fund	$100,000		$100,000	**$0**	**$0**
0534	Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Operations Fund	$2,000,000	$5,000,000	$7,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0536	LEADS Maintenance Fund		$500,000	$500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund	$1,500,000		$1,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	**$0**	**$24,342**
0550	Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund	$112,000,000	$30,000,000	$142,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund	$1,500,000		$1,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0568	School Infrastructure Fund	$146,000,000		$146,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund	$4,000,000		$4,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0576	Pesticide Control Fund		$1,500,000	$1,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0603	Port Development Revolving Loan Fund	$204,153		$204,153	**$0**	**$0**
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund	$2,000,000		$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0611	Fund For Illinois' Future	$61,181		$61,181	**$0**	**$0**
0621	International Tourism Fund	$1,500,000		$1,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0629	Real Estate Recovery Fund	$350,000	$1,000,000	$1,350,000	**$0**	**$0**
0690	DHS Private Resources Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0702	Assisted Living and Shared Housing Regulatory Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$3,252**
0705	State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund	$4,000,000	$2,000,000	$6,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund	$1,000,000		$1,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	$339,200		$339,200	**$0**	**$0**
0718	Community Mental Health Medicaid Trust Fund		$5,000,000	$5,000,000	**$0**	**$48,578**
0722	Comptroller Debt Recovery Trust Fund	$16,000,000		$16,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund		$1,000,000	$1,000,000	**$0**	**$12,171**
0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund	$300,000		$300,000	**$0**	**$2,451**
0763	Tourism Promotion Fund	$5,000,000		$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0792	Cemetery Oversight Licensing and Disciplinary Fund	$1,500,000	$1,000,000	$2,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund	$2,000,000	$10,000,000	$12,000,000	**$0**	**$168,876**
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$4,000,000	**$0**	**$97,425**
0801	Attorney General's State Projects and Court Ordered Distribution Fund	$10,000,000		$10,000,000	**$0**	**$24,549**
0816	Money Laundering Asset Recovery Fund	$300,000		$300,000	**$0**	**$0**
0818	Grant v. Dimas Escrow Fund	$1,360,700		$1,360,700	**$0**	**$3,957**
0821	Dram Shop Fund	$9,000,000		$9,000,000	**$0**	**$0**

FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2021						
	Transfer from Fund	Transferred	Transferred	Principal	Amounts to be	Interest Paid
Fund #	Fund Name	To GRF	To HIRF	Paid Back (GRF)	Paid Back	FY 2022
0828	Hazardous Waste Fund	$1,000,000	$1,500,000	$2,500,000	**$0**	**$0**
0836	Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	$160,000,000	$10,000,000	$170,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0840	Hazardous Waste Research Fund	$300,000		$300,000	**$0**	**$0**
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	$2,000,000		$2,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0848	Settlement Fund - Illinois Chamber of Commerce v. Filan	$5,000,000		$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0850	Real Estate License Administration Fund	$1,000,000		$1,000,000	**$0**	**$38,997**
0888	Design Professionals Administration and Investigation Fund	$200,000		$200,000	**$0**	**$1,634**
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	$5,000,000		$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0906	State Police Services Fund	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$12,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0920	Metabolic Screening and Treatment Fund	$5,000,000		$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	$15,000,000	$30,000,000	$45,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance	$5,000,000		$5,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0940	Self-Insurers Security Fund		$2,000,000	$2,000,000	**$0**	**$24,342**
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$4,085**
0944	Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	$3,100,000	$5,000,000	$8,100,000	**$0**	**$0**
0945	Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Fund	$300,000		$300,000	**$0**	**$0**
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	$10,000,000		$10,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
0974	Illinois Equity Fund	$500,000		$500,000	**$0**	**$4,085**
0975	Large Business Attraction Fund	$100,000		$100,000	**$0**	**$817**
0982	Adeline Jay Geo-Karis Illinois Beach Marina Fund	$330,000		$330,000	**$0**	**$2,696**
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	$8,000,000	$15,000,000	$23,000,000	**$0**	**$0**
	TOTAL	**$1,245,713,523**	**$231,000,000**	**$1,476,713,523**	**$0**	**$4,079,902**
* The Commitment to Human Services Fund is a General Fund.						
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund*	$10,500,000		$10,500,000	**$0**	**$0**

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 were set for September 2020, and maturities for the April funds for July 2020.

In November of 2020, another $400 million was invested, with principal and interest paid back in May 2021. FY 2021 payback amounts include the principal and interest payments from the March and April 2020 investments as mentioned in the paragraph above.

Below are the funds used and their repayment of principal and interest through June 30, 2021. The Office of the Treasurer reports that the General Revenue Fund and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund saved $115.5 million dollars to date. Interest rates on the investments ranged from 1.25% 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.

Fund #	Fund Name	FY 2021 Total Borrowed	Total Principal Paid Back	Total Interest Paid Back
0011	Road Fund	$400,000,000	$500,000,000	$3,146,500
0019	Grade Crossing Protection		$50,000,000	$324,500
0902	State Construction Account		$250,000,000	$1,312,056
	FY 2021 TOTAL	**$400,000,000**	**$800,000,000**	**$4,783,056**

Note: Amounts borrowed in March and April of 2020 were repaid with interest in early 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 and in fiscal years 2016-2017, and 2019-2023.

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 section details annual Special Transfer totals back through FY 2018 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**

SECTION 12. APPENDICES

- **Appendix A. Glossary**
- **Appendix B. Description of Funds**
- **Appendix C. Tax Rate History of Major Revenue Sources**
- **Appendix D. Composition of Income Tax Net Revenues**

APPENDIX A. 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 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 (PICA) 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.

APPENDIX B. DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

There are almost one thousand 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.

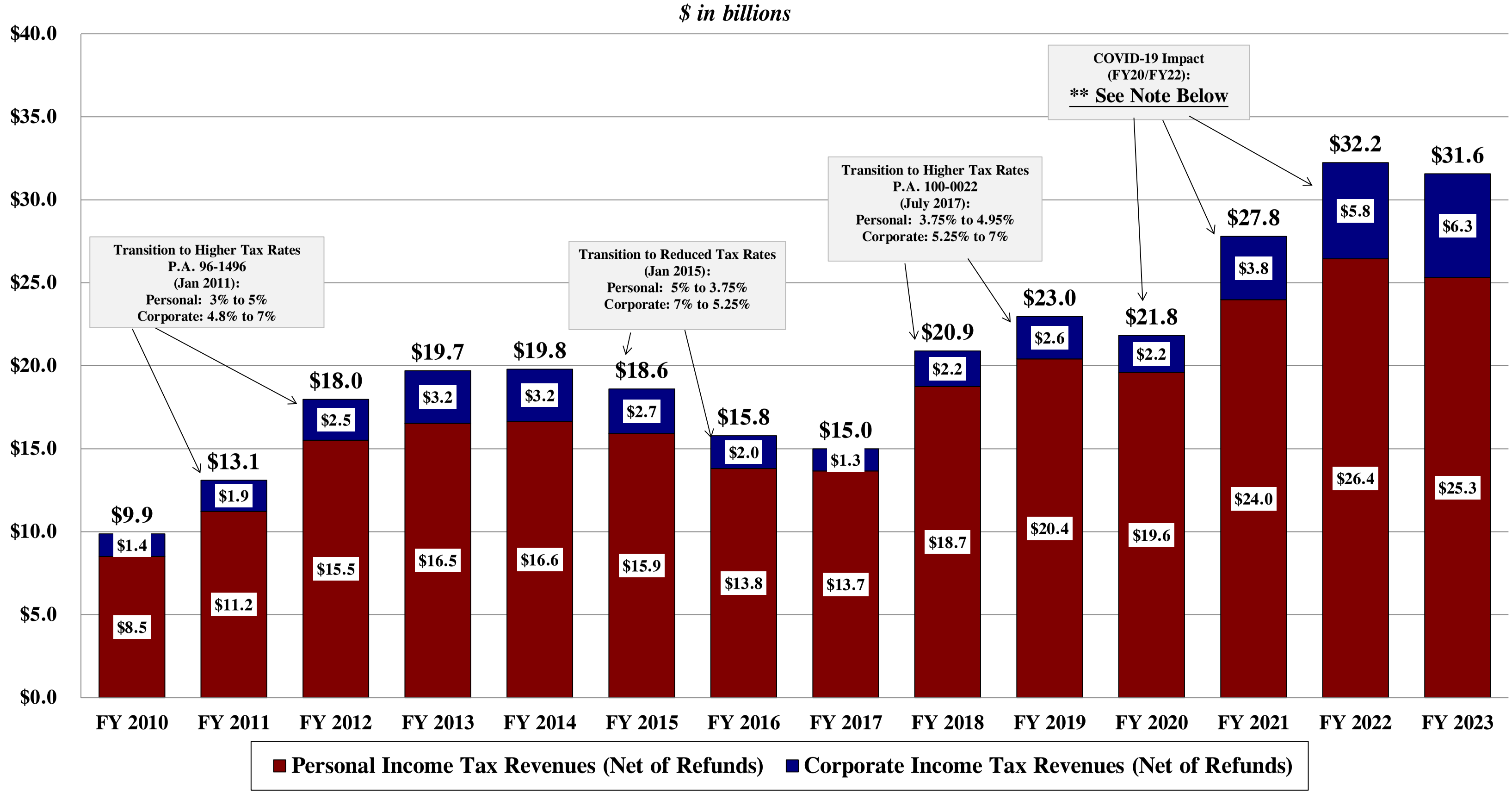
Other Trust Funds receive and account for resources for subsequent disbursement to a designated recipient. Escrow funds are an example of an Other Trust Fund.

APPENDIX C. TAX RATE HISTORY OF MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES			
Year	**Personal Income Tax**	**Corporate Income Tax**	**Sales Tax**
1933			2.00%
1935			3.00%
1941			2.00%
1955			2.50%
1959			3.00%
1961			3.50%
1967			4.25%
1969	2.50%	4.00%	4.00%
1983	3.00%	4.80%	
1984	2.50%	4.00%	5.00%
1989	3.00%	4.80%	5.00%
1990			6.25%*
2011	5.00%	7.00%	
2015	3.75%	5.25%	
2017	4.95%	7.00%	
Current Rate	**4.95%**	**7.00%**	**6.25%***

*The 6.25% sales tax rate is a combined state-local rate. The State keeps 80% (the first 5 cents per $1.00) and transfers the other 20% (1.25 cents per $1.00) to local governments.

The year referenced in this table refers to the calendar year the change was made, though actual implementation dates may vary within that year. For information on these and other state taxes, please refer to the CGFA Illinois Tax Handbook for Legislators which can be found at https://www.ilga.gov/commission/lru/2022TaxHandbook.pdf.

APPENDIX D. COMPOSITION OF INCOME TAX NET REVENUES
FY 2010 - FY 2023*
$ 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.

** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tax Year 2020 tax deadline was moved from April 2020 to July 2020, thereby causing an estimated $1.3 billion in net final tax payments typically receipted in FY 2020 to instead fall into FY 2021 (giving FY 2021 two periods of final payments). In addition, in anticipation of lower tax liability due to the uncertainties of the pandemic, estimated tax payments during Tax Year 2020 were lower than normal. As revenues outpaced expectations, higher than normal final payments were necessary to make up for these shorted estimated payments. The combination of these factors resulted in FY 2021 income tax receipts being abnormally high. FY 2022 revenues again surpassed expectations due to a combination of revenue enhancing factors including an influx of pandemic-related federal stimulus dollars to the nation's economy and strong market conditions as a result of this activity. This created elevated levels of taxable income from corporate profits and capital gains, thereby providing another significant increase in tax revenues.

COMMISSION OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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