

STATE OF ILLINOIS BUDGET SUMMARY



FISCAL YEAR 2022

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY
ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FY 2022 BUDGET SUMMARY

July 29, 2021

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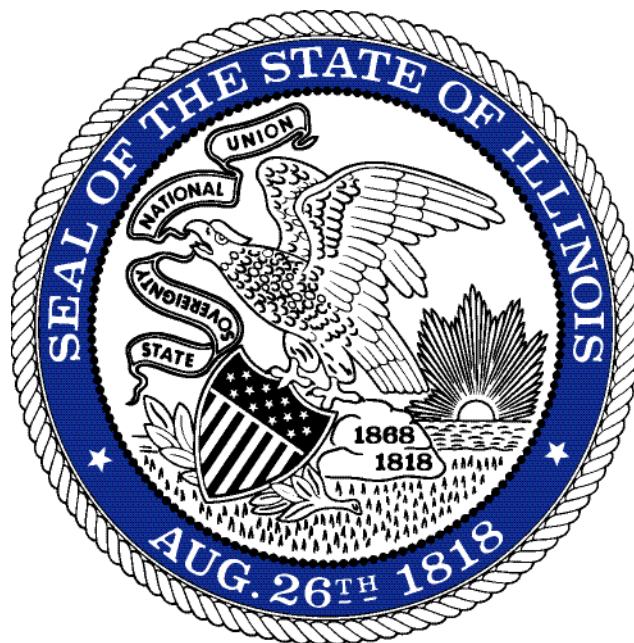
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INTRODUCTION

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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 2022 budget is summarized including a listing of appropriations by agency. Various areas of the budget and State government operations, such as Elementary/Secondary Education, Medicaid, and State pensions, are looked at in detail. The report concludes with a Glossary of Terms and a Description of the various funds.

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



THE BUDGET PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

amendment and a vote. When an appropriation bill passes in one chamber the bill moves to the second chamber, where a similar process takes place. Changes made in either chamber must ultimately be accepted by both the House and the Senate for the bill to pass and be presented to the Governor.

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

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

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

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 2022 BUDGET CHRONOLOGY

Below is a chronological summary of the process of passing the FY 2022 budget, beginning with the Governor’s introduced budget through his approving or vetoing of the proposed legislation, and finally any veto overrides by the General Assembly.

February 17

On February 17, 2021, Governor J.B. Pritzker presented his proposed FY 2022 budget via a pre-recorded video from the Illinois State Fairgrounds due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. Normally, governors present their proposed budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

May 31 – June 1

The General Assembly passed the FY 2022 budget on May 31st and June 1st of 2021. The budget was primarily contained in two bills. The first bill was SB 2017, which was the Budget Implementation (BIMP) bill for FY 2022. The second bill, SB 2800, contained capital and operational appropriations for FY 2022 and supplemental appropriations for FY 2021.

June 15 - 17

On June 15, 2021, Governor Pritzker vetoed the appropriations bill using an amendatory veto to correct errors related to the effective date for some of the FY 2022 appropriations. The Senate concurred with the governor’s veto on the same day, while the House approved the changes the following day. The Budget Implementation (BIMP) bill was approved by the governor on June 17, 2021.

FY 2022 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
FY 2022 Budget Implementation Act	SB 2017 as amended by HFA 2	73-44-0	6/1/2021	38-19-0	6/1/2021	Approved	6/17/2021	P.A. 102-0016
FY 2022 Capital and Operating Appropriations / FY 2021 Supplemental Appropriations	SB 2800 as amended by HFA 2 and 3	72-44-1	5/31/2021	37-21-0	6/1/2021	Amendatory Veto	6/15/2021	See Footnote
FY 2022 Capital and Operating Appropriations / FY 2021 Supplemental Appropriations	SB 2800 as vetoed	71-44-1	6/16/2021	36-21-0	6/15/2021	n/a	n/a	P.A. 102-0017
HFA = House Floor Amendment								
The table has two entries for the appropriation bill (SB 2800). The first entry shows the vote totals as initially passed by the General Assembly. The second entry shows the vote totals as vetoed by the governor.								

GOVERNOR'S ACTION

Below is the veto message associated with the appropriations bill (SB 2800).



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

207 STATE HOUSE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706

JB PRITZKER
GOVERNOR

June 15, 2021

To the Honorable Members of
The Illinois Senate,
102nd General Assembly:

Today, I return Senate Bill 2800 with specific recommendations for change so that the various sets of appropriations included in the bill will take effect at the necessary time.

Senate Bill 2800 is the omnibus appropriation bill for Fiscal Year 2022. It includes the Fiscal Year 2022 appropriations for both the operating budget and the capital budget. In addition, it includes a number of necessary supplemental appropriations for Fiscal Year 2021. Appropriations to implement the Fiscal Year 2022 budget require an effective date of July 1, 2021 so that they take effect on the first day of the fiscal year. In contrast, supplemental appropriations for Fiscal Year 2021 require an immediate effective date so that they can be available for use during the remainder of Fiscal Year 2021.

Article 999 – the effective date provision in Senate Bill 2800 – references many of the bill's articles and, depending on whether the particular article contains new appropriations for Fiscal Year 2022 or supplemental appropriations for Fiscal Year 2021, specifies either a July 1, 2021 or an immediate effective date for each article. However, as is evident from the language in the bill, some articles were assigned the incorrect effective date, and many articles of the bill were not referenced in Article 999 and thus were not assigned a specific effective date.

It is evident that the errors and omissions in the effective date provision of Senate Bill 2800 were inadvertent as all appropriations bills traditionally have effective dates that align with the language of the appropriations. I believe that the legislative intent for Senate Bill 2800 was for new appropriations for Fiscal Year 2022 to have a July 1, 2021 effective date and for supplemental appropriations for Fiscal Year 2021 to have an immediate effective date. Without this amendatory veto, many of the appropriations in the bill would not take effect until June 1, 2022, eleven months into Fiscal Year 2022.

Therefore, pursuant to Article IV, Section 9(e) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, I hereby return Senate Bill 2800, entitled, "An ACT concerning appropriations," with the following specific recommendations for change:

On page 3088, delete lines 8 through 12 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"ARTICLE 999

Section 999. Effective Date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law, except that Articles 25 through 129, Articles 137 through 173, and Article 997 take effect July 1, 2021."

With this change, Senate Bill 2800 will have my approval. I respectfully request your concurrence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JB Pritzker". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

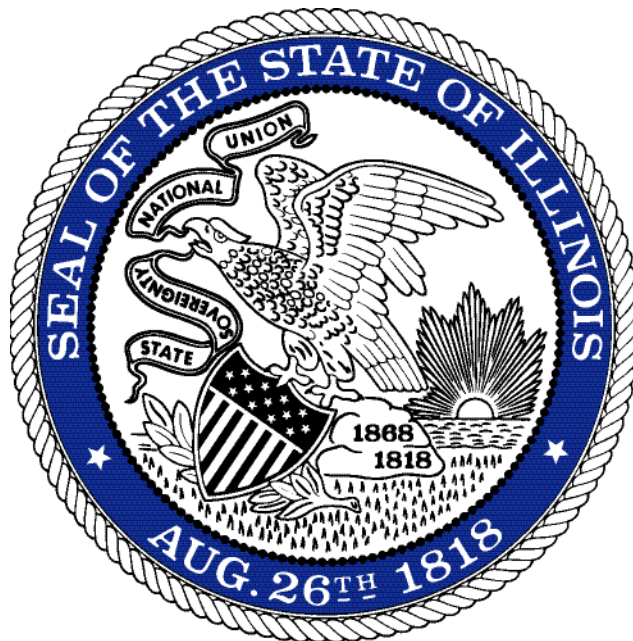
JB Pritzker
GOVERNOR

FY 2022 BUDGET BILLS

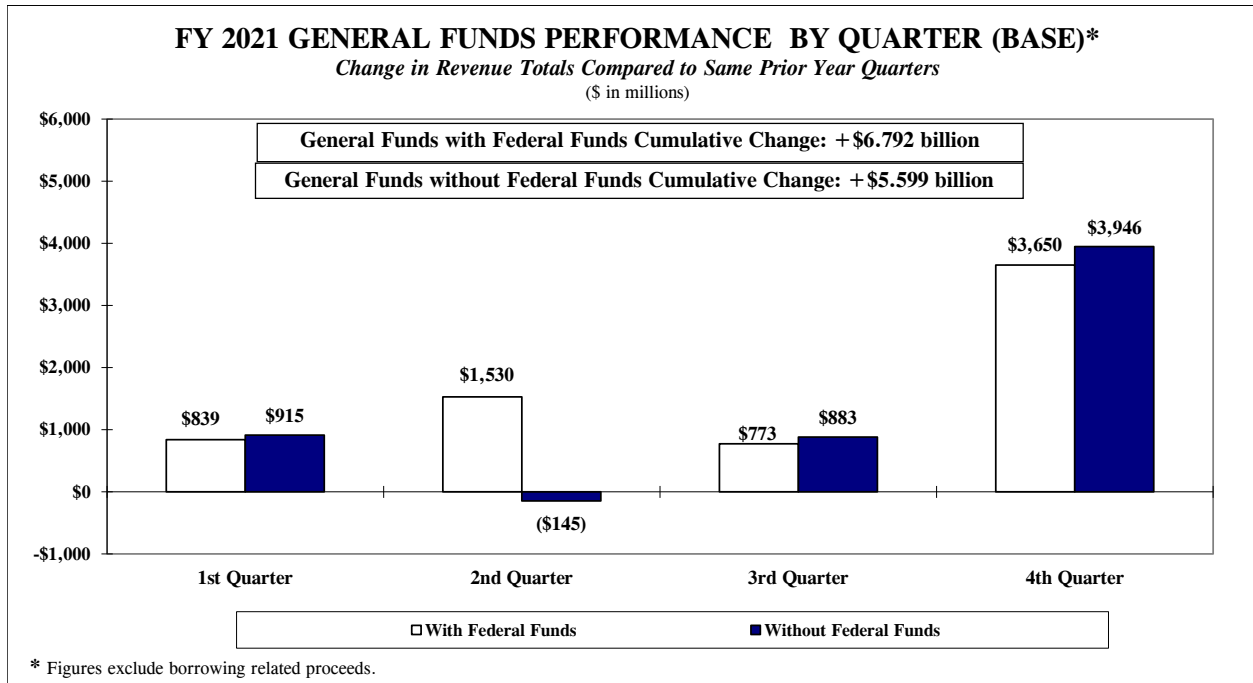
<i>Bill #</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Status</i>
SB 2017	Senate: Harmon – Sims, Jr. House: Harris	Budget Implementation Act Budget implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2022 budget.	P.A. 102-0016
SB 2800	Senate: Harmon – Sims, Jr. – Hunter House: Welch – Harris	Appropriations FY 2022 Capital and Operating Appropriations and FY 2021 Supplemental Appropriations	P.A. 102-0017

SECTION 1. FY 2021 BUDGET REVIEW

- **FY 2021 Revenue Recap**
- **FY 2021 Revenue Actuals VS. CGFA & GOMB Estimates**
- **Recent Changes to Income Tax Rates**



FY 2021 REVENUE RECAP



First Quarter

Base July general funds revenues grew \$752 million overall. An expected gain of \$1.3 billion from income tax receipts related to the delayed July 15th filing deadline was the primary driver of the surge. As a consequence of policy decisions related to COVID-19, the usual April 15th income tax filing deadline was moved back to July 15th, both at the Federal as well as State level. Comparatively lower transfers into the general funds, along with a falloff in federal sources, served to offset much of the income tax increase.

Base August general funds revenues grew \$299 million. Combined, personal and corporate income taxes contributed \$275 million to the increase as a consequence of prior-month carryover related to the delayed final payment filing deadline. In addition to that timing anomaly, federal sources were up on a comparative basis with a very weak month one-year earlier. However, a lack of transfer activity served to offset much of those gains.

September general funds revenues fell \$212 million overall. A sizable \$259 million drop in federal sources more than offset a small combined net gain from income and sales tax receipts. Other state sources experienced a mixed performance, while transfers contributed a small gain.

Despite the pandemic and related economic uncertainty, through the first quarter of FY 2021, base receipts were up \$839 million. The growth reflected the surge in July income tax receipts related to the filing deadline extension. Through September, combined net income tax receipts were up by \$1.509 billion. While net sales taxes were up only \$10 million, that gain served to demonstrate consumer recovery efforts from COVID driven economic disruptions.

Second Quarter

October general funds revenues fell \$366 million in total. A very poor month for federal sources, which fell \$231 million coupled with a sizable falloff of \$207 million in “other sources” due to October 2019’s court settlement related to drug company recoveries via the Attorney General’s Office [valued at approximately \$193 million], were more than enough to offset gains from income and sales taxes.

Base November general funds revenues grew \$468 million overall, primarily on the strength of federal sources. This was due to a combination of resources made available for reimbursable spending as a result of \$400 million of Treasurer’s Investment borrowing, coupled with reimbursement from federal Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys for prior state spending from the general funds. Federal sources gains aside, most of the other revenue lines experienced modest declines for the month.

Excluding \$2 billion in short-term borrowing executed mid-December, base general funds revenues grew \$1.428 billion. Of that amount, \$1.264 billion reflected growth in federal sources brought about by a surge in reimbursable spending made possible from proceeds of the short-term borrowing as well as reimbursement from federal Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys for prior state spending from the general funds. The larger economic related sources such as income and sales taxes continued to demonstrate resiliency by posting decent gains.

With the boost from November and December federal source proceeds, through the first half of the fiscal year, base receipts were up \$2.368 billion. Through December, combined net income tax receipts were up by \$1.680 billion. The growth reflected the surge in July income tax receipts related to the filing deadline extension. All of the other revenue sources combined have declined a net \$218 million, principally due to one-time court settlement proceeds receipted last fiscal year. Overall transfers were down \$711 million, mostly reflecting the significantly lower Income Tax Refund transfer levels as well as other miscellaneous transfers. With the impressive showing in November and December, federal sources reversed the earlier down turn, and were up \$1.599 billion to end the first half.

Third Quarter

Base general funds revenues grew a modest \$21 million in January. While federal sources experienced a very weak month coming off of December's phenomenal performance, the drop of \$279 million was more than made up for by continued strength demonstrated by income and sales taxes as well as other state tax sources.

Base general funds revenues grew a respectable \$330 million in February. A comparatively strong month for federal sources elevated receipts \$242 million. The growth reflected an extremely poor month one-year earlier rather than an impressive month in absolute terms. The economically-tied sources such as income and sales continued to perform well, while a number of smaller revenue sources experienced monthly dips.

General funds revenues grew \$422 million in March. Strong performances from both personal income and corporate income tax receipts were complemented by an impressive month for sales tax revenues. Also factoring into the monthly gain were timing elements related to quirks in both this year and last year's receipting for a couple of revenue lines. An overall weaker month for federal sources, coupled with lower transfers, served to offset some of the overall positive monthly performance.

Excluding borrowing related activity, through the first three-fourths of the fiscal year, base receipts were up \$3.141 billion. In addition to December's surge in federal sources, that growth reflected the timing of income tax receipts related to last year's [2020] filing deadline extension. Through March, combined net income tax receipts were up \$2.259 billion. While just over half of those gains can be attributed to the shift of FY 2020 final payments into early FY 2021, very respectable underlying base income tax receipting continued to impress. Also positive was the continued trend of sales tax receipt performance as the growth rate continued to improve, which stood at 3.3%.

Overall transfers were off considerably, down \$894 million, reflecting the lack of riverboat gaming transfers [\$195 million] significantly lower Income Tax Refund transfer levels [\$336 million] as well as lower other miscellaneous transfers [\$480 million]. Despite a comparatively weaker month of March, federal sources were still up \$1.489 billion year to date.

Fourth Quarter

One year removed from receipts dropping \$2.74 billion as the pandemic abruptly manifested in April 2020 revenues, base general funds receipts in April 2021 grew \$1.779 billion. Strong performance from both personal and corporate income taxes were complemented by an

impressive month for sales tax revenues. In addition, federal sources also posted a sizable monthly gain.

Base general funds jumped \$2.067 billion in May. The sizable monthly revenue gain was expected to occur for a number of reasons: the timing of final personal income tax payments [due to COVID-19, the final payment deadline was moved to mid-May, whereas last year the delay extended to July]; a year-over-year comparison with last May's poor pandemic related sales tax performance; and, a year-over-year comparison with a very weak month for federal sources in 2020.

Absent June 2020's \$1.2 billion of borrowing proceeds, base general funds revenues fell a modest \$196 million in the last month of FY 2021. Despite another impressive month in performance of the larger economically related revenue areas [in part due to last year's receipt timing patterns disrupted by the pandemic], an expected large drop-off in federal source reimbursements resulted in the overall June decline.

Year End

Excluding borrowing related activity, base receipts finished the fiscal year up a stunning \$6.792 billion. In addition to a surge in federal sources, that exceptional growth also reflected the timing of income tax receipts related to last year's [2020] filing deadline extension, as well as stronger underlying economic conditions as post-COVID normalcy returned by degrees. For the fiscal year, combined net income tax receipts were up \$5.536 billion. While approximately \$1.3 billion of those gains were attributed to the shift of FY 2020 final payments into early FY 2021, despite repeated upward revisions, strong income tax performance continued to meet and exceed expectations. With strong consumer spending reflecting stimulus payments, improving job picture, and improved consumer confidence, the year-long upward trend of sales tax receipts resulted in net receipts growing \$1.113 billion over last fiscal year.

All of the other revenue sources combined finished behind last year's pace by \$165 million. While exceptional performance was seen from inheritance tax, insurance tax, and corporate franchise tax, those gains were erased by lower interest earnings, public utility tax receipts, as well as all other miscellaneous revenues directed into the general funds including those related to \$193 million in one-time court settlement proceeds receipted last fiscal year and a \$174 million reduction in Build Illinois Escrow payments. Overall transfers were off considerably, down \$885 million for the fiscal year, reflecting the lack of riverboat gaming transfers [\$195 million], significantly lower Income Tax Refund transfer levels [\$336 million], as well as lower other miscellaneous transfers [\$497 million]. Fueled by overall stronger revenues as well as borrowing

proceeds, Federal sources experienced an exceptional year of receipting. Despite the significant falloff in June reimbursements, federal receipts finished up \$1.193 billion.

Review of FY 2021 Revenue Estimates vs. Actuals

The below summary table as well as a more detailed table on the next page, displays and compares the last official estimates of both CGFA and GOMB that were released in the first-half of May. Despite both agencies making several significant upward revisions over the course of the fiscal year, FY 2021 ended up exceeding even late-stage attempts at capturing the impressive growth trajectory. In total, excluding borrowing related items, actual “base” receipts for FY 2021 finished \$1.234 billion or 2.8% above CGFA’s last official May projection. In comparison, actual “base” receipt performance finished \$1.901 billion or 4.4% above the GOMB revision released in May.

Overall, FY 2021 proved to be another challenging year for revenue estimating. While the Commission performed better in the estimates related to the larger economic related sources such as personal and corporate income tax as well as sales tax, the GOMB’s projections of transfers as well as federal sources ended the fiscal year closer to actuals.

FY 2021 ACTUALS VS. CGFA AND GOMB ESTIMATES					
(\$ millions)					
	ACTUAL	CGFA EST.	DIFFERENCE	GOMB EST.	DIFFERENCE
Revenue Sources	FY 2021	May-21	ACTUALS	May-21	ACTUALS
		FY 2021	FROM	FY 2021	FROM
			ESTIMATE		ESTIMATE
Personal Income Taxes [Net]	\$22,525	\$21,745	\$780	\$21,230	\$1,295
Corporate Income Taxes [Net]	\$3,563	\$3,287	\$276	\$3,097	\$466
Sales Tax [Net]	\$9,368	\$9,189	\$179	\$9,118	\$250
All Other Sources	\$3,096	\$3,236	(\$140)	\$3,258	(\$162)
Transfers	\$1,556	\$1,777	(\$221)	\$1,654	(\$98)
Federal Sources	\$4,744	\$4,384	\$360	\$4,594	\$150
Subtotal General Funds	\$44,852	\$43,618	\$1,234	\$42,951	\$1,901
Treasurer's Investments	\$400	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0
Municipal Liquidity Facility Borrowing	\$1,998	\$1,998	\$0	\$1,998	\$0
Total General Funds	\$47,250	\$46,016	\$1,234	\$45,349	\$1,901

FY 2021 REVENUE ACTUALS VS. CGFA & GOMB ESTIMATES

(\$ millions)

Revenue Sources	ACTUAL FY 2021	CGFA EST. May-21 FY 2021	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE	GOMB EST. May-21 FY 2021	DIFFERENCE ACTUALS FROM ESTIMATE
State Taxes					
Personal Income Tax	\$26,350	\$25,437	\$913	\$24,835	\$1,515
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$4,450	\$4,103	\$347	\$3,866	\$584
Sales Taxes	\$9,799	\$9,623	\$176	\$9,549	\$250
Public Utility (regular)	\$752	\$754	(\$2)	\$767	(\$15)
Cigarette Tax	\$281	\$275	\$6	\$280	\$1
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$177	\$178	(\$1)	\$176	\$1
Vehicle Use Tax	\$36	\$35	\$1	\$35	\$1
Inheritance Tax	\$450	\$440	\$10	\$444	\$6
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$480	\$469	\$11	\$469	\$11
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$322	\$298	\$24	\$300	\$22
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$57	\$55	\$2	\$70	(\$13)
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244	\$244	\$0	\$244	\$0
Other Sources	\$297	\$488	(\$191)	\$473	(\$176)
Subtotal	\$43,695	\$42,399	\$1,296	\$41,508	\$2,187
Transfers					
Lottery	\$777	\$745	\$32	\$762	\$15
Riverboat transfers & receipts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$6	\$10	(\$4)	\$10	(\$4)
Refund Fund transfer	\$281	\$281	\$0	\$281	\$0
Other	\$492	\$741	(\$249)	\$601	(\$109)
Total State Sources	\$45,251	\$44,176	\$1,075	\$43,162	\$2,089
Federal Sources	\$4,744	\$4,384	\$360	\$4,594	\$150
Total Federal & State Sources	\$49,995	\$48,560	\$1,435	\$47,756	\$2,239
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:					
Refund Fund					
Personal Income Tax	(\$2,372)	(\$2,289)	(\$83)	(\$2,235)	(\$137)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$625)	(\$574)	(\$51)	(\$541)	(\$84)
LGDF--Direct from PIT	(\$1,453)	(\$1,403)	(\$50)	(\$1,370)	(\$83)
LGDF--Direct from CIT	(\$262)	(\$242)	(\$20)	(\$228)	(\$34)
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	(\$431)	(\$434)	\$3	(\$431)	\$0
Subtotal General Funds	\$44,852	\$43,618	\$1,234	\$42,951	\$1,901
Treasurer's Investments	\$400	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0
Municipal Liquidity Facility Borrowing	\$1,998	\$1,998	\$0	\$1,998	\$0
Total General Funds	\$47,250	\$46,016	\$1,234	\$45,349	\$1,901

CGFA Source: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal due to rounding

RECENT CHANGES TO INCOME TAX RATES

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

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

As a result of this tax increase, income tax revenues* steadily climbed from \$9.9 billion in FY 2010 to \$19.8 billion in FY 2014. Then, following the statutorily reduced tax rates in January 2015, tax receipts declined to as low as \$15.0 billion in FY 2017. This fluctuation in receipts is displayed in the graph on page 21.

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

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

As these rates took full effect, income tax revenues* grew to \$20.9 billion in FY 2018 and then to \$23.0 billion in FY 2019. Further growth was expected in FY 2020, but the pandemic-related tax deadline change to July 15th shifted a significant amount of final tax payments from FY 2020 to FY 2021. As a result, FY 2020 income tax revenues fell to \$21.8 billion.

Because of these delayed tax payments, FY 2021 essentially received two sets of final payments. In addition, surprisingly strong base performance and higher than normal estimated tax payments (due to taxpayers underpaying their estimated payments during opening stages of the pandemic) increased FY 2021 revenues even further, resulting in a fiscal year combined revenue total of \$27.8 billion.

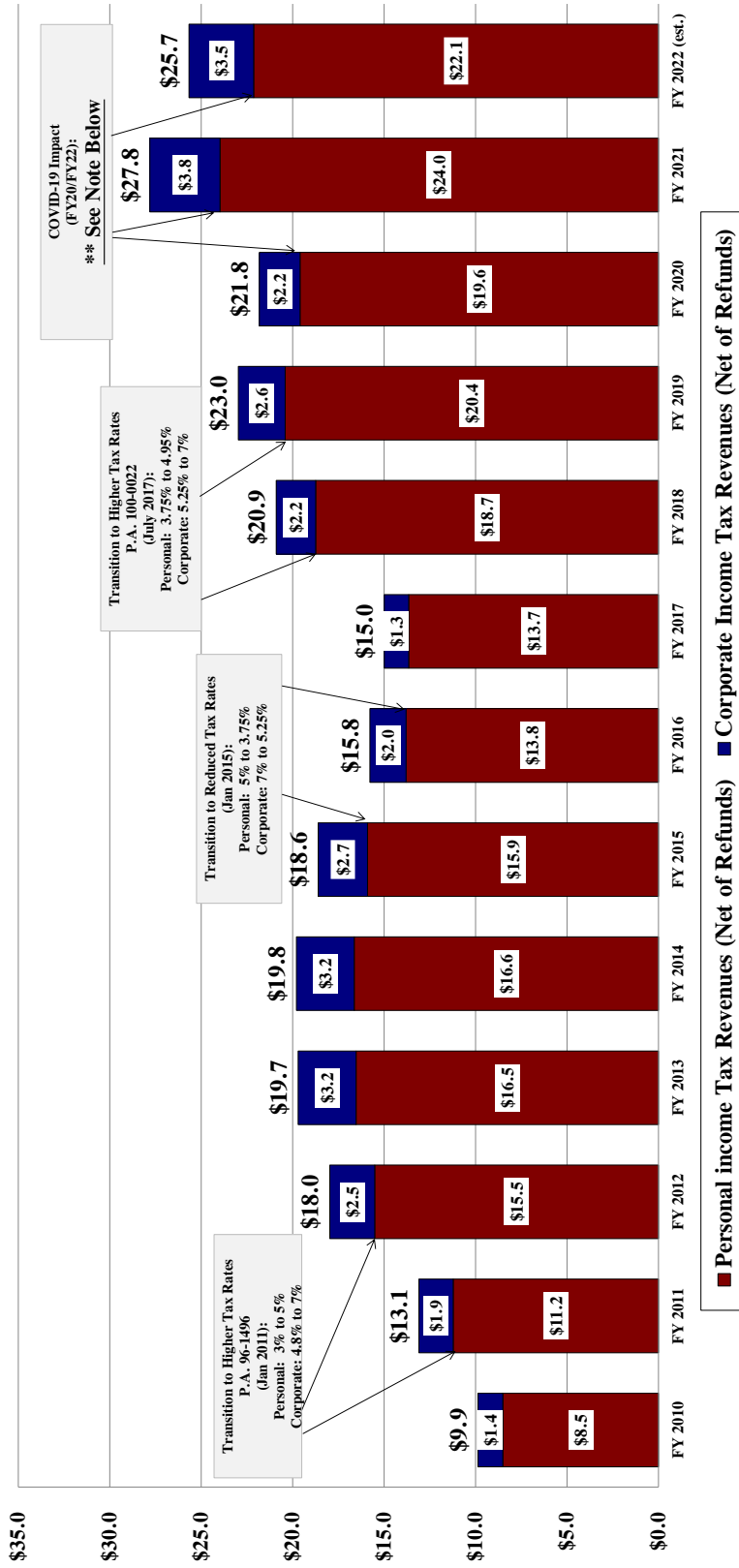
The tax deadline was again modified in 2021, this time to May 15th. However, this slight delay did not shift the final payments into the following fiscal year, as was done in the previous year. Therefore, FY 2022 is expected to be a more “typical” receipting year with the budget predicated upon a combined net of refunds revenue estimate of \$25.7 billion*. Though, as shown in the following graph, when compared to the artificially high values of FY 2021, a revenue decline into FY 2022 is anticipated.

**The values shown on the preceding page and in the accompanying graph are the sum of personal and corporate income tax receipts, net of refunds. Other non-general fund distribution subtractions (i.e. distributions to the Fund for the Advancement of Education (thru FY 2017), the Commitment to Human Services Fund (thru FY 2017), and the Local Government Distributive Fund (FY 2018+) are not applied to these figures for this exercise so that a more “apples to apples” comparison between the combined revenues of the fiscal years can be made.*

Note: A change in the personal income tax structure from a flat tax to a graduated tax structure (via P.A. 101-0008 and SJRCA 1) was set to take effect on January 1, 2021. However, this change was voted down by Illinois voters during the November 2020 election. The enacted graduated tax structure was expected to generate an additional \$1.260 billion in tax revenues for FY 2021 and approximately \$3.0 billion in tax revenues in FY 2022 upon full implementation.

Estimated Composition of Net Income Tax Revenues between FY 2010 and FY 2022*

\$ in billions

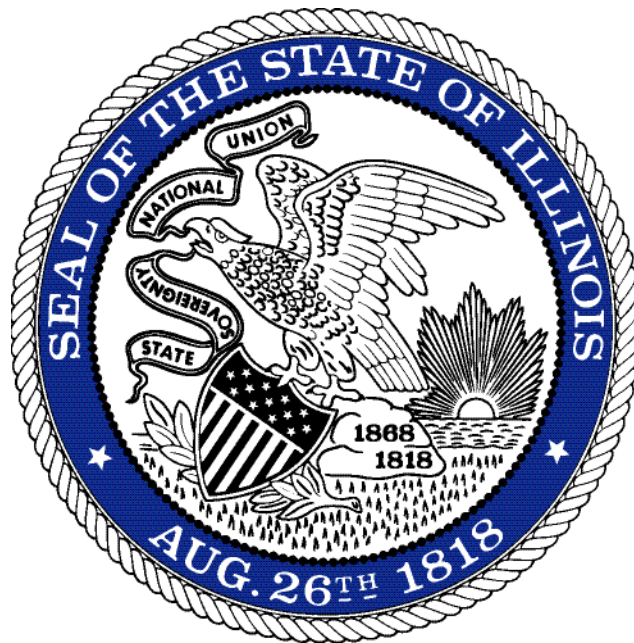


* Nongeneral fund distribution subtractions to the Fund for Advancement of Education (thru FY17), Commitment to Human Services Fund (thru FY17), and the Local Government Distributive Fund (FY18+) are not applied to these figures.

** 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 received 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 results in FY 2021 income tax receipts being abnormally high. The FY 2022 tax revenues are projected to be more 'typical'. But when compared to the artificially high values of FY 2021, a revenue decline into FY 2022 is anticipated.

SECTION 2. FY 2022 BUDGET

- **FY 2022 Budget Summary**
- **FY 2022 Revenue Assumptions**
- **FY 2022 General Funds Budget Plan**
- **FY 2022 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill**
- **FY 2022 Appropriations by Agency**



FY 2022 BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations for all appropriated funds for FY 2022. The data shown is preliminary data from the Office of the Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS) data warehouse as of July 21, 2021. The grand total of all appropriations is \$176.6 billion for FY 2022. This is an increase of approximately 3.2%, or \$5.5 billion, from FY 2021. The largest increases in appropriations can be seen in Special State Funds at just under \$6.1 billion and Federal Trust Funds at \$2.0 billion. This was somewhat offset by decreases in Debt Service Funds (-\$2.5 billion) and Bond Financed Funds (-\$1.9 billion). Historical data since FY 2016 can be seen in the bottom table.

A breakdown of the appropriations by agency can be found on page 36 and a description of the different types of funds can be found on page 188.

FY 2022 BUDGET SUMMARY							
(\$ Millions)*							
Fund Group	New Appropriations	Continuing Appropriations	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	\$ Change FY 21 to FY 22	% Change FY 20 to FY 21	
General Funds	\$41,324	\$0	\$20	\$41,344	\$649	1.6%	
Highway Funds	\$5,983	\$0	\$12,271	\$18,253	\$664	3.8%	
Special State Funds	\$39,448	\$10,720	\$3,673	\$53,841	\$6,055	12.7%	
Bond Financed Funds	\$857	\$145	\$26,749	\$27,751	-\$1,889	-6.4%	
Debt Service Funds	\$3,774	\$0	\$0	\$3,774	-\$2,527	-40.1%	
Federal Trust Funds	\$28,143	\$0	\$472	\$28,615	\$2,070	7.8%	
Revolving Funds	\$1,185	\$0	\$0	\$1,185	-\$46	-3.7%	
State Trust Funds	\$1,830	\$3	\$29	\$1,862	\$547	41.6%	
Grand Total	\$122,543	\$10,868	\$43,215	\$176,625	\$5,523	3.2%	

*Preliminary Data
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/21/21

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY							
(\$ Millions)							
Fund Group	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021*	FY 2022*
General Funds	\$28,536	\$31,783	\$36,179	\$37,234	\$39,113	\$40,695	\$41,344
Highway Funds	\$8,070	\$7,954	\$8,507	\$8,999	\$16,965	\$17,590	\$18,253
Special State Funds	\$33,550	\$39,982	\$36,166	\$36,216	\$41,114	\$47,785	\$53,841
Bond Financed Funds	\$4,346	\$4,955	\$4,534	\$7,559	\$28,130	\$29,640	\$27,751
Debt Service Funds	\$3,536	\$5,237	\$3,960	\$5,850	\$3,626	\$6,301	\$3,774
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,288	\$8,752	\$8,282	\$8,401	\$12,239	\$26,545	\$28,615
Revolving Funds	\$927	\$1,468	\$938	\$1,217	\$1,227	\$1,231	\$1,185
State Trust Funds	\$604	\$625	\$605	\$676	\$688	\$1,315	\$1,862
Grand Total	\$87,857	\$100,756	\$99,171	\$106,152	\$143,102	\$171,103	\$176,625

*Preliminary Data
FY 2016 and FY 2017 data includes court orders and consent decrees
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/21/21

FY 2022 REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

As shown in the following table, the FY 2022 budget was crafted based upon assumed “base” general funds revenues of \$42.367 billion. Included in that figure are approximately \$656 million of what is routinely referred to as “loophole closures/tax expenditures” resulting from the spring session [P.A. 102-0016]. The following provides a brief summary of those changes and value by revenue line.

- The estimate of personal income taxes includes \$38 million resulting from a rollback of the Federal Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA) 100% accelerated depreciation deduction.
- The estimate of corporate income taxes includes approximately \$598 million resulting from several enacted changes. The capping of the corporate net operating loss (NOL) deduction for the next three years at \$100,000 per year is assumed to generate \$314 million, the roll back of the Federal TCJA 100% accelerated depreciation deduction is valued at \$177 million, and the aligning the tax treatment of foreign-source dividends to domestic dividends is assumed to add \$107 million.
- The estimate of corporate franchise tax contains a value of approximately \$20 million, related to eliminating the continued repeal of that tax.

An additional \$2 billion from the Federal American Rescue Plan Act related to reimbursement for “Essential Government Services” is also included in the overall State’s general funds financial plan for FY 2022. When included, total resources available for the new fiscal year are assumed to be \$44.367 billion.

**FY 2022 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE
REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS**

[Amounts per GOMB and Legislative Staffs]

(\$ millions)

	FY 2022 Final Budget Assumptions
Revenue Sources	
State Taxes	
Personal Income Tax	\$24,389
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$4,160
Sales Taxes	\$9,859
Public Utility (regular)	\$751
Cigarette Tax	\$271
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$178
Vehicle Use Tax	\$30
Inheritance Tax	\$345
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$416
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$225
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$70
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$597</u>
Subtotal	\$41,535
Transfers	
Lottery	\$739
Riverboat transfers and receipts	\$98
Proceeds from sale of 10th license	\$10
Refund Fund	\$150
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$700</u>
Total State Sources	\$43,232
Federal Sources [Base]	\$4,203
Subtotal Federal & State Sources	\$47,435
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:	
Refund Fund	
Personal Income Tax [9.25% '22]	(\$2,256)
Corporate Income Tax [15% '22]	(\$624)
Local Government Distributive Fund	
Personal Income Tax	(\$1,341)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$243)
Sales Tax Distributions to transit funds, transfer to Road Fund	(\$604)
Base General Funds	\$42,367
ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Government Services	\$2,000
Total Revenues General Funds	\$44,367

FY 2022 GENERAL FUNDS BUDGET PLAN

As shown, “base” expenditures are expected to be \$42.306 billion in FY 2022. Utilizing both base revenue and spending assumptions yields an expected \$61 million balance. If \$1.973 billion in COVID-Related Debt paydowns related to the December 2020 MLF borrowing and previous interfund borrowing are included in total spending, as well as the \$2 million in resources from the ARPA, the total surplus for FY 2020 is assumed to be \$88 million.

GENERAL FUNDS - BUDGET PLAN FY 2022	
Expenditures, Revenues/Resources, and Resulting Estimated Surplus {Amounts per Legislative Staffs and GOMB}	
<i>\$ in millions</i>	
Revenues/Resources	
Revenue Source	FY 2022 Estimate [May-2021]
Personal Income Taxes (Net):	\$20,792
Corporate Income Taxes (Net):	\$3,293
Sales Tax (Net):	\$9,255
All Other State Sources:	\$3,127
Transfers In:	\$1,697
Federal Sources:	\$4,203
Total Base Revenues:	\$42,367
ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Gov't Services:	\$2,000
Total Resources:	\$44,367
Expenditures	
Purpose	FY 2022 Amount
K-12 Education:	\$9,240
Higher Education:	\$1,993
Pensions:	\$9,641
Human Services:	\$7,563
Healthcare:	\$7,613
Group Insurance:	\$1,851
Government Services:	\$1,508
Public Safety:	\$1,937
Debt Service:	\$1,781
Statutory Transfers Out:	\$368
Lapsed Appropriations:	(1,189)
Total Base Expenditures	\$42,306
COVID-Related Debt Paydown [Dec-2020 MLF]:	\$1,045
Interfund Borrowing Paydown:	\$928
Total Expenditures With Debt Paydown:	\$44,279
Fiscal Year Estimated "Base Surplus":	\$61
Total Surplus:	\$88

FY 2022 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill

P.A. 102-0016 (SB 2017) is the Budget Implementation Bill for FY 2022. The bill does the following to implement the FY 2022 budget:

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

- Authorizes deposit of federal Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program funds into Community Services Block Grant Fund to be used by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) for program purposes permitted under the ARPA.
- Amends the State CURE Fund to authorize receipt of federal funds from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and other funds (homeowner assistance and rental assistance) pursuant to the ARPA for use for purposes permitted under the ARP Act.
- Removes the December 30, 2020 limitation in Local CURE Program so that it can reimburse locals for expenses incurred in both FY 2021 and FY 2022, consistent with federal authorization. Permits use of the Local CURE Fund to make distributions to units of local government in accordance with the ARPA.
- Adds to the Illinois Housing Development Authority's (IHDA) powers and duties to authorize it to receive and expend Homeowner Assistance Program moneys made available through the ARPA. Funds must be used for permitted purposes.
- Provides specific authority for DCEO to receive federal funds from the ARPA and use them for the Small Business Credit Initiative.
- Requires the new Business Interruption Grant (BIG) Program to have 40% of grants in disproportionately impacted areas (DIAs).
- Allows the Department of Public Health (IDPH) and Department of Lottery to develop and offer a promotion and award prizes for the purpose of encouraging Illinois residents to be vaccinated against COVID-19.
- Creates the framework for ARPA funds under the Job Training and Economic Development (JTED) Grant Program.
- Creates the Research in Illinois to Spur Economic Recovery Program.

- Creates the American Rescue Plan Capital Assets Program (ARPCAP).
- Allows ARPA Funds to provide tourism attraction grants.
- Permits the State to provide the same level of flexibility as the federal government with respect to application of the budget implementation bill and the Uniform Guidance to the State's distribution of federal funds received under Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- Creates the framework for ARPA funds to be used for long-term care entities and hospitals.

Finance

- Reinstates the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (MPEA) incentive grants until FY 26 and allows more flexibility in the Authority's required meetings.
- Allows the ability for the University of Illinois to enter into a lease with University of Chicago for the Chicago Quantum Exchange.
- Dissolves the MEAOB Fund, the Illinois Civic Center Bond Fund and the Illinois Civic Center Bond Retirement and Interest Fund.
- Extends by 1 year, for FY 2022 only, the sunset on the Capital Development Board Revolving Fund, from 7/1/2021 to 7/1/2022.
- Creates the DoIT Special Projects Fund to allow the Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT) to receive grants and other revenues from any source.
- Extends, through FY 2022, the \$14.0 million annual transfer from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) to the Partners for Conservation Fund.
- Makes technical changes to the reference to the proper Chief Procurement Officer for general services for purposes of funding administrative costs from the Professional Services Fund.

- Makes a technical change in the use of the Professional Services Fund so that the fund can continue to support the Business Enterprise Program (BEP) after the program is moved from Department of Central Management Services (CMS) to the Commission on Equity and Inclusion (CEI).
- During FY 2022 only, expands the appropriation transfer limit from 2% to 4% and includes lump sum operations appropriations.
- Extends through FY 2022 agencies' authority to pay prompt payment interest from the next fiscal year's appropriation if the underlying voucher is paid after June 30 of the fiscal year.
- Extends through FY 2023 the reduced match requirement (from 50% to 25%) instituted in FY 2021 to provide greater flexibility and funding for local tourism and convention bureaus to receive money from DCEO through the Local Tourism Fund and International Tourism Fund.
- Extends by 1 year the sunset on the Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Coal Resources Development Law of 1997, from 12/31/2021 to 12/31/2022.
- Amends Section 5 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Act to allow IEMA to receive and deposit donations into the Disaster Response and Recovery Fund as well as the Emergency Planning and Training Fund when such gifts and grants are intended for disaster response and recovery purposes.
- Clarifies school district reimbursement method for Illinois Virtual Course Catalog Program in school year 2021-2022; Gives the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) until 12/31/21 instead of 10/31/21 due to COVID-19 to complete state report cards for schools and school districts.
- Allows the Appraisal Administration Fund of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (DFPR) to receive grants and other revenues from any source.
- Amends the Illinois Public Aid Code to affirm the practice of the Department of Human Services (DHS) depositing certain receipts of federal funds into the DHS Special Purposes Trust Fund rather than into GRF.

- This will make permanent the incorporation of the budget for the Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI) into the Department of Corrections (IDOC) budget as a program, and will clarify that the ICI chief reports to a designee of the Corrections Director.
- Creates the State Treasurer's Capital Fund to allow the Treasurer's Office to make capital expenditures outside of the Capital Development Board (CDB).
- Removes the 48-month deadline for repayment of interfund borrowing so that it can be repaid by the Comptroller as necessary and convenient.
- Authorizes the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to pay Pace paratransit grants, RTA reduced fare subsidy grants, and Amtrak subsidies from the Road Fund, at maximum levels equal to the amounts included in the Governor's FY 2022 budget.
- Removes the limitation on refunding bonds that requires every maturity of refunding bonds to the same or shorter than the refunded bonds for the FY 2022 and thereafter. Retains the requirement for refunding not to extend the final maturity date.
- Allows for the Medicaid coverage for noncitizens aged 55-64 with income under 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- Creates a fund to accept excess funds to pay for horse racing purposes in FY 2022.
- Restores SMART Act Reductions (3.5%) and creates a pool for Critical Access funding.
- Extends the University of Illinois procurement exemption for investment services by one year.
- Creates a claw back provision for FY 2022 for hospital closures.
- Updates the Legislative Budget Oversight Commission's (LBOC) reporting data and extends the Commission a year.
- Allows the State to collect and spend the increased amount of money going to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Miscellaneous

- Codifies vaccine protocols that retailers are currently doing during the pandemic.
- Extends the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program to July 1, 2025.
- Allows school districts an exemption from the referendum requirement for the construction of a new building when funding the construction with at least 70% ARPA dollars.
- Creates the Reimagine Public Safety Act.
- Extends Invest in Kids by one year. Allows for non-public Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs to access the scholarship.
- Provides cleanup language for district office appropriation.

Pensions

- Extends through FY 2022 the existing practice of including the State Pensions Fund contributions to the retirement systems as a portion of the state's required annual certified contribution amount paid to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS).
- Provides an exemption of the 2020-2021 school year from the final average salary (FAS) calculation for Teacher's Retirement System (TRS) members only.

Revenue

- Extends the sunset of the following tax credits and exemptions for 5 years.
 - Angel Investment Credit
 - Rivers Edge Development Credit
 - Affordable Housing Donation Tax Credit
 - Feminine hygiene products sales tax exemption
 - Live Theater Production
 - New Markets Tax Credit
- Caps corporate net operating losses at \$100,000 per year for tax years 2021–2024.
- Aligns the treatment of foreign source dividends to domestic source dividends.

- Rolls back the changes made in the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act regarding 100 percent depreciation.
- Freezes the repeal of the franchise tax to the current year.
- Codifies a formula for determining the fair cash value of a supportive living facility through the income capitalization approach.
- Provides that the sales tax for food prepared for immediate consumption at an assisted living facility, or similar residential facility, is 1.0%.
- Exempts trade schools owned by trust funds from the Property Tax Code.

Transfers

- Authorizes the transfer of a total of \$14.3 million from numerous Secretary of State (SoS) funds to the Secretary of State identification Security-and Theft Prevention Fund.
- Authorizes the one-time transfer of up to \$40 million from the Capital Projects Fund (CPF) to the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund (RIP Fund) to implement the intent that initial license fees collected under the Sports Wagering Act would be put into the RIP Fund.
- Makes one-time transfer of \$7.0 million from the State Police Services Fund to the State Police Operations Assistance Fund.
- Provides one-time authorization for the Governor to direct the transfer of up to \$20 million from GRF to the Advance Account in the Illinois Sports Facilities Fund to support the Illinois Sports Facility Authority's (ISFA) payment of debt service in FY 2021 and FY 2022.
- Discontinues, for FY 2022 only, transfers from GRF to the Illinois Veterans' Rehabilitation Fund.
- Transfers \$5.0 million from GRF to the new DoIT Special Projects Fund at the start of FY 2022, as directed by the GOMB Director, to be repaid by the end of FY 2022, as seed money for the new fund.

- Authorizes a one-time transfer of \$0.5 million from GRF to the Governor's Administrative Fund.
- Transfers \$0.5 million from GRF to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Fund to fund the Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit (GATU) within the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB).
- Extends through FY 2022 the current practice of using the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund (PPRT) for the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) to pay for community college base operating grants and for IDPH to pay local health protection grants to local health departments.
- Extends through FY 2022 the discontinuation of transfers from GRF to the Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund.
- Sets at 9.25% the share of personal income taxes and at 15.0% the share of corporate income taxes deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund.
- Authorizes the transfer from the Sports Wagering Fund (SWF) to the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund receipts from initial sports wagering license fees.
- Extends through FY 2022 the \$5.0 million transfer from the Solid Waste Management Fund to GRF.
- Extends through FY 2022 the \$10.0 million transfer from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to GRF.

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Elementary & Secondary Education				
Illinois Education Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Special State Funds	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
State Board of Education				
Total	\$21,374.83	\$0.00	\$247.69	\$21,622.53
General Funds	\$9,239.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,239.65
Special State Funds	\$68.19	\$0.00	\$221.96	\$290.15
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.73	\$25.73
Federal Trust Funds	\$12,046.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,046.50
State Trust Funds	\$20.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.49
Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, Chicago				
Total	\$277.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$277.50
General Funds	\$277.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$277.50
Teachers' Retirement System				
Total	\$5,837.85	\$60.00	\$0.00	\$5,897.85
General Funds	\$5,837.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,837.85
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	\$60.00
Elementary & Secondary Education Totals				
Total	\$27,492.23	\$60.00	\$247.69	\$27,799.92
General Funds	\$15,355.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,355.00
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$70.24	\$0.00	\$221.96	\$292.20
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$60.00	\$25.73	\$85.73
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$12,046.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,046.50
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$20.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.49
Higher Education				
Board of Higher Education				
Total	\$119.82	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$129.82
General Funds	\$12.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.87
Special State Funds	\$1.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.48
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.94	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$10.94
Federal Trust Funds	\$104.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$104.53
Chicago State University				
Total	\$38.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.33
General Funds	\$35.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.02
Special State Funds	\$3.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.31
Eastern Illinois University				
Total	\$41.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.93
General Funds	\$41.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.92
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Governors State University				
Total	\$23.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.19
General Funds	\$23.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.19
Illinois Community College Board				
Total	\$477.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$477.92
General Funds	\$249.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$249.22
Special State Funds	\$168.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$168.20
Federal Trust Funds	\$60.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60.40
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Illinois Math and Science Academy				
Total	\$22.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.87
General Funds	\$18.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.94
Special State Funds	\$3.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.93
Illinois State University				
Total	\$69.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.64
General Funds	\$69.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69.62
Special State Funds	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.03
Illinois Student Assistance Commission				
Total	\$860.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$860.65
General Funds	\$552.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$552.87
Special State Funds	\$10.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.58
Federal Trust Funds	\$297.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$297.21
Northeastern Illinois University				
Total	\$35.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.57
General Funds	\$35.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.57
Northern Illinois University				
Total	\$87.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.82
General Funds	\$87.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87.80
Special State Funds	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.02
State Universities Civil Service Merit Board				
Total	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.11
General Funds	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.11
State Universities Retirement System				
Total	\$2,106.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,106.11
General Funds	\$1,888.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,888.11
Special State Funds	\$218.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$218.00
Southern Illinois University				
Total	\$194.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$194.90
General Funds	\$193.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193.63
Special State Funds	\$1.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.27
University of Illinois				
Total	\$637.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$637.88
General Funds	\$622.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$622.04
Special State Funds	\$15.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.07
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.77

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Higher Education (cont.)				
Western Illinois University				
Total	\$49.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.60
General Funds	\$49.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.59
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Higher Education Totals				
Total	\$4,767.35	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$4,777.35
General Funds	\$3,881.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,881.51
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$421.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$421.90
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.94	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$10.94
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$462.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$462.91
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Departments				
Aging				
Total	\$1,455.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,455.57
General Funds	\$1,156.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,156.51
Special State Funds	\$6.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.40
Federal Trust Funds	\$292.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$292.32
State Trust Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
Agriculture				
Total	\$126.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$126.16
General Funds	\$18.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.18
Special State Funds	\$92.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$92.87
Federal Trust Funds	\$13.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.91
State Trust Funds	\$1.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.20
Central Management Services				
Total	\$7,686.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,686.98
General Funds	\$1,921.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,921.83
Highway Funds	\$130.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$130.99
Special State Funds	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Revolving Funds	\$527.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$527.10
State Trust Funds	\$107.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107.05
Children and Family Services				
Total	\$1,556.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,556.31
General Funds	\$1,142.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,142.08
Special State Funds	\$396.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$396.93
Federal Trust Funds	\$14.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.51
State Trust Funds	\$2.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.79

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Commerce and Economic Opportunity				
Total	\$4,703.81	\$0.00	\$3,739.41	\$8,443.22
General Funds	\$66.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66.41
Special State Funds	\$901.55	\$0.00	\$85.20	\$986.75
Bond Financed Funds	\$570.50	\$0.00	\$3,625.03	\$4,195.53
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,595.36	\$0.00	\$29.18	\$2,624.54
State Trust Funds	\$570.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$570.00
Corrections				
Total	\$1,758.36	\$0.00	\$7.78	\$1,766.13
General Funds	\$1,536.36	\$0.00	\$7.78	\$1,544.13
Special State Funds	\$152.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$152.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.00
Employment Security				
Total	\$480.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$480.49
General Funds	\$21.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.20
Highway Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$455.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$455.29
Financial and Professional Regulation				
Total	\$130.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$130.19
Special State Funds	\$130.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$130.19
Healthcare and Family Services				
Total	\$30,816.50	\$0.00	\$58.39	\$30,874.89
General Funds	\$7,613.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,613.22
Special State Funds	\$22,731.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,731.76
Federal Trust Funds	\$280.00	\$0.00	\$58.39	\$338.39
State Trust Funds	\$191.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$191.52
Human Rights				
Total	\$17.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.11
General Funds	\$11.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.72
Special State Funds	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.60
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.79
Human Services				
Total	\$10,974.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,974.25
General Funds	\$4,825.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,825.85
Special State Funds	\$775.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$775.77
Federal Trust Funds	\$4,973.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,973.41
State Trust Funds	\$399.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$399.23
Illinois Power Agency				
Total	\$83.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83.46
Special State Funds	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$80.00
State Trust Funds	\$3.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.46

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Innovation and Technology				
Total	\$670.00	\$0.00	\$214.43	\$884.43
General Funds	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$214.43	\$214.43
Revolving Funds	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650.00
State Trust Funds	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00
Insurance				
Total	\$59.71	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$64.21
Special State Funds	\$59.43	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$63.93
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28
Juvenile Justice				
Total	\$121.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$121.96
General Funds	\$108.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$108.96
Special State Funds	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00
Labor				
Total	\$15.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.13
General Funds	\$7.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.49
Special State Funds	\$2.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.24
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.40
Lottery				
Total	\$2,235.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,235.94
Special State Funds	\$2,228.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,228.94
Federal Trust Funds	\$7.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.00
Military Affairs				
Total	\$64.72	\$0.00	\$157.49	\$222.21
General Funds	\$18.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.21
Special State Funds	\$6.10	\$0.00	\$75.00	\$81.10
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$82.49	\$82.49
Federal Trust Funds	\$40.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.41
Natural Resources				
Total	\$408.36	\$0.00	\$940.00	\$1,348.36
General Funds	\$42.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42.80
Special State Funds	\$285.67	\$0.00	\$379.61	\$665.28
Bond Financed Funds	\$4.49	\$0.00	\$466.19	\$470.68
Federal Trust Funds	\$62.88	\$0.00	\$72.60	\$135.49
State Trust Funds	\$12.51	\$0.00	\$21.59	\$34.10
Public Health				
Total	\$2,883.11	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$2,898.11
General Funds	\$181.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$181.51
Special State Funds	\$184.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$184.49
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,454.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,454.76
State Trust Funds	\$62.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62.35

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Departments (cont.)				
Revenue				
Total	\$3,828.95	\$10,692.50	\$150.00	\$14,671.45
General Funds	\$49.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.04
Highway Funds	\$128.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$128.10
Special State Funds	\$1,986.10	\$10,692.50	\$0.00	\$12,678.60
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,665.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,665.70
State Trust Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
State Police				
Total	\$733.34	\$0.00	\$122.50	\$855.84
General Funds	\$291.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$291.68
Special State Funds	\$421.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$421.66
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$122.50	\$122.50
Federal Trust Funds	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00
Transportation				
Total	\$6,979.76	\$0.00	\$25,234.10	\$32,213.85
Highway Funds	\$5,690.25	\$0.00	\$12,270.81	\$17,961.05
Special State Funds	\$1,064.62	\$0.00	\$793.25	\$1,857.87
Bond Financed Funds	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$11,858.15	\$11,863.15
Federal Trust Funds	\$219.84	\$0.00	\$311.89	\$531.73
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Veterans' Affairs				
Total	\$183.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$183.76
General Funds	\$103.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$103.86
Special State Funds	\$77.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77.54
Federal Trust Funds	\$2.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.35
Departments Totals				
Total	\$77,973.94	\$10,697.00	\$30,639.09	\$119,310.02
General Funds	\$19,131.89	\$0.00	\$7.78	\$19,139.66
Highway Funds	\$5,953.35	\$0.00	\$12,270.81	\$18,224.15
Special State Funds	\$36,597.86	\$10,697.00	\$1,333.06	\$48,627.92
Bond Financed Funds	\$579.99	\$0.00	\$16,533.79	\$17,113.78
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$13,178.23	\$0.00	\$472.06	\$13,650.29
Revolving Funds	\$1,177.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,177.15
State Trust Funds	\$1,355.47	\$0.00	\$21.59	\$1,377.07
Other Agencies				
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum				
Total	\$15.17	\$0.00	\$0.15	\$15.32
General Funds	\$7.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.97
Special State Funds	\$7.20	\$0.00	\$0.15	\$7.35
Arts Council				
Total	\$15.80	\$0.00	\$50.03	\$65.83
General Funds	\$13.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.27
Special State Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.03	\$50.03
Federal Trust Funds	\$2.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.53

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Capital Development Board				
Total	\$320.67	\$0.00	\$9,465.20	\$9,785.87
Special State Funds	\$11.71	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$61.71
Bond Financed Funds	\$258.96	\$0.00	\$9,407.68	\$9,666.64
State Trust Funds	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$7.51	\$57.51
Civil Service Commission				
Total	\$0.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.48
General Funds	\$0.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.48
Commission on Equity and Inclusion				
Total	\$3.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.25
General Funds	\$1.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.25
Revolving Funds	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00
Commission on Human Rights				
Total	\$3.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.09
General Funds	\$3.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.09
Coroner Training Board				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Special State Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Council on Developmental Disabilities				
Total	\$4.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.88
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.88
Court of Claims				
Total	\$40.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.77
General Funds	\$27.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.54
Highway Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.05
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.13
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
Criminal Justice Information Authority				
Total	\$365.66	\$0.00	\$0.78	\$366.45
General Funds	\$52.27	\$0.00	\$0.78	\$53.06
Special State Funds	\$5.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.51
Federal Trust Funds	\$227.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$227.48
State Trust Funds	\$80.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$80.40
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission				
Total	\$0.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.88
General Funds	\$0.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.64
Special State Funds	\$0.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.24
Environmental Protection Agency				
Total	\$1,090.84	\$0.00	\$2,368.53	\$3,459.37
Highway Funds	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.00
Special State Funds	\$979.72	\$0.00	\$2,017.64	\$2,997.36
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350.90	\$350.90
Federal Trust Funds	\$81.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.27
State Trust Funds	\$6.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.85

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Executive Ethics Commission				
Total	\$10.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.07
General Funds	\$7.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.52
Highway Funds	\$0.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.82
Special State Funds	\$0.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.74
Revolving Funds	\$0.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.99
Governor's Office of Management and Budget				
Total	\$583.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$583.04
General Funds	\$3.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.10
Special State Funds	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.11
Bond Financed Funds	\$2.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.13
Debt Service Funds	\$573.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$573.70
Revolving Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission				
Total	\$13.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.21
General Funds	\$10.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.21
Special State Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.00
Illinois Commerce Commission				
Total	\$64.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.72
Special State Funds	\$64.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.72
Illinois Emergency Management Agency				
Total	\$2,456.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,456.20
General Funds	\$11.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.33
Special State Funds	\$41.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41.65
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,102.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,102.95
State Trust Funds	\$300.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300.28
Illinois Gaming Board				
Total	\$248.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$248.17
Special State Funds	\$248.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$248.17
Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal				
Total	\$0.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.71
General Funds	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.43
Special State Funds	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.28
Illinois Labor Relations Board				
Total	\$1.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.74
General Funds	\$1.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.74
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board				
Total	\$111.65	\$5.40	\$0.00	\$117.05
General Funds	\$13.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.33
Special State Funds	\$29.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.70
Federal Trust Funds	\$8.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.00
Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission				
Total	\$30.31	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$33.01
Special State Funds	\$30.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.31
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$2.70

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
Liquor Control Commission				
Total	\$11.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.62
Special State Funds	\$11.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.62
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority				
Total	\$302.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$302.90
Special State Funds	\$302.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$302.90
Office of the Executive Inspector General				
Total	\$8.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.24
General Funds	\$6.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.63
Special State Funds	\$1.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.61
Prisoner Review Board				
Total	\$3.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.41
General Funds	\$3.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.27
Special State Funds	\$0.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.14
Procurement Policy Board				
Total	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
General Funds	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
Property Tax Appeal Board				
Total	\$7.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.49
Special State Funds	\$7.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.49
Racing Board				
Total	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81
Special State Funds	\$5.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.81
Sex Offender Management Board				
Total	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Sports Facilities Authority				
Total	\$67.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$67.31
Special State Funds	\$67.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$67.31
State Employees' Retirement System				
Total	\$1,605.80	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$1,685.80
General Funds	\$1,605.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,605.80
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$80.00
State Fire Marshal				
Total	\$45.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45.65
Special State Funds	\$44.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.65
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
State Police Merit Board				
Total	\$1.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.43
Special State Funds	\$1.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.43

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies Totals				
Total	\$7,381.43	\$82.70	\$11,884.69	\$19,348.82
General Funds	\$1,770.39	\$0.00	\$0.78	\$1,771.18
Highway Funds	\$24.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.82
Special State Funds	\$1,868.64	\$0.00	\$2,117.81	\$3,986.45
Bond Financed Funds	\$261.08	\$80.00	\$9,758.58	\$10,099.66
Debt Service Funds	\$573.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$573.70
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,438.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,438.23
Revolving Funds	\$7.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.04
State Trust Funds	\$437.53	\$2.70	\$7.51	\$447.74
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	\$152.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$152.42
General Funds	\$152.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$152.42
Office of the State Appellate Defender				
Total	\$26.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26.13
General Funds	\$26.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26.13
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor				
Total	\$21.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.47
General Funds	\$11.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.81
Special State Funds	\$6.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.47
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.30
State Trust Funds	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.90
Supreme Court				
Total	\$493.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$493.85
General Funds	\$439.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$439.68
Special State Funds	\$50.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.17
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission				
Total	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.30
General Funds	\$0.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.80
Special State Funds	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.50

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Judicial Agencies Totals				
Total	\$700.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$700.62
General Funds	\$632.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$632.29
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$61.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61.13
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.30
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.90
Legislative Agencies				
Architect of the Capitol				
Total	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$360.54	\$362.21
General Funds	\$1.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.67
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$360.54	\$360.54
Auditor General				
Total	\$37.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$37.74
General Funds	\$7.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.65
Special State Funds	\$30.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.10
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability				
Total	\$5.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.76
General Funds	\$5.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.76
General Assembly				
Total	\$82.28	\$0.00	\$11.92	\$94.20
General Funds	\$81.78	\$0.00	\$11.92	\$93.70
Special State Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
General Assembly Retirement System				
Total	\$27.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.82
General Funds	\$27.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.82
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	\$0.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.33
General Funds	\$0.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.33
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	\$6.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.77
General Funds	\$5.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.17
Special State Funds	\$1.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.60
Legislative Inspector General				
Total	\$0.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.92
General Funds	\$0.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.92

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Legislative Agencies (cont.)				
Legislative Printing Unit				
Total	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
General Funds	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
Legislative Reference Bureau				
Total	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.71
General Funds	\$2.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.71
Legislative Agencies Totals				
Total	\$169.50	\$0.00	\$372.45	\$541.96
General Funds	\$137.31	\$0.00	\$11.92	\$149.22
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$32.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.20
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$360.54	\$360.54
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	\$115.23	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$117.23
General Funds	\$40.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.87
Special State Funds	\$73.37	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$75.37
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Comptroller				
Total	\$170.43	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$175.43
General Funds	\$55.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55.70
Highway Funds	\$0.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.59
Special State Funds	\$101.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$101.12
Bond Financed Funds	\$12.00	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$17.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.42
Revolving Funds	\$0.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.59
Governor				
Total	\$16.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.62
General Funds	\$13.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.12
Special State Funds	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.50
Lieutenant Governor				
Total	\$2.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.26
General Funds	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Secretary of State				
Total	\$468.99	\$1.00	\$60.68	\$530.68
General Funds	\$283.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$283.48
Highway Funds	\$3.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.80
Special State Funds	\$167.21	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$168.21
Bond Financed Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$60.68	\$63.68
Federal Trust Funds	\$11.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.50

FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Constitutional Officers and Elections (cont.)				
State Board of Elections				
Total	\$42.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42.32
General Funds	\$19.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.07
Special State Funds	\$23.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.25
Treasurer				
Total	\$3,242.02	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$3,262.02
General Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
Special State Funds	\$27.48	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$47.48
Debt Service Funds	\$3,199.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,199.83
State Trust Funds	\$13.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.71
Constitutional Officers and Elections Totals				
Total	\$4,057.88	\$28.00	\$60.68	\$4,146.57
General Funds	\$415.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$415.41
Highway Funds	\$4.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.39
Special State Funds	\$396.03	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$419.03
Bond Financed Funds	\$15.00	\$5.00	\$60.68	\$80.68
Debt Service Funds	\$3,199.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,199.83
Federal Trust Funds	\$12.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.92
Revolving Funds	\$0.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.59
State Trust Funds	\$13.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.71
GRAND TOTALS				
Total	\$122,542.95	\$10,867.70	\$43,214.61	\$176,625.26
General Funds	\$41,323.80	\$0.00	\$20.47	\$41,344.27
Highway Funds	\$5,982.55	\$0.00	\$12,270.81	\$18,253.36
Special State Funds	\$39,447.99	\$10,720.00	\$3,672.84	\$53,840.82
Bond Financed Funds	\$857.01	\$145.00	\$26,749.33	\$27,751.33
Debt Service Funds	\$3,773.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,773.53
Federal Trust Funds	\$28,143.09	\$0.00	\$472.06	\$28,615.15
Revolving Funds	\$1,184.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,184.79
State Trust Funds	\$1,830.20	\$2.70	\$29.11	\$1,862.01

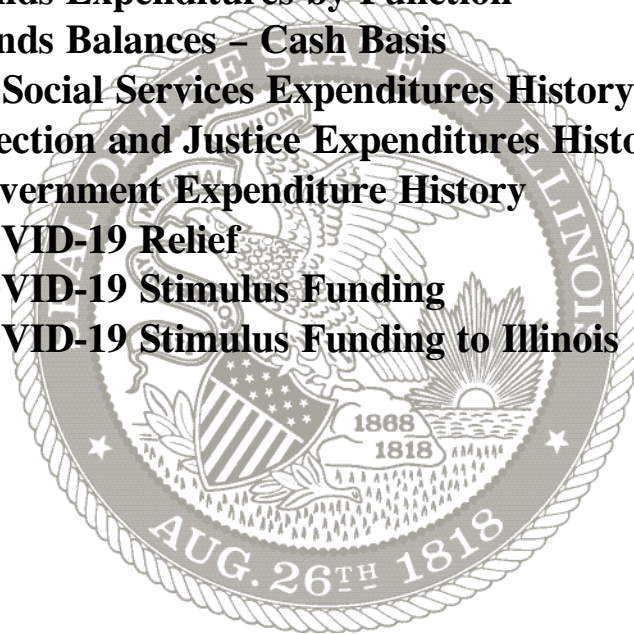
The table above uses preliminary appropriations data from the Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse as of July 21, 2021.

Totals may not match due to rounding.

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

SECTION 3. FY 2022 & HISTORICAL BUDGET DATA

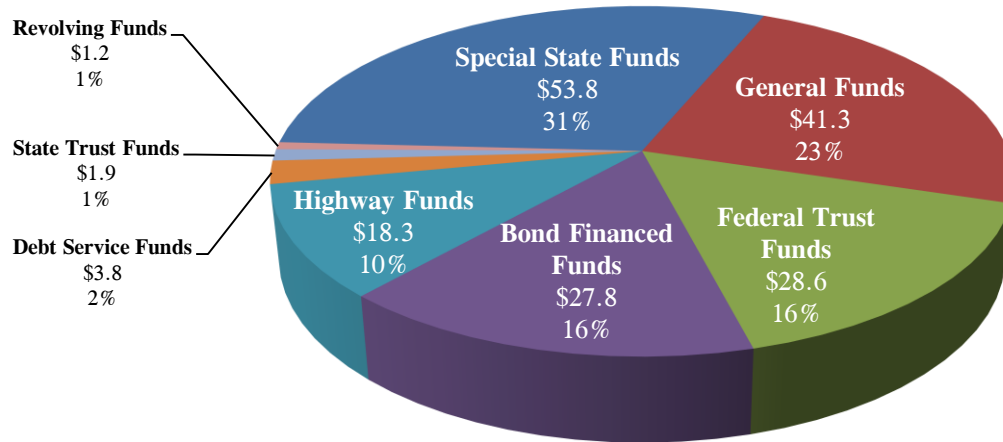
- **FY 2022 Budget by Funding Source**
- **FY 2022 General Funds Revenues by Source per Budget Plan**
- **FY 2022 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **FY 2022 General Funds Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **General Funds Appropriations**
- **Detailed General Revenue Funds History**
- **General 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 2022 BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

(\$ Billions)

Total Funds: \$176.625 Billion*



*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

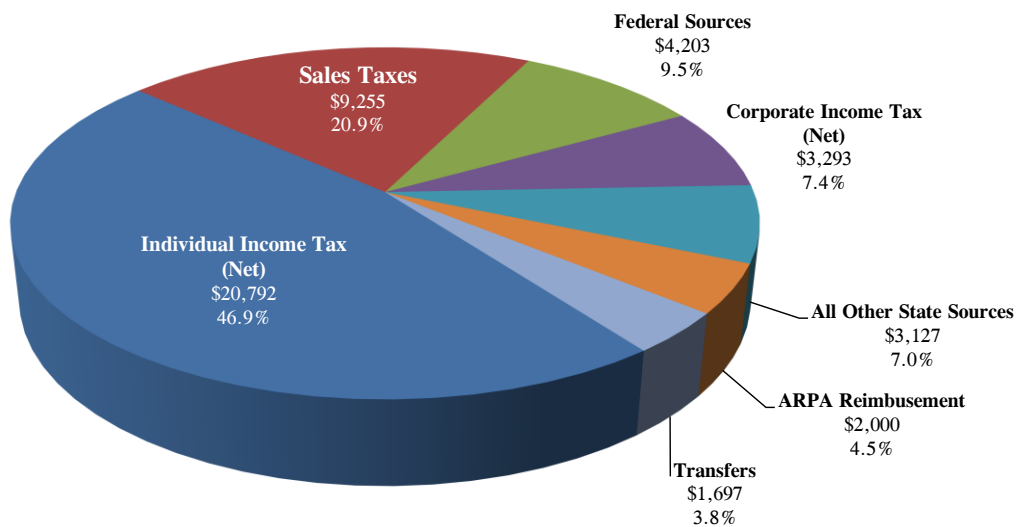
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/21/21

FY 2022 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUES BY SOURCE

Per Budget Plan

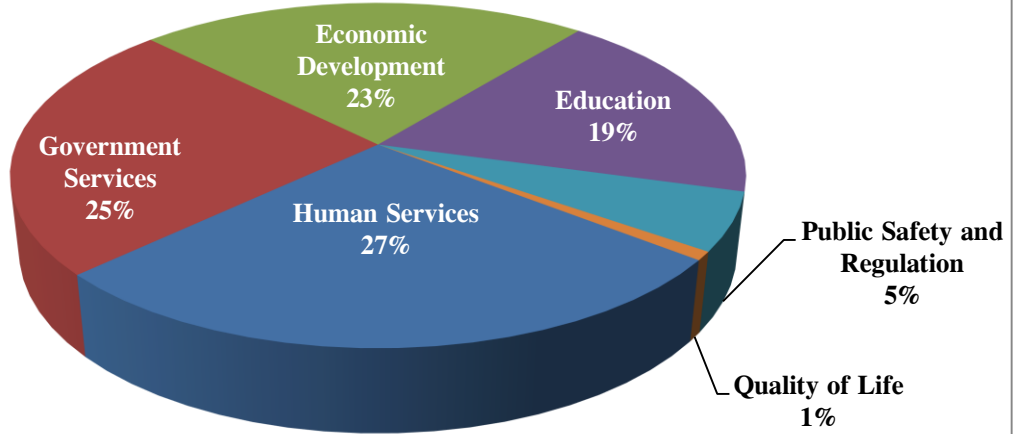
(\$ Millions)

Total General Funds Revenues: \$44.367 Billion



FY 2022 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

Total Funds: \$176.625 Billion*



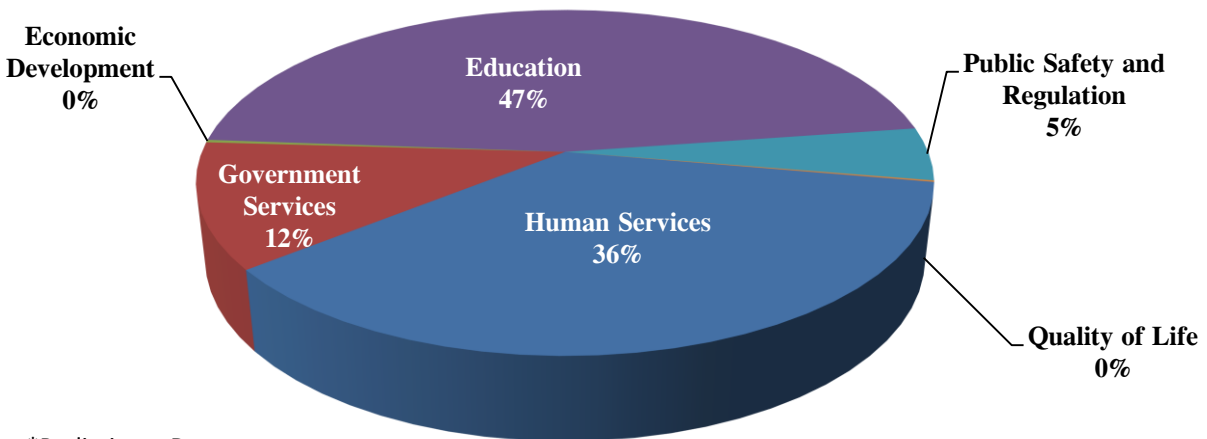
*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

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

FY 2022 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

General Funds: \$41.344 Billion*

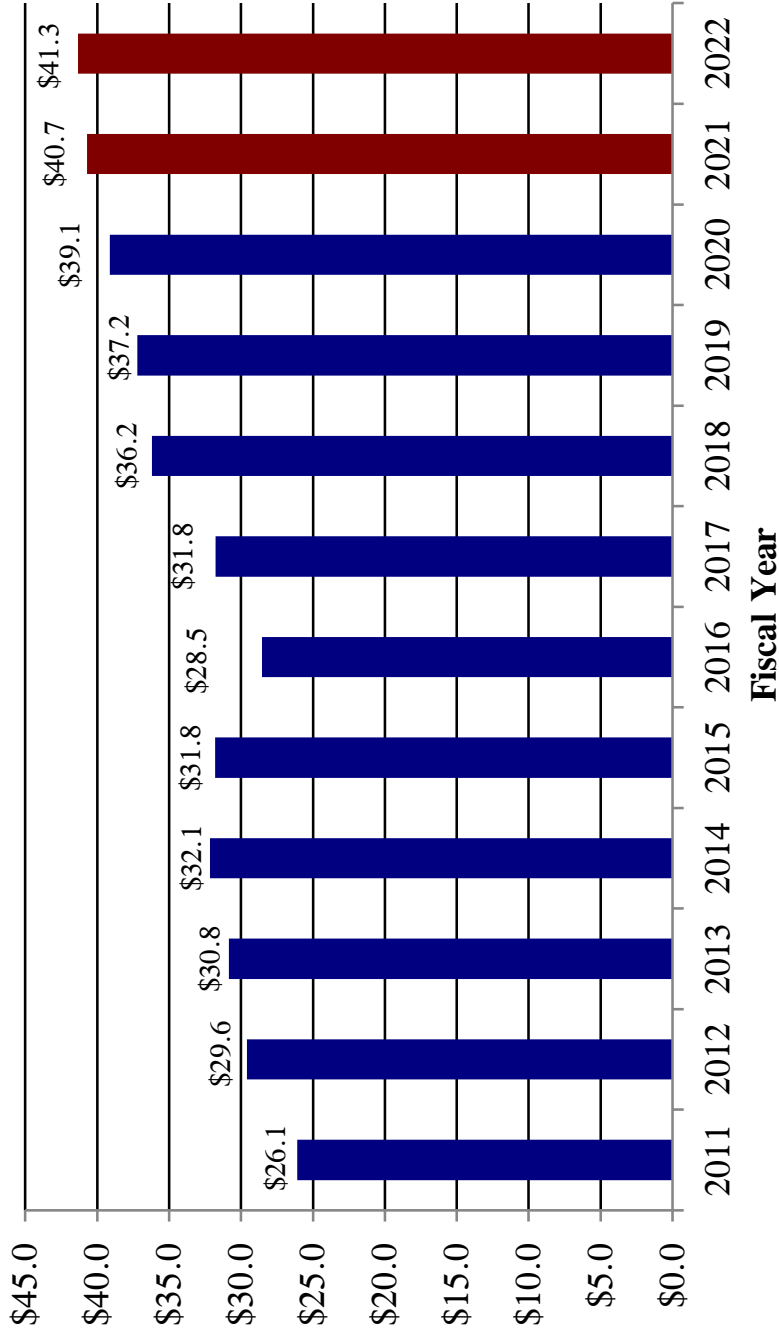


*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

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

General Funds - Appropriations (\$ Billions)



FY 2016 and FY 2017 include court orders and consent decrees
 FY 2021 and FY 2022 are preliminary data

Source: Office of the Comptroller, SAMS Data Warehouse as of 7/21/21

Detailed General Funds Revenue History FY 2012 - FY 2021
(\$ millions)

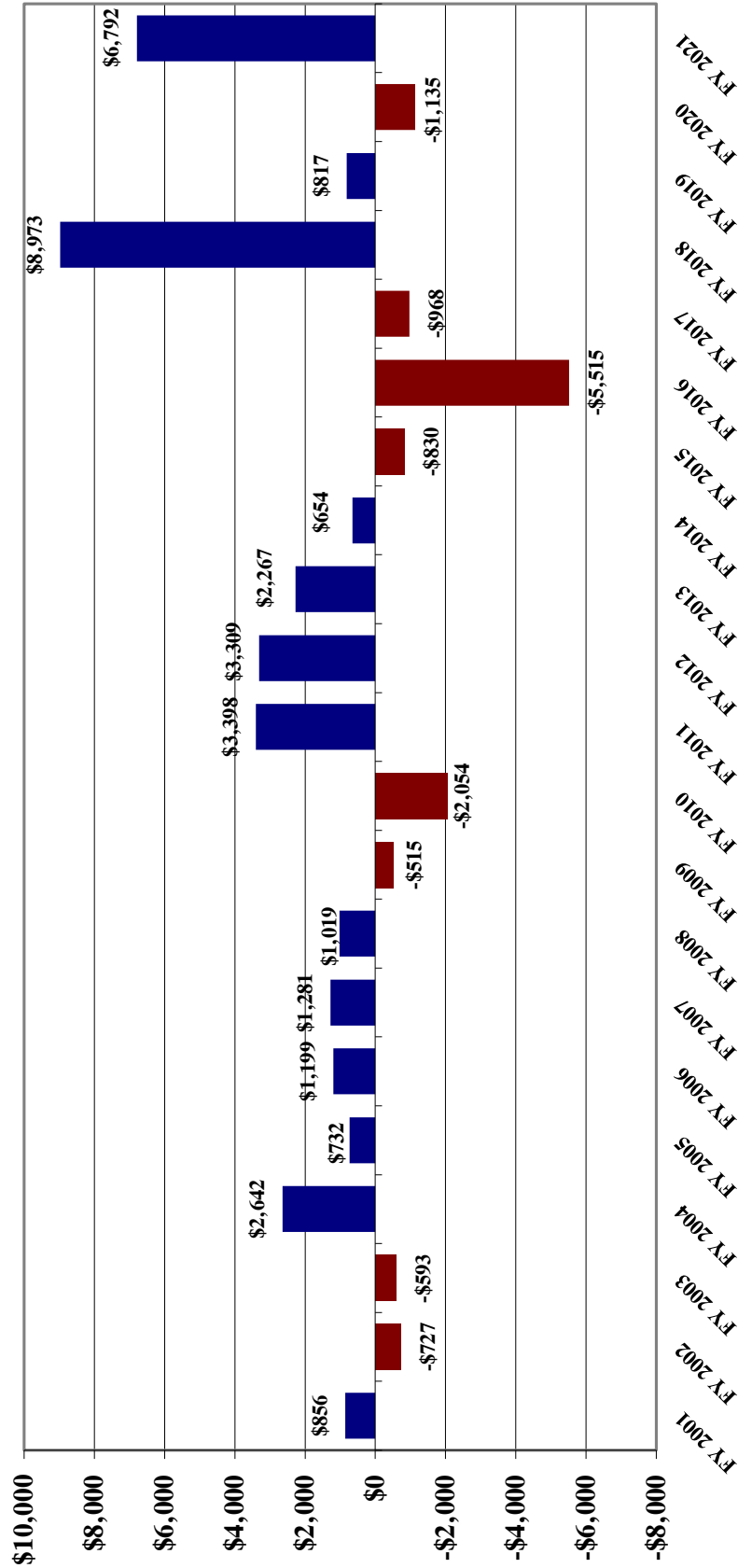
Revenue Sources	Actual Receipts FY 2012	Actual Receipts FY 2013	Actual Receipts FY 2014	Actual Receipts FY 2015	Actual Receipts FY 2016	Actual Receipts FY 2017	Actual Receipts FY 2018	Actual Receipts FY 2019	Actual Receipts FY 2020	Actual Receipts FY 2021
State Taxes										
Personal Income Tax	\$17,000	\$18,323	\$18,388	\$17,682	\$15,299	\$15,385	\$20,784	\$22,604	\$21,657	\$26,350
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	2,983	3,679	3,640	3,129	2,334	1,610	2,607	3,026	2,596	4,450
Sales Taxes	7,226	7,355	7,676	8,030	8,063	8,043	8,256	8,897	8,691	9,799
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	995	1,033	1,013	1,006	926	884	896	863	831	752
Cigarette Tax	354	353	353	353	353	353	344	361	267	281
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	164	165	165	167	170	171	172	172	177	177
Vehicle Use Tax	29	27	29	32	30	30	28	31	26	36
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	235	293	276	333	306	261	358	388	283	450
Insurance Taxes and Fees	345	334	333	353	398	391	432	396	361	480
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	192	205	203	211	207	207	207	247	210	322
Interest on State Funds & Investments	21	20	20	24	24	24	36	145	137	57
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Other Sources	392	462	585	693	534	685	641	662	725	297
Subtotal	\$30,187	\$32,493	\$32,925	\$32,257	\$28,888	\$28,300	\$35,048	\$38,043	\$36,205	\$43,695
Transfers										
Lottery	640	656	668	679	677	720	719	731	630	777
Gaming Fund Transfer [and related]	413	360	331	302	287	282	282	279	205	6
Other	885	688	1,113	2,012	627	552	1,186	1,035	1,606	773
Total State Sources	\$32,125	\$34,197	\$35,037	\$35,250	\$30,479	\$29,852	\$37,235	\$40,088	\$38,646	\$45,251
Federal Sources	\$3,682	\$4,154	\$3,903	\$3,330	\$2,665	\$2,483	\$5,238	\$3,600	\$3,551	\$4,744
Total Federal & State Sources	\$35,807	\$38,351	\$38,940	\$38,580	\$33,144	\$32,335	\$42,473	\$43,688	\$42,197	\$49,995
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:										
Refund Funds/Direct Deposits										
Personal Income Tax Refund Fund	(\$1,488)	(\$1,785)	(\$1,746)	(\$1,769)	(\$1,493)	(\$1,724)	(\$2,037)	(\$2,193)	(\$2,058)	(\$2,372)
Corporate Income Tax Refund Fund	(522)	(502)	(476)	(439)	(362)	(278)	(457)	(470)	(370)	(625)
Fund for Advancement of Education	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0	0
Commitment to Human Services Fund	0	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0	0
LGDF-- Direct from PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,022)	(1,175)	(1,128)	(1,453)
LGDF-- Direct from CIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	(133)	(167)	(145)	(262)
Downstate Pub/Trans-- Direct from Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	(446)	(488)	(436)	(431)
Subtotal General Funds	\$33,797	\$36,064	\$36,718	\$35,888	\$30,373	\$29,405	\$38,378	\$39,195	\$38,060	\$44,852
Change from Prior Year	\$3,309	\$2,267	\$654	(\$830)	(\$5,515)	(\$968)	\$8,973	\$817	(\$1,135)	\$6,792
Percent Change	10.9%	6.7%	1.8%	-2.3%	-15.4%	-3.2%	30.5%	2.1%	-2.9%	17.8%
Short-Term Borrowing/MLF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,198	\$1,998
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400	\$400
Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454	\$0	\$0	\$533	\$250	\$462	\$0
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY'13/14 Backlog Payment Fund Transfer	\$0	\$264	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds	\$34,072	\$36,603	\$37,043	\$36,617	\$30,498	\$29,405	\$41,451	\$40,495	\$40,120	\$47,250
Change from Prior Year	\$275	\$2,531	\$440	(\$426)	(\$6,119)	(\$1,093)	\$12,046	(\$1,256)	(\$75)	\$7,130
Percent Change	0.8%	7.4%	1.2%	-1.2%	-16.7%	-3.6%	41.0%	-3.0%	-0.2%	17.8%

GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY: ANNUAL \$ CHANGE

FY 2001 - FY 2021

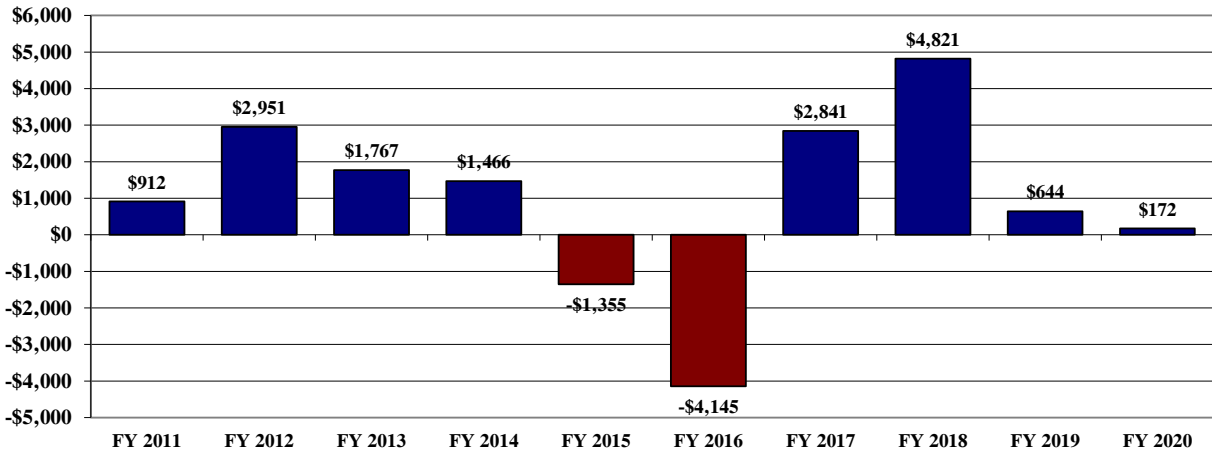
(\$ Millions)

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



GENERAL FUNDS BASE EXPENDITURES HISTORY ANNUAL \$ CHANGE IN MILLIONS

Total Warrants Issued*



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

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

GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)									
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Total Operations	\$7,453	\$9,048	\$9,870	\$10,387	\$9,938	\$6,899	\$8,402	\$12,059	\$12,148	\$12,456
Total Awards and Grants	\$18,016	\$20,229	\$20,430	\$21,141	\$20,828	\$19,859	\$21,014	\$23,341	\$24,224	\$24,917
Other General Funds Warrants Issued	-\$22	-\$68	-\$7	-\$49	-\$3	-\$8	\$5	-\$19	-\$11	-\$10
Regular Transfers Out	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482	\$3,146	\$2,316
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042	\$38,863	\$39,507	\$39,679
Annual Change	3.1%	9.7%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.7%	-11.7%	9.1%	14.2%	1.7%	0.4%
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$0
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128	\$10	\$280
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057	\$38,991	\$40,267	\$39,959
Annual Change	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%	14.5%	3.3%	-0.8%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

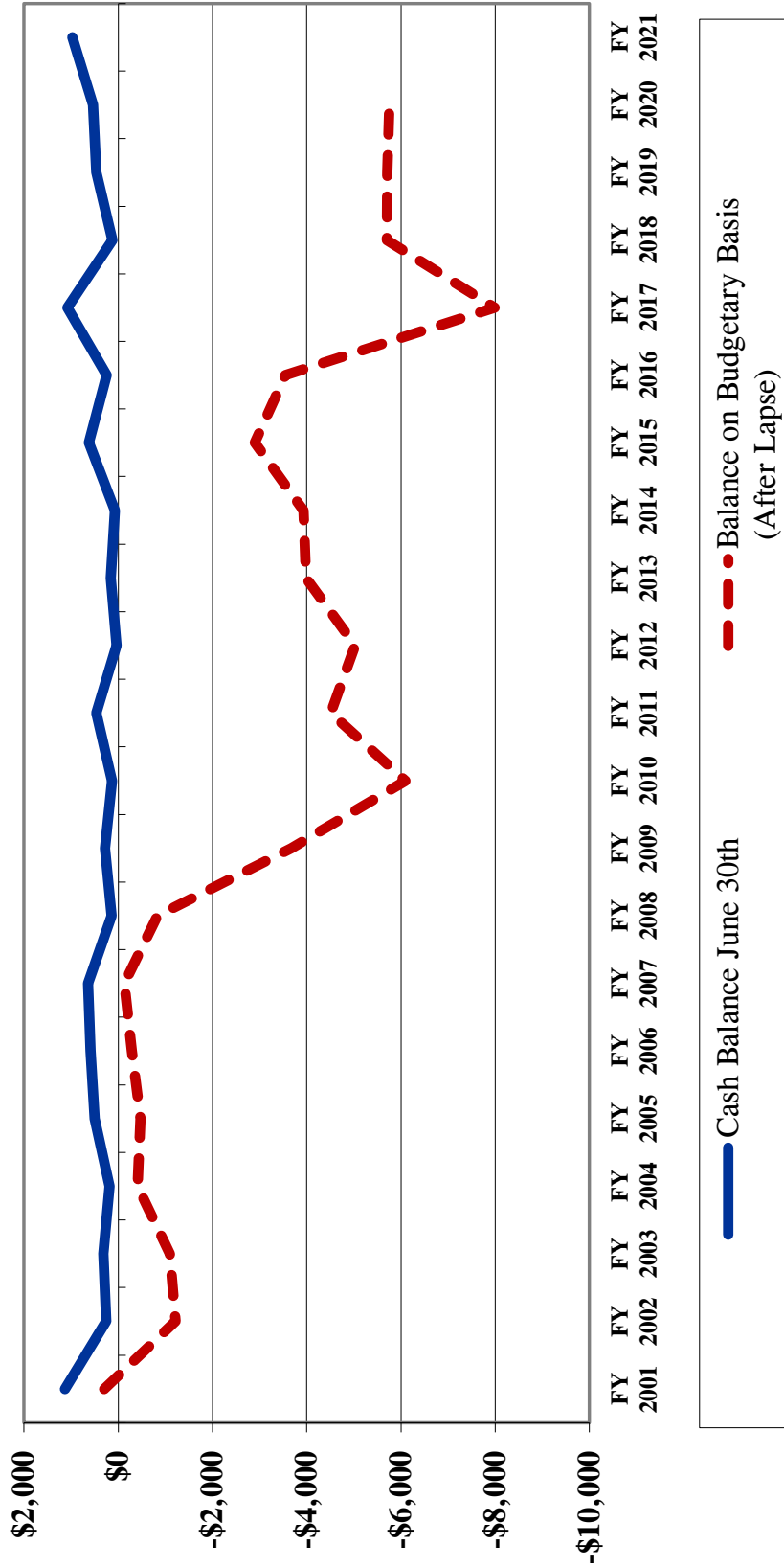
GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)									
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Health and Social Services	\$13,016	\$13,351	\$12,173	\$12,333	\$11,627	\$10,643	\$10,676	\$13,042	\$13,281	\$12,787
Education	\$9,358	\$12,088	\$12,575	\$13,525	\$13,377	\$12,409	\$14,679	\$15,564	\$16,432	\$17,667
Public Protection and Justice	\$1,939	\$1,996	\$1,966	\$2,186	\$2,210	\$1,749	\$1,921	\$2,807	\$2,467	\$2,516
General Government	\$813	\$1,661	\$3,423	\$3,297	\$3,397	\$1,879	\$2,058	\$3,817	\$4,047	\$4,274
Other	\$321	\$113	\$156	\$138	\$152	\$70	\$87	\$151	\$134	\$119
Regular Transfers Out	\$5,070	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482	\$3,146	\$2,316
Base General Funds Expenditures	\$30,517	\$33,468	\$35,235	\$36,701	\$35,346	\$31,201	\$34,042	\$38,863	\$39,507	\$39,679
Cash Flow Transfer (Hospital Provider Fund)	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$1,322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$0
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$9	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128	\$10	\$280
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$276	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds Expenditures	\$32,384	\$34,373	\$35,643	\$36,976	\$35,621	\$31,326	\$34,057	\$38,991	\$40,267	\$39,959
Annual Change	-1.1%	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.7%	-12.1%	8.7%	14.5%	3.3%	-0.8%

GENERAL FUNDS BALANCES - CASH BASIS

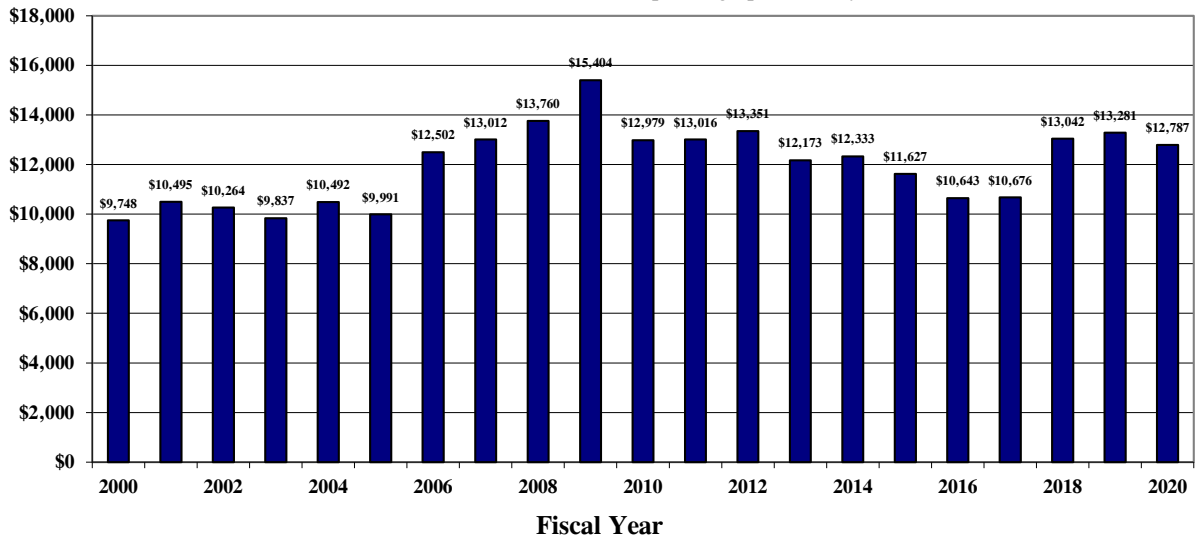
FY 2001 - FY 2021

(in millions)



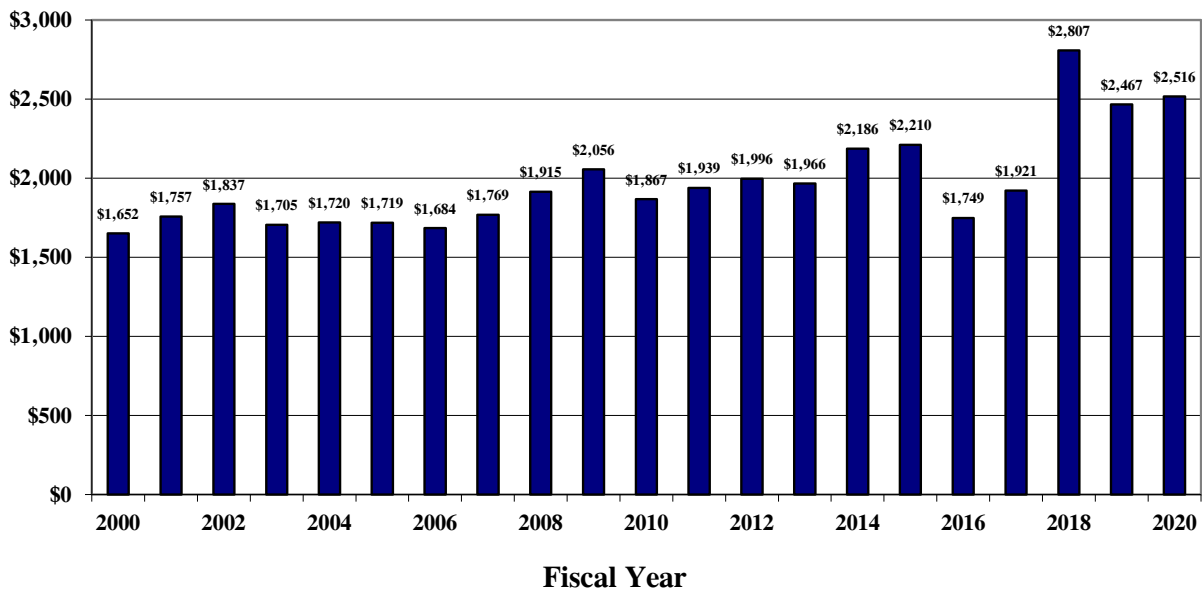
Health and Social Services Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

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



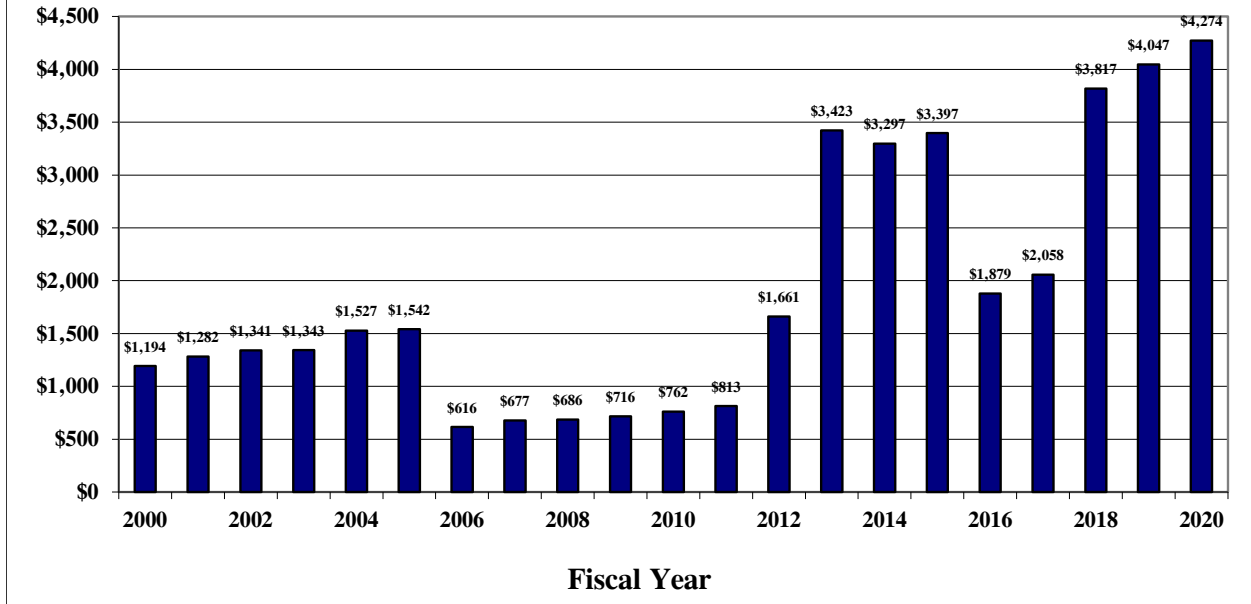
Public Protection and Justice Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

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



General Government Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

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



FEDERAL COVID-19 RELIEF

As of July 2021, various federal actions have been taken in regard to providing relief for those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. While Illinois has already received significant allocation of grants and other funding from the federal government through several COVID-related stimulus acts, the State stands to receive more through at least the end of the 2021 calendar year as a result of timing of disbursements in the federal legislation. 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. Dwarving 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 (PPHCEA). 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 7, 2021, 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 \$141 billion according to Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS, a non-partisan information gathering organization). It is uncertain at this time whether additional 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. This situation may change in the coming months as various financial benefits to businesses and unemployed individuals are reduced and variant strains of the virus test the efficacy of the vaccines. Furthermore, depending on the continuing effects of the pandemic, including those variant COVID strains and the potential resurgence of COVID, additional federal stimulus actions may be revisited. A comparison of the federal COVID stimulus actions to the states and an Illinois-specific breakdown of stimulus allocations are detailed in the following graphs.

FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS FUNDING

State	Stimulus Funding Received	State	Stimulus Funding Received
Alabama	\$43,644	Montana	\$12,440
Alaska	\$10,914	Nebraska	\$19,850
Arizona	\$68,573	Nevada	\$35,243
Arkansas	\$27,600	New Hampshire	\$14,152
California	\$493,845	New Jersey	\$114,072
Colorado	\$56,803	New Mexico	\$21,828
Connecticut	\$41,093	New York	\$291,131
Delaware	\$11,835	North Carolina	\$91,407
Florida	\$206,952	North Dakota	\$11,312
Georgia	\$105,984	Ohio	\$116,739
Hawaii	\$20,321	Oklahoma	\$36,409
Idaho	\$16,422	Oregon	\$43,831
Illinois	\$142,068	Pennsylvania	\$150,166
Indiana	\$61,660	Rhode Island	\$14,804
Iowa	\$32,077	South Carolina	\$45,123
Kansas	\$27,963	South Dakota	\$11,227
Kentucky	\$41,408	Tennessee	\$60,108
Louisiana	\$52,313	Texas	\$287,721
Maine	\$15,104	Utah	\$27,122
Maryland	\$66,131	Vermont	\$9,876
Massachusetts	\$92,257	Virginia	\$78,885
Michigan	\$118,556	Washington	\$79,583
Minnesota	\$60,417	West Virginia	\$17,768
Mississippi	\$29,660	Wisconsin	\$53,204
Missouri	\$54,808	Wyoming	\$8,209

*Source: FFIS. Stimulus Funding received is in millions as of July 2021

FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS FUNDING TO ILLINOIS

(\$ Millions)

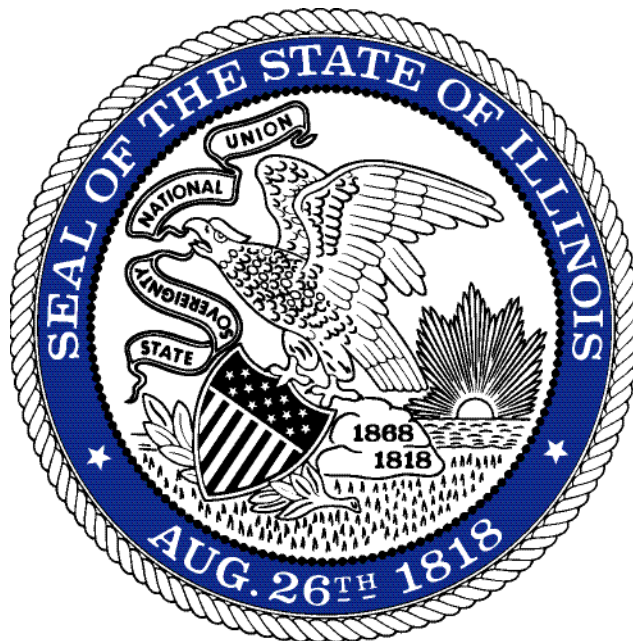
Grant Funding

Federal Department	CPRSAA	FFCRA	CARES	PPPHCEA	CAA	ARP	Exec Action	Total Funding To Date
USDA		\$32	\$300		\$21	\$73		\$425
DOC			\$27					\$27
ED			\$1,141		\$3,127	\$6,577		\$10,845
ACF			\$241		\$386	\$1,663		\$2,289
ACL		\$9	\$34		\$13	\$54		\$110
CDC	\$40		\$47	\$478	\$928	\$661		\$2,153
CMS		\$606	\$2					\$608
HRSA	\$8		\$58	\$38		\$310		\$413
SAMHSA			\$15		\$103	\$105		\$223
HHS Secretary			\$4,692		\$8			\$4,700
DHS			\$610			\$19	\$1,349	\$1,978
HUD			\$412			\$204		\$616
Other			\$20			\$7		\$27
DOJ			\$31					\$31
DOL		\$42	\$26		\$1	\$0		\$69
DOT			\$2,065		\$987	\$1,907		\$4,959
Treasury			\$4,914		\$835	\$15,641		\$21,389
Subtotal	\$48	\$689	\$14,633	\$515	\$6,408	\$27,220	\$1,349	\$50,862
Non-Grant Funding								
Federal Department	CPRSAA	FFCRA	CARES	PPPHCEA	CAA	ARP	Exec Action	Total Funding To Date
USDA		\$942	\$1,289					\$2,231
Other			\$32,235					\$32,235
DOL			\$22,371					\$22,371
Treasury			\$10,028			\$14,376		\$24,404
FCC						\$289		\$289
Fed. Res.			\$9,677					\$9,677
Subtotal	\$0	\$942	\$75,599	\$0	\$0	\$14,665	\$0	\$91,206
Grand Total	\$48	\$1,631	\$90,232	\$515	\$6,408	\$41,885	\$1,349	\$142,068

*Source: FFIS. Numbers include funding/stimulus for counties, municipalities, universities, businesses, individuals, etc. Totals as of July 2021. 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, FCC: Federal Communications Commission, Fed. Res.: Federal Reserve

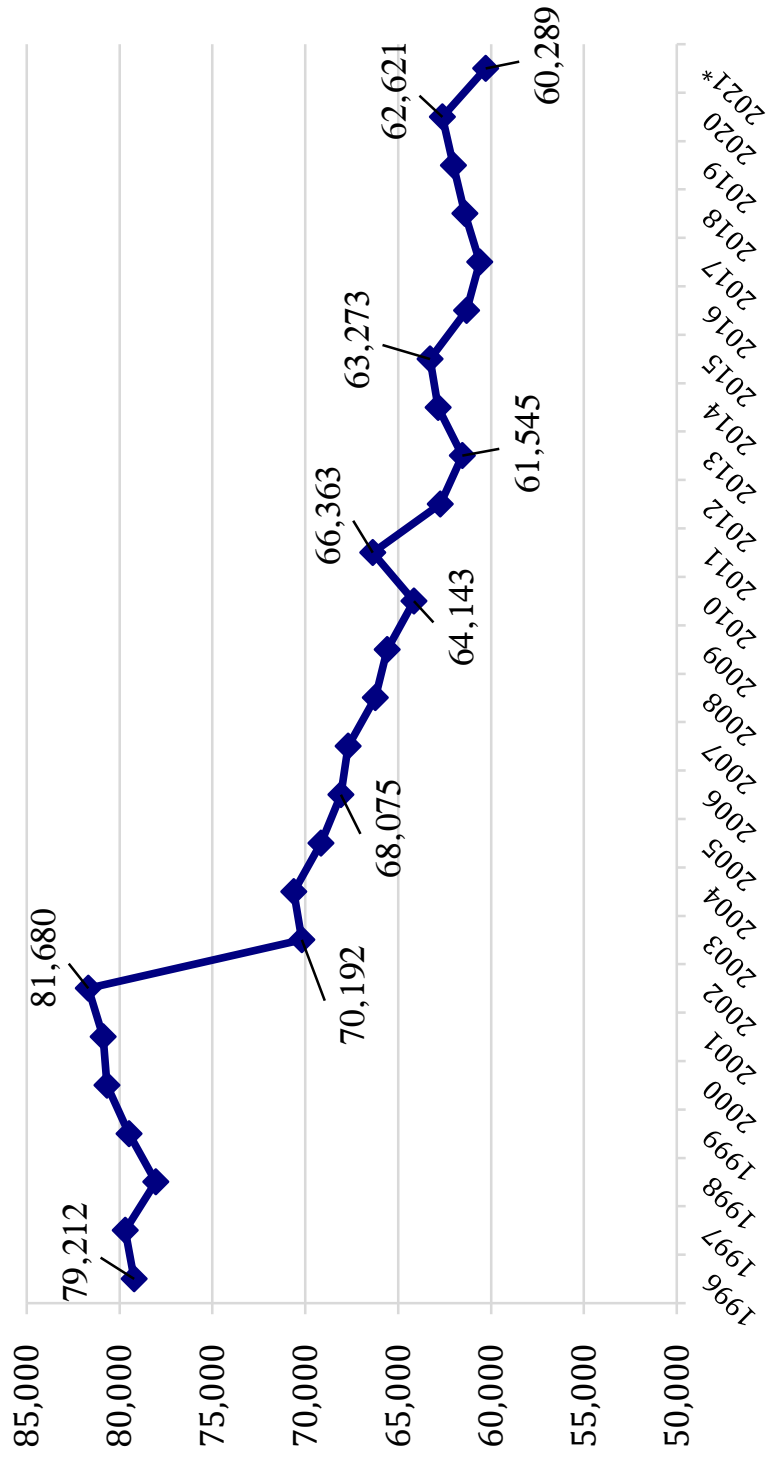
SECTION 4. STATE EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT

- **Historical SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2021 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2020 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2019 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2018 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2017 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2016 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2015 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2014 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2013 SERS Headcount**
- **FY 2012 SERS Headcount**



HISTORICAL SERS HEADCOUNT

Total Active Members FY 1996 - FY 2021



All figures except for FY 2021 are from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR) of SERS. The FY 2021 data is from the FY 2021 SERS' monthly payroll table on the next page. Data on the SERS' monthly payroll table may be different from data in the CAFR.

FY 2021 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM)	84	83	83	82	81	82	82	82	82	83	84	86
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	589	587	588	591	596	591	599	598	600	600	595	594
Aging, Department on	152	156	157	157	157	159	158	161	161	161	161	160
Agriculture, Department of	343	353	342	339	331	319	313	315	331	356	378	402
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arts Council	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Attorney General, Office of the	790	793	791	788	784	779	777	778	778	777	771	766
Auditor General, Office of the	85	85	84	87	87	88	86	86	86	85	85	89
Capital Development Board	120	126	130	131	134	134	133	135	135	136	135	135
Central Management Services, Department of	735	741	731	736	733	734	730	726	726	715	703	719
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,831	2,839	2,844	2,828	2,833	2,841	2,846	2,869	2,913	2,940	2,947	2,949
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	274	275	281	285	290	293	288	292	294	297	291	292
Commerce Commission, Illinois	202	198	198	199	199	201	204	204	205	205	210	212
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coroner Training Board	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corrections, Department of	12,536	12,426	12,479	12,305	12,381	12,341	12,290	12,265	12,403	12,340	12,238	12,130
Court of Claims	30	30	30	34	34	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Court Reporters	575	574	573	573	575	575	567	567	566	569	569	568
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	77	75	75	76	76	76	79	78	80	81	81	81
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Education, Board of	75	76	80	79	77	77	76	77	76	73	72	76
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
Elections, Board of	72	73	73	73	72	72	72	72	73	72	71	72
Emergency Management Agency	181	189	192	192	193	195	201	202	206	203	204	202
Employment Security, Department of	1,040	1,025	1,071	1,071	1,097	1,098	1,093	1,105	1,103	1,105	1,114	1,129
Environmental Protection Agency	640	647	658	675	677	676	659	658	667	670	673	668
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	63	63	64	69	70	71	71	71	71	70	72	70
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	68	71	72	70	72	71	70	69	68	68	71	69
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	409	405	411	419	423	421	420	419	419	418	414	414
Gaming Board, Illinois	166	165	164	160	154	153	158	156	158	161	156	154
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Governor, Office of the	162	170	172	171	170	169	166	166	164	166	165	164
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	107	107	107	108	108	109	107	106	106	108	108	108
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	1,816	1,827	1,838	1,854	1,861	1,863	1,851	1,844	1,858	1,860	1,867	1,867
Human Rights Commission	24	25	22	22	21	24	23	23	22	24	24	25
Human Rights, Department of	133	134	138	135	135	135	129	131	129	130	127	130
Human Services, Department of	13,234	13,282	13,341	13,387	13,359	13,355	13,261	13,251	13,214	13,190	13,148	13,075
Illinois Federation of Teachers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innovation and Technology, Department of	703	702	706	701	706	708	703	707	702	702	697	698
Insurance, Department of	205	202	199	197	194	196	196	199	204	201	202	205
Investments, State Board of	12	12	14	13	13	14	14	14	13	12	12	12
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	12	11	11	11
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Juvenile Justice, Department of	866	856	863	846	846	844	823	815	806	796	784	792
Labor Relations Board	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11
Labor, Department of	81	81	80	82	89	89	88	88	87	89	90	90
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	19	18	20	19	19
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Legislative Printing Unit	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Legislative Reference Bureau	31	31	31	31	33	33	33	33	33	33	32	32
Liquor Control Commission, Illinois	44	45	43	43	43	41	41	43	43	44	43	43
Lottery, Illinois	151	152	150	152	151	151	148	146	143	144	144	144
Lt. Governor, Office of the	17	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
Military Affairs, Department of	225	221	225	219	218	223	223	221	220	219	215	218
Natural Resources, Department of	1,491	1,480	1,401	1,371	1,311	1,276	1,225	1,204	1,201	1,208	1,303	1,359
Office of the Comptroller	234	232	234	237	238	237	235	236	235	233	231	231
Power Agency, Illinois	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	10
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	25	25	22	21	22	23	23	22	22	22	21	21
Procurement Policy Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Property Tax Appeal Board	35	35	35	36	35	36	37	36	36	36	36	36
Public Health, Department of	1,163	1,168	1,157	1,165	1,175	1,178	1,175	1,177	1,182	1,184	1,188	1,192
Racing Board, Illinois	32	31	32	27	25	25	19	16	25	26	34	33
Revenue, Department of	1,360	1,358	1,355	1,347	1,336	1,329	1,320	1,313	1,307	1,298	1,308	1,295
Secretary of State	3,922	3,920	3,929	3,935	3,936	3,937	3,905	3,918	3,919	3,914	3,920	3,936
State Appellate Defender	237	236	235	256	254	254	253	253	254	253	252	252
State Employees' Retirement System	94	94	93	91	93	93	91	94	94	97	95	96
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	145	148	146	146	147	147	143	144	145	146	146	143
State Officers	673	650	635	630	668	671	693	695	704	707	707	690
State Police Merit Board	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
State Police, Illinois	2,865	2,855	2,865	2,904	2,885	2,881	2,856	2,850	2,851	2,849	2,842	2,830
State Treasurer, Office of the	181	179	181	180	179	180	179	179	179	177	176	176
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	75	74	74	77	80	79	77	81	80	81	82	82
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	289	284	285	284	282	280	275	273	270	267	266	273
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	52	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	50	50	49
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,215	1,211	1,227	1,227	1,226	1,233	1,226	1,211	1,233	1,231	1,189	1,194
Transportation, Department of	5,245	5,249	5,097	5,146	5,942	6,321	6,384	6,361	6,247	5,463	5,171	5,198
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,216	1,199	1,197	1,204	1,209	1,208	1,199	1,186	1,190	1,187	1,199	1,178
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	140	142	140	139	139	139	134	135	135	133	133	133
TOTAL	60,848	60,749	60,719	60,681	61,533	61,834	61,533	61,461	61,556	60,720	60,350	60,289
Source: SERS												

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

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

Source: SERS

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

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

FY 2016 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER												
Agency	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	1,555	1,552	1,554	1,549	1,552	1,547	1,539	1,530	1,532	1,535	1,540	1,540
Aging, Department on	144	149	150	146	147	146	146	148	148	144	150	153
Agriculture, Department of	497	972	609	359	340	340	336	333	335	332	377	480
Architect of the Capitol, Office of the	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arts Council	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	9
Attorney General, Office of the	749	743	736	731	733	733	723	728	719	727	729	727
Auditor General, Office of the	88	85	84	82	81	80	81	79	79	77	76	80
Capital Development Board	128	128	129	129	131	131	124	126	126	125	123	123
Central Management Services, Department of	1,216	1,236	1,224	1,222	1,228	1,222	1,206	1,213	1,208	1,218	1,224	1,217
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Children and Family Services, Department of	2,555	2,583	2,557	2,540	2,536	2,538	2,506	2,546	2,554	2,558	2,577	2,603
Civil Service Commission, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of	313	310	308	307	307	307	303	303	304	304	299	295
Commerce Commission, Illinois	216	220	218	209	208	207	200	196	196	196	195	193
Comprehensive Health Insurance Board	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Corrections, Department of	11,521	11,466	11,553	11,494	11,595	11,557	11,591	11,727	11,691	11,621	11,564	11,725
Court of Claims	34	33	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	35	35	34
Court Reporters	593	592	594	591	590	588	578	578	581	583	583	585
Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois	63	65	66	66	64	63	62	61	61	62	61	62
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Developmental Disabilities, Illinois Planning Council on	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Education, Board of	96	96	93	92	95	95	95	96	97	92	91	91
Educational Labor Relations Board, Illinois	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	10
Elections, Board of	69	69	67	66	68	69	67	67	69	68	67	66
Emergency Management Agency	167	164	162	169	170	187	183	183	183	178	176	175
Employment Security, Department of	1,176	1,171	1,158	1,145	1,133	1,132	1,105	1,102	1,095	1,097	1,087	1,081
Environmental Protection Agency	768	765	756	750	750	746	725	725	723	719	718	718
Executive Ethics Commission, Illinois	67	66	65	65	64	66	63	64	62	62	63	63
Executive Inspector General, Office of the	66	68	68	67	68	70	69	68	66	64	68	72
Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of	446	443	438	433	429	428	424	424	424	433	430	428
Gaming Board, Illinois	169	168	168	168	169	169	170	169	170	170	168	167
Government Forecasting and Accountability, Commission on	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
Governor, Office of the	114	94	95	94	93	92	91	89	89	89	87	87
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	100	100	100	100	99	99	95	97	97	98	97	97
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of	2,034	2,025	2,026	2,019	2,007	1,994	1,958	1,953	1,956	1,979	1,979	1,994
Historic Preservation Agency	160	164	158	155	145	131	129	129	131	132	159	164
Human Rights Commission	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	21	21	21
Human Rights, Department of	133	131	129	128	128	127	127	126	126	126	127	127
Human Services, Department of	13,025	12,987	12,974	12,916	12,967	12,926	12,766	12,778	12,764	12,765	12,802	12,810
Illinois Health Information Exchange Authority	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Insurance, Department of	250	253	253	257	255	259	251	245	245	247	241	239
Investments, State Board of	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13
Judges' Retirement System	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Judicial Inquiry Board	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Juvenile Justice, Department of	998	994	993	985	1,022	1,026	1,014	1,060	1,056	1,043	1,073	1,071
Labor Relations Board	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	14
Labor, Department of	92	88	87	87	87	86	84	84	82	83	84	83
Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois	18	18	18	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	20	20
Legislative Audit Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Legislative Information System	28	28	28	28	28	28	26	26	26	26	27	29
Legislative Printing Unit	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Legislative Reference Bureau	30	29	30	30	30	31	33	33	32	32	32	32
Legislative Research Unit	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Lottery, Illinois	136	136	132	132	133	137	134	137	139	140	145	145
Lt. Governor, Office of the	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	14
Military Affairs, Department of	210	211	210	209	212	213	211	213	214	217	217	217
Natural Resources, Department of	1,523	1,484	1,358	1,292	1,276	1,271	1,206	1,171	1,167	1,229	1,370	1,430
Office of the Comptroller	218	216	218	217	217	216	215	213	219	216	220	233
Power Agency, Illinois	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Prisoner Review Board, Illinois	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	21	21	21	21	22
Procurement Policy Board	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Property Tax Appeal Board	32	32	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	32	32
Public Health, Department of	1,172	1,165	1,156	1,145	1,138	1,130	1,116	1,116	1,119	1,118	1,117	1,110
Racing Board, Illinois	43	43	43	35	35	35	25	25	28	33	42	42
Revenue, Department of	1,633	1,633	1,624	1,607	1,596	1,583	1,582	1,579	1,585	1,593	1,591	1,570
Secretary of State	3,805	3,785	3,696	3,671	3,651	3,636	3,596	3,590	3,585	3,577	3,566	3,548
State Appellate Defender	215	211	207	210	229	225	226	228	228	227	225	225
State Employees' Retirement System	97	97	96	97	99	99	98	98	100	101	99	99
State Fire Marshal, Office of the	124	121	121	123	121	120	122	120	121	120	121	119
State Officers	891	890	882	877	875	868	879	863	877	887	895	876
State Police Merit Board	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
State Police, Illinois	2,831	2,823	2,824	2,810	2,801	2,802	2,749	2,751	2,750	2,733	2,722	2,712
State Treasurer, Office of the	158	162	162	162	164	165	164	169	168	169	168	171
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	66	66	67	68	68	68	65	65	65	65	65	65
Student Assistance Commission, Illinois	225	221	221	223	221	220	193	192	190	189	190	188
Tax Tribunal, Illinois	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teachers' Retirement System	83	83	83	82	82	82	81	81	81	82	81	81
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	1,653	1,472	1,464	1,478	1,458	1,462	1,432	1,412	1,414	1,416	1,410	1,425
Transportation, Department of	5,372	5,350	5,099	5,113	5,941	6,480	6,428	6,423	6,170	5,275	5,156	5,044
Unspecified Board or Commission	35	35	34	26	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans Affairs, Department of	1,348	1,342	1,331	1,325	1,327	1,335	1,341	1,330	1,330	1,328	1,334	1,331
Violence Prevention Authority, Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' Compensation Commission, Illinois	176	161	161	160	162	160	158	160	159	160	159	160
Total	61,994	62,058	61,165	60,583	61,492	61,872	61,239	61,360	61,073	60,195	60,105	60,304
Source: SERS												

FY 2015 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	219	232	234	228	226	227	205	185	187	187	180	177
Lt. Governor	7	9	8	7	7	8	7	10	13	12	14	14
Secretary of State	3,952	3,937	3,942	3,873	3,860	3,873	3,850	3,747	3,839	3,853	3,866	3,852
Comptroller	226	228	228	230	228	231	227	231	231	232	231	228
Treasurer	170	167	163	163	164	161	162	156	157	152	152	154
Attorney General	743	736	734	740	739	740	742	744	746	754	755	755
Board of Education	112	112	112	109	107	106	103	103	103	102	100	98
Court of Claims	631	641	647	644	643	509	632	637	640	639	642	642
General Assembly	714	712	682	664	678	618	615	706	735	734	721	714
Human Services	13,107	13,090	13,277	13,526	13,572	13,471	13,114	13,120	13,598	13,647	13,656	13,556
Agriculture	486	527	822	615	400	355	342	331	338	337	337	360
Natural Resources	1,599	1,596	1,610	1,505	1,429	1,337	1,275	1,212	1,292	1,298	1,385	1,508
Financial and Professional Regulation	692	686	701	700	698	700	693	668	692	684	685	688
Labor	91	92	93	93	96	94	93	93	95	92	94	93
DCFS	2,713	2,676	2,697	2,712	2,694	2,636	2,601	2,636	2,666	2,669	2,667	2,671
Comptroller - Court Reporters	605	605	609	613	621	622	614	615	618	616	614	610
Auditor General	94	93	92	92	90	88	89	90	90	90	90	89
Public Health	1,165	1,194	1,196	1,200	1,208	1,191	1,212	1,199	1,206	1,201	1,201	1,200
State Police	2,730	2,714	2,707	2,764	2,754	2,742	2,697	2,697	2,704	2,706	2,701	2,685
Transportation	5,796	5,713	5,731	5,566	5,434	6,629	6,592	6,617	6,829	6,795	5,734	5,341
Revenue	1,790	1,786	1,789	1,762	1,783	1,756	1,716	1,713	1,736	1,725	1,718	1,709
Juvenile Justice	1,050	1,031	1,031	1,068	1,045	1,026	1,000	985	1,013	1,037	1,038	1,045
Corrections	11,426	11,270	11,388	11,578	11,451	11,077	11,135	11,147	11,458	11,587	11,705	11,835
Civil Service Commission	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Commerce Commission	234	234	231	230	232	232	233	230	231	227	229	224
Public Aid	2,187	2,171	2,194	2,203	2,177	2,171	2,154	2,129	2,141	2,149	2,152	2,137
Veterans Affairs	1,450	1,428	1,437	1,451	1,445	1,382	1,346	1,315	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Military Affairs	216	216	216	219	219	219	217	218	213	216	217	215
CMS	1,283	1,276	1,282	1,305	1,306	1,292	1,288	1,242	1,345	1,267	1,270	1,258
DCEO	375	368	375	379	381	377	373	336	337	340	339	334
Nuclear Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employment Security	1,210	1,200	1,201	1,206	1,217	1,181	1,161	1,169	1,185	1,192	1,208	1,211
Lottery	137	137	138	139	139	137	129	127	130	130	130	133
EPA	850	851	848	833	828	822	808	803	808	806	806	797
Aging	139	140	143	147	148	158	155	147	149	150	151	148
Historic Preservation	212	205	202	191	177	161	153	151	151	150	148	160
Human Rights	144	141	138	139	136	133	139	137	140	139	139	139
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	4,053	4,017	4,029	4,046	4,043	3,958	3,928	3,857	3,913	3,920	3,929	3,896
Total	62,612	62,235	62,931	62,944	62,379	62,424	61,804	61,507	63,144	63,250	62,419	62,091

Source: SERS

FY 2014 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

FY 2013 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

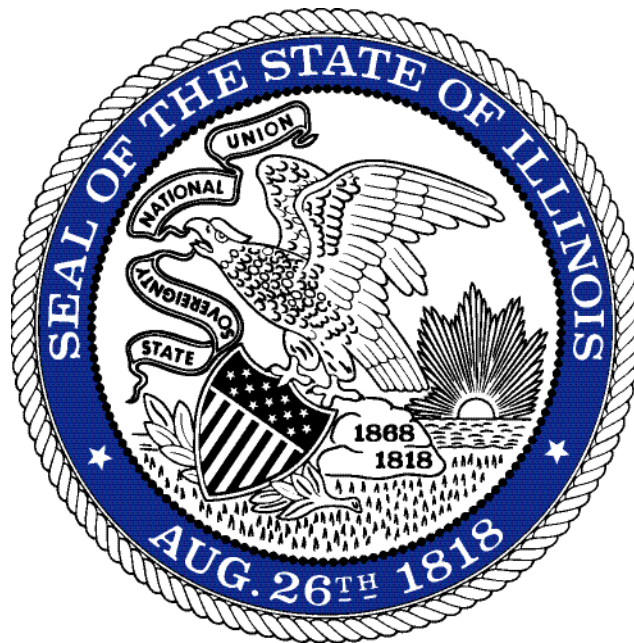
FY 2012 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER

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

Source: SERS

SECTION 5. STATE EMPLOYEES' GROUP INSURANCE

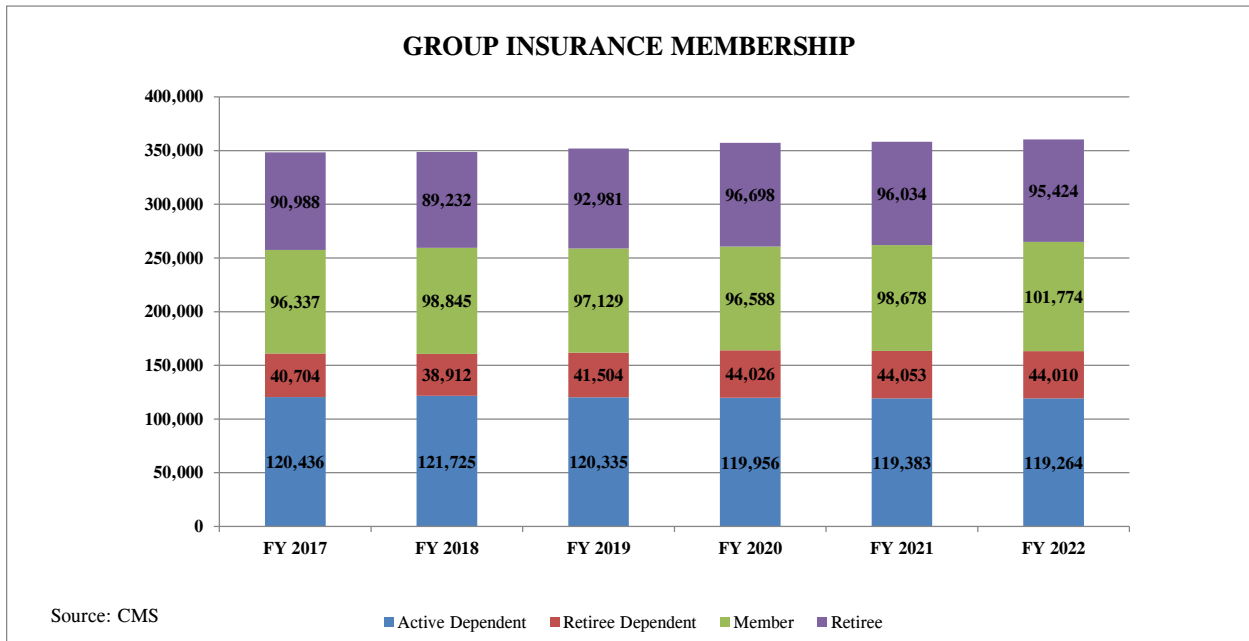
- **Group Insurance Enrollment**
- **Group Insurance Appropriation and Liabilities**
- **Liability per Participant**
- **Group Insurance Liability Components**
- **Medicare**
- **Unpaid Bills Backlog**



GROUP INSURANCE ENROLLMENT

According to CMS, as of February 2021, the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program has an estimated 359,705 participants for FY 2021, of which 134,196 are in a non-Medicare Advantage HMO, 84,149 are in a Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO, 95,729 are in an Open Access Plan, and 44,074 are in the Quality Care Health Plan. The QCHP is estimated to have 15,993 employees, 12,204 active employee dependents, 6,038 retiree dependents, and 9,839 retirees in FY 2021. Traditional HMO plans are estimated to have 49,345 employees, 62,509 active employee dependents, 10,321 retiree dependents, and 12,021 retirees in FY 2021. The CDHP is estimated to have 767 active employees and 790 active employee dependents. Medicare Advantage plans in FY 2021 include 19,443 dependents and 64,501 retirees. OAPs are anticipated to have 33,340 employees, 44,670 active employee dependents, 8,046 retiree dependents, and 9,673 retirees in FY 2021.

For FY 2022, the QCHP is estimated to have 16,170 employees, 12,011 active employee dependents, 5,453 retiree dependents, and 8,783 retirees. Medicare advantage HMO/PPO plans are expected to have 20,697 dependents and 67,300 retirees. Non-Medicare Advantage HMO Plans are expected to have 50,808 employees, 61,136 active dependent lives, 9,817 retiree dependents, and 9,829 retirees. OAPs are expected to have 34,796 employees, 46,117 active dependents, 8,043 retiree dependents, and 9,512 retirees in FY 2022. The new Consumer Driven Health plan is projected to have 1,434 employees and 1,497 active employee dependents, which are primarily assumed to come from existing HMO plans. Total FY 2022 membership is expected to increase 1.0% from 359,705 to 363,403.



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

The movement of eligible retirees and dependents into a system of Medicare Advantage plans has continued from previous fiscal years and is expected to proceed accordingly in FY 2022. These plans were set forth in an effort to save the State money as well as to provide quality service and care for retirees and their dependents. A Health Alliance HMO plan for retirees and dependents was added in FY 2015. The table below shows the population figures involved with this program.

It is important to note that many of the 87,997 people projected to be covered in FY 2022 by a MA HMO or 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 2022 fiscal year and in future years. In regards to MA, there are two different HMO benefit plans being offered by Humana as Humana Benefit Plan 1 is intended for Livingston and Knox counties while Humana Benefit Plan 2 is a traditional open area Medicare Advantage plan.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS			
HMO/PPO	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
	# of Participants	# of Participants	# of Participants
Aetna HMO	4,899	5,281	5,649
Humana Benefit Plan HMO	142	157	171
Humana Health Plan HMO	3,472	3,829	4,187
Health Alliance HMO	1,599	1,971	2,338
United HealthCare PPO	70,222	72,911	75,652
TOTAL	80,334	84,149	87,997
*FY 2022 numbers are projected as of February 2021			
Source: CMS			

GROUP INSURANCE APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITIES

The FY 2022 budget notes that \$1.851 billion in General Revenue Funds is appropriated to the Department of Central Management Services for the SEGIP for FY 2022. The FY 2021 appropriation request for the Group Health Insurance Program was \$1.857 billion in GRF. The FY 2022 budget also allocates approximately \$131 million (compared to \$172 million in FY 2021) from the Road Fund towards the provision of Group Health Insurance, a significant decrease. The table below shows the appropriation and liability history of the SEGIP from FY 2015 to FY 2022. 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 2022 liability estimate is \$3.07 billion for group insurance liability, which is \$25 million higher than the FY 2021 estimate from CMS of \$3.04 billion (as of February 2021). 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 2022. These numbers reflect an increase of 1.5 and 0.8 percent respectively from the FY 2021 liability estimate from CMS of \$3.05 billion.

GRF APPROPRIATION, REVENUE, AND LIABILITY HISTORY			
FY 2015-2022			
(\$ Millions)			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>GRF Appropriation</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>CMS Liability*</u>
FY 2015	\$1,665.4	\$2,674.3	\$2,764.2
FY 2016	\$5.0	\$876.9	\$2,811.2
FY 2017	\$0.0	\$1,082.1	\$2,872.0
FY 2018	\$1,340.0	\$6,306.6	\$3,149.8
FY 2019	\$2,176.2	\$3,198.0	\$3,108.6
FY 2020	\$2,440.2	\$3,699.1	\$3,078.6
FY 2021	\$1,856.5	\$3,070.6	\$3,045.6
FY 2022	\$1,851.5	\$3,082.6	\$3,070.6

*Liability Estimated for FY 2022
Source: CMS

The Department’s estimate of liability for FY 2022 continues increases from prior years, including their projections for FY 2021. This increase in liability reflects traditional year-to-year cost increases due to inflation and other factors. Of particular interest this year are the increases in liability for the new Consumer Driven Health Plan and the Open Access Plan line, both of which are projected to increase significantly from FY 2021 to FY 2022.

While these components are increasing in cost at a higher amount and pace than traditional HMO coverage, numerous other lines are staying relatively flat or decreasing in terms of liability changes from FY 2021 to FY 2022. As in previous years, Mental Health, Vision, and Life Insurance lines are projected to stay substantially flat for both FY 2021 and FY 2022. This follows historical trends for the group insurance program. For 2022, most other liability lines are only changing slightly.

The Special Programs line in the table below continues to be an item of interest. Specifically, the total interest payments expected in the group insurance program in FY 2022 is expected to increase by approximately \$18 million from the 2021 fiscal year. While the state has been able to pay off a significant portion of its held bills and thereby reduce vouchers on hand accruing interest, it is uncertain what effect the COVID pandemic will have on liabilities as many people are able to access healthcare that had to be put “on hold” during part of the 2020-2021 calendar years to accommodate COVID patients and procedures.

FY 2022 GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY			
(\$ Millions)			
Liability Component	FY 2021 CMS Estimate	FY 2022 CMS Estimate	FY 2022 CGFA Estimate
QCHP Medical	\$366.5	\$371.2	\$373.2
QCHP Prescriptions	\$126.6	\$125.1	\$126.3
Dental (QCHP/MC)	\$110.3	\$113.8	\$114.0
HMO	\$1,081.8	\$1,019.7	\$1,023.7
Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO	\$174.6	\$161.4	\$162.4
Open Access Plan	\$891.3	\$954.2	\$961.1
Consumer Driven Health Plan (HDHP)	\$10.5	\$20.5	\$20.9
Mental Health	\$5.5	\$5.6	\$5.7
Vision	\$8.5	\$8.6	\$8.6
Administrative Services (QCHP)	\$17.6	\$17.0	\$17.4
Life	\$95.0	\$98.2	\$98.2
Special Programs* (Admin/Int./Other)	\$157.4	\$175.4	\$180.5
TOTAL	\$3,045.6	\$3,070.7	\$3,092.0
% increase	-1.1%	0.8%	1.5%

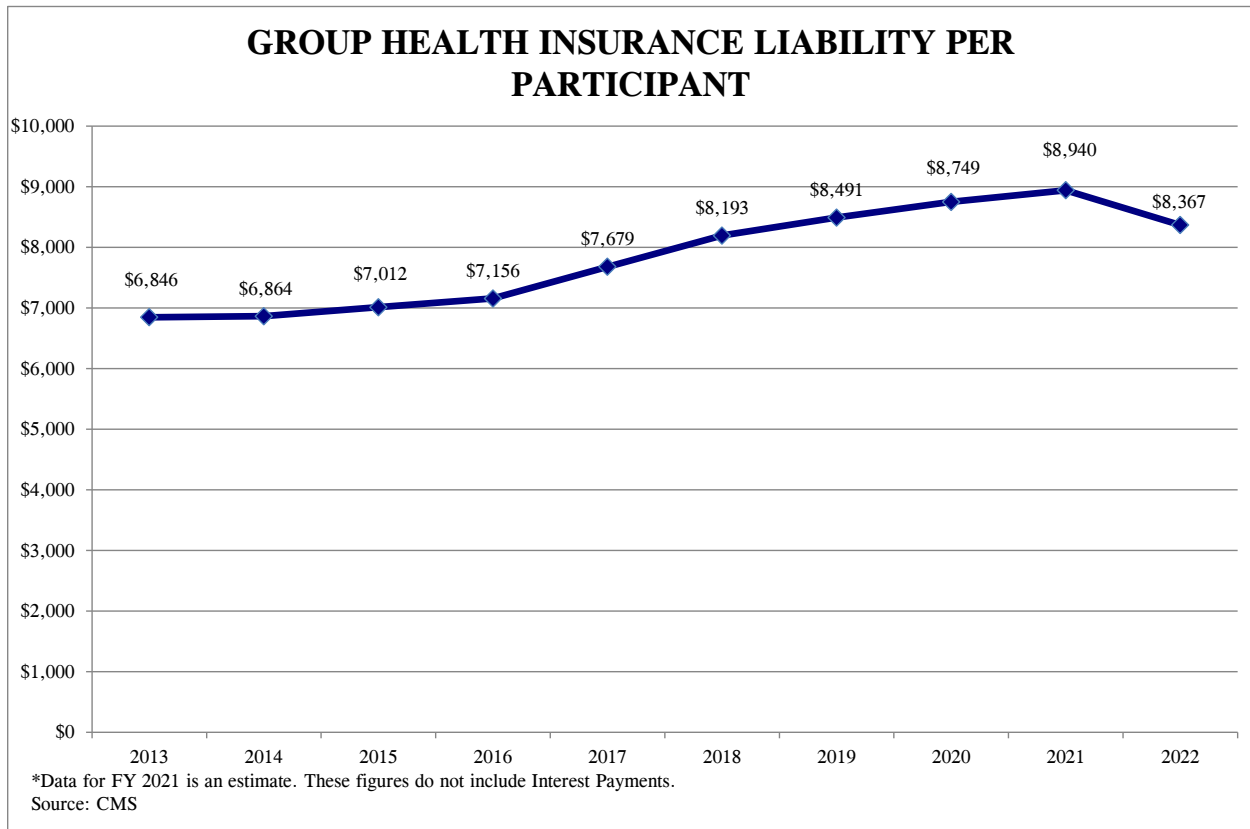
*FY 2021 and FY 2022 Special Programs line includes Prompt and Timely Payment Interest.
Rounding may cause slight differences.
Source: CMS, CGFA

The following table illustrates the cost components for the Group Health Insurance Program from FY 2013 through FY 2022 (projected). From a high of \$274 million in FY 2018, interest payments are projected to amount to \$30 million in FY 2022. Though slightly higher than the \$25 million projected in this category in FY 2021, this is the one of the lowest amount of interest projected to be paid out by the state in over a decade. Such a low projected amount for total interest payments reflects an expectation of timely payment of state vouchers by insurance companies, individual providers, and others submitting claims to the state. However, this success is tempered by the continued increase in administrative costs to the state since FY 2016. From \$53 million in FY 2016, this particular liability is projected to reach \$145 million in FY 2022 (a projected decrease of \$13 million from FY 2021). At this point, the full impact of the Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) on overall state liabilities is uncertain, though it is expected to grow significantly in FY 2022 compared to FY 2021. CMS has indicated they expect an impact on liabilities, as the CDHP provides savings to Illinois compared to existing plans while providing savings to the expected individual users in the form of significantly lower premiums. While the consumer savings are predicated on low utilization of plan benefits, many of the expected younger users of these plans do not typically require the extensive medical services (apart from a yearly physical) utilized by participants in the other plans offered, such as the Quality Care Health Plan (QCHP).

HISTORICAL GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY										
(\$ Millions)										
Liability Component	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022*
QCHP Medical/Rx	\$731	\$598	\$493	\$488	\$482	\$510	\$519	\$498	\$493	\$496
HMO Medical	\$894	\$910	\$917	\$934	\$975	\$1,036	\$1,067	\$1,088	\$1,082	\$1,020
Medicare Advantage	\$0	\$62	\$154	\$168	\$183	\$200	\$197	\$188	\$175	\$161
Dental	\$118	\$118	\$118	\$115	\$110	\$115	\$121	\$107	\$110	\$114
Open Access Plan	\$582	\$616	\$657	\$670	\$702	\$773	\$845	\$842	\$891	\$954
CDHP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$20
QC Mental Health	\$7	\$7	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6
Vision	\$12	\$11	\$11	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$9	\$9
Life Insurance	\$84	\$88	\$95	\$91	\$90	\$90	\$88	\$92	\$95	\$98
QC ASC	\$32	\$26	\$19	\$18	\$17	\$18	\$17	\$18	\$18	\$17
Interest Payments	\$112	\$130	\$221	\$262	\$195	\$274	\$105	\$73	\$25	\$30
Admin/Other	\$15	\$48	\$73	\$53	\$103	\$120	\$137	\$159	\$132	\$145
Total	\$2,587	\$2,614	\$2,764	\$2,812	\$2,870	\$3,150	\$3,110	\$3,079	\$3,046	\$3,070
% change	6.0%	1.0%	5.7%	1.7%	2.1%	9.7%	-1.3%	-1.0%	-1.1%	0.8%
* Estimate, Rounding causes slight differences in totals.										
Source: CMS										

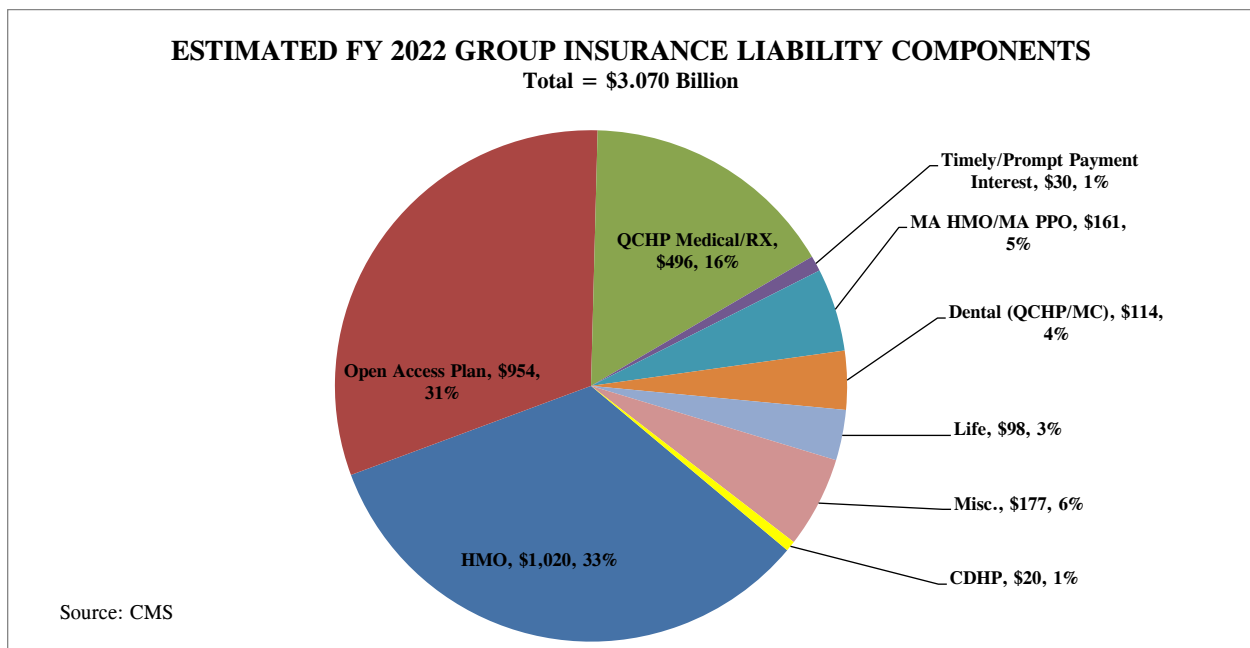
LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

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 2013, the annual liability per participant in the group health insurance program was \$6,846. **According to CMS, the estimated liability per participant for FY 2022 is \$8,367, a 22% increase from the FY 2013 liability per participant.** However, the liability per participant is expected to decrease 6.4% from FY 2021 to FY 2022. If this comes to pass, it would be the first decrease in over a decade. It is necessary to note that this is only a projection and that the full impact of cost saving measures such as the CDHP have not been fully actualized. In regards to the liability pressures exerted by interest payments on state group insurance bills, the bonding out of most of that backlog has alleviated a significant portion of that particular budgetary inflation pressure source and the expected federal COVID stimulus funding is anticipated to lower these pressures further still. In order to better demonstrate the increase in liability over time, the portion of liability resulting from interest payments has been removed for this chart.



GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS

The following chart includes the various components of the FY 2022 CMS liability estimate of \$3.070 billion. The largest component of the State Group Insurance Program is the State’s managed care plans (HMOs, OAPs, and Medicare Advantage) representing 69% of total FY 2022 liability. The new CDHP is projected to amount to 1% of total FY 2022 liability. The QCHP component (16%) is slightly lower than in FY 2020 (17%) 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 7% of total FY 2022 liability.



MEDICARE

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

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

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

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

Medicare Advantage

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

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

Medicare for State Retirees

Citing a long-standing concern for rising costs, the State of Illinois and the employee unions representing State employees came to an agreement to restructure retiree and retiree dependent contributions for health insurance. After analysis by CMS, four separate Medicare Advantage plans were chosen for the state employee retirees. Aetna HMO, United HealthCare PPO, and two Humana Benefit Plans (both HMO) were selected. Health Alliance HMO was later selected to supplement Medicare Advantage plan coverage for retirees. At last count, the FY 2022 projected enrollment in this program totals 87,997 individuals, an increase of 3,848 (4.6%) from FY 2020. This is not expected to significantly change due to the relatively new CDHP, as that plan is available exclusively for current employees and their dependents.

UNPAID BILLS BACKLOG

Since at least 2015, the State Employee Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) had amassed a large backlog of unpaid claims, rising to \$5.2 billion at its height, partly due to the lack of an official state budget during much of that time 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 at the time to pay down the existing group insurance bill backlog. However, in November 2017, the State bonded out approximately \$4 billion to pay down group health insurance bills. This bonding brought the total unpaid bill backlog down significantly. Successful efforts have been made to continue the paying down of the total claims backlog.

As of the end of June 2021, the total bill backlog in the SEGIP stood at \$178 million. This does not include any bills awaiting payment at the Comptroller's office. The Comptroller's office has indicated that due to COVID stimulus funding, they expect to reduce the amount of unpaid bills to a nearly 30-day payment cycle, contingent on when they receive payment vouchers from CMS and other agencies. Of this total, the largest portion was approximately \$102 million of HMO/Medicare Advantage claims. The second largest portion was CVS/Caremark at \$29 million. Life Insurance claims were the third largest among the categories, totaling \$16 million. The estimated time for claims to be held by CMS is 97 days for Managed Care, 5 days for CVS/Caremark, and 97 days for Life Insurance. This information and other pertinent data is displayed on the chart on the next page. CMS has indicated that absent supplemental appropriations, approximately \$1 billion in unpaid bills will be held by CMS at the end of FY 2022.

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

Under the VPP, vendors for the state of Illinois who would otherwise receive prompt payment interest would instead partner with a "qualified purchaser" who would purchase the outstanding claim from them. The vendor would receive approximately 90% of the total invoice owed to them with the other 10% paid to them once the qualified purchaser is paid by the state. The qualified purchaser would keep any interest paid out by the state on the voucher. However, because the State has not been able to pay vouchers without an appropriation, CMS switched to the Vendor Support Initiative program (VSI), which is procedurally similar to the Vendor Payment Program, but does not require a voucher to receive payment. As of the end of June 2021, approximately \$32 million in group insurance program vouchers was held through the VPP/VSI program from Blue Cross Blue Shield (\$30 million), Fidelity (<\$1 million), and

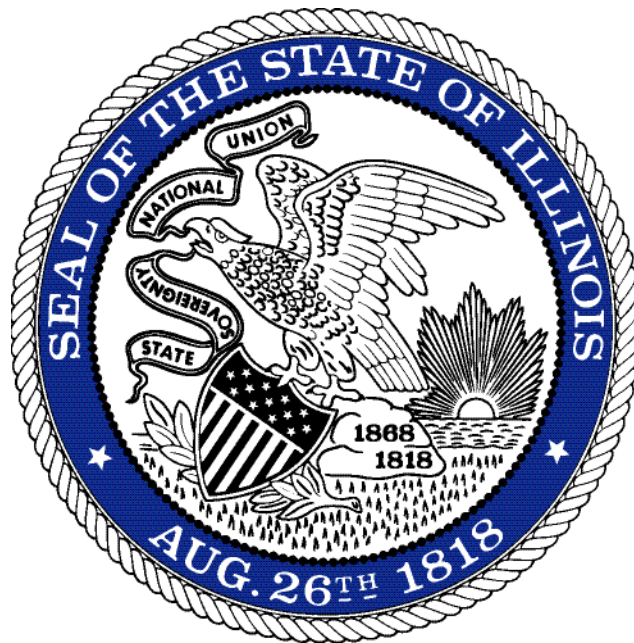
Humana (<\$1 million), among others (including non-health insurance companies) out of a total of \$116 million across all state invoices held by CMS.

CLAIMS HOLD DATA FOR SEGIP			
(as of June 30, 2021)			
Vendor	Claims Hold	Length of Claims Hold (in days)	Interest Owed (Including Past Due Interest)
Aetna PPO	\$0	101	\$532,092
Dental Claims Hold - PPO	\$16,932,411	66	\$148,159
Dental - Non-PPO	\$9,446,199	143	\$264,494
Magellan (Mental Health) Claims	\$0	45	\$1,274
Aetna/Coventry HMO	\$7,092,352	97	\$77,465
Health Alliance HMO	\$51,622,651	97	\$792,334
HMO Illinois	\$21,487,539	97	\$237,554
Blue Advantage	\$8,469,066	97	\$91,166
HealthLink OAP	\$0	101	\$847,072
Aetna/Coventry OAP	\$0	100	\$354,474
CVS/Caremark	\$29,424,631	5	\$1,013,689
Aetna/Coventry MA	\$944,832	97	\$6,110
Health Alliance MA	\$339,300	97	\$2,187
Humana Benefit Plan MA	\$24,636	97	\$158
Humana Health Plan MA	\$577,977	97	\$3,753
United Healthcare MA	\$11,272,414	97	\$122,008
Fidelity (Vision)	\$709,129	97	\$4,693
Minnesota Life	\$15,757,874	97	\$0
Other Fees (ASC/etc.)	\$3,487,365	5-117	\$109,336
Total	\$177,588,378	5-143	\$4,608,019

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 are entitled to the following services.

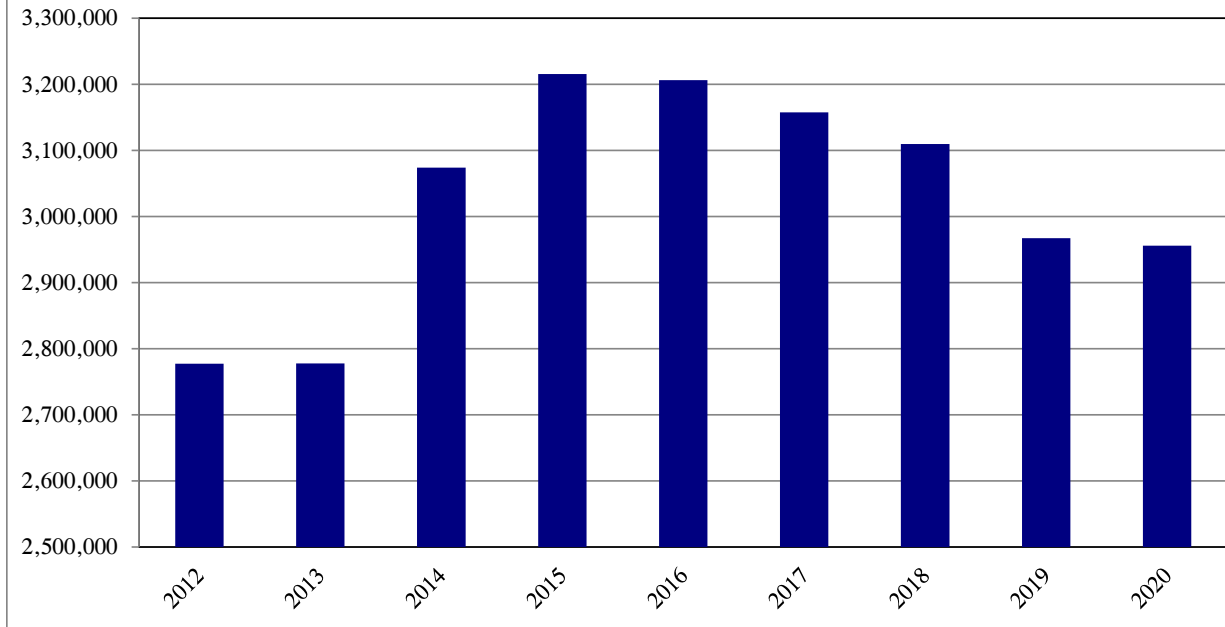
- Ambulatory services provided by rural health clinics and federally qualified health centers.
- Ambulatory services to presumptively eligible pregnant women.
- Early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for individuals under 21 years of age.
- Emergency services to non-citizens.
- Family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

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

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. However, enrollment began to decline in FY 2016 and has continued until recently due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Medicaid enrollment for FY 2020 was 2,955,797, a decline of 11,420 from FY 2019. The budgeted Medicaid enrollment for FY 2021 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic was 2,843,394, a decrease of 123,823 from FY 2020. The numbers for FY 2021 are not final, as there is a three month lag in enrollment figures, so the final number is likely to change somewhat after the publication date of this budget summary.

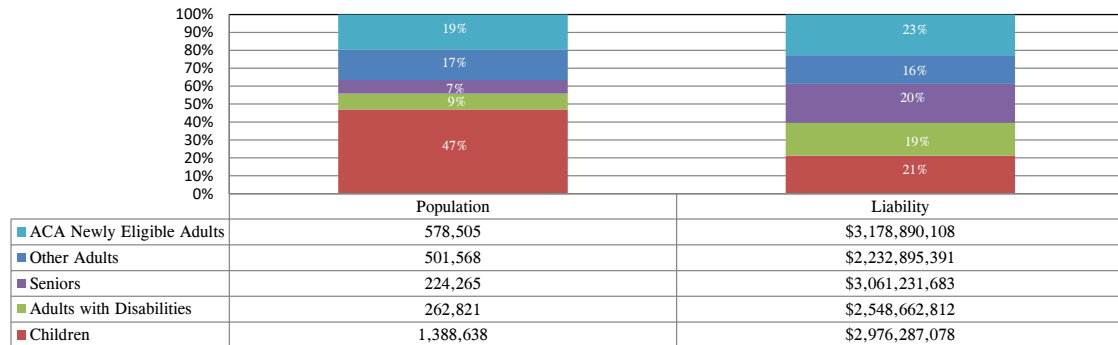
The chart at the top of the next page examines historical Medicaid enrollment. In FY 2012, the average Illinois Medicaid population was 2,777,349. Since that time, the Medicaid population has grown partially due to eligibility expansions such as the PPACA, despite contracting since FY 2015. The most recent figures from FY 2020, pre-COVID-19 pandemic, place the average Medicaid population at 2,955,797, or 178,448 more people than the FY 2012 population. FY 2021 estimates are uncertain at this time due to the impact of COVID-19, as a number of independent variables outside state control are still being determined, such as economic impact due to the pandemic and possible resurgence of the virus in the future. Medicaid enrollment numbers have typically been reported three months late, given the requirement to offer retroactive eligibility for up to three months prior to application as appropriate. It is necessary to note that the FY 2014 and FY 2015 population numbers are mainly increased due to additional people entering the Medicaid system as a result of the PPACA expansion. Costs for individuals newly eligible under the PPACA was funded 100% by the federal government until calendar year 2017. At that time, under current law, the federal match rate gradually declines for that population to a minimum of 90% in calendar year 2020. This match rate minimum affected Illinois in the latter half of FY 2020, though this can be contrasted with a temporary matching rate increase of 6.2 percentage points expected to last until the end of the 2021 calendar year due to federal COVID-19 legislation. FY 2021 figures will be updated when the information is provided by HFS for the FY 2023 Budget Summary.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT



In order to better understand the components of the aggregate population figure of 2.96 million enrollees for FY 2020 and provide some insights for FY 2021-FY 2022, the chart below breaks the overall population figure into its component parts. The largest population group in FY 2020, accounting for 1,388,638 participants, was Children. According to state data, this group accounted for \$2.98 billion in claims-based liability expenditures. While only representing 16% of the overall Medicaid population, seniors and disabled accounted for 39% of overall Medicaid claims-based liability expenditures. The following chart compares overall FY 2020 claims-based liability expenditures by population category.

MEDICAID POPULATION AND LIABILITY (FY 2020)



DCN Dates: 7/1/19 to 6/30/20. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY19. Includes spending from all HFS funds. Liability by group does not include partial benefits recipients. Source: HFS.

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

Based on information provided to the Commission from HFS, it is apparent that the liability per participant for higher medical need seniors and adults with disabilities is significantly greater than for lower need adults and children. In fact, for the Adults with Disabilities category the liability expenditure per participant annually in FY 2020 was \$9,686. Likewise, the average liability expenditure per participant for senior Medicaid enrollees was \$13,650. The average liability per participant for children was \$2,143 while the average liability for other adults was \$4,452. Concurrently, the average liability for individuals under the PPACA was \$5,495.

Due to the three month lapse cycle in Medicaid reimbursements and enrollment, final FY 2021 liability estimates are unavailable at this time. In addition, the full impact of COVID-19 on these FY 2021 components is uncertain, as is the impact on FY 2022 enrollment and reimbursements. Temporary increases in Medicaid enrollment due to COVID-19 impact may have limited influence on long-term Medicaid liabilities and population estimates.

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

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT			
FY 2020			
Population Group	Enrollment	Liability	Liability Per Participant
Children	1,388,638	\$ 2,976,287,078	\$2,143
Adults with Disabilities	262,821	\$ 2,545,662,812	\$9,686
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	578,505	\$ 3,178,890,108	\$5,495
Other Adults	501,568	\$ 2,232,895,391	\$4,452
Seniors	224,265	\$ 3,061,231,683	\$13,650
Total	2,955,797	\$13,994,967,072	\$4,735

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

MEDICAID LIABILITY

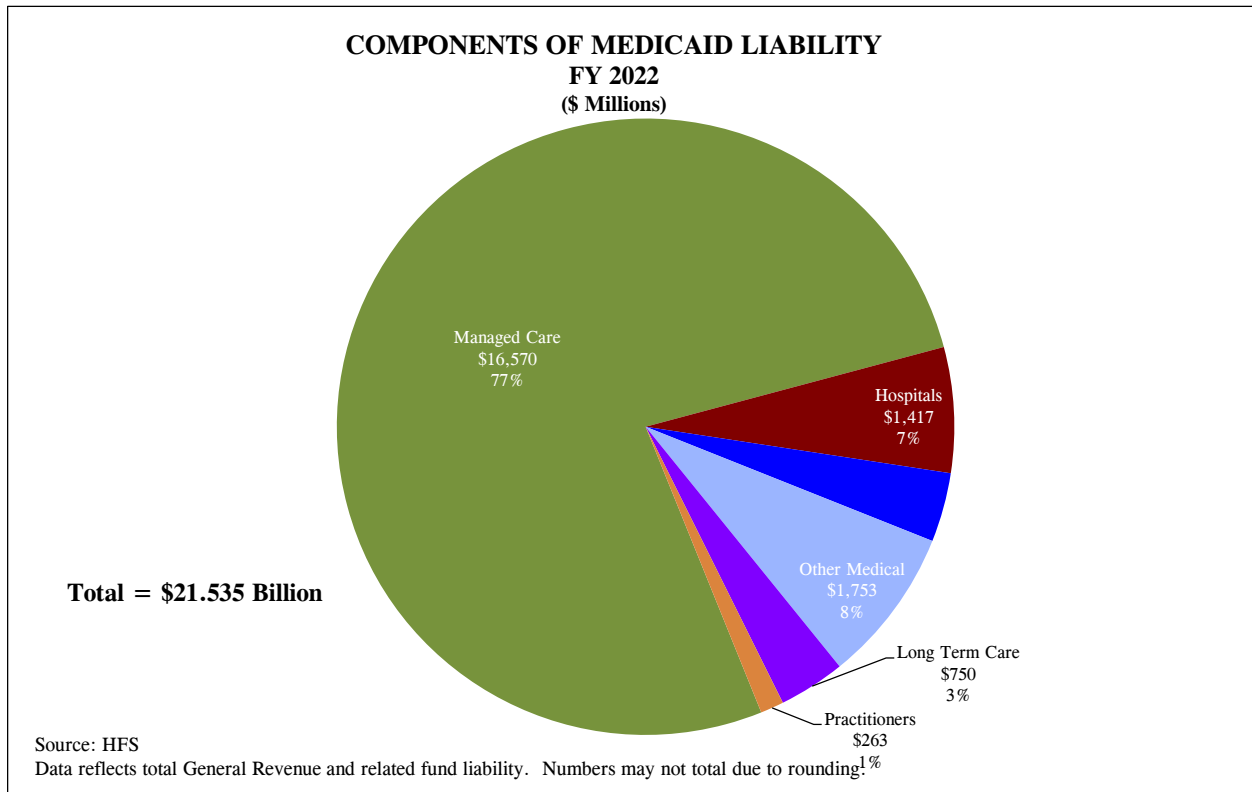
In FY 2013, overall GRF and related fund Medicaid liabilities totaled \$9.8 billion. The projected FY 2021 liability for Medicaid is \$18.8 billion, a 92% increase, due in large part to statutory program changes, eligibility expansions (PPACA, etc.) and consolidation of other state agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under Managed Care. In addition, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic should be taken into account, as this has served to increase liabilities for FY 2020 - FY 2022, though depending on effectiveness of treatments and vaccines, future effects on Medicaid liabilities are uncertain. While FY 2021 liability projections are included in the chart below, these projections were made before the impact of COVID-19 was anticipated, and should therefore be understood cautiously within the context of gradual systematic increases in overall Medicaid liability.

HISTORIC MEDICAID LIABILITY											
(\$ Millions)											
Liability Component	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Est.	FY 2022 Proj.	Avg % Change
Long Term Care	\$1,853	\$1,755	\$1,586	\$1,418	\$1,077	\$929	\$1,026	\$688	\$538	\$750	-6.0%
Hospitals	\$3,169	\$3,354	\$2,878	\$1,955	\$1,893	\$1,946	\$1,126	\$1,346	\$891	\$1,417	-2.8%
Prescribed Drugs	\$1,447	\$1,453	\$1,215	\$1,079	\$1,161	\$1,160	\$887	\$922	\$769	\$782	-6.8%
Practitioners	\$1,226	\$1,499	\$1,142	\$603	\$504	\$463	\$287	\$265	\$215	\$263	-9.5%
Managed Care	\$827	\$1,295	\$4,323	\$6,293	\$7,309	\$8,433	\$9,309	\$12,599	\$15,615	\$16,570	71.8%
Other Medical	\$1,291	\$1,262	\$1,188	\$1,085	\$1,183	\$1,138	\$1,073	\$1,322	\$1,478	\$1,753	4.8%
Total Liability	\$9,813	\$10,619	\$12,333	\$12,433	\$13,128	\$14,070	\$13,709	\$17,142	\$19,506	\$21,535	
% Change	13.30%	8.21%	16.14%	0.81%	5.59%	7.18%	-2.57%	25.04%	13.79%	10.40%	9.8%

Source: HFS

**These numbers reflect total General Revenue and related fund liability. PPACA enrollment and liability begin in FY14 and significantly impact FY14 and FY15 liability growth. FY16-FY 19 liability growth is mainly driven by state statutory changes, federal changes (increased Medicare Part B premium charges) and consolidation of other agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under the Managed Care expansion for long-term supports and services. FY20 liability growth can also be largely attributed to state statutory changes including the minimum wage increase as well as the implementation of the managed care assessment and non-emergency transportation intergovernmental transfer mechanism. The latter two FY20 items provide significant new resources to the Medicaid program to fund enhancements enacted during the 2019 legislative session. The numbers above may not appear to add due to rounding. The total effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are uncertain, though noticeable increased liabilities for FY 2020 – FY 2022 are anticipated, but not reflected on this chart.*

While Hospital Medicaid payments used to be the highest single component of overall GRF and related fund liability, Managed Care spending has surpassed Hospital spending since FY 2015 and is expected to continue that trend through FY 2022, according to HFS data. Looking at FY 2013, payments to hospitals accounted for 32% of total liabilities, while in FY 2021 they are projected to account for just 7%. The difference is taken up and added upon by Managed Care liability, which has increased from \$827 million and 8% of the FY 13 liability to \$16.57 billion and 77% of the FY 22 projected liability. The table below shows historical GRF and related fund liabilities for Medicaid over the years. The pie chart on the following page breaks down the various components of FY 2021 Medicaid liability.



MEDICAID FUNDING

It is important to note the various funding sources that provide the necessary revenue for Medicaid. According to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS), funding has been different due to the conversion of much of the Medicaid program to managed care and the uncertain impact of COVID-19 on overall revenues and expenditures. Accordingly, as was the case for FY 2021, the FY 2022 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 2022 as was the case for FY 2021. Total spending will increase for FY 2021 due to lapse period spending for the bills that come in for payment by the state in the next few months. In most years, GRF appropriations and allocations may change during the course of the fiscal year as the Governor takes actions to address the State's fiscal challenges. Traditionally, appropriations include non-GRF funds from which cycled Medical Programs liability is reimbursed.

Federal action to date and proposed continued federal support of Medicaid enhancement and population enrollment should be considered to be a potential factor in final FY 2021 and FY 2022 Medicaid funding estimates as was the case in FY 2020. To the extent that lapse spending and reimbursements are affected, this translates to potential effects for future years as well. However, at this time, insufficient data is available for reliable projections of specific impacts on out-year funding estimates.

Also important for consideration is the amount of Medicaid payments delayed in the past few fiscal years due to budgetary and appropriation issues. According to state law, the imposition of Section 25 cap for HFS Medicaid applies only to the General Revenue Fund, Long-Term Care Provider Fund, Drug Rebate Fund, and Healthcare Provider Relief Fund. The cap for FY 2020 was \$100 million, which applied to bills received by the Department on or before June 30, 2020. HFS believes it met the FY 2021 Section 25 cap requirement as amounts in excess of \$100 million, paid from FY 2022 appropriations, are estimated to relate to FY 2020 bills received after June 30, 2020.

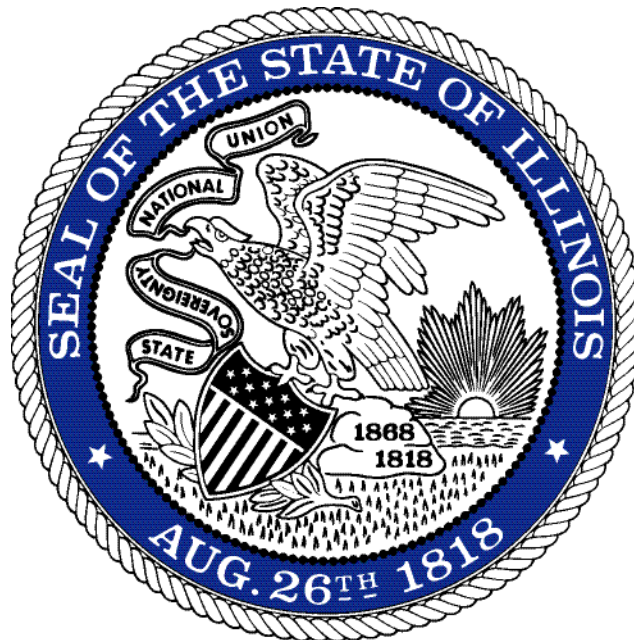
Certain medical providers in Illinois contribute to the costs of Medicaid through health care assessments and intergovernmental transfers. In collecting these fees, the State maximizes its share of available federal matching funds. Hospitals, nursing homes, managed care organizations, and long-term care facilities for the developmentally disabled currently pay provider assessments to help support the Medical Assistance program.

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

MEDICAID SPENDING COMPARISON			
(\$ Millions)			
Appropriation	FY 2021	FY 2022*	Difference
General Revenue Fund	\$6,903.0	\$6,903.0	\$0.0
Healthcare Provider Relief Fund**	\$10,189.0	\$12,555.0	\$2,366.0
Drug Rebate Fund	\$1,183.0	\$1,098.0	-\$85.0
Tobacco Settlement Fund	\$230.0	\$244.0	\$14.0
Long Term Care Provider Fund	\$498.0	\$457.0	-\$41.0
Hospital Provider Fund	\$310.0	\$279.0	-\$31.0
General Revenue and Related Funds Total	\$19,313.0	\$21,536.0	\$2,223.0
* FY 2022 values represent appropriations as of July 2021.			
** 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 2022 budget, the State Board of Education's allotment is \$9.240 billion (PA 102-0017). 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:

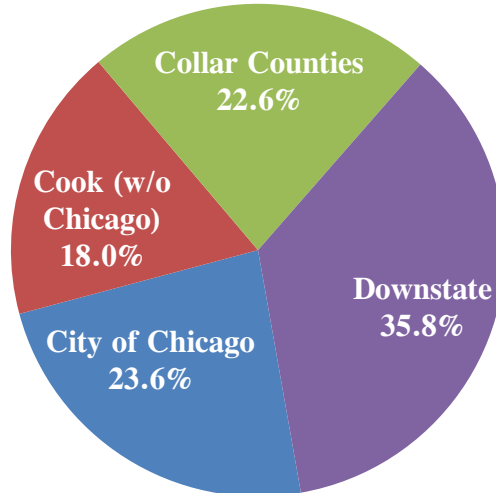
<https://www.isbe.net/Pages/EvidenceBasedFunding.aspx>

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 21 State Contribution by Region

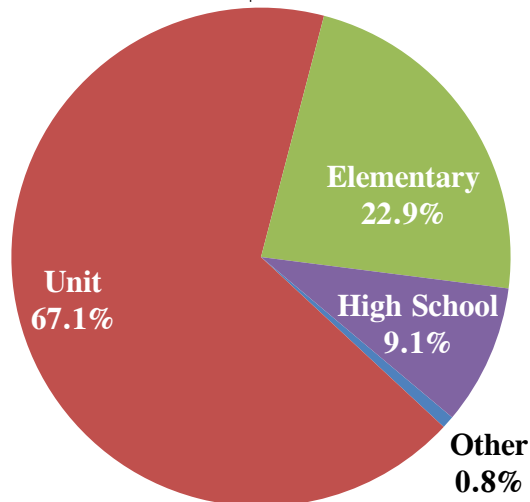
Percentage of Total
State Total: \$7.131 Billion



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

EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING Total Net FY 21 State Contribution by Type of District

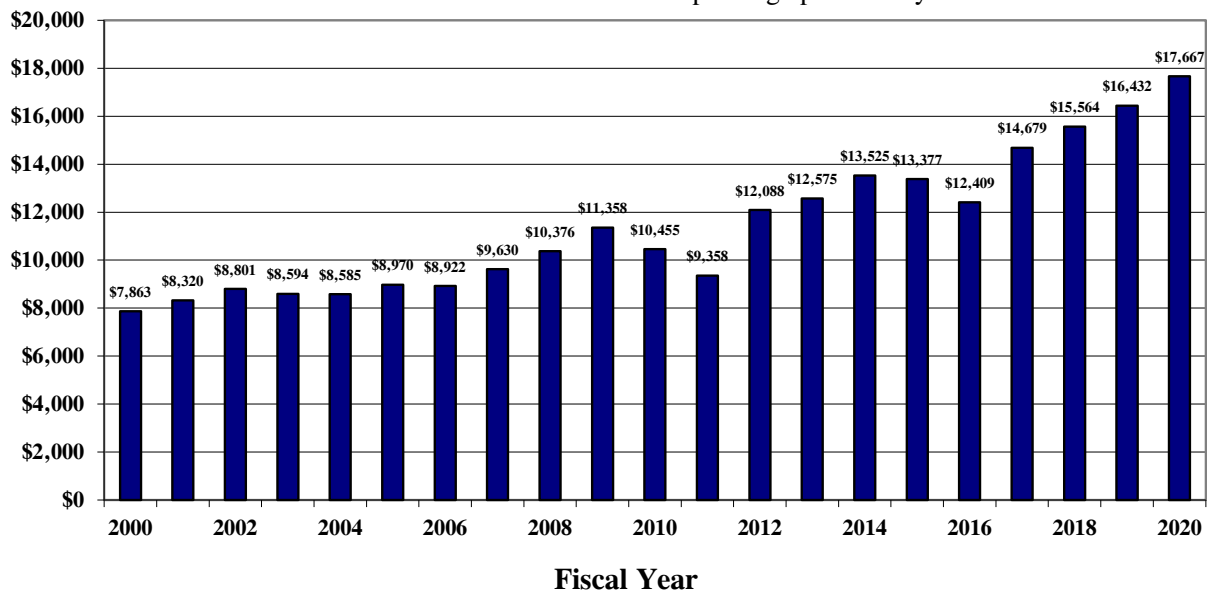
Percentage of Total
State Total: \$7.131 Billion



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

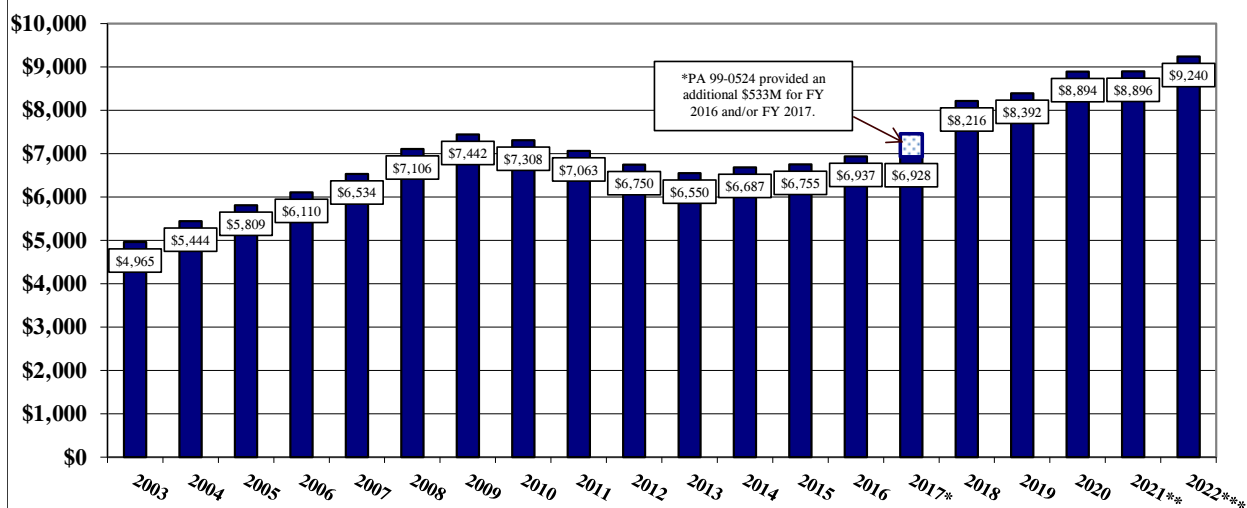
Education Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

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



ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GENERAL FUNDS HISTORY

Excludes Teacher Retirement System Funds
(\$ in millions)



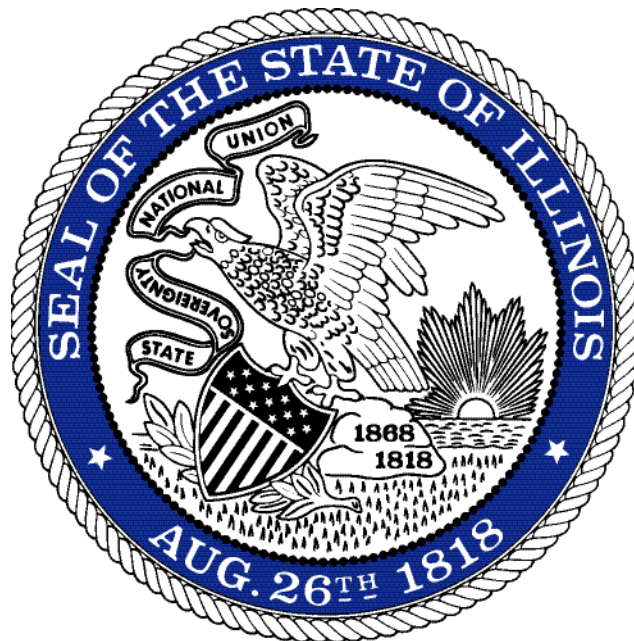
* PA 99-0524 provides the spending authority for PreK-12 education with combined General Funds appropriations of \$6.928 billion for FY 2017 and an additional \$532.6 million for FY 2016 and/or FY 2017.

** As provided by PA 101-0637 and PA 102-0017.

*** As provided by PA 102-0017.

SECTION 8. PENSION LEGISLATION

- **Elimination of Birthdate Requirement for Tier 1 COLAs for the Chicago Fire Pension Fund**
- **The Downstate Police and Fire Investment Consolidation Act**
- **Extension of Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans**
- **Voluntary Pension Buyout Plans**
- **Tier Three Pension Reform**
- **Chicago Park District Pension Reform**
- **Police and Fire Pension Reform**
- **Two-Tier Pension Reform**



ELIMINATION OF BIRTHDATE REQUIREMENT FOR TIER 1 COLAS FOR THE CHICAGO FIRE PENSION FUND

Public Act 101-0673

House Bill 2451 – Martwick (Martwick)

Passed House:	72-40-1
Passed Senate:	37-14-1

Effective Date

- April 5, 2021

Affected Systems

- Chicago Fire Pension Fund

Elimination of Birthdate Requirement for Tier One 3% Non-compounded COLAs

Prior to the enactment of P.A. 101-0673, Tier 1 firefighters born before January 1, 1966 with at least 20 years of service received an annual non-compounded increase of 3% on or after the age of 55, not subject to a 30% increase maximum. Those Tier 1 firefighters born after January 1, 1966 received 1.5% increases on or after the age of 60 with at least 20 years of service, subject to a maximum of 30% (hence, after 15 years of retirement, no annual increases were payable). The Act removed the birthdate restriction and sets the annual Tier 1 increase to 3% non-compounded for all retirees at least 55 years of age with 20 years of service. The Act further stipulates that firefighters who were not eligible for the 3% increase prior to the effective date of the bill (April 5th, 2021) will receive a 3% increase for each year the firefighter would have otherwise been eligible had the firefighter not received any increase.

THE DOWNSTATE POLICE AND FIRE INVESTMENT CONSOLIDATION ACT

Public Act 101-0610 Senate Bill 1300 – Castro (Hoffman)

Passed Senate:	46-00-0
Passed House:	96-14-3
Senate Concurrence:	42-12-0

Effective Date

- January 1, 2020

Affected Systems

- Downstate Police (Article 3), Downstate Fire, (Article 4), TRS, SURS, IMRF, SERS

Consolidated Police and Firefighter Pension Investment Funds

Under P.A. 101-0610, as soon as practicable after the effective date of the bill, but no later than 30 months afterwards, each Article 3 and Article 4 fund shall transfer all of its securities, funds, assets, and moneys to the newly created Police Officers' and Firefighters Pension Investment Funds (this period of time is referred to as "the transition period"). Upon transferal, the two consolidated Funds will assume management and investment authority, and the Article 3 and Article 4 funds shall no longer exercise control over such securities, funds, assets, and moneys.

The Transition Boards for the Consolidated Funds

- For each consolidated fund, the Governor will appoint a 9 member, temporary transition board within 1 month of the Act's effective date.
- Each transition board will select a chairperson from among the trustees and will consist of the following members:
 - 3 members representing municipalities who are mayors, presidents, chief executive officers, chief financial officers, or other officers or executives of municipalities. They will be appointed from among candidates recommended by the Illinois Municipal League.
 - 3 selected from participant members, as detailed below:
 - For the Police Fund transition board, 2 members will be appointed from among candidates recommended by an organization representing more than 20,000 active and retired police officers in the State of Illinois, and one will be appointed from among candidates recommended by a benevolent association representing police officers in the State of Illinois.

- For the Firefighter Fund transition board, all 3 will be recommended by a statewide labor organization representing at least 85 municipalities and which is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor.
 - 2 employee/annuitant members, as detailed below:
 - For the Police Fund, 2 members selected from beneficiary members. One will be appointed from among candidates recommended by an organization representing more than 20,000 active and retired police officers in the State of Illinois, and one will be appointed from among candidates recommended by a benevolent association representing police officers in the State of Illinois.
 - For the Firefighter Fund transition board, one member will be selected from beneficiary members. They will be recommended by a statewide labor organization representing at least 85 municipalities and which is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor. One participant member recommended by a statewide labor organization representing at least 85 municipalities and which is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor
 - 1 representative of the Illinois Municipal League
- The “transition period” begins on the effective date of the Act and will end when so determined by the transition board. The transition boards cannot function for a period longer than 30 months.
- The transition board members will serve until the end of the transition period and until the permanent board members are elected.
- This initial election for the permanent board will be administered and conducted by the transition board, with the permanent board determining the procedure for all future elections.

The Permanent Boards of Trustees for the Consolidated Funds

- The permanent Boards of Trustees will consist of 9 members, as follows:
 - 3 employer members who are mayors, presidents, chief executive officers, chief financial officers, or other officers or executives of municipalities. They will be elected by the mayors and presidents of municipalities with participating pension funds.
 - 3 members elected by and from active participant members
 - For the Police Board, 2 members elected by and from beneficiary members
 - For the Firefighter Board, 1 member elected by and from beneficiary members
 - Also, for the Firefighter Board, 1 member appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate following recommendation by a statewide labor organization representing at least 85 municipalities and which is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor

- 1 member recommended by the Illinois Municipal League and appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation
- The Chairperson of the permanent boards will serve 2-year terms and will be selected from among the trustees.

Consolidation Timeline of Events

- The transition board will audit the investment assets of each current Article 3 and Article 4 fund as soon as practicable after the effective date of the bill.
- Once the audit is certified by both the newly created board(s) and the existing Article 3 and Article 4 funds, the transfer of assets will begin within 10 business days.
- The interim executive directors of each newly created board, appointed by the Governor until the permanent boards appoint their own, will notify the board of trustees of existing Article 3 and Article 4 funds no less than 30 days before the consolidated Fund takes control of their assets.
- Within 90 days after the end of the transition period, all remaining assets in any Article 3 and Article 4 fund must be transferred into the consolidated Fund.
- Within 6 months after the end of the transition period, a public accountant selected by the consolidated boards will audit the consolidated funds. The report will be published on the Funds' website and filed with the Department of Insurance.
- Quarterly reports will be issued by the consolidated Funds to Article 3 and Article 4 funds detailing the status of investments.
- A yearly, more comprehensive report will be published by the consolidated funds describing their investment operations, yearly performance, and other related information. Included in this report will also be the results of an audit undertaken by an accounting firm selected by the board of the consolidated fund.

Other Major Pension Provisions of P.A. 101-0610

Relinquishment of Investment Authority for Article 3 and Article 4 Funds

The General Provisions article is amended so that Article 3 and Article 4 funds shall, upon transfer of assets, no longer exercise any investment authority over such investments.

Illinois Finance Authority Loan Authorization

The Illinois Finance Authority is authorized to loan up to \$7,500,000 to each consolidated Fund to assist with the costs associated with the transition process. The loan shall be repaid by the Fund with an interest rate tied to the Federal Funds Rate or an equivalent market established variable rate. Such agreement will be made public record and the terms of the loan will be posted on the Fund's official website.

Article 3 and Article 4 Pension Funds, Tier 2 Final Average Salary

Prior to the effective date (January 1, 2020) of P.A. 101-0610, Tier 2 employees of Article 3 and Article 4 funds had their pensions based on their final average salaries using the 96 consecutive months of service during which their total salary is highest within their last 120 months of service. P.A. 101-0610 amends the Downstate Police and Fire Pension Code so that:

- Tier 2 employees' final average salaries are calculated using the greater of (i) the method, previously summarized, or (ii) the 48 consecutive months of service when their total salary is highest within their last 60 months of service.

Article 3 and Article 4 Pension Funds, Computation of Final Average Salary Cap

Under the Pension Code, the highest salary that can be used for calculation of a final average salary for Tier 2 employees in an Article 3 or Article 4 fund is \$106,800. Prior to the effective date (January 1, 2020) of P.A. 101-0610, that amount had been increased annually since 2011 by the lesser of (i) 3% of that amount, or (ii) 50% of the annual unadjusted percentage increase in the consumer price index-u. P.A. 101-0610 amends the Pension Code so that:

- The final average salary cap increases by the lesser of (i) 3% of that amount, or (ii) 100% of the annual unadjusted percentage increase in the consumer price index-u.
- The Act does not permit retroactive changes in employee contributions.
- COLAs will still be computed at simple interest.

Article 3 and Article 4 Pension Funds, Tier 2 Survivor Pensions

For Article 3 and Article 4 fund employees in the Tier 2 system, prior to P.A. 101-0610, survivor pensions for spouses, children, or parents of a police officer or firefighter were equal to 66 2/3% of the police officer or firefighter's earned pension at the date of death. P.A. 101-0610 amends the Pension Code so that:

- The survivors are entitled to the greater of (i) the survivor benefit, previously described, or (ii) 54% of the police officer or firefighter's monthly salary at the date of death.
- If a survivor is a spouse, then the guardian of any minor children, including children not yet born, is entitled to 12% of such monthly salary for each child until they reach 18.
- A monthly pension of 20% of such monthly salary is granted upon the death of the surviving spouse, or upon the death of a police officer or firefighter leaving one or more minor children but no surviving spouse, to an appointed guardian until the children reach 18.
- The total survivor's pension provided shall not exceed 75% of the monthly salary of the deceased officer or firefighter when paid to the survivor of an officer or firefighter who:
 - Has attained 20 or more years of service credit and receives or is eligible to receive a pension.
 - Dies as a result of illness or accident.
 - Dies from any cause while in receipt of a disability pension.
 - Is a deferred pensioner.

EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

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

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

Effective Date

- June 5, 2019

Affected Systems

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

Extension of the Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs

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

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

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

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

(Affected Systems: SURS and TRS)

P.A. 94-0004, which took effect on June 1, 2005, implemented an “excess salary increase penalty” for school districts and universities in both TRS and SURS. Under the Act, for purposes of

determining the final average salary, if a teacher's full-time equivalent annual salary increases more than the salary increase cap with the same employer, the (local) employer would have to make a payment to the retirement system equal to the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the salary increase in excess of the salary increase cap. P.A. 94-0004 established a 6% "excess salary increase penalty." P.A. 100-0587, which took effect on June 4, 2018, lowered the cap to 3%. Pursuant to P.A. 101-0010, the final salary cap reverted back to 6%.

GRF Lump-sum Appropriation for SERS

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

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

Participation by Members of the Human Rights Commission in SERS

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

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

VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PLANS

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

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

Effective Date

- June 4, 2018

Affected Systems

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

Voluntary Pension Buyout for Vested, Inactive Members

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

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

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

Voluntary Compounded 3% COLA Buyout for Tier 1 Members

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

- Is a Tier 1 member in a DB plan;
- Has submitted an application for retirement;
- Meets age and service requirements to receive a retirement annuity;
- Has not received any retirement annuity; and

- Has not elected the pension buyout option, which is the other voluntary buyout option mentioned above.

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

Teachers' Final Salary Spiking Cap of 3%

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

Recertification of FY 2019 State Contributions

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

State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds

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

TIER THREE PENSION REFORM

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

** As of writing, the Optional Tier 3 Hybrid Plan has been implemented by two pension funds, the Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago (MEABF) and Laborers' Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago (LABF). None of the State-funded systems have implemented the Tier 3 plan, yet.*

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

Effective Date

- July 6, 2017

Affected Systems

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

Optional Tier 3 Hybrid Plan

Tier 3 Availability

- SERS, SURS, and TRS:
 - Tier 3 benefits are available as soon as the board of that respective system authorizes members to begin participation.
 - Each of these systems shall endeavor to make participation available as soon as possible. This requirement is referred to as the “implementation date.”
 - Newly hired and existing Tier 2 members must make the election to participate in Tier 3 within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system.
- MEABF, Cook County Employees, Forest Preserve Employees, LABF, Park Employees, and CTPF

- Tier 3 benefits are available beginning 6 months after the governing body of the unit of local government approves participation in the plan via adoption of a resolution or ordinance.
- No later than 5 months after the resolution or ordinance approving participation in Tier 3, the affected system shall prepare and implement the defined contribution component of the Tier 3 hybrid plan.
- Newly hired members must make the election to participate in the Tier 3 hybrid system within 30 days of becoming a member or participant in the pertinent system.

Tier 3 Benefit Summary

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

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

- Between October 1, 2017 and November 15, 2017, existing Tier 2 members who began service prior to the effective date of this Act (July 6, 2017) shall make an irrevocable decision to be eligible for the new Tier 3 retirement options described below.
 - Those who elect to gain eligibility for the new Tier 3 schedule of benefits will be subject to the Tier 3 employee contribution rates.
- Tier 3 Employee Contribution Rates
 - After the effective date of this Act, but prior to January 1, 2018: 7.5%
 - January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2019: 8.5%
 - January 1st and thereafter: the lesser of:
 - Normal Cost using the EAN actuarial method (no less than 6.5%), or
 - 9.5%

- This rate shall resume until the systems have reached a 90% funding ratio, at which point the employee contribution shall be reduced to 5.5% of salary.
- If the funding ratio falls below 75%, then the employee contribution shall revert to the previous amount.
- Tier 3 Benefits
 - New hires that are at least 65 years of age with at least 10 years of service credit are entitled to a retirement annuity upon written application.
 - New hires who retire between the age of 60 and 65, with at least 10 years of service credit, shall have their annuity reduced by 0.5% for each month that he or she is under age 65.

Changes in State Contributions

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

Chicago Fire COLA

- Firefighters born after December 31, 1954 but before January 1, 1966 and retired after September 1, 1967 are entitled to a 3% noncompounded annuity increase upon:
 - The 1st of the month following the 1 year anniversary of retirement, and every 1st of January thereafter
 - Or following the attainment of age 55 if they were not 55 after 1 year of retirement.
- Firefighters that meet the aforementioned criteria prior to this Act will receive an increase to their annuity; as if they had received a 3% increase each year rather than 1.5%.
 - *P.A. 101-0673, effective April 5, 2021, removed the birthdate restriction and sets the annual Tier 1 increase to 3% non-compounded for all retirees at least 55 years of age with 20 years of service. P.A. 101-0673 further stipulates that firefighters who were not eligible for the 3% increase prior to the effective date*

of the bill will receive a 3% increase for each year the firefighter would have otherwise been eligible had the firefighter not received any increase.

Chicago Municipal and Laborers Tax Levy

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

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- June 1, 2014.

Systems Impacted

- Chicago Park District

Employer Contributions

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

Retirement Eligibility

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

Annual Increases in Annuity

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

Employee Contributions

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

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

Duty Disability Benefits

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

POLICE AND FIRE PENSION REFORM

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

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

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

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

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

- Benefits for current police officers and firefighters have not changed.
- Changes only apply to police officers and firefighters hired on or after January 1, 2011.
- Normal Retirement: 55 years old with 10 years of service
- Early Retirement: 50 years old with 10 years of service, but penalty of ½% for each month that the police officer or firefighter is younger than 55 years
- Retirement Pension based upon 2.5% of Final Average Salary for a maximum of 75%.
- Annuity based on highest 8 years out of last 10 years of service
 - *P.A. 101-0610, the Downstate Police and Fire Investment Consolidation Act of 2020, provides that the final average salary for a retired Tier 2 police officer or firefighter shall be the greater of (i) the average monthly salary obtained by dividing the total salary of the employee during the highest 48 consecutive months of service within the last 60 months of employment; or (ii) the average monthly salary obtained by dividing the total salary of the employee during the highest 96 consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of employment.*
- Annual Final Average Salary may not exceed \$106,800, as automatically increased by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year.

Annual Increases in annuity

- Increases begin at age 60 either on the January 1st after police officer/firefighter retires or the first anniversary of pension starting date, whichever is later.
- Increases equal to the lesser of 3% or one-half the annual increase in the CPI-U during the preceding 12-month calendar year; if increase in CPI is zero or if there is a decrease in CPI, then no COLA is payable.

- Increase not compounded

Survivor Benefits

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

Municipal Funding Provisions

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

TWO-TIER PENSION REFORM

Public Act 96-0889

Senate Bill 1946 – Cullerton (Madigan)

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

Effective Date

- January 1, 2011

Systems Impacted

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

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

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

Retirement Eligibility – State Policemen, Firefighters, and Correctional Guards

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

Annual Increases in Annuity

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

Survivor Benefits

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

“Double Dipping” Prohibited

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

Chicago Teachers’ Extension of Funding Plan

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

Retirement Eligibility – Judges and General Assembly

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

Change in Benefit Formula – Judges and General Assembly

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

Annual Increase in Annuity – Judges and General Assembly

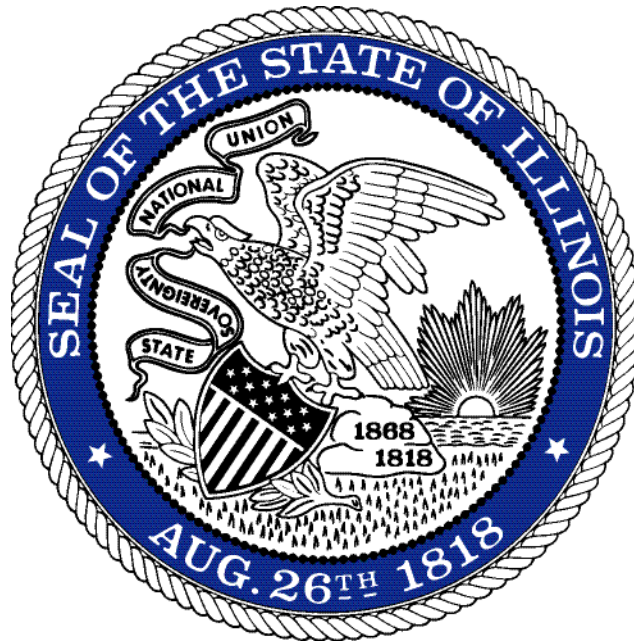
- Increases begin after attainment of age 67
- Increases equal to the lesser of 3% or one-half of the annual increase in the CPIU during the preceding 12-month calendar year
- Increases compounded

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

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

SECTION 9. STATE FUNDED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

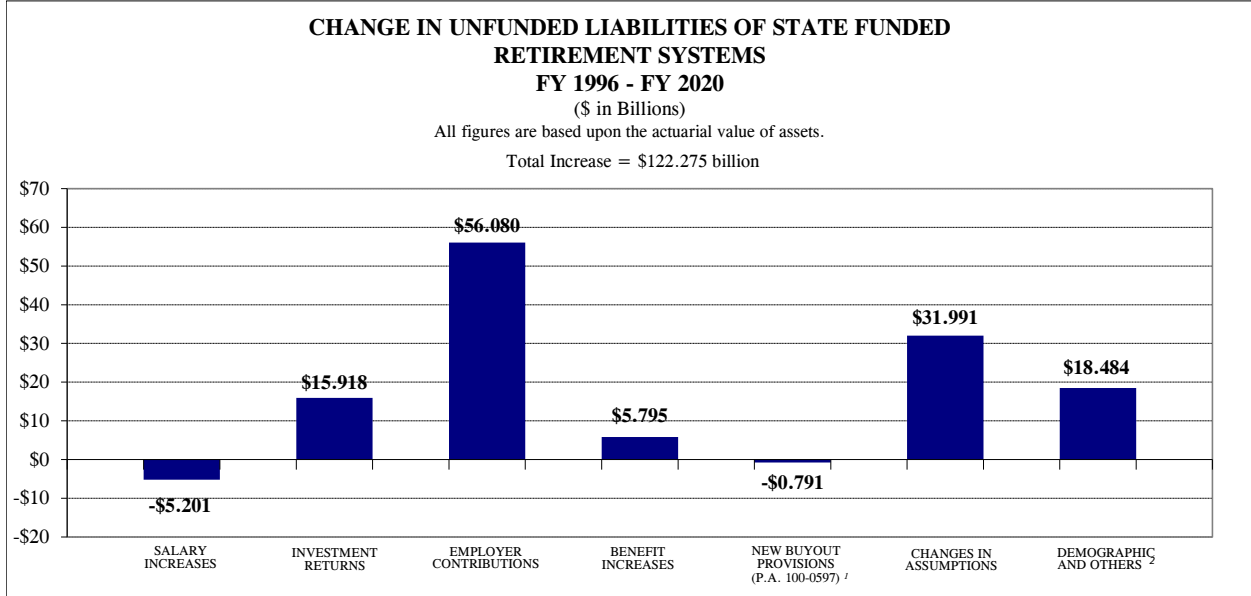
- **Unfunded Liabilities**



UNFUNDED LIABILITIES

The chart below documents the change in the unfunded liabilities of all five State systems combined over the period FY 1996 – FY 2020. FY 1996 was the first year of the funding plan under P.A. 88-593, or what is commonly referred to as the “1995 pension funding law.” While the funding plan sets an ultimate goal of reaching a 90% funding ratio by FY 2045, the systems’ unfunded liabilities will continue to grow even if the State makes its statutorily-required contributions in the coming years as the required state contributions are not sufficient to cover both the employer portion of the normal cost and the interest on the unfunded liabilities.

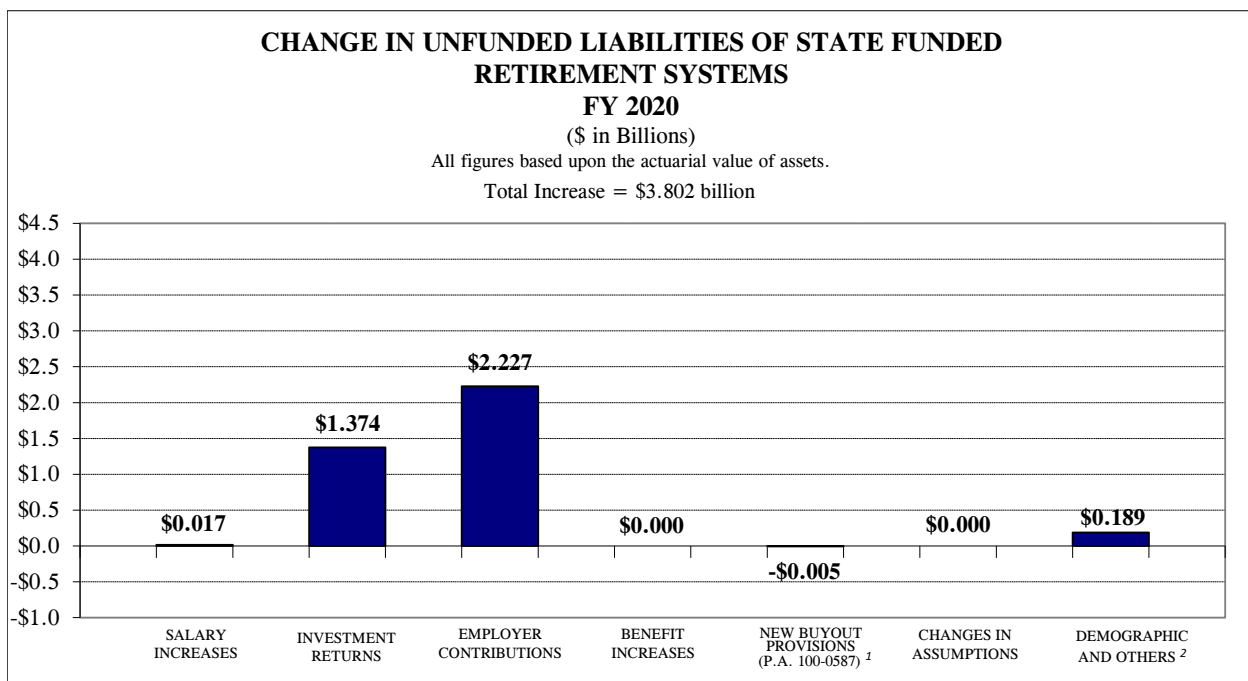
As shown in the chart below, the single largest driver of the increase in the unfunded liability since Fiscal Year 1996 has been actuarially insufficient employer contributions. Other factors contributing to the growth in the unfunded liability include 1) changes in actuarial assumptions, 2) demographic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



¹ P.A. 100-0587 created the vested inactive and retiree COLA buyout programs (pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS and SERS. P.A. 101-0010 extended the buyout programs by 3 years to June 30th, 2024. Each system made their respective participation assumptions regarding the pension buyout programs in the FY 2020 actuarial valuation reports. The total reduction in the combined liability of \$791 million came from TRS in FY 2018 (\$381 million), SERS in FY 2019 (\$405 million), and SURS in FY 2020 (\$5.2 million), respectively.

² The combined liability increased by \$1 million due to the effect of P.A. 101-610, solely coming from SURS. Under P.A. 101-610, effective January 1, 2020, an unreduced retirement (full retirement annuity) eligibility for Tier 2 police officers and firefighters at SURS was lowered to age 60 with 20 years of service from age 67 with 20 years of service.

The chart below shows how actuarial factors affected unfunded liabilities of all five State systems in FY 2020. Based on the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuations, the combined unfunded liabilities grew by \$3.8 billion during FY 2020, an increase of 2.8% over FY 2019. The primary reason for the increase was, again, actuarially insufficient State contributions, which increased the unfunded liability by \$2.2 billion, accounting for 58.6% of the total increase. There were three more factors that worsened the unfunded liability. A factor contributing to the increase in the combined unfunded liability the most among the remaining three was actuarial losses that resulted from lower-than-assumed investment returns by all the five systems, which brought it up by \$1.4 billion. The other two reasons were unfavorable experiences from demographic/other factors and higher-than-assumed salary increases.



¹ P.A. 100-0587 created the vested inactive and retiree COLA buyout programs (pension buyout programs) for TRS, SURS and SERS, and P.A. 101-0010 extended the buyout programs by 3 years to June 30th, 2024. Each system made their respective participation assumptions regarding the pension buyout programs in the FY 2020 actuarial valuation reports. The combined liability decreased by \$5.2 million, coming from SURS.

² The combined liability increased by \$1 million due to the effect of P.A. 101-610, coming from SURS. Under P.A. 101-610, effective January 1, 2020, an unreduced retirement (full retirement annuity) eligibility for Tier 2 police officers and firefighters at SURS was lowered to age 60 with 20 years of service from age 67 with 20 years of service.

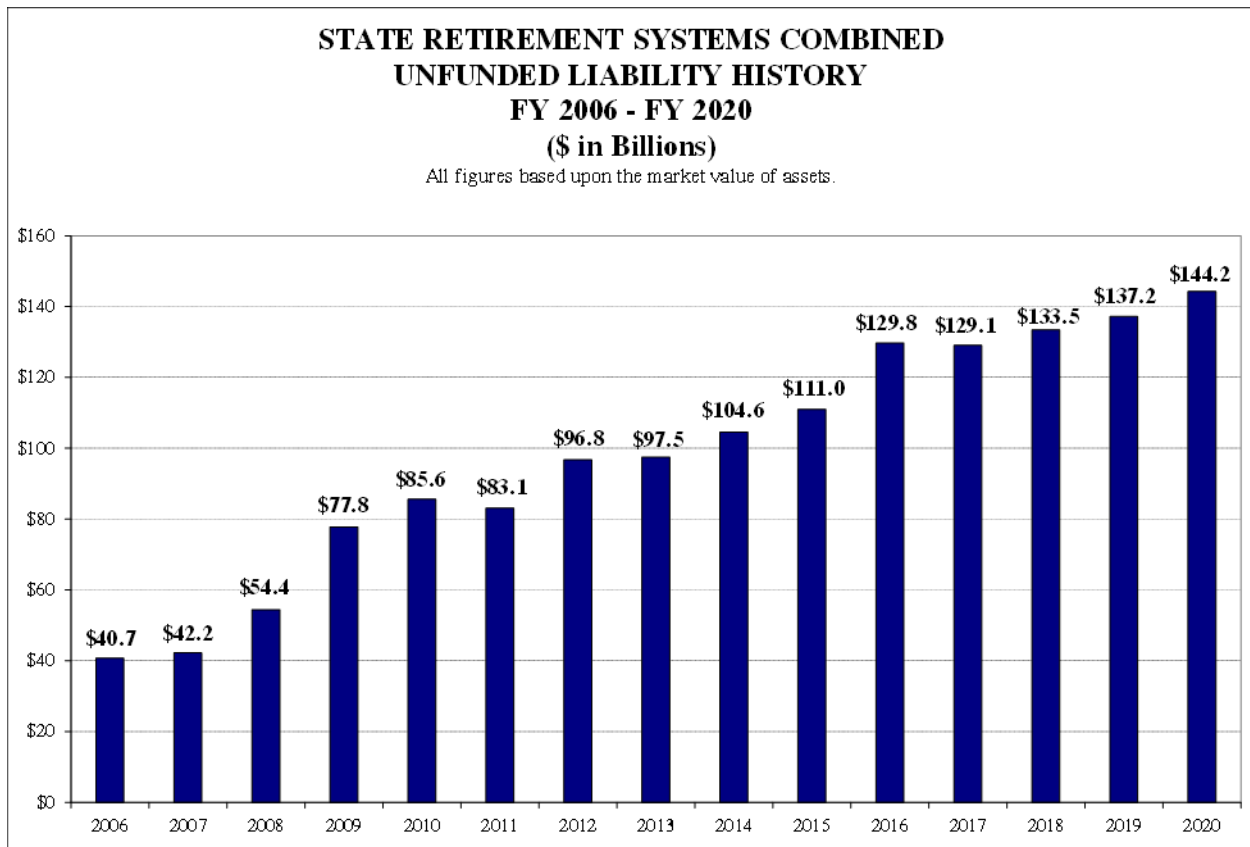
The following chart shows a brief history of changes in the investment rate assumption for each of the State-funded systems. None of the systems changed their respective investment rate assumptions in FY 2020.

Historical Change in Investment Rate Assumptions											
System	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
TRS	8.50%	8.00%		7.50%		7.00%					
SERS	7.75%			7.25%		7.00%			6.75%		
SURS	7.75%			7.25%				6.75%			
JARS	7.00%					6.75%			6.50%		
GARS	7.00%					6.75%			6.50%		

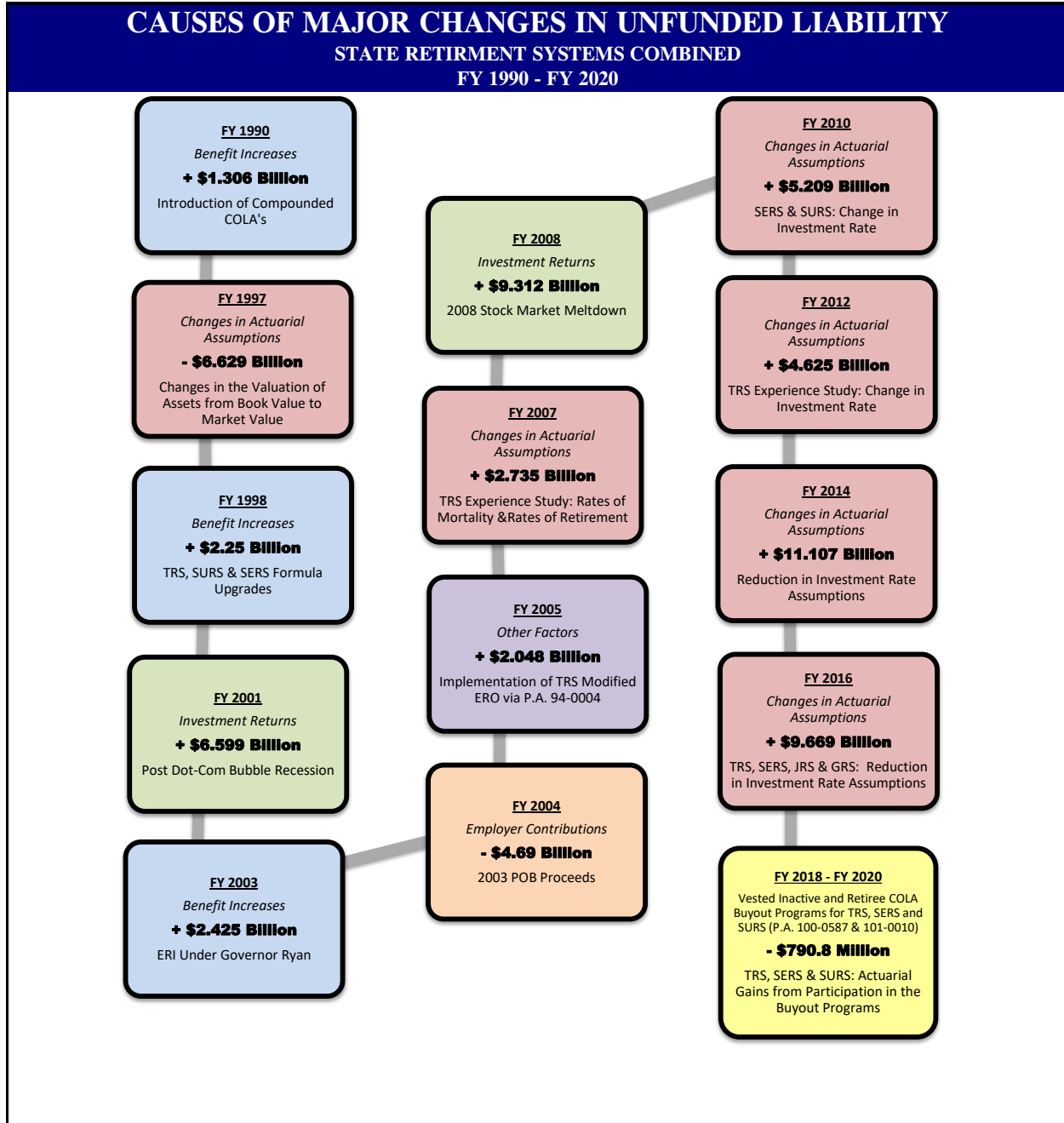
NOTE: The years associated with investment rate assumption changes above reflect the actuarial valuation year, not the fiscal year in which the State contribution was calculated using the new rate.

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 \$40.7 billion in FY 2006 to \$144.2 billion in FY 2020. Further details on the financial conditions of the five State-funded systems will be available in the Commission’s latest Financial Condition of the State Retirement Systems in the near future at the Commission’s website.

<https://cgfa.ilga.gov/Resource.aspx?id=5>



The chart below shows major factors that affected the combined unfunded liability from FY 1990 to FY 2020.



SECTION 10. DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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



ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE							
(\$ in millions)							
	FY 2020	FY 2021	\$ Change	% Change	FY 2022	\$ Change	% Change
Bond Sales*	Actual	Actual			Estimate		
General Obligation	\$1,775.0	\$2,320.0	\$545.0	30.7%	\$2,705.0	\$385.0	16.6%
Revenue	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0%	\$350.0	\$350.0	100.0%
Total	\$1,775.0	\$2,320.0	\$545.0	30.7%	\$3,055.0	\$735.0	31.7%
Outstanding Principal							
General Obligation	\$27,579.0	\$27,657.0	\$78.0	0.3%	\$28,447.0	\$790.0	2.9%
Revenue	\$2,114.3	\$1,941.0	-\$173.3	-8.2%	\$2,113.0	\$172.0	8.9%
Total	\$29,693.3	\$29,598.0	-\$95.3	-0.3%	\$30,560.0	\$962.0	3.3%
Debt Service**							
General Obligation	\$3,110.2	\$3,201.1	\$90.9	2.9%	\$3,333.1	\$132.0	4.1%
Revenue	\$312.4	\$264.3	-\$48.1	-15.4%	\$269.3	\$5.0	1.9%
Total	\$3,422.6	\$3,465.4	\$42.8	1.3%	\$3,602.4	\$137.0	4.0%
General Revenues***							
	\$38,060.0	\$44,852.0	\$6,792.0	17.8%	\$41,188.0	-\$3,664.0	-8.2%
G.O. & Revenue Debt Service as %							
General Revenues	8.99%	7.73%			8.75%		
GO Bond Rating							
Moody's	Baa3	Baa3			Baa2		
Standard & Poor's	BBB-	BBB-			BBB		
Fitch	BBB -	BBB -			BBB -		
Note: Bond Sales do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.							
* FY 2022 Bond Sales are an estimate from GOMB from the FY 2022 Budget Book.							
** FY 2022 Debt Service is a CGFA estimates.							
*** FY 2022 General Revenues amount are revised estimates by CGFA in May 2021.							

In FY 2021, the State sold \$2.108 billion in General Obligation bonds for the State’s capital programs and \$212 million of Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds. No Build Illinois bonds were sold.

In FY 2022, the Governor’s Budget estimates the sale of \$2.555 billion in General Obligation bonds for capital projects, \$150 million of Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, and \$350 million of Build Illinois bonds.

SHORT-TERM BORROWING

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

The following table is a history of the State's short-term borrowing which includes the June 2020 GO Certificates sold to the Federal Reserve's Municipal Liquidity Facility. The December 2020 GO Notes which were sold to the MLF were not borrowed under the Short-Term Borrowing Act, but under the State's recently created Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (CURE) Borrowing Act.

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 EMERGENCY 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			

MLF BORROWING

The Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF) was established under Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act, with approval of the Treasury Secretary, under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act enacted in March 2020. The MLF was allowed to buy up to \$500 billion in debt from state and local governments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The MLF would have allowed Illinois to borrow up to \$9.677 billion, through December 31, 2020, with up to a 3-year maturity, through negotiated or competitive sale. Illinois passed Public Act 101-0630 which created the Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (CURE) Borrowing Act, allowing the State to borrow from Federal programs related to COVID-19 in an amount up to \$5 billion outstanding at one time, with a 10-year maturity, through negotiated (in FY 2020 & FY 2021) or competitive sale.

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

The June 2020 \$1.2 billion GO Certificates were sold with an interest rate of 3.82%. This rate was lowered by the Municipal Liquidity Facility to 3.36% on August 27, 2020, when the Federal Reserve decided to lower the rates for the users of the facility and retroactively fixed the rate for Illinois. The original interest of \$45.8 million was lowered to approximately \$33 million. The MLF guidelines allowed for sellers to pay off the debt early which would affect the amount of interest to be paid. The final pay off date was June 5, 2021. The State made early payments starting in November 2020, with \$1.209 billion from GRF and \$23.8 million from federal Coronavirus Relief Funds.

REPAYMENT ON JUNE 2020 CERTIFICATES			
Redemption Date	Principal	Accrued Interest	Total
11/30/2020	196,580,000.00	3,416,778.82	199,996,778.82
12/30/2020	78,420,000.00	1,582,602.73	80,002,602.73
1/26/2021	80,000,000.00	1,808,622.22	81,808,622.22
3/23/2021	145,000,000.00	4,049,527.78	149,049,527.78
4/13/2021	300,000,000.00	8,938,333.33	308,938,333.33
5/11/2021	250,000,000.00	8,101,944.45	258,101,944.45
6/7/2021	150,000,000.00	5,197,166.67	155,197,166.67
Total	1,200,000,000.00	33,094,976.00	1,233,094,976.00

Source: GOMB 5/28/2021

Illinois borrowed \$2 billion in General Obligation Notes from the MLF on December 17, 2020 under the CURE Borrowing Act. The borrowing received a 3.42% rate and has a 3-year maturity (to be paid off by December 2023). The proceeds were used for the payment of Medicaid-related bills which would generate approximately \$1 billion dollars in federal matching funds. The 3-year maturity would require \$204.8 million in interest to be paid. Although Illinois will receive \$8.1 billion from the American Rescue Plan (originally expected to be \$7.5 billion), the initial rules restrict the funds from being used to pay debt service on borrowing. Due to increased revenues, the \$2 billion in debt will be paid off entirely per the FY 2022 Budget, which will decrease the total interest to be paid by approximately \$100 million. Through June 30, 2021, the State has transferred \$1 billion to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund for use as repayment in FY 2022 towards the \$2 billion sale.

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 2019									
Sep-18	General Obligation Refunding A & B	\$966 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	combined 4.19%	BBB-	BBB	Baa3	
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$115 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.16%	A-	BBB		AA +
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$125 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.27%	A-	BBB		AA +
Oct-18	Build IL October 2018 A	\$10 million	taxable	competitive	4.09%	A-	BBB		AA +
Apr-19	General Obligation Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds April 2019A	\$300 million	taxable	competitive	5.74%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
Apr-19	General Obligation Refunding April 2019B	\$140 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.33%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
FY 2020									
Nov-19	General Obligation November 2019A/B/C	\$750 million	tax-exempt	competitive	all in TIC 3.4578%	BBB	BBB-	Baa3	
May-20	General Obligation May 2020	\$800 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	all in TIC 5.83%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Jun-20	General Obligation Certificates (MLF)	\$1.2 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	3.36% adjusted	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
FY 2021									
Oct-20	General Obligation October 2020 A	\$125 million	taxable	competitive	2.83%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Oct-20	General Obligation October 2020 B	\$325 million	tax-exempt	competitive	3.71%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Oct-20	General Obligation October 2020 C	\$300 million	tax-exempt	competitive	4.32%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Oct-20	General Obligation October 2020 D	\$100 million	tax-exempt	competitive	2.15%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Dec-20	General Obligation Notes (MLF)	\$2.0 billion	tax-exempt	negotiated	3.42%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Mar-21	General Obligation March 2021A	\$850 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	2.90%	BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Mar-21	General Obligation March 2021B	\$150 million	tax-exempt	negotiated		BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	
Mar-21	General Obligation Refunding March 2021C	\$258 million	tax-exempt	negotiated		BBB-	BBB-	Baa3	

Illinois sold \$1.258 billion in General Obligation bonds on March 16, 2021, a day earlier than planned due to a high amount of market interest in the sale. The March 2021A bonds will be used for capital projects and pension acceleration bonds. The March 2021B will be used for information technology projects and the March 2021C bonds will be refunding previous GO bonds for savings. The combined true interest cost was 2.90%, and the refunding portion will save the State almost \$22 million in interest.

“The state said it had received strong enough order interest in the pre-marketing wire distributed Monday that it decided to accelerate the sale which drew ‘more than 700 orders from more than 130 different investors, including respected names that have not invested in the state for a decade,’ the state’s Director of Capital Markets Paul Chatalas said in a statement...A confluence of factors helped the sale, from the return of inflows and demand for higher-yielding paper to the state’s improving tax projections and a looming infusion of \$7.5 billion from the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan signed by President Biden last week...The state’s one-year bond settled at 0.69%, a 63 basis point spread to Refinitiv MMD’s AAA benchmark. The 10-year landed at 2.22%, 120 basis point spread, and the 25-year bond at 2.75%, a 115 basis point spread. All came with 5% coupons.” [*Illinois primary market penalties shrink to levels of bygone era*, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, March 17, 2021]

Illinois borrowed \$2 billion from the Federal Reserve’s Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF) on December 17, 2020. The borrowing received a 3.42% rate and has a 3-year maturity. The proceeds will be used for the payment of Medicaid-related bills which will generate approximately \$1 billion dollars in federal matching funds. Illinois previously borrowed \$1.2 billion of General Obligation Certificates in June 2020 for a failure of revenues, which also was used for Medicaid-related vouchers awaiting payment at the Comptroller’s Office.

“The state’s three-year bond was at 1.99%, a 183 basis point spread to the Municipal Market Data’s AAA benchmark earlier this week when terms were set and by Thursday had narrowed to 1.94%, a 178 basis point spread so the 3.42% represents a steep penalty...Despite the high rate, market participants have said the state’s decision to use the MLF was a smart move given its market rates fluctuate and its access alone could contribute to improved overall trading levels.” [*Illinois pockets \$2B Fed MLF loan*, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, December 18, 2020.]

In October 2020, the State sold \$850 million of General Obligation bonds competitively in four series. Series A was taxable and will be used for the accelerated pension buy-out programs. Series B, C and D were tax exempt and will be used for capital projects and information technology projects.

“The state will pay an aggregated true interest cost of 3.948%, low when compared to historic levels but punishing given the market’s attractive rates with the Municipal Market Data’s 10-year AAA benchmark set at 0.96% at the market close Tuesday and the BBB benchmark at 2.22%.”

“Illinois fared better in the market Tuesday compared to recent trading levels — especially on the short end — as investors on a hunt for yield put aside worries over COVID-19 fiscal wounds threatening the state’s investment grade ratings...The deal’s results landed close to where the state’s bonds 10 years and out were trading early this month before widening by 10 basis points last week and shorter bonds saw penalties shrink by 40 basis points compared to the start of the month and 50 basis points from a week ago.” [*Illinois spread penalties held in check as high yields suit buyers*, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, October 21, 2020]

Illinois borrowed \$1.2 billion of General Obligation Certificates in June 2020 for a failure of revenues. The proceeds were used for Medicaid-related vouchers awaiting payment at the Comptroller’s Office. The market had been through many ups and downs over the past few months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Buyers had become hesitant to buy lower credits even with higher yields. The State tried to price the deal in May, but had to put the deal on hold watching day-to-day whether market conditions would improve. With wide spreads and high interest rates, the State became the first to take advantage of the Federal Reserve’s Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF). The State passed enabling legislation (Public Act 101-0630) and the Federal Reserve allowed for the purchase of competitively bid bonds, both of which allowed Illinois to borrow from the program. Illinois was to pay 3.82% interest for one year, but the Federal Reserve lowered the interest rate to 3.36% on August 27, 2020.

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

Illinois sold \$800 million in General Obligation bonds in May 2020 for capital projects and the Pension Acceleration programs. The negotiated bonds had an all-in true interest cost of 5.83%, and received \$8.4 billion of orders from over 120 investors.

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

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

Illinois sold \$750 million in General Obligation bonds competitively at the beginning of November 2019. The tax-exempt bonds were sold in three series with a total all-in true interest cost of 3.4578%. The proceeds will be used mainly for transportation projects under the State’s new six-year \$45 billion Rebuild Illinois capital program.

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

“Barclays won over nine other bidders on the \$300 million series that offered maturities from 2020 to 2029 with a true interest cost of 2.6058%. Bank of America Merrill Lynch won the \$300 million series with maturities from 2030 to 2039 with its 3.5786% TIC over seven other bidders and it won the \$150 million that offered maturities from 2040 to 2044 with a TIC of 3.8057% over 10 other bidders. Cover bids were tight indicating the deal sold on the market

based on demand, traders said.” [*Competitive Illinois GO deal brings narrower spreads*, The Bond Buyer, by Yvette Shields, November 6, 2019.]

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 won't be paid off until FY 2033.

Pension Acceleration bonds are sold to pay for employees taking an accelerated retirement payment. The authorization level approved for these bonds is \$1 billion. The State sold \$300 million in FY 2019, \$220 million in FY 2020, and \$212 million through March 2021. According to the most recent information from the eligible State pension systems, the total payouts to date for both pension acceleration buyout programs equal \$648.0 million.

COMBINED DEBT SERVICE OF PENSION OBLIGATION AND PENSION ACCELERATION BONDS						
	\$10 Billion	\$300 Million	\$225 Million	\$125 Million	\$87 Million	COMBINED
Fiscal Year	2003 POB Total	2019 PAB Total	2020 PAB Total	Oct 2020 PAB Total	Mar 2021 PAB Total	Grand Total
FY 2021	\$713,412,500	\$27,546,000	20,822,781	1,949,769		\$763,731,050
FY 2022	\$749,800,000	\$27,096,000	20,970,000	16,443,900	7,419,883	\$821,729,783
FY 2023	\$783,712,500	\$26,646,000	20,508,750	16,194,900	7,514,882	\$854,577,032
FY 2024	\$840,150,000	\$26,166,000	20,025,000	15,889,500	7,340,926	\$909,571,426
FY 2025	\$892,200,000	\$25,662,000	19,530,000	15,530,700	7,166,971	\$960,089,671
FY 2026	\$915,425,000	\$25,122,000	19,035,000	8,234,900	6,993,015	\$974,809,915
FY 2027	\$936,100,000	\$24,552,000	18,540,000	6,637,500	6,819,060	\$992,648,560
FY 2028	\$979,225,000	\$23,952,000	18,045,000	6,457,500	6,645,104	\$1,034,324,604
FY 2029	\$1,018,525,000	\$23,328,000	17,550,000	6,277,500	6,471,148	\$1,072,151,648
FY 2030	\$1,079,000,000	\$22,680,000	17,055,000	6,097,500	6,297,193	\$1,131,129,693
FY 2031	\$1,134,375,000	\$22,008,000	16,560,000	5,917,500	6,123,237	\$1,184,983,737
FY 2032	\$1,159,650,000	\$21,324,000	16,065,000	5,737,500	5,949,282	\$1,208,725,782
FY 2033	\$1,156,100,000	\$20,628,000	15,570,000	5,575,500	5,775,326	\$1,203,648,826
FY 2034		\$19,920,000	15,075,000	5,431,500	5,601,370	\$46,027,870
FY 2035		\$19,200,000	14,580,000	5,287,500	5,427,415	\$44,494,915
FY 2036		\$18,480,000	14,085,000	5,143,500	5,253,459	\$42,961,959
FY 2037		\$17,760,000	13,590,000	4,997,250	5,079,504	\$41,426,754
FY 2038		\$17,040,000	13,095,000	4,851,000	4,905,548	\$39,891,548
FY 2039		\$16,320,000	12,600,000	4,707,000	4,766,383	\$38,393,383
FY 2040		\$15,600,000	12,105,000	4,563,000	4,627,219	\$36,895,219
FY 2041		\$14,880,000	11,587,500	4,419,000	4,488,054	\$35,374,554
FY 2042		\$14,160,000	11,070,000	4,275,000	4,348,890	\$33,853,890
FY 2043		\$13,440,000	10,552,500	4,131,000	4,174,934	\$32,298,434
FY 2044		\$12,720,000	10,035,000	3,982,500	4,000,979	\$30,738,479
FY 2045			9,517,500	3,829,500	3,827,023	\$17,174,023
FY 2046				3,676,500	3,653,068	\$7,329,568
TOTAL	\$12,357,675,000	\$496,230,000	\$388,169,031	\$176,238,419	\$140,669,873	\$13,558,982,323
	PA 93-0002	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	
	TIC = 5.047%	TIC = 5.741%	TIC = 5.817808%	TIC = aggregated 3.948%	TIC = 2.90%	
	30-year maturity	25-year maturity	25-year maturity	25-year maturity	25-year maturity	

BOND AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

The table below shows bond authorization levels, amounts unissued and appropriated. 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 \$51.5 billion, with approximately \$21 billion remaining unissued as of May 31, 2021. Pension Acceleration bond authorization available is \$263 million. Income Tax Bonds have remaining authorization of \$1.2 billion. Build Illinois Bonds have available authorization of \$3.684 billion.

STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS					
as of June 30, 2021					
(\$ in billions)	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	\$18.580	\$8.865	\$18.295	\$0.285	\$0.207
School Construction	\$4.824	\$0.502	\$4.856	-\$0.032	\$0.092
Anti-Pollution	\$0.818	\$0.185	\$0.789	\$0.030	\$0.016
Transportation A	\$11.921	\$5.580	\$12.039	-\$0.118	\$0.174
Transportation B	\$5.966	\$1.448	\$5.703	\$0.263	
Transportation D	\$4.660	\$0.266	\$4.719	-\$0.059	\$0.059
Transportation E Mutimodal	\$4.500	\$4.159	\$4.582	-\$0.082	\$0.082
Coal & Energy Development	\$0.243	\$0.089	\$0.148	\$0.095	
SUBTOTAL	\$51.514	\$21.093	\$51.131	\$0.383	\$0.629
Pension bonds	\$17.562	\$0.396	\$17.166	\$0.396	
Pension Acceleration Bonds	\$1.000	\$0.263	\$0.608	\$0.392	
Medicaid Funding Series	\$0.250	\$0.004	\$0.246	\$0.004	
Income Tax Bonds	\$7.200	\$1.200	\$6.000	\$1.200	
TOTAL	\$77.526	\$22.957	\$75.151	\$2.375	\$0.629
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
G.O. Refunding°	\$4.839	\$1.970	\$2.869	\$1.970	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over* Committed
Build Illinois	\$9.485	\$3.684	\$11.967	-\$2.482	\$2.482
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.620	Unlimited	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Civic Center	\$0.200	\$0.200	\$0.000	\$0.200	
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Civic Center Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.000	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".

†Includes appropriations up through FY 2021.

*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

BOND RATINGS UPGRADES

MOODY'S — upgrades Illinois' bond rating to Baa2

Moody's upgraded Illinois' General Obligation bonds and Build Illinois bonds from Baa3 to Baa2, and the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority from Ba1 (junk) to Baa3.

“The upgrade of Illinois' GO rating to Baa2 from Baa3 is supported by material improvement in the state's finances. The enacted fiscal 2022 budget for the state increases pension contributions, repays emergency Federal Reserve borrowings and keeps a backlog of bills in check with only constrained use of federal aid from the American Rescue Plan Act. Illinois still faces longer-term challenges from unusually large unfunded pension liabilities, which are routinely shortchanged under the state's funding statute. These liabilities could exert growing pressure as the impact of federal support dissipates, barring significant revenue increases or other fiscal changes.” [*Moody's upgrades Illinois general obligation rating to Baa2 from Baa3; outlook stable*, Moody's Investor Service, June 29, 2021]

STANDARD & POOR'S — upgrades Illinois' bond rating to BBB

S&P raised the State's bond rating from BBB- to BBB with a stable outlook. Build Illinois bonds and MPEA bonds were both raised from BBB to BBB+.

“The upgrade reflects our view of improved liquidity, demonstrated operational controls during the pandemic, and an improving economic condition,” said S&P Global Ratings credit analyst Geoff Buswick. “The rating also reflects our opinion of governance risks that we view as being above the sector norms due to the constitutional limits the state faces to modify its rising pension costs, and that the state is not contributing to meet static funding, limiting current and future budgetary flexibility. However, we view the state's environmental risks as in line with our view of the sector. Our rating action also considered the COVID-19 pandemic, which we view as a social factor elevating health and safety. This risk is abating and is not viewed as a material credit factor.

“The stable outlook reflects the expected strength of the liquidity position, continued economic recovery, and regular revenue and expenditure reporting and budgetary control usage.

“We could raise the rating if we believe the recent improvements in fiscal operations and overall budget management coupled with the economic recovery will continue. The state's economic

base can already support a higher rating. Any upside to the state's creditworthiness, however, remains somewhat constrained by the poorly funded pension systems and other outsize liabilities. If Illinois were to make sustainable progress toward structural balance, including meeting its pension obligations, further reducing its bill backlog, and increasing reserves, we could raise the rating.

“We could lower the rating if we believe Illinois' high fixed costs, particularly pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB), and a lack of reserves, limit operational flexibility while facing the next economic downturn, or if the use of additional ARP money will create additional budgetary structural challenges.” [*State Of Illinois Debt Rating Raised To 'BBB' From 'BBB-' On Improving Fiscal Position*, S&P Global Ratings, July 8, 2021]

FITCH — ratings outlook improved

FitchRatings has changed Illinois' rating outlook from negative to positive after the Governor signed the State budget into law. Fitch had downgraded Illinois from BBB to BBB- and changed the outlook to negative in April 2020. (S&P and Moody's had changed the state to negative during the COVID-19 pandemic, but have since changed their outlooks back to stable.) Some of the factors for improving the outlook came from strong revenue growth, federal relief, and the pay down of short-term borrowing, inter-fund borrowing, and the State's bill backlog.

“The Outlook Revision to Positive from Negative, reflects Illinois' preservation of fiscal resilience given the quick and sustained economic recovery since the start of the pandemic, coupled with the state's unwinding of certain nonrecurring fiscal measures. Recent fiscal results and the enacted fiscal 2022 budget suggest further improvements in operating performance and structural balance in the near and medium-term that could support a return to the pre-pandemic rating or higher...Baseline revenue projections are back on track with pre-pandemic expectations, further reflecting the speed of recovery....Fitch considers the state's revenue estimates for fiscal 2022 realistic but subject to pandemic-driven uncertainty.

“Illinois' legislature also enacted a spending plan for ARPA aid, focused on one-time investments rather than recurring operating needs...With this initial allocation, the state appears to have avoided the use of ARPA aid for any material ongoing program costs in this budget...With more than \$5 billion left to be spent, Fitch will carefully assess the state's plans for the remaining ARPA direct aid which we anticipate will be focused on non-recurring uses.” [*Fitch Revises State of Illinois' Rating Outlook to Positive; Affirms IDR at 'BBB-'*, FitchRatings, Wed. 23 Jun, 2021]

ILLINOIS' CREDIT RATINGS

ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGATION RATINGS HISTORY						
Date of Rating Action	<i>Fitch</i>		<i>S&P</i>		<i>Moody's</i>	
	<i>Rating</i>	<i>up/down</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>up/down</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>up/down</i>
Jun-Jul 2021			<i>BBB</i>	↑1x	<i>Baa2</i>	↑1x
April 2020	<i>BBB-</i>	↓1x				
June 2017			<i>BBB-</i>	↓1x	<i>Baa3</i>	↓1x
February 2017	<i>BBB</i>	↓1x				
September 2016			<i>BBB</i>	↓1x		
June 2016			<i>BBB+</i>	↓1x	<i>Baa2</i>	↓1x
October 2015	<i>BBB+</i>	↓1x			<i>Baa1</i>	↓1x
June 2013	<i>A-</i>	↓1x			<i>A3</i>	↓1x
Jan 2013			<i>A-</i>	↓1x		
Aug 2012			<i>A</i>	↓1x		
Jan 2012					<i>A2</i>	↓1x
Jun 2010	<i>A</i>	↓1x			<i>A1</i>	↓1x
Mar-Apr 2010	<i>A-/A+ recal</i>	↓1x/↑2x			<i>Aa3 recal</i>	↑2x
Dec 2009			<i>A+</i>	↓1x	<i>A2</i>	↓1x
Mar-Jul 2009	<i>A</i>	↓2x	<i>AA-</i>	↓1x	<i>A1</i>	↓1x
Dec 2008	<i>AA-</i>	↓1x				
May 2003	<i>AA</i>	↓1x			<i>Aa3</i>	↓1x
Jun 2000	<i>AA+</i>	↑1x				
Jun 1998					<i>Aa2</i>	↑1x
Jul 1997			<i>AA</i>	↑1x		
Feb 1997					<i>Aa3</i>	↑1x
Sep 1996	<i>AA</i>	<i>initial rating</i>				
Feb 1995					<i>A1</i>	↓1x
Aug 1992			<i>AA-</i>	↓1x	<i>Aa*</i>	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			<i>AA</i>	↓1x	<i>Aa1</i>	↓1x
Mar 1983			<i>AA+</i>	↓1x		
Feb 1979			<i>AAA</i>	<i>initial rating</i>		
1973					<i>AAA</i>	<i>initial rating</i>

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

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

BUILD ILLINOIS BOND RATINGS											
Rating Agencies	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018	Apr 2020	Jun-Jul 2021
Fitch											
Standard											
& Poor's											
Moody's											
Kroll											

ILLINOIS' CREDIT SPREAD

Illinois' Spread Penalties Diminished to BBB Baseline in June 2021

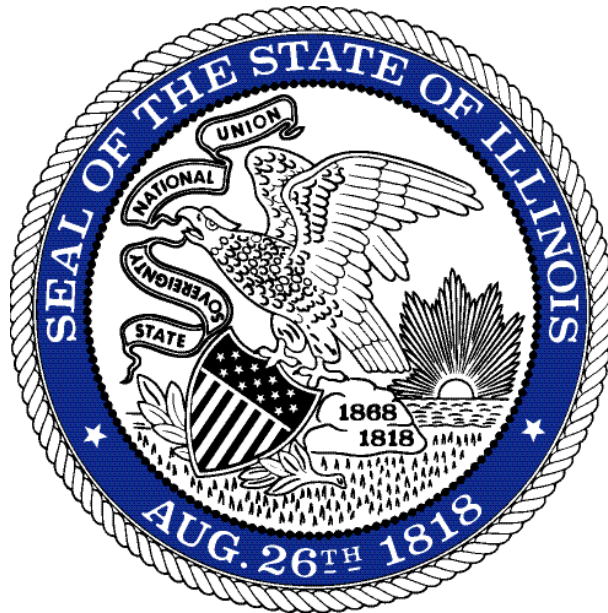
Illinois's bond ratings had been at the BBB-/Baa3 level, just above junk, from Moody's and Standard & Poor's ratings agencies since June 2017, and Fitch since April 2020. The agencies explained that their ratings are due to Illinois' structural imbalance between revenue and spending, the years-long bill backlogs, and the State's pension liabilities. Even at this ratings' level, Illinois has paid additional spread penalties to the AAA and the BBB benchmarks in the bond market.

Looking at previous years, the spread for June was 174 basis points in 2018 to the AAA and 139 basis points to the AAA in 2019. In June of 2020, the State's spread was as high as 325 basis points to the AAA. "Illinois spread penalties narrowed this month [June 2021] to levels in line with its ratings for the first time in years as the state reaps the benefits of swelling tax revenues, federal cash and a market looking for scarce yield...The state's 10-year spread currently stands at 63 basis points higher than Refinitiv Municipal Market Data's AAA benchmark and the yield of 1.59% matches the BBB benchmark."

"A lot of the sectors and credits that were beaten up during the pandemic have seen spreads narrowing over the last month because of the economic reopening picture and vaccines etc. But no doubt, the move in Illinois spreads has been incredibly impressive over the past six months,' Greg Saulnier, managing analyst for U.S. Municipal Bonds at Refinitiv, said...While the national economic landscape and market appetites play into the 'impressive' spread movement, the state's near-term rating and budgetary stability are factors too." [*Illinois Spreads Hit the BBB Mark*, by Yvette Shields, The Bond Buyer, June 18, 2021]

SECTION 11. SPECIAL FUND TRANSFERS

- **FY 2018 – FY 2022 Interfund Borrowing**
- **FY 2015 Interfund Borrowing**
- **Treasurer’s Investment Borrowing**
- **Special Fund Transfers Summary**
- **FY 2018 Fund Sweeps**
- **FY 2015 Fund Sweeps**



FY 2018 – FY 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, passed in May 2020, extended the borrowing through June 30, 2021 and increased the level to \$1.5 billion. And the recently passed Budget Implementation bill, Public Act 102-0016, extended the borrowing through June 30, 2022 and payback to 60 months from the date on which the funds were borrowed.

Interfund Borrowing may include transfers from unspecified special state funds to general funds and the Health Insurance Reserve Fund up to and outstanding at any one time of \$1.5 billion (increased from \$1.2 billion in Public Act 101-636). Additional transfers and retransfers may occur between funds as needed due to insufficient cash in the originator fund, as long as the amount outstanding is still at or below \$1.5 billion. Amounts shall be repaid from general funds to the original funds with interest within 60 months of the date borrowed.

Transfers through the end of FY 2021 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. Principal of approximately \$559 million has been paid back to some of the originating funds. As of June 30, 2021, the total outstanding was \$928 million, which allows for room to borrow approximately \$571.9 million.

FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2021						
Fund #	Fund Name	Transfer from Fund	Transferred To GRF	Transferred To HIRF	Principal Paid Back	Amounts to be Paid Back
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund			\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund		\$100,000	\$5,000,000		\$5,100,000
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund		\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
0047	Fire Prevention Fund			\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000
0048	Rural/Downstate Health Access Fund		\$200,000		\$200,000	\$0
0050	Mental Health Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0054	State Pensions Fund		\$50,000,000		\$50,000,000	\$0
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0059	Public Utility Fund			\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
0067	Radiation Protection Fund		\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000		\$3,000,000
0069	Natural Heritage Endowment Trust Fund		\$340,000		\$340,000	\$0
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund		\$99,300,000	\$40,000,000	\$53,000,000	\$86,300,000
0075	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund		\$5,500,000			\$5,500,000
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund			\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000
0082	Distance Learning Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0093	Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund		\$20,000,000	\$6,000,000		\$26,000,000
0104	Stroke Data Collection Fund		\$150,000			\$150,000
0113	Community Health Center Care Fund		\$400,000		\$400,000	\$0
0115	Safe Bottled Water Fund		\$150,000			\$150,000
0118	Facility Licensing Fund		\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000
0145	Explosives Regulatory Fund		\$200,000			\$200,000
0148	Mental Health Reporting Fund		\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$0
0150	Rental Housing Support Program Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0151	Registered Certified Public Accountants' Administration and Disciplinary Fund		\$500,000	\$3,000,000		\$3,500,000
0152	State Crime Laboratory Fund		\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0
0166	State Police Merit Board Public Safety Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0184	ICJIA Violence Prevention Fund		\$100,000		\$100,000	\$0
0238	Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund		\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund			\$500,000		\$500,000
0244	Residential Finance Regulatory Fund		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,000,000
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund		\$2,500,000			\$2,500,000
0256	Public Health Water Permit Fund		\$150,000			\$150,000
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund		\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000		\$12,000,000
0259	Optometric Licensing and Disciplinary Board Fund		\$350,000			\$350,000
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund		\$6,000,000			\$6,000,000
0278	Income Tax Refund Fund		\$150,000,000		\$150,000,000	\$0
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund		\$21,295,000		\$11,295,000	\$10,000,000
0291	Regulatory Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0294	Used Tire Management Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,500,000
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund		\$2,000,000			\$2,000,000
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund		\$58,000,000			\$58,000,000
0327	Tattoo and Body Piercing Establishment Registration Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0340	Public Health Laboratory Services Revolving Fund			\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0342	Audit Expense Fund		\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0
0343	Federal National Community Services Grant Fund		\$333,289			\$333,289

FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING						
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2021						
Fund #	Fund Name	Transfer from Fund	Transferred To GRF	Transferred To HIRF	Principal Paid Back	Amounts to be Paid Back
0356	Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0362	Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund		\$12,000,000		\$12,000,000	\$0
0369	Feed Control Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0372	Plumbing Licensure and Program Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$2,000,000
0384	Tax Compliance and Administration Fund		\$3,000,000			\$3,000,000
0421	Public Aid Recoveries Trust Fund		\$200,000,000		\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
0422	Alternate Fuels Fund		\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
0438	Illinois State Fair Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0453	Monitoring Device Driving Permit Administration Fee Fund		\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
0510	Illinois Fire Fighters' Memorial Fund		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
0514	State Asset Forfeiture Fund		\$100,000			\$100,000
0527	Sex Offender Management Board Fund		\$100,000		\$100,000	\$0
0534	Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Operations Fund		\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000
0536	LEADS Maintenance Fund			\$500,000		\$500,000
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund		\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
0546	Public Pension Regulation Fund			\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0550	Supplemental Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund		\$112,000,000	\$30,000,000		\$142,000,000
0564	Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund		\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
0568	School Infrastructure Fund		\$146,000,000		\$30,000,000	\$116,000,000
0571	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund		\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000
0576	Pesticide Control Fund			\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
0603	Port Development Revolving Loan Fund		\$204,153			\$204,153
0608	Partners for Conservation Fund		\$2,000,000			\$2,000,000
0611	Fund For Illinois' Future		\$61,181			\$61,181
0621	International Tourism Fund		\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
0629	Real Estate Recovery Fund		\$350,000	\$1,000,000		\$1,350,000
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund*		\$10,500,000		\$10,500,000	\$0
0690	DHS Private Resources Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0702	Assisted Living and Shared Housing Regulatory Fund		\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
0705	State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund		\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
0708	Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund		\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0709	Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund		\$500,000			\$500,000
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund		\$339,200		\$339,200	\$0
0718	Community Mental Health Medicaid Trust Fund			\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0722	Comptroller Debt Recovery Trust Fund		\$16,000,000		\$16,000,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
0746	Home Inspector Administration Fund		\$300,000			\$300,000
0763	Tourism Promotion Fund		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
0792	Cemetery Oversight Licensing and Disciplinary Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000		\$2,500,000
0795	Bank and Trust Company Fund		\$2,000,000	\$10,000,000		\$12,000,000
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
0801	Attorney General's State Projects and Court Ordered Distribution Fund		\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$0
0816	Money Laundering Asset Recovery Fund		\$300,000			\$300,000
0818	Grant v. Dimas Escrow Fund		\$1,360,700			\$1,360,700

FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING					
30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2021					
Fund #	Fund Name	Transferred To GRF	Transferred To HIRF	Principal Paid Back	Amounts to be Paid Back
0821	Dram Shop Fund	\$9,000,000			\$9,000,000
0828	Hazardous Waste Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$2,500,000
0836	Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund	\$160,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$37,500,000	\$132,500,000
0840	Hazardous Waste Research Fund	\$300,000		\$300,000	\$0
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	\$2,000,000			\$2,000,000
0848	Settlement Fund - Illinois Chamber of Commerce v. Filan	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0850	Real Estate License Administration Fund	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0888	Design Professionals Administration and Investigation Fund	\$200,000			\$200,000
0896	Public Health Special State Projects Fund	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000		\$12,000,000
0920	Metabolic Screening and Treatment Fund	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
0922	Insurance Producer Administration Fund	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000		\$45,000,000
0925	Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0940	Self-Insurers Security Fund		\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
0942	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facility Development and Operation Fund	\$500,000			\$500,000
0944	Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund	\$3,100,000	\$5,000,000		\$8,100,000
0945	Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Fund	\$300,000			\$300,000
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$10,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
0974	Illinois Equity Fund	\$500,000			\$500,000
0975	Large Business Attraction Fund	\$100,000			\$100,000
0982	Adeline Jay Geo-Karis Illinois Beach Marina Fund	\$330,000			\$330,000
0997	Insurance Financial Regulation Fund	\$8,000,000	\$15,000,000		\$23,000,000
	TOTAL	\$1,256,213,523	\$231,000,000	\$559,074,200	\$928,139,323

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

FY 2015 INTERFUND BORROWING

Public Act 98-0682 allowed for the transfer of up to \$650 million from special funds of the State to the General Revenue Fund in FY 2015. On June 30, 2015, \$454 million in Interfund Borrowing was transferred to the General Revenue Fund from the following funds. Statute required that the borrowing be paid back to the funds of origin, with any interest that would have accrued had the transfer not occurred, within 18 months after the date on which they were borrowed. Public Act 99-0523 removed the requirement that the funds be paid back in 18 months, effectively removing the requirement for the funds to ever be paid back. In June FY 2021, the Comptroller transferred \$8.8 million of principal back to funds borrowed from in FY 2015.

FY 2015 INTERFUND BORROWING						
Fund #	Fund	Transfer Out June 2015	Payback			Payback Total
			Oct 2016 Principal	Dec 2016 Interest	June 2021 Principal	
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund	\$2,000,000				\$0
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
0093	IL State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$33,776		\$5,033,776
0119	Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund	\$3,000,000				\$0
0159	ISBE Teacher Certificate Institute Fund	\$1,000,000				\$0
0209	State Police Firearm Services Fund	\$6,000,000				\$0
0246	State Police Vehicle Fund	\$2,000,000				\$0
0285	Long Term Care Monitor/Receiver Fund	\$2,000,000				\$0
0292	Securities Investors Education Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000			\$5,000,000
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition & Development Fund	\$40,000,000				\$0
0362	Securities Audit & Enforcement Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$26,693		\$4,026,693
0371	Equality in Long-Term Care Quality Fund	\$5,800,000			\$5,800,000	\$5,800,000
0539	Death Penalty Abolition Fund	\$8,000,000			\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
0550	Supplemental Low Income Energy Assistance Fund	\$75,000,000				\$0
0568	School Infrastructure Fund	\$179,000,000				\$0
0640	Fund for Advancement of Education	\$17,681,000				\$0
0644	Commitment to Human Services Fund	\$60,000,000				\$0
0697	Roadside Memorial Fund	\$1,375,000				\$0
0731	IL Clean Water Fund	\$2,000,000				\$0
0733	Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$15,000,000				\$0
0796	Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund	\$1,500,000				\$0
0845	Environmental Protection Trust Fund	\$1,000,000				\$0
0891	Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund	\$2,000,000				\$0
0906	State Police Services Fund	\$5,000,000				\$0
0962	Park and Conservation Fund	\$10,000,000				\$0
	TOTAL	\$454,356,000	\$15,000,000	\$60,469	\$8,800,000	\$23,860,469

Public Act 99-0523 deleted the provision that requires these funds to be paid back.

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 2019-2021.

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

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

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

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

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS

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

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

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA100-23]

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

FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF
[PA100-23]

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

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

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS

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

FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF				
[PA 99-0002]				
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0011	Road Fund	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$0
0012	Motor Fuel Tax Fund	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$0
0014	Food and Drug Safety Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0019	Grade Crossing Protection Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0021	Financial Institution Fund	\$1,573,600	\$1,573,600	\$0
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0045	Agricultural Premium Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
0047	Fire Prevention Fund	\$23,000,000	\$18,200,000	\$4,800,000
0050	Mental Health Fund	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$0
0067	Radiation Protection Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0093	IL State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
0118	Facility Licensing Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
0151	Registered CPAs' Admin & Disciplinary Fund	\$6,100,000	\$6,100,000	\$0
0156	Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
0159	SBE Teacher Certification Institute Fund	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$0
0163	Weights and Measures Fund	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
0186	State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$0
0188	County and Mass Transit District Fund	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$0
0189	Local Government Tax Fund	\$200,000,000	\$172,000,000	\$28,000,000
0199	IL Fisheries Management Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0215	CDB Revolving Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
0233	Intercity Passenger Rail Fund	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$0
0238	IL Health Facilities Planning Fund	\$3,746,000	\$3,746,000	\$0
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
0241	TOMA Consumer Protection Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0

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

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

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

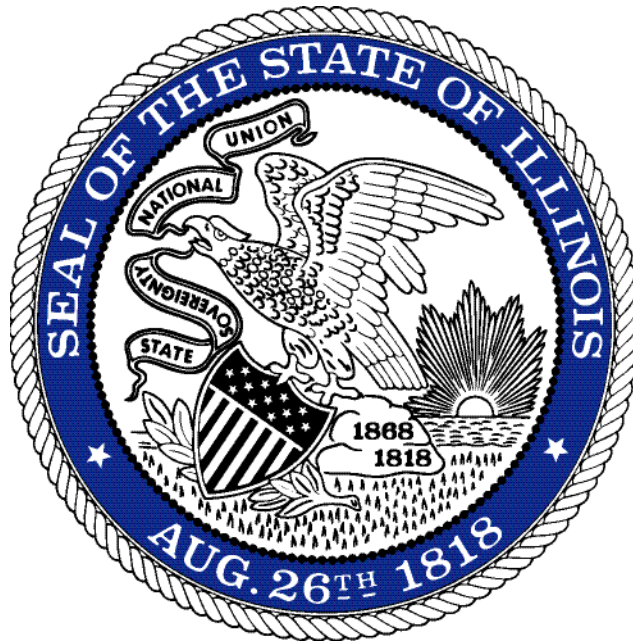
Fund #	Fund Name	Up to Amount	Total	Remainder
0709	IL Thoroughbred Breeders Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
0714	Spinal Cord Injury Paralysis Cure Research Trust Fund	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$0
0733	Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
0740	Medicaid Buy-In Program Revolving Fund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

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

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

SECTION 12. GLOSSARY & DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

- Glossary
- Description of Funds



GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid - funding provided by the federal government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Position Title - name and description of a job.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voids - checks (warrants) that are not cashed.

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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