

# STATE OF ILLINOIS BUDGET SUMMARY



# FISCAL YEAR 2023

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY  
ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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# FY 2023 BUDGET SUMMARY

July 29, 2022

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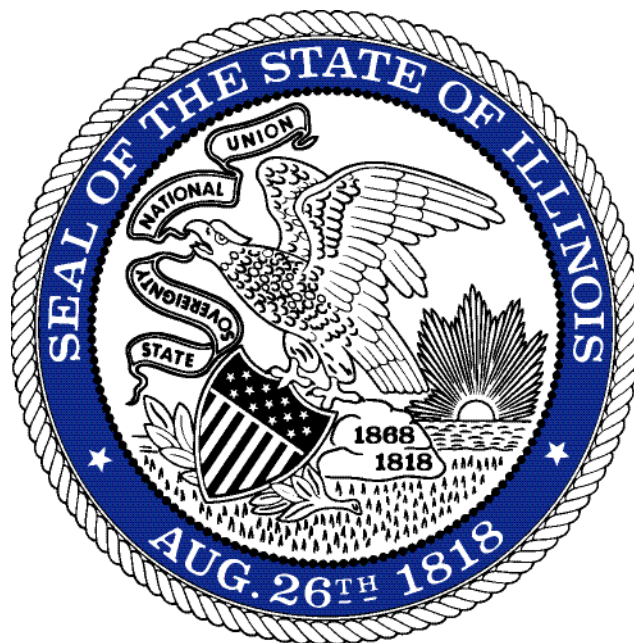
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# INTRODUCTION

- **Introduction**
- **The Budget Process**
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- **FY 2023 Budget Chronology**
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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 2023 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 2023 BUDGET CHRONOLOGY

Below is a chronological summary of the process of passing the FY 2023 budget, beginning with the Governor’s introduced budget through his approving or vetoing of the proposed legislation, and finally any veto overrides by the General Assembly. Historically, most spring legislative sessions conclude near the end of May. However, due to a change in the primary election schedule, the Spring 2022 Legislative Session was tentatively scheduled to end on April 8, 2022.

### February 2

On February 20, 2022, Governor J.B. Pritzker presented his proposed FY 2023 budget before a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly.

### March 23-25

The General Assembly and the Governor approved SB 2803 which made additional appropriations and supplemental appropriations for FY 2022 including \$2.7 billion being appropriated into the Illinois Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, \$898 million to pay off old group health insurance bills, \$230 million to the College Illinois Program, and \$300 million in extra pension payments.

### April 9

On April 9, 2022, the General Assembly passed the budget for FY 2023 consisting primarily of three bills; 1) an appropriation bill, 2) the Budget Implementation Bill and 3) a Budget and Tax Relief package.

### April 19

Governor Pritzker approved these three bills into law on April 19, 2022.

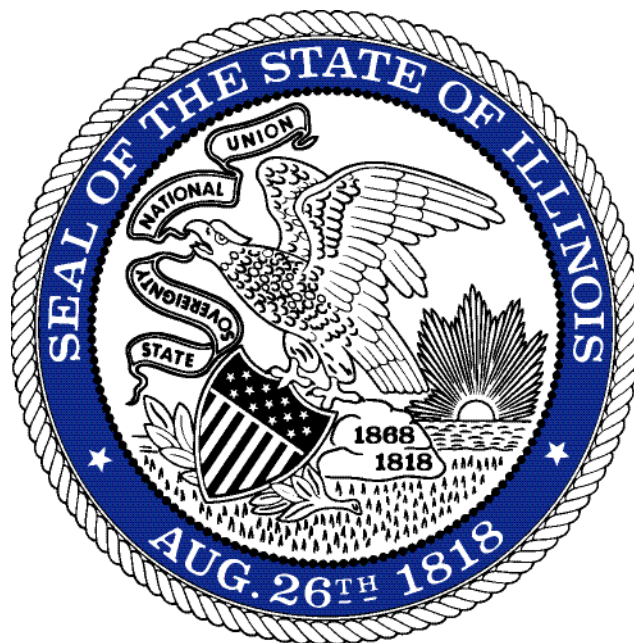
FY 2023 BUDGET VOTE TOTALS AND GOVERNOR ACTIONS								
Subject Matter	Bill #	House Vote	House Vote Date	Senate Vote	Senate Vote Date	Governor Action	Governor Action Date	Public Act
FY 2022 Appropriations and Supplemental Appropriations	SB 2803 as amended by HFA 2	68-43-0	3/23/2022	39-16-0	3/24/2022	Approved	3/25/2022	P.A. 102-0696
FY 2022 Supplemental Appropriations and FY 2023 Appropriations and Reappropriations	HB 900 as amended by SFA 4	72-42-0	4/9/2022	34-19-1	4/9/2022	Approved	4/19/2022	P.A. 102-0698
FY 2023 Budget Implementation Act	HB 4700 as amended by SFA 1 and 2	72-42-0	4/9/2022	37-18-0	4/9/2022	Approved	4/19/2022	P.A. 102-0699
Budget and Tax Relief	SB 0157 as amended by HFA 2 and 3	110-0-4	4/9/2022	55-1-0	4/9/2022	Approved	4/19/2022	P.A. 102-0700
HFA =House Floor Amendment, SFA =Senate Floor Amendment								

## FY 2023 BUDGET BILLS

<i>Bill #</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Status</i>
<b>SB 2803</b>	<b>Senate:</b> Holmes – Sims, Jr., et al.  <b>House:</b> Harris	<b>FY 2022 Appropriations and Supplemental Appropriations</b>  Appropriated money to the Illinois Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, paid off Group Health Insurance bills, supported the College Illinois program, and made extra pension payments	<b>P.A. 102-0696</b>
<b>HB 900</b>	<b>Senate:</b> Sims, Jr. – Van Pelt, et al.  <b>House:</b> Welch – Harris	<b>FY 2023 Appropriations Additional FY 2022 Supplemental Appropriations</b>  FY 2023 Capital and Operating Appropriations and FY 2022 Supplemental Appropriations	<b>P.A. 102-0698</b>
<b>HB 4700</b>	<b>Senate:</b> Sims, Jr. – Collins – Ellman  <b>House:</b> Harris – Ammons	<b>FY 2023 Budget Implementation Act</b>  Budget implementation (BIMP) bill for the FY 2023 budget	<b>P.A. 102-0699</b>
<b>SB 0157</b>	<b>Senate:</b> Hastings – Koehler, et al.  <b>House:</b> Zalewski – Hirschauer, et al.	<b>Budget and Tax Relief</b>  Property tax relief, suspension of sales tax on groceries, suspension of increase in motor fuel tax, sales tax holiday, extension and creation of numerous tax credits, funding for rainy-day and pension funds	<b>P.A. 102-0700</b>

# SECTION 1. FY 2022 BUDGET REVIEW

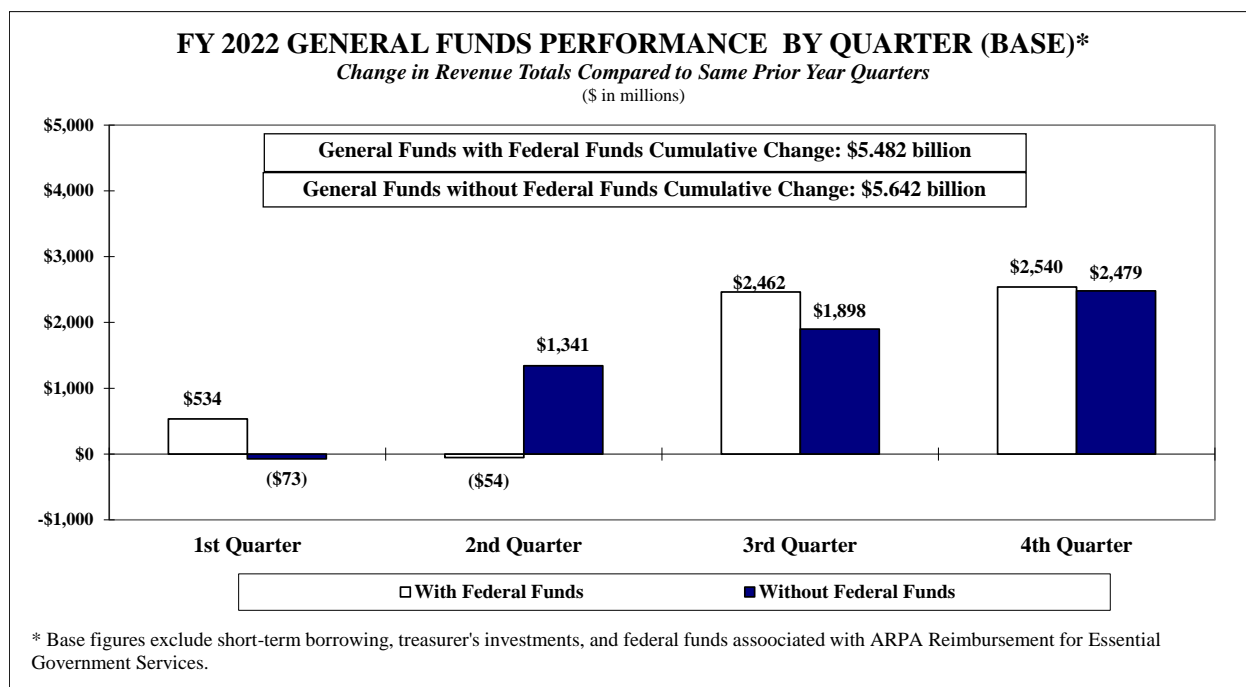
- FY 2022 Revenue Recap
- Review of FY 2022 Revenue Estimates vs. Actuals







## FY 2022 REVENUE RECAP



### First Quarter

Base July general funds revenues fell \$880 million overall. An expected loss of approximately \$1.2 billion of income tax receipts related to the previous year's delayed July 15th filing deadline was the primary driver of the decline. Comparatively better sales tax receipting, coupled with higher transfers into the general funds, along with a strong month for federal sources, served to offset much of the income tax drop off.

August general funds base revenues grew \$257 million overall. Comparatively better sales tax and personal income tax performance coupled with \$119 million in higher transfers into the general funds were more than enough to offset some declines in other revenue areas. A good month for federal sources also contributed to the monthly gain.

Base September general funds revenues grew an impressive \$1.157 billion. Corporate income tax receipts in particular fared exceptionally well, growing \$412 million on a net basis. This increase was joined by strong personal income tax [up \$150 million net] and sales tax [up \$135 million net] performance. In addition, federal sources significantly contributed to the monthly gain, adding growth of \$385 million.

Despite net income taxes being \$587 million behind last year's pace due to the timing of last year's final payment delay, through the first quarter of FY 2022, overall base receipts were up \$534 million. The stellar performance of September income tax receipts and the strong quarter of sales taxes, federal sources, and overall transfers were the drivers of this quarterly increase.

## Second Quarter

October general funds revenues grew \$663 million. Comparatively higher federal source growth represented the bulk of the gain, as receipts were \$441 million higher than a very weak month experienced the year prior. Contained in that monthly gain, however, was a \$144 million transfer from the Essential Government Services Support Fund related to the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Excluding these funds, the overall "base" gain was \$519 million. In addition, corporate income tax receipts along with sales tax receipts also performed impressively, contributing to overall monthly growth.

Base November general funds revenues declined \$105 million. A \$449 million drop in federal source revenues served to offset revenue gains experienced by the majority of other sources. Last year, a November surge in federal source revenues occurred, which was related to an increase in reimbursable spending made possible by Treasurer Investment borrowing as well as Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys.

Base December general funds revenues declined \$468 million. Comparatively lower federal source revenues served to offset significant revenue gains by the vast majority of other sources. Last year, \$1.325 billion in federal sources were received in December, which was brought about by a surge in reimbursable spending made possible from proceeds of the \$2.0 billion in short-term borrowing as well as reimbursement from federal Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys. The \$377 million in federal sources received this month [including \$295 million from the ARPA reimbursement for Essential Government Services] resulted in a year-over-year December loss of \$948 million for this revenue source. However, when these federal dollars are removed, the remaining December general funds receipts were up a solid \$775 million.

Through the first half of FY 2022, overall base receipts were up \$479 million [or up \$918 million when including the \$439 million in revenues from the ARPA reimbursement for Essential Government Services]. This growth is despite the fact that Federal sources ended the second quarter down \$348 million after factoring in the December 2020 activity, as discussed above. When removing the comparative loss of federal dollars from the equation, receipts grew a very impressive \$1.266 billion. This growth is even more impressive when considering that income tax receipts were able to gain \$266 million despite being compared to FY 2021 receipts that

benefitted from last year's final payment delay, valued at approximately \$1.3 billion. Net sales tax performed extremely well, up \$643 million through the first six months of the fiscal year. All other sources trailed last year's levels by a combined \$40 million. Overall transfers were ahead of last year's pace by \$397 million. Those gains reflect strong miscellaneous transfers, particularly from the Capital Projects Fund, as well as the return of casino transfers.

### **Third Quarter**

Base general funds revenues increased an impressive \$1.721 billion in January. The increase was due to strong gains from the State's largest revenue sources. Income and sales tax net receipts combined to rise \$1.224 billion for the month. Receipts were further bolstered by a comparatively strong performance of federal sources, which grew \$511 million. This notable monthly increase was in large part due to the small amount of federal revenues received last year, at only \$74 million.

After experiencing significant gains of over \$1.7 billion in January, base general funds revenues dipped slightly in February, down \$75 million compared to the year prior. The minor decline was in large part due to a slowdown of receipts from two of its largest revenue sources: personal income tax and federal sources, which combined for a net loss of \$130 million. The remaining revenue sources had a net gain of \$55 million.

After a brief February dip, General Funds receipts returned to its torrid pace in FY 2022 with revenues rising \$816 million in March. Gains were experienced from a majority of revenue sources with the largest coming from the "big three" [personal income tax: +\$507 million on a net basis; corporate income tax: +\$139 million net; sales tax: +\$64 million net]. While the growth in income tax revenues is a continuation of the increases seen throughout the fiscal year, the extent of the March gains may, in part, be due to the return to a more-typical mid-April tax deadline. [The monthly revenue impact of the tax deadline changes is further discussed in the April and May summaries below].

With three-quarters of the fiscal year complete, overall base receipts were up an extraordinary \$2.941 billion. Individual income tax receipts were \$973 million above last year's pace on a net basis, while corporate income tax revenues nearly matched this growth, up \$972 million net. Just as impressive were sales tax receipts, \$826 million higher than last year's levels on a net basis. The revenue growth of the "big three" easily offset the combined \$69 million in declines of the remaining State sources. In addition, overall transfers continued to outpace last year's levels and were up \$462 million through nine months of the fiscal year. Federal sources, when not including the revenues from the ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Government Services,

were \$223 million below last year's levels with a quarter of the fiscal year remaining. However, if the \$439 million in year-to-date ARPA money was included, total federal sources were up \$216 million.

#### **Fourth Quarter**

General Funds receipts grew an astonishing \$3.024 billion in April. While a notable year-over-year increase was expected because of last year's delay in the individual income tax deadline from April to May, the extent of the increase surpassed even the most optimistic of expectations. The \$8.037 billion receipted in April was the highest base revenue total in any month in the State's history. Gross personal income tax receipts increased \$2.312 billion on a net basis due to the previously mentioned tax deadline factor, a continuation of solid withholding tax receipts, and the result of 2021's robust tax year of revenues culminating in the form of huge final tax payments. In addition, a strong tax year of corporate profits manifested into substantial growth in final tax payments, as corporate income tax revenues grew \$557 million on a net basis. Also contributing to the record-breaking year was a \$73 million increase in the remaining State sources, a \$10 million combined gain in State transfers, and an additional \$72 million from federal sources.

After experiencing a record-month of revenues in April, base revenues dropped sharply in May, falling \$1.214 billion. However, a significant decline was expected due to the comparative timing of the influx of individual income tax final payments [tax deadline of mid-May in 2021 vs mid-April in 2022]. While this factor heavily aided the large revenue gains of March and April, the lack of notable final payments in May 2022 is why personal income tax receipts fell \$1.127 billion on a net basis, as compared to the prior May. In addition, federal sources dipped \$138 million – likely reflecting the timing of available reimbursable spending dollars that came from the aforementioned final payments of last year. The remaining revenue sources were only able to offset these monthly losses by a combined \$51 million.

General Funds base receipts finished the fiscal year off extremely well growing \$730 million in June. Corporate income tax receipts led the way by adding \$373 million, or \$287 million on a net basis. Personal income tax revenues responded from its May tumbles with an increase of \$189 million, or \$156 million net. Sales tax receipt growth slowed in June, but still managed to add another \$41 million or \$23 million net. Base federal sources finished the year off strong with growth of \$127 million.

## Year End

In the end, FY 2022 turned out to be a sensational fiscal year of revenues with base receipts totaling \$50.334 billion or \$5.482 billion above FY 2021 levels. [If accounting for borrowing related activity in FY 2021 and the ARPA reimbursement dollars in FY 2022, the comparative growth is \$3.820 billion with an overall FY 2022 total of \$51.070 billion]. This record-breaking fiscal year of revenues was led by the State's "big three" revenue sources. Despite FY 2022 receipts being compared to FY 2021 which contained two periods of income tax final payments, personal income tax receipts finished the year a whopping \$2.787 billion above last year's levels, or \$2.314 billion on a net basis. Perhaps more impressive was the \$1.844 billion rise in corporate income tax net receipts. Sales tax receipts were just as impressive, with year-over-year growth in net receipts of \$866 million.

While there were a few State sources that did see declines in FY 2022, the remaining State sources combined to finish up \$72 million higher than last year's levels. These gains were led by a \$153 million increase in inheritance tax revenues, which benefitted from the strong market conditions over the past several years, and a \$104 million annual increase in miscellaneous State source revenues. These sources helped offset a notable loss in revenues from the corporate franchise tax [down \$106 million]; cigarette taxes [down \$27 million]; interest earnings [down \$27 million]; and insurance taxes [down \$25 million].

Overall transfers finished the fiscal year \$546 million above last year's levels. A \$39 million reduction in refund fund transfers was offset by \$388 million in gains from miscellaneous transfers, \$140 million in added revenue from the return of casino transfers and \$43 million in lottery transfer growth. Federal sources, when not including the revenues from the ARPA reimbursement for Essential Government Services, ended FY 2022 \$160 million below last fiscal year's levels. However, if the \$736 million of ARPA money that was receipted in FY 2022 is included, total federal sources rose \$576 million for the year.

Summary of Receipts  
**FY 2022 GROWTH BY QUARTER**  
 FY 2022 AS COMPARED TO FY 2021 RECEIPTS  
 (\$ millions)

Revenue Sources	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	FY 2022 vs FY 2021	
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	\$ Change	% Change
Net Personal Income Tax	(\$790)	\$412	\$1,350	\$1,341	\$2,314	10.3%
Net Corporate Income Tax	\$202	\$443	\$328	\$873	\$1,844	51.8%
Net Sales Tax	\$381	\$263	\$184	\$39	\$866	9.2%
All Other State Sources	(\$100)	\$59	(\$39)	\$152	\$72	2.3%
Transfers In	\$234	\$164	\$75	\$74	\$546	35.1%
Federal Sources [base]	\$607	(\$1,395)	\$564	\$61	(\$160)	-3.4%
<b>General Funds Subtotal [Base]</b>	<b>\$534</b>	<b>(\$54)</b>	<b>\$2,462</b>	<b>\$2,540</b>	<b>\$5,482</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>Cumulative Growth</b>	<b>\$534</b>	<b>\$479</b>	<b>\$2,941</b>	<b>\$5,480</b>		
<i>Treasurer's Investments</i>	\$0	(\$400)	\$0	\$0	(\$400)	N/A
<i>ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services</i>	\$0	\$439	\$0	\$298	\$736	N/A
<i>Short Term Borrowing [MLF]</i>	\$0	(\$1,998)	\$0	\$0	(\$1,998)	N/A
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>\$534</b>	<b>(\$2,013)</b>	<b>\$2,462</b>	<b>\$2,838</b>	<b>\$3,819</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
<b>Cumulative Growth</b>	<b>\$534</b>	<b>(\$1,479)</b>	<b>\$983</b>	<b>\$3,820</b>		

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

## REVIEW OF FY 2022 REVENUE ESTIMATES VS. ACTUALS

The following two tables display and compare the FY 2022 actuals with the original budget assumptions. These tables also compare the actuals with the last official revenue estimates of CGFA and GOMB.

In years past, the Commission would release a revenue estimate in March and an updated revision in May. However, due to the early adjournment of the State Legislature in April, shortly after its adoption of a FY 2023 budget, a May revision was deemed unnecessary. GOMB, on the other hand, revised their February revenue estimates in April prior to adjournment, providing the agency with additional months of better-than-expected actuals to apply towards their re-estimate. As a result, the bottom-line revenue estimate totals from GOMB were higher than the Commission and, therefore, closer to the FY 2022 actual total of \$51.070 billion.

Despite both agencies making significant upward revisions over the course of the fiscal year from the final budget revenue projections adopted in May 2021, FY 2022 ended up well exceeding all “official” projections. In total, including the revenue received from the ARPA reimbursement for Essential Government Services, actual receipts for FY 2022 finished \$6.703 billion above the FY 2022 Final Budget Assumption; \$2.582 billion or 5.3% above CGFA’s last official March 2022 projection and \$1.884 billion or 3.8% above the GOMB revision released in April 2022.

FY 2022 proved to be another challenging year for revenue projections amidst the uniqueness of this pandemic period and its disruptive effect on normal receipt patterns. However, Illinois is far from alone in this occurrence. A June 2022 report from the National Association of State Budget Officers indicates that 49 states reported FY 2022 general fund revenue collections exceeding original budget forecasts.

In summary, the better-than-expected revenue gains in FY 2022 came from several atypical revenue-enhancing factors that strongly influenced the overachieving nature of the economically tied revenue sources. Those factors include: the one-time influx of federal stimulus dollars to the nation’s economy; the continuation of a pandemic-related shift from non-taxed service-based sales to taxable goods; and strong market conditions as a result of this enhanced activity, thus, creating elevated taxable income and tax revenues from corporate profits and capital gains. The influence of these particular factors is expected to wane as the State enters into FY 2023 resulting in reduced revenue expectations for the upcoming fiscal year.

## REVENUE FORECAST COMPARISON SUMMARY

FY 2022 Actuals vs. FY 2022 Final Budget Assumptions and  
vs. CGFA & GOMB Most Recent Official Estimates  
(\$ millions)

<u>Revenue Sources</u>	<u>ACTUAL FY 2022</u>	<u>Budget Assumption May-21</u>	<u>Difference from Actuals</u>	<u>CGFA Estimate Mar-22</u>	<u>Difference from Actuals</u>	<u>GOMB Revised Apr-22</u>	<u>Difference from Actuals</u>
Personal Income Taxes [Net]	\$24,839	\$20,792	\$4,047	\$22,459	\$2,380	\$22,717	\$2,122
Corporate Income Taxes [Net]	\$5,407	\$3,293	\$2,114	\$4,527	\$880	\$4,858	\$549
Sales Tax [Net]	\$10,234	\$9,255	\$979	\$10,181	\$53	\$10,200	\$34
All Other State Sources	\$3,178	\$3,127	\$51	\$3,233	(\$55)	\$3,240	(\$62)
Transfers In	\$2,092	\$1,697	\$395	\$2,068	\$24	\$2,073	\$19
Federal Sources [Base]	\$4,584	\$4,203	\$381	\$4,520	\$64	\$4,599	(\$15)
<b>General Funds Subtotal [Base]</b>	<b>\$50,334</b>	<b>\$42,367</b>	<b>\$7,967</b>	<b>\$46,988</b>	<b>\$3,346</b>	<b>\$47,686</b>	<b>\$2,648</b>
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	\$736	\$2,000	(\$1,264)	\$1,500	(\$764)	\$1,500	(\$764)
<b>Total General Funds Revenues</b>	<b>\$51,070</b>	<b>\$44,367</b>	<b>\$6,703</b>	<b>\$48,488</b>	<b>\$2,582</b>	<b>\$49,186</b>	<b>\$1,884</b>

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



# DETAILED REVENUE FORECAST COMPARISON

FY 2022 Actuals vs. FY 2022 Final Budget Assumptions and  
vs. CGFA & GOMB Most Recent Official Estimates

(\$ millions)

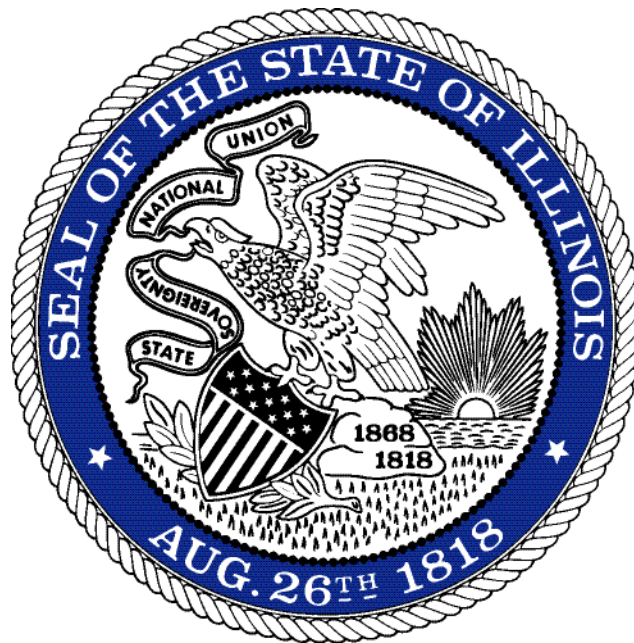
	ACTUAL FY 2022	Budget Assumption May-21	Difference from Actuals	CGFA Estimate Mar-22	Difference from Actuals	GOMB Revised Apr-22	Difference from Actuals
<b>Revenue Sources</b>							
<b>State Taxes</b>							
Personal Income Tax	\$29,137	\$24,389	\$4,748	\$26,345	\$2,792	\$26,647	\$2,490
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$6,831	\$4,160	\$2,671	\$5,718	\$1,113	\$6,135	\$696
Sales Taxes	\$10,984	\$9,859	\$1,125	\$10,897	\$87	\$10,917	\$67
Public Utility (regular)	\$750	\$751	(\$1)	\$748	\$2	\$743	\$7
Cigarette Tax	\$254	\$271	(\$17)	\$260	(\$6)	\$260	(\$6)
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$183	\$178	\$5	\$183	\$0	\$182	\$1
Inheritance Tax	\$603	\$345	\$258	\$535	\$68	\$535	\$68
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$455	\$416	\$39	\$432	\$23	\$438	\$17
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$216	\$225	(\$9)	\$240	(\$24)	\$240	(\$24)
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$30	\$70	(\$40)	\$20	\$10	\$20	\$10
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244	\$244	\$0	\$244	\$0	\$244	\$0
Other Sources	\$443	\$627	(\$184)	\$571	(\$128)	\$578	(\$135)
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>\$50,130</b>	<b>\$41,535</b>	<b>\$8,595</b>	<b>\$46,193</b>	<b>\$3,937</b>	<b>\$46,939</b>	<b>\$3,191</b>
<b>Transfers In</b>							
Lottery	\$820	\$739	\$81	\$818	\$2	\$818	\$2
Gaming	\$140	\$108	\$32	\$139	\$1	\$139	\$1
Cannabis	\$115	\$109	\$6	\$117	(\$2)	\$109	\$6
Refund Fund	\$242	\$150	\$92	\$242	\$0	\$242	\$0
Other	\$775	\$591	\$184	\$752	\$23	\$765	\$10
<b>Total Transfers In</b>	<b>\$2,092</b>	<b>\$1,697</b>	<b>\$395</b>	<b>\$2,068</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>\$2,073</b>	<b>\$19</b>
<b>Total State Sources</b>	<b>\$52,222</b>	<b>\$43,232</b>	<b>\$8,990</b>	<b>\$48,261</b>	<b>\$3,961</b>	<b>\$49,012</b>	<b>\$3,210</b>
<b>Federal Sources</b>	<b>\$4,584</b>	<b>\$4,203</b>	<b>\$381</b>	<b>\$4,520</b>	<b>\$64</b>	<b>\$4,599</b>	<b>(\$15)</b>
<b>Total Federal &amp; State Sources</b>	<b>\$56,806</b>	<b>\$47,435</b>	<b>\$9,371</b>	<b>\$52,781</b>	<b>\$4,025</b>	<b>\$53,611</b>	<b>\$3,195</b>
<b>Nongeneral Funds Distribution:</b>							
<b>Refund Fund</b>							
Personal Income Tax [9.25% 22]	(\$2,696)	(\$2,256)	(\$440)	(\$2,437)	(\$259)	(\$2,465)	(\$231)
Corporate Income Tax [15% 22]	(\$1,026)	(\$624)	(\$402)	(\$858)	(\$168)	(\$920)	(\$106)
<b>Local Govt Distributive Fund</b>							
Personal Income Tax	(\$1,602)	(\$1,341)	(\$261)	(\$1,449)	(\$153)	(\$1,465)	(\$137)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$398)	(\$243)	(\$155)	(\$333)	(\$65)	(\$357)	(\$41)
<b>Sales Tax Distributions</b>							
Deposits into Road Fund	(\$132)	(\$116)	(\$16)	(\$125)	(\$7)	(\$118)	(\$14)
Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	(\$618)	(\$488)	(\$130)	(\$591)	(\$27)	(\$599)	(\$19)
<b>General Funds Subtotal [Base]</b>	<b>\$50,334</b>	<b>\$42,367</b>	<b>\$7,967</b>	<b>\$46,988</b>	<b>\$3,346</b>	<b>\$47,686</b>	<b>\$2,648</b>
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	\$736	\$2,000	(\$1,264)	\$1,500	(\$764)	\$1,500	(\$764)
<b>Total General Funds Revenues</b>	<b>\$51,070</b>	<b>\$44,367</b>	<b>\$6,703</b>	<b>\$48,488</b>	<b>\$2,582</b>	<b>\$49,186</b>	<b>\$1,884</b>

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



# SECTION 2. FY 2023 BUDGET

- **FY 2023 Budget Summary**
- **FY 2023 Revenue Assumptions**
- **FY 2023 General Funds Budget Plan**
- **Summary of P.A. 102-0700**
- **FY 2023 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill**
- **FY 2023 Appropriations by Agency**





## FY 2023 BUDGET SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations for all appropriated funds for FY 2023. The data shown is preliminary data from the Office of the Comptroller's Statewide Accounting Management System (SAMS) data warehouse as of July 26, 2022. The grand total of all appropriations is \$182.7 billion for FY 2023. This is \$1.7 billion, or -0.9%, below FY 2022's total. While appropriations for Special State Funds and General Funds were up almost \$7.1 billion, this was offset by large declines in Federal Trust Funds (-\$5.5 billion), Debt Service Funds (-\$1.9 billion), and Bond Financed Funds (-\$1.4 billion). Historical data since FY 2017 can be seen in the bottom table.

A breakdown of the appropriations by agency can be found on page 34 and a description of the different types of funds can be found in Appendix B on page 184.

<b>FY 2023 BUDGET SUMMARY</b>							
(\$ Millions)*							
Fund Group	New Appropriations	Continuing Appropriations	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations	\$ Change FY 22 to FY 23	% Change FY 22 to FY 23	
General Funds	\$44,822	\$0	\$25	\$44,846	\$1,097	2.5%	
Highway Funds	\$5,398	\$0	\$12,502	\$17,900	-\$346	-1.9%	
Special State Funds	\$41,774	\$13,648	\$4,259	\$59,681	\$5,993	11.2%	
Bond Financed Funds	\$201	\$290	\$26,254	\$26,745	-\$1,353	-4.8%	
Debt Service Funds	\$3,871	\$0	\$0	\$3,871	-\$1,942	-33.4%	
Federal Trust Funds	\$23,744	\$0	\$2,489	\$26,234	-\$5,475	-17.3%	
Revolving Funds	\$1,308	\$0	\$0	\$1,308	\$89	7.3%	
State Trust Funds	\$1,662	\$3	\$415	\$2,080	\$198	10.5%	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$122,781</b>	<b>\$13,941</b>	<b>\$45,944</b>	<b>\$182,666</b>	<b>-\$1,740</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	
*Preliminary Data							
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/26/22							

<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY</b>							
(\$ Millions)							
Fund Group	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022*	FY 2023*
General Funds	\$31,783	\$36,179	\$37,234	\$39,113	\$40,695	\$43,750	\$44,846
Highway Funds	\$7,954	\$8,507	\$8,999	\$16,965	\$17,590	\$18,246	\$17,900
Special State Funds	\$39,982	\$36,166	\$36,216	\$41,114	\$47,785	\$53,688	\$59,681
Bond Financed Funds	\$4,955	\$4,534	\$7,559	\$28,130	\$29,584	\$28,099	\$26,745
Debt Service Funds	\$5,237	\$3,960	\$5,850	\$3,626	\$6,301	\$5,813	\$3,871
Federal Trust Funds	\$8,752	\$8,282	\$8,401	\$12,239	\$26,545	\$31,708	\$26,234
Revolving Funds	\$1,468	\$938	\$1,217	\$1,227	\$1,231	\$1,219	\$1,308
State Trust Funds	\$625	\$605	\$676	\$688	\$1,315	\$1,882	\$2,080
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$100,756</b>	<b>\$99,171</b>	<b>\$106,152</b>	<b>\$143,102</b>	<b>\$171,046</b>	<b>\$184,406</b>	<b>\$182,666</b>
*Preliminary Data							
FY 2017 data includes court orders and consent decrees							
Source: Office of the Comptroller, Statewide Accounting Management Data Warehouse as of 7/26/22							

## FY 2023 REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

As stated previously, the strong revenue performance of FY 2022 was aided by unique circumstances and factors, such as stimulus dollars and consumer behavioral changes, that cannot be depended upon to repeat. As the impact of the stimulus dollars fade, inflationary pressures grow, geopolitical concerns persist, and a return back to more service-based sales commences, a noticeable slow-down and/or reduction of the prominent economically-tied revenue sources is expected. This anticipated adverse impact on revenues is accounted for in the revenue figures adopted to craft the FY 2023 budget.

As shown in the following table, the FY 2023 budget was crafted upon assumed “base” general funds revenues of \$46.429 billion, which would be notably less than the FY 2022 actual total of \$51.070 billion. Aside from the reasons mentioned above, part of the reason for this anticipated decline is that no revenues related to the reimbursement for “Essential Government Services” are assumed in the FY 2023 figures. [\$736 million was received in FY 2022 from this reimbursement]. Without these reimbursement dollars and because no borrowing is assumed as part of FY 2023 anticipated revenues, the “base” general funds estimate matches the total general funds revenue estimate in the table shown on the following page.

As discussed on pages 7 and 8, at the end of the Spring 2022 Legislative Session, there were three prominent bills that were set into law that pertain to the FY 2023 budget: P.A. 102-0698 (HB 0900), P.A. 102-0699 (HB 4700), and P.A.102-0700 (SB 0157). However, as it relates to State general funds revenues, there are only a few areas that will see revenue impacts from these changes in FY 2023. These impacts are expected to be relatively modest and are incorporated in the revenue estimates provided in the following table.

**FY 2023 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE  
FINAL BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

*[Amounts per GOMB and Legislative Staffs]*

(\$ millions)

	<b>FY 2023 Final Budget Assumptions</b>
<b><u>Revenue Sources</u></b>	
<b>State Taxes</b>	
Personal Income Tax	\$26,512
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	\$5,786
Sales Taxes	\$10,907
Public Utility (regular)	\$720
Cigarette Tax	\$252
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$184
Inheritance Tax	\$409
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$447
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$267
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$35
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$244
<b><u>Other Sources</u></b>	<b><u>\$593</u></b>
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>\$46,356</b>
<b>Transfers In</b>	
Lottery	\$665
Gaming	\$157
Cannabis	\$142
Refund Fund	\$100
<b><u>Other</u></b>	<b><u>\$949</u></b>
<b>Total Transfers In</b>	<b>\$2,013</b>
<b>Total State Sources</b>	<b>\$48,369</b>
<b>Federal Sources [Base]</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>
<b>Total Federal &amp; State Sources</b>	<b>\$52,369</b>
<b>Nongeneral Funds Distribution:</b>	
<b>Refund Fund</b>	
Personal Income Tax [9.25% '23]	(\$2,452)
Corporate Income Tax [14.5% '23]	(\$839)
<b>Local Government Distributive Fund</b>	
Personal Income Tax	(\$1,482)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$339)
<b>Sales Tax Distributions</b>	
Sales Tax Deposits into Road Fund	(\$229)
Sales Tax Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	(\$598)
<b>General Funds Subtotal [Base]</b>	<b>\$46,429</b>
ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Government Services	\$0
<b>Total Revenues General Funds</b>	<b>\$46,429</b>

**FY 2023 GENERAL FUNDS BUDGET PLAN**  
**Expenditures, Revenues/Resources, and Resulting Estimated Surplus**  
**{Amounts per GOMB}**  
*\$ in millions*

**Revenues/Resources**

Revenue Source	FY 2023 Estimate [April-2022]
Personal Income Taxes (Net):	\$22,577
Corporate Income Taxes (Net):	\$4,608
Sales Tax (Net):	\$10,080
All Other State Sources:	\$3,151
Transfers In:	\$2,013
Federal Sources:	\$4,000
<b>Total Base Revenues:</b>	<b>\$46,429</b>

**Expenditures**

Purpose	FY 2023 Amount
K-12 Education:	\$9,758
Higher Education:	\$2,242
Pensions:	\$9,942
Human Services:	\$8,832
Healthcare:	\$8,165
Group Insurance:	\$1,831
Government Services:	\$1,841
Public Safety:	\$2,228
Debt Service:	\$1,580
Statutory Transfers Out:	\$387
Other One-Time Transfers Out:	\$325
Lapsed Appropriations:	(1,145)
<b>Total Base Expenditures:</b>	<b>\$45,986</b>
<b>Fiscal Year 2023 Est. General Funds "Base Surplus":</b>	<b>\$444</b>
Budget Stabilization Fund Contribution:	-\$312
<b>Adjusted General Funds Surplus:</b>	<b>\$132</b>

Source: <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Documents/Budget%20Book/FY2023-Budget-Book/FY23-Enacted-Walkdown-4.19.22.pdf>



## SUMMARY OF P.A. 102-0700

At the end of the Spring 2022 Legislative Session, P.A. 102-0700 (SB 0157) was enacted, which made several significant budgetary related changes to Illinois law. The highlights of this public act are listed below:

- Created numerous revenue and spending related changes including:
  - Authorization of rebate checks and property tax refunds in FY 2023
  - Suspension of 1% Sales Tax on groceries during FY 2023
  - Earned Income Tax Credit changes starting in January 2023
  - Suspension of Annual Inflation Rate Increase on Motor Fuel until January 2023
  - Sales Tax Holiday on school supplies and clothing in August 2022\*
  - Creation of several tax credits for organ donation, agritourism, classroom expenses, and EDGE credit changes [various starting dates]
  - Breast Pump Sales Tax Exemption starting in July 2022\*
  - Extension of several tax credits\*
  - Funding for rainy-day and pension funds
  - Incentives for microchip manufacturing in Illinois
  
- Much of the funding for these items comes from the Act's authorization of the following transfers, the majority of which come from FY 2022 funds:
  - \$685 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund to pay for rebate checks [\$685M in FY 2022]
  - \$520 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund to pay for property tax refunds [\$470M in FY 2022; \$50M in FY 2023]
  - \$400 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Grocery Tax Replacement Fund to pay for suspension of sales tax [\$325M in FY 2022; \$75M in FY 2023]
  - \$1.0 billion from the General Revenue Fund to the Budget Stabilization Fund [\$720M in FY 2022; \$280M in FY 2023]
  - \$200 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Pension Stabilization Fund [all in FY 2023]

As it pertains to State general funds revenues, there were very few revenue items from this public act that will see significant impacts in FY 2023 [*marked with an asterisk above*]. Several tax changes go into effect on January 1, 2023 (such as an increase in the earned income tax credit and the classroom expense tax credit), but the impact of these changes on tax revenues will not be felt until the following year's tax filing in FY 2024. Items such as the 1-year suspension of the 1% sales tax on groceries and the suspension of the motor fuel tax increase do not directly impact the State's general funds, and therefore, are not included in general fund related revenue tables in this document.

## FY 2023 Budget Implementation (BIMP) Bill

P.A. 102-0699 (HB 4700) is the Budget Implementation Bill for FY 2023. The bill does the following to implement the FY 2023 budget:

### TRANSFERS

- Transfers a total of \$25.4 million (\$20.2 million in General Funds) from numerous funds to the Audit Expense Fund to fund Office of the Auditor General operations
- Increases the maximum annual transfer from General Revenue Fund (GRF) to the University of Illinois Hospital Services Fund from \$45.0 million to \$55.0 million
  - The additional GRF transfer above the current \$45.0 million limit is needed to cover the net state share of Graduate Medical Education programs
- Extends the \$14.0 million annual transfer from GRF to the Partners for Conservation Fund through FY 2023
- Directs the State Treasurer to transfer \$3.75 million monthly (\$45 million annually) from GRF to the Budget Stabilization Fund
- Transfers a total of \$13.9 million from numerous Secretary of State (SoS) funds to the Secretary of State Identification Security and Theft Prevention Fund
- Increases the one-time transfer in FY 2022 from \$40.0 million to \$80.0 million from the Capital Projects Fund (CPF) to the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund
- Authorizes the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS) to direct transfers from the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund (HPRF) to GRF and other specified funds of amounts attributable to the time-limited 10% point enhanced federal Medicaid match for home and community-based services
- Provides for the following transfers from the GRF: \$148 million to the Build Illinois Bond Fund, \$180 million to Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund, \$500,000 to Governor's Administrative Fund, \$500,000 to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Fund
- During FY 2023 only, expands the appropriation transfer limit from 2% to 4% and includes lump sum operations appropriations
- Increases from \$3.0 million to \$5.5 million the annual transfer from the Grade Crossing Protection Fund to the Transportation Regulatory Fund
- Extends the \$5.0 million transfer from the Solid Waste Management Fund to GRF and the \$10.0 million transfer from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to GRF through FY 2023
- Repeals the Lawyers Assistance Program Fund once the year's distribution to the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission occurs

## FINANCE

- Creates the Opioid Remediation State Trust Fund and Office of Opioid Settlement Administration at the Department of Human Services (DHS) to receive opioid related settlement proceeds and allows for the funds use as provided for in the settlements
- 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 the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) through the Local Tourism Fund and International Tourism Fund
- Creates the Serve Illinois Commission Fund and allows DHS to transfer the remaining balance of the Federal National Community Services Grant Fund to the new fund
- Fixes Lottery audit issue and allows for transfers into the Common School Fund and the Capital Projects Fund
- Extends the I-Lottery program for 3 years
- Authorizes the Illinois Council on Developmental Disabilities (ICDD) to receive funds from any source, public or private. Currently, ICDD may only receive federal funds for limited purposes
- Creates the General Assembly Technology Fund and transfers \$3 million into the fund from the GRF
- Changes the General Assembly printing blackout period for 2022 only due to the delay in the election for 2022
- Extends by one year the sunset on the Capital Development Board (CDB) Revolving Fund, from 7/1/2022 to 7/1/2023 which funds the operations at the CDB
- Allows the Governor to direct transfers to the State CURE Fund of amounts previously transferred from that fund to other funds
  - State CURE Fund revenues originate from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the CARES Act
  - Agencies that previously received transfers may not have the ability to fully expend these federal funds before the federal 9/30/2022 deadline
  - Allows unused funds to be redirected to other allowable costs
- Codifies the Agriculture Federal Projects Fund and the DNR Federal Projects Fund as federal trust funds
- Authorizes the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to pay Pace paratransit grants, RTA reduced fare subsidy grants, and Amtrak subsidies totaling \$8.4 million from the Road Fund
- Extends through FY 2023 the existing practice directing that State Pensions Fund contributions comprise a portion of the State's required contributions to the State Universities Retirement System (SURS)

- Extends through FY 2023 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
  - If a voucher is paid during the lapse period, the interest amount may not be known until after the lapse period closes, leaving agencies no means of making payment
- Creates American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) programs for long term care facilities, hotels, bars and restaurants, the arts sector, and ambulances
- Extends through FY 2023 the current practice of allowing the Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT) Fund to be used for Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) community college base operating grants and Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) local health protection grants to local health departments
- Specifies that federal reimbursements resulting from capital improvements at state veterans' homes shall remain in the Capital Development Board Contributory Trust Fund to be spent on capital projects, and not be subject to transfer out to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest (GOBRI) Fund
- Revises allocation of resources in the Charitable Trust Stabilization Fund to 80% available for grants and administrative costs, while 20% must be invested
- Sets at 9.25% the share of personal income taxes and 14.5% the share of corporate income taxes deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund, to reflect actual cash needs into the fund
- Extends the sunset provision for the Municipal Hotel Operators Tax and Municipal Hotel Use Tax in DuPage County by two years to promote tourism and conventions within the municipality
- Creates the Board of Higher Education State Contracts and Grants Fund to allow the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) to receive revenues from other state agencies and units of local government
- Expands the available benefits from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to include specified home weatherization activities
- During FY 2023 only, waives the matching requirement for Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund (OSLAD) grants to distressed communities
- Creates the OSLAD Grant Funds Recovery Act to help local governments who were not able to complete projects due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- Increases the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) percentage of Individual Income Taxes disbursed from 6.06% to 6.16%
- Updates the Alpha Kappa Alpha foundation name for Pan Hellenic license plates
- Allows Breath Alcohol Ignition Device (BAIID) Fund overpayment refunds to be issued by SOS
- Extends the Joliet Arsenal Development Authority for 5 years

- Requires DCEO's Office of Broadband to submit plans for review to the Legislative Budget Oversight Commission
- During FY 2023 only, allows DCEO to pay grants to Choose Chicago from the Chicago Travel Industry Promotion Fund
- Disbands and restarts the Illinois Investment Policy Board by providing that all current members' terms end on June 30, 2022 and makes stipulations on Governor Appointments to the board.
- Allows the state to pay county sheriffs' salaries from PPRT

## HEALTH AND EDUCATION

- Creates the Climate Job Institute at the University of Illinois (U of I) for the purpose of producing high-quality, reliable and accurate research on labor, employment and broader social and economic impacts of decarbonizing the state's economy.
- Creates the Statewide 9-8-8 Trust Fund to support DHS operations of a new suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline
  - Includes a transfer of \$5.0 million from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for startup costs
- Authorizes ICCB to establish the Pipeline for the Advancement of the Healthcare (PATH) Workforce Program to train new nurses, medical assistants, medical laboratory technicians, emergency medical technicians and other high-demand positions in the healthcare field
- Increases the maximum Monetary Award Program (MAP) grant amount and expands MAP grant eligibility to include occupational or career and technical certificate programs, and directs both BHE and ICCB to share data with the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) as needed to assess MAP recipient educational persistence
- Allows ISAC to receive revenues from other units of government into the Illinois Student Assistance Commission Contracts and Grants Fund, and to use that fund for research and training activities in addition to outreach
- Provides for rate increases to community-based developmental disabilities service providers, intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ID/DD), and medically complex facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (MC/DD) in order to support higher wages for direct care staff
- Creates fee waivers for nurses and other medical professionals
- Creates a 5% rate increase for specialized mental health rehabilitation facilities and an incentive program to decrease beds per room.
- Specifies that supportive living facilities shall be tied to the new nursing home assessment
- Increases DHS sheltered care rates by 10%
- Directs HFS to implement a managed primary care demonstration project focused on preventive care for residents

- Increases mental health and substance abuse rates
- Increases the rate at which medical providers are reimbursed by HFS or a Medicaid MCO for providing medical forensic services to survivors of sexual assault to \$1,000.
  - Also adds that if a patient opts out of billing their private insurance, the provider shall submit the request for reimbursement to HFS's Sexual Assault Treatment Program
- Updates the Invest in Kids Credit to continue through the 2023-2024 school year
- Beginning in FY 2023, redirects receipts related to Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) schools from the Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund to the Department of Juvenile Justice Reimbursement and Education Fund
- Allows ARPA funding to be used for building of schools in Decatur and Collinsville
- Authorizes ISBE to apply corrections on the evidence-based funding (EBF) calculation for each organizational unit to ensure the correct amount of resources for FY 2023
- Creates the Significant Loss Grants Program at ISBE which helps fund school districts by replacing lost funds due to the loss of large property tax entities for FY 2023

### **Administration**

- Requires SoS to send postcards about potential constitutional amendments on ballot to all Illinois residents
- Allows the Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS) to supervise and administer the design, purchase, installation, operation and maintenance of electric vehicle charging infrastructure and associated improvements on any property that is owned or controlled by the State
- Allows the DeWitt County Fair to qualify for the Department of Agriculture's county fair disbursement programs
- Transfers responsibilities under the Nursing Education Scholarship Law from DPH to ISAC
- Waives liquor retailers' license renewal fees for retailers holding a "1A" license, which includes most licensees who do not also produce liquor
- Extends through FY 2023 provisions that the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) shall oversee Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI), and that the ICI budget not be separate from the rest of the IDOC budget
- Allows reimbursement for part-time detention officers by the state
- Allows DHS, DCEO, IDOT, DPH and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to contract out grant management services
- Extends for one year and makes changes to the Legislative Budget Oversight Commission
  - Allows the Commission meetings to be called by one of the co-chairs (rather than quarterly)
- Removes the term limits for the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority (MPEA) board members

- Allows for all local governments to participate in the Law Enforcement Camera Grant Program.
- Creates the Electric Vehicle Coordinator position at CMS
- Allows the Architect of the Capitol to oversee renovations at the Capitol
- Requires the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to contract with a rate consultant to study and develop potential new rates and rate methodologies to determine the resources necessary to create and maintain a robust staff to meet the needs of all youths in the Department's care
- Extends the sunset until 7/1/24 for when the Casino Queen is allowed to relocate within 3 miles of where it is currently located

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Elementary &amp; Secondary Education</b>				
<b>Illinois Education Labor Relations Board</b>				
Total	\$2.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.36
Special State Funds	\$2.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.36
<b>State Board of Education</b>				
Total	\$20,296.26	\$0.00	\$235.39	\$20,531.65
General Funds	\$9,758.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,758.47
Special State Funds	\$115.54	\$0.00	\$190.33	\$305.87
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$10,401.61	\$0.00	\$20.06	\$10,421.67
State Trust Funds	\$20.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.64
<b>Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, Chicago</b>				
Total	\$308.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$308.67
General Funds	\$308.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$308.67
<b>Teachers' Retirement System</b>				
Total	\$6,000.76	\$170.00	\$0.00	\$6,170.76
General Funds	\$6,000.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.76
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$170.00	\$0.00	\$170.00
<b>Elementary &amp; Secondary Education Totals</b>				
Total	\$26,608.05	\$170.00	\$235.39	\$27,013.44
General Funds	\$16,067.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,067.90
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$117.90	\$0.00	\$190.33	\$308.23
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$170.00	\$25.00	\$195.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$10,401.61	\$0.00	\$20.06	\$10,421.67
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$20.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.64
<b>Higher Education</b>				
<b>Board of Higher Education</b>				
Total	\$158.93	\$0.00	\$12.47	\$171.40
General Funds	\$13.90	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$14.40
Special State Funds	\$11.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.53
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.94	\$10.94
Federal Trust Funds	\$133.50	\$0.00	\$1.03	\$134.53
<b>Chicago State University</b>				
Total	\$40.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.08
General Funds	\$36.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.77
Special State Funds	\$3.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.31
<b>Eastern Illinois University</b>				
Total	\$43.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.50
General Funds	\$43.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.50
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01



## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Higher Education (cont.)</b>				
<b>Governors State University</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$24.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.35
General Funds	\$24.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.35
<b>Illinois Community College Board</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$557.99	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$567.99
General Funds	\$314.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$314.30
Special State Funds	\$193.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193.20
Federal Trust Funds	\$50.40	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$60.40
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
<b>Illinois Math and Science Academy</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$24.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.82
General Funds	\$19.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.89
Special State Funds	\$4.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.93
<b>Illinois State University</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$73.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$73.13
General Funds	\$73.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$73.10
Special State Funds	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.03
<b>Illinois Student Assistance Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$968.00	\$0.00	\$7.33	\$975.33
General Funds	\$670.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$670.90
Special State Funds	\$15.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.68
Federal Trust Funds	\$281.42	\$0.00	\$7.33	\$288.75
<b>Northeastern Illinois University</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$37.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$37.35
General Funds	\$37.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$37.35
<b>Northern Illinois University</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$92.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$92.22
General Funds	\$92.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$92.19
Special State Funds	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.02
<b>State Universities Civil Service Merit Board</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$1.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.17
General Funds	\$1.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.17
<b>State Universities Retirement System</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$2,148.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,148.50
General Funds	\$1,933.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,933.50
Special State Funds	\$215.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$215.00
<b>Southern Illinois University</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$207.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$207.98
General Funds	\$206.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$206.71
Special State Funds	\$1.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.27
<b>University of Illinois</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$668.74	\$0.00	\$0.71	\$669.46
General Funds	\$655.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$655.24
Special State Funds	\$13.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.50
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.71	\$0.71

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Higher Education (cont.)</b>				
<b>Western Illinois University</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$52.08</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$52.08</b>
General Funds	\$52.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52.07
Special State Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
<b>Higher Education Totals</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,098.83</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$30.51</b>	<b>\$5,129.34</b>
General Funds	\$4,174.94	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$4,175.44
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$458.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$458.48
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.94	\$10.94
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$465.32	\$0.00	\$19.08	\$484.39
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
<b>Departments</b>				
<b>Aging</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,653.56</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,653.56</b>
General Funds	\$1,343.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,343.32
Special State Funds	\$6.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.40
Federal Trust Funds	\$303.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$303.49
State Trust Funds	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.35
<b>Agriculture</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$220.61</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$220.61</b>
General Funds	\$29.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.12
Special State Funds	\$105.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$105.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$85.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$85.29
State Trust Funds	\$1.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.20
<b>Central Management Services</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,377.46</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6,377.46</b>
General Funds	\$1,904.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,904.07
Highway Funds	\$110.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$110.28
Special State Funds	\$3,710.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,710.00
Revolving Funds	\$546.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$546.25
State Trust Funds	\$106.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$106.85
<b>Children and Family Services</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,807.25</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$3.17</b>	<b>\$1,810.42</b>
General Funds	\$1,327.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,327.14
Special State Funds	\$466.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$466.80
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.51	\$0.00	\$3.17	\$13.68
State Trust Funds	\$2.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.79

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Departments (cont.)</b>				
<b>Commerce and Economic Opportunity</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,185.57</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5,846.80</b>	<b>\$9,032.37</b>
General Funds	\$200.09	\$0.00	\$12.17	\$212.26
Special State Funds	\$1,378.73	\$0.00	\$119.62	\$1,498.34
Bond Financed Funds	\$170.42	\$0.00	\$4,135.57	\$4,305.98
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,436.33	\$0.00	\$1,227.06	\$2,663.40
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$352.38	\$352.38
<b>Corrections</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,827.72</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6.85</b>	<b>\$1,834.56</b>
General Funds	\$1,635.72	\$0.00	\$6.85	\$1,642.56
Special State Funds	\$142.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$142.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.00
<b>Employment Security</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$540.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$540.49</b>
General Funds	\$21.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.20
Highway Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$515.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$515.29
<b>Financial and Professional Regulation</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$138.71</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.20</b>	<b>\$139.91</b>
Special State Funds	\$138.71	\$0.00	\$1.20	\$139.91
<b>Healthcare and Family Services</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,012.36</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$34,012.36</b>
General Funds	\$8,164.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,164.97
Special State Funds	\$25,338.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,338.31
Federal Trust Funds	\$315.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$315.00
State Trust Funds	\$194.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$194.07
<b>Human Rights</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20.81</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$20.81</b>
General Funds	\$15.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.42
Special State Funds	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.60
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.79
<b>Human Services</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,074.74</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$225.07</b>	<b>\$12,299.81</b>
General Funds	\$5,534.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,534.99
Special State Funds	\$1,073.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,073.46
Federal Trust Funds	\$4,959.07	\$0.00	\$225.07	\$5,184.14
State Trust Funds	\$507.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$507.23
<b>Illinois Power Agency</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$93.17</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$93.17</b>
Special State Funds	\$84.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$84.00
State Trust Funds	\$9.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.17

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Departments (cont.)</b>				
<b>Innovation and Technology</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$827.90</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$141.39</b>	<b>\$969.29</b>
General Funds	\$27.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.70
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$141.39	\$141.39
Revolving Funds	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
State Trust Funds	\$50.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.20
<b>Insurance</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67.77</b>	<b>\$3.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$71.27</b>
Special State Funds	\$67.77	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$71.27
<b>Juvenile Justice</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$134.35</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$134.35</b>
General Funds	\$121.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$121.35
Special State Funds	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00
<b>Labor</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$17.40</b>
General Funds	\$9.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.27
Special State Funds	\$2.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.74
Federal Trust Funds	\$5.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.40
<b>Lottery</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,228.94</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2,228.94</b>
Special State Funds	\$2,228.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,228.94
<b>Military Affairs</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$64.72</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$146.59</b>	<b>\$211.31</b>
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	\$71.59	\$71.59
Federal Trust Funds	\$40.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.41
<b>Natural Resources</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$658.66</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$944.92</b>	<b>\$1,603.58</b>
General Funds	\$66.13	\$0.00	\$0.87	\$67.00
Special State Funds	\$392.82	\$0.00	\$399.60	\$792.43
Bond Financed Funds	\$1.47	\$0.00	\$434.62	\$436.08
Federal Trust Funds	\$148.18	\$0.00	\$81.43	\$229.61
State Trust Funds	\$50.06	\$0.00	\$28.39	\$78.46
<b>Public Health</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,033.37</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>	<b>\$3,058.37</b>
General Funds	\$297.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$297.34
Special State Funds	\$184.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$184.40
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,489.26	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$2,499.26
State Trust Funds	\$62.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62.37

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Departments (cont.)</b>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,684.80</b>	<b>\$13,617.50</b>	<b>\$923.54</b>	<b>\$16,225.84</b>
General Funds	\$49.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.04
Highway Funds	\$128.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$128.94
Special State Funds	\$1,356.31	\$13,617.50	\$405.03	\$15,378.84
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$146.01	\$146.01
Federal Trust Funds	\$150.50	\$0.00	\$372.49	\$522.99
State Trust Funds	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
<b>State Police</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$795.67</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$122.50</b>	<b>\$918.17</b>
General Funds	\$328.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$328.12
Special State Funds	\$437.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$437.55
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$122.50	\$122.50
Federal Trust Funds	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00
<b>Transportation</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,424.39</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$24,767.93</b>	<b>\$31,192.32</b>
Highway Funds	\$5,125.71	\$0.00	\$12,502.48	\$17,628.19
Special State Funds	\$1,064.83	\$0.00	\$785.28	\$1,850.11
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,121.43	\$11,121.43
Federal Trust Funds	\$233.80	\$0.00	\$358.75	\$592.55
Revolving Funds	\$0.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.05
<b>Veterans' Affairs</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$183.41</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$183.41</b>
General Funds	\$159.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$159.78
Special State Funds	\$21.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.36
Federal Trust Funds	\$2.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.27
<b>Departments Totals</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$78,073.83</b>	<b>\$13,621.00</b>	<b>\$33,154.96</b>	<b>\$124,849.80</b>
General Funds	\$21,252.99	\$0.00	\$19.89	\$21,272.88
Highway Funds	\$5,368.93	\$0.00	\$12,502.48	\$17,871.41
Special State Funds	\$38,219.83	\$13,621.00	\$1,785.73	\$53,626.56
Bond Financed Funds	\$171.88	\$0.00	\$16,188.11	\$16,360.00
Debt Service Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal Trust Funds	\$10,779.60	\$0.00	\$2,277.97	\$13,057.57
Revolving Funds	\$1,296.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,296.31
State Trust Funds	\$984.30	\$0.00	\$380.78	\$1,365.08
<b>Other Agencies</b>				
<b>Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16.34</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$16.34</b>
General Funds	\$8.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.59
Special State Funds	\$7.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.75
<b>Arts Council</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14.71</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$50.05</b>	<b>\$64.76</b>
General Funds	\$13.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.64
Special State Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.03	\$50.03
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.08	\$0.00	\$0.02	\$1.10

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Other Agencies (cont.)</b>				
<b>Capital Development Board</b>				
Total	\$38.72	\$0.00	\$9,382.79	\$9,421.51
Special State Funds	\$14.47	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$64.47
Bond Financed Funds	\$24.25	\$0.00	\$9,299.05	\$9,323.30
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.74	\$33.74
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>				
Total	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
General Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
<b>Commission on Equity and Inclusion</b>				
Total	\$6.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.80
General Funds	\$2.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.80
Revolving Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
<b>Commission on Human Rights</b>				
Total	\$4.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.22
General Funds	\$4.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.22
<b>Coroner Training Board</b>				
Total	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
Special State Funds	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.45
<b>Council on Developmental Disabilities</b>				
Total	\$4.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.88
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.88
<b>Court of Claims</b>				
Total	\$48.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$48.34
General Funds	\$32.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.89
Highway Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
Special State Funds	\$2.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.95
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.00
Revolving Funds	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00
<b>Criminal Justice Information Authority</b>				
Total	\$556.06	\$0.00	\$28.96	\$585.02
General Funds	\$133.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$133.04
Special State Funds	\$35.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.55
Federal Trust Funds	\$256.08	\$0.00	\$28.96	\$285.04
State Trust Funds	\$131.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$131.40
<b>Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission</b>				
Total	\$0.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.93
General Funds	\$0.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.69
Special State Funds	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.25
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>				
Total	\$1,432.20	\$0.00	\$2,497.24	\$3,929.44
Highway Funds	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.00
Special State Funds	\$1,311.20	\$0.00	\$2,176.38	\$3,487.58
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$320.86	\$320.86
Federal Trust Funds	\$91.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$91.16
State Trust Funds	\$6.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.85

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
Other Agencies (cont.)				
<b>Executive Ethics Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12.18</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$12.18</b>
General Funds	\$9.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.27
Highway Funds	\$1.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.02
Special State Funds	\$0.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.84
Revolving Funds	\$1.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.06
<b>Governor's Office of Management and Budget</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$590.04</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$590.04</b>
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	\$580.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$580.70
Revolving Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
<b>Guardianship and Advocacy Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14.21</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$14.21</b>
General Funds	\$11.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.21
Special State Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.00
<b>Illinois Commerce Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67.55</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$67.55</b>
Special State Funds	\$67.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$67.55
<b>Illinois Emergency Management Agency</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,284.99</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$143.19</b>	<b>\$2,428.18</b>
General Funds	\$35.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.18
Special State Funds	\$38.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.63
Federal Trust Funds	\$1,710.91	\$0.00	\$143.19	\$1,854.10
State Trust Funds	\$500.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.28
<b>Illinois Gaming Board</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$248.14</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$248.14</b>
Special State Funds	\$248.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$248.14
<b>Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.57</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.57</b>
General Funds	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50
Special State Funds	\$0.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.07
<b>Illinois Labor Relations Board</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.16</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.16</b>
General Funds	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
<b>Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$145.06</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$145.06</b>
General Funds	\$65.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$65.88
Special State Funds	\$71.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$71.19
Federal Trust Funds	\$8.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.00
<b>Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30.08</b>	<b>\$2.97</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$33.05</b>
Special State Funds	\$30.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.08
State Trust Funds	\$0.00	\$2.97	\$0.00	\$2.97

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Other Agencies (cont.)</b>				
<b>Liquor Control Commission</b>				
Total	\$11.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.62
Special State Funds	\$11.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.62
<b>Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority</b>				
Total	\$277.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$277.06
Special State Funds	\$277.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$277.06
<b>Office of the Executive Inspector General</b>				
Total	\$9.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.84
General Funds	\$8.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.23
Special State Funds	\$1.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.61
<b>Prisoner Review Board</b>				
Total	\$3.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.24
General Funds	\$3.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.06
Special State Funds	\$0.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.19
<b>Procurement Policy Board</b>				
Total	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
General Funds	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.53
<b>Property Tax Appeal Board</b>				
Total	\$9.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.06
Special State Funds	\$9.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.06
<b>Racing Board</b>				
Total	\$5.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.55
Special State Funds	\$5.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.55
<b>Sex Offender Management Board</b>				
Total	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
<b>Sports Facilities Authority</b>				
Total	\$72.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72.15
Special State Funds	\$72.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72.15
<b>State Employees' Retirement System</b>				
Total	\$1,664.77	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$1,764.77
General Funds	\$1,664.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,664.77
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$100.00
<b>State Fire Marshal</b>				
Total	\$47.01	\$4.05	\$0.00	\$51.06
Special State Funds	\$46.01	\$4.05	\$0.00	\$50.06
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
<b>State Police Merit Board</b>				
Total	\$3.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.43
Special State Funds	\$3.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.43



## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Other Agencies Totals</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,623.52</b>	<b>\$107.02</b>	<b>\$12,102.23</b>	<b>\$19,832.77</b>
General Funds	\$2,000.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.25
Highway Funds	\$24.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.52
Special State Funds	\$2,259.00	\$4.05	\$2,276.41	\$4,539.45
Bond Financed Funds	\$26.38	\$100.00	\$9,619.91	\$9,746.29
Debt Service Funds	\$580.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$580.70
Federal Trust Funds	\$2,083.09	\$0.00	\$172.17	\$2,255.26
Revolving Funds	\$11.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.06
State Trust Funds	\$638.53	\$2.97	\$33.74	\$675.24
<b>Judicial Agencies</b>				
<b>Courts Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.60</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.60</b>
General Funds	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.60
<b>Judicial Inquiry Board</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.85</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.85</b>
General Funds	\$0.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.85
<b>Judges' Retirement System</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$142.66</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$142.66</b>
General Funds	\$142.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$142.66
<b>Office of the State Appellate Defender</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26.06</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$26.06</b>
General Funds	\$26.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26.06
<b>State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21.43</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$21.43</b>
General Funds	\$11.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.81
Special State Funds	\$6.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.49
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.24
State Trust Funds	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.90
<b>Supreme Court</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$548.67</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$548.67</b>
General Funds	\$492.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$492.54
Special State Funds	\$50.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.13
Federal Trust Funds	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00
State Trust Funds	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00
<b>Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5.40</b>
General Funds	\$0.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.90
Special State Funds	\$4.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.50

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Judicial Agencies Totals</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$745.67</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$745.67</b>
General Funds	\$675.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$675.41
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$61.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61.12
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	\$4.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.24
Revolving Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Trust Funds	\$4.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.90
<b>Legislative Agencies</b>				
<b>Architect of the Capitol</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.82</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$349.25</b>	<b>\$351.07</b>
General Funds	\$1.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.82
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$349.25	\$349.25
<b>Auditor General</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40.76</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$40.76</b>
General Funds	\$7.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.80
Special State Funds	\$32.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.96
<b>Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.76</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5.76</b>
General Funds	\$5.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.76
<b>General Assembly</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85.28</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$4.31</b>	<b>\$89.58</b>
General Funds	\$81.78	\$0.00	\$4.31	\$86.08
Special State Funds	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.50
<b>General Assembly Retirement System</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27.17</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$27.17</b>
General Funds	\$27.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.17
<b>Joint Committee on Administrative Rules</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.14</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.14</b>
General Funds	\$1.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.14
<b>Legislative Audit Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.33</b>
General Funds	\$0.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.33
<b>Legislative Ethics Commission</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.20</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.20</b>
General Funds	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.20
<b>Legislative Information System</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7.77</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$7.77</b>
General Funds	\$6.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.17
Special State Funds	\$1.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.60
<b>Legislative Inspector General</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.92</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.92</b>
General Funds	\$0.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.92

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Legislative Agencies (cont.)</b>				
<b>Legislative Printing Unit</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.16</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.16</b>
General Funds	\$2.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16
<b>Legislative Reference Bureau</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4.59</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$4.59</b>
General Funds	\$4.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.59
<b>Legislative Agencies Totals</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$177.90</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$353.56</b>	<b>\$531.45</b>
General Funds	\$139.84	\$0.00	\$4.31	\$144.14
Highway Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Special State Funds	\$38.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.06
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$349.25	\$349.25
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
<b>Constitutional Officers and Elections</b>				
<b>Attorney General</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$156.67</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$158.67</b>
General Funds	\$81.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.55
Special State Funds	\$73.62	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$75.62
Federal Trust Funds	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.50
<b>Comptroller</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$353.57</b>	<b>\$20.00</b>	<b>\$15.75</b>	<b>\$389.32</b>
General Funds	\$57.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.07
Highway Funds	\$0.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.61
Special State Funds	\$294.85	\$0.00	\$6.50	\$301.35
Bond Financed Funds	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$9.25	\$29.25
Federal Trust Funds	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.43
Revolving Funds	\$0.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.61
<b>Governor</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16.62</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$16.62</b>
General Funds	\$13.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.12
Special State Funds	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.50
<b>Lieutenant Governor</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.38</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.38</b>
General Funds	\$2.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.28
Special State Funds	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.10
<b>Secretary of State</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$542.79</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>\$51.68</b>	<b>\$595.47</b>
General Funds	\$329.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$329.68
Highway Funds	\$3.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.80
Special State Funds	\$197.71	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$198.71
Bond Financed Funds	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$51.68	\$54.68
Federal Trust Funds	\$8.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.60

## FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY

(\$ Millions)

Agency	New Appropriation	Continuing Appropriation	Reappropriations	Total Appropriations
<b>Constitutional Officers and Elections (cont.)</b>				
<b>State Board of Elections</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$45.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45.39
General Funds	\$23.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.11
Special State Funds	\$22.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.28
<b>Treasurer</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$3,335.45	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$3,355.45
General Funds	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.50
Special State Funds	\$27.48	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$47.48
Debt Service Funds	\$3,290.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,290.51
State Trust Funds	\$13.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.96
<b>Constitutional Officers and Elections Totals</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$4,452.87	\$43.00	\$67.43	\$4,563.30
General Funds	\$510.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$510.31
Highway Funds	\$4.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.41
Special State Funds	\$619.54	\$23.00	\$6.50	\$649.04
Bond Financed Funds	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$60.93	\$83.93
Debt Service Funds	\$3,290.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,290.51
Federal Trust Funds	\$10.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.53
Revolving Funds	\$0.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.61
State Trust Funds	\$13.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.96
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>				
<b>Total</b>	\$122,780.68	\$13,941.02	\$45,944.08	\$182,665.78
General Funds	\$44,821.63	\$0.00	\$24.69	\$44,846.33
Highway Funds	\$5,397.85	\$0.00	\$12,502.48	\$17,900.33
Special State Funds	\$41,773.92	\$13,648.05	\$4,258.97	\$59,680.94
Bond Financed Funds	\$201.26	\$290.00	\$26,254.14	\$26,745.40
Debt Service Funds	\$3,871.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,871.21
Federal Trust Funds	\$23,744.39	\$0.00	\$2,489.28	\$26,233.67
Revolving Funds	\$1,307.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,307.98
State Trust Funds	\$1,662.44	\$2.97	\$414.52	\$2,079.93

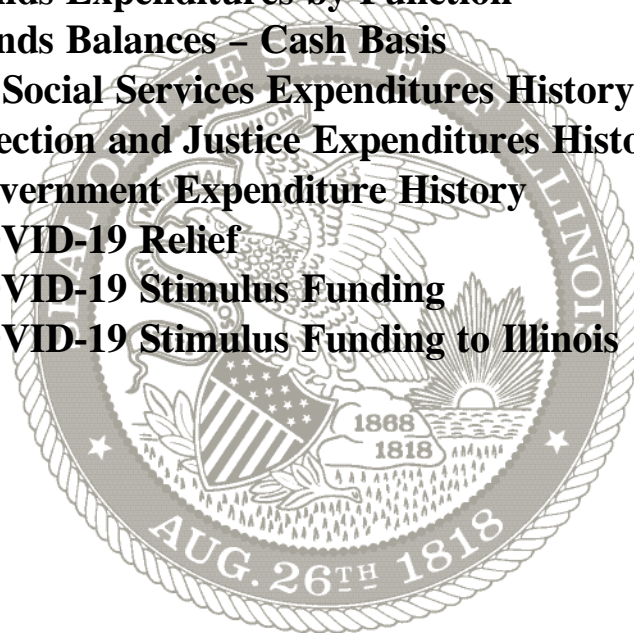
The table above uses preliminary appropriations data from the Statewide Accounting Management System Information Warehouse as of July 26, 2022.

Totals may not match due to rounding.

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

# **SECTION 3. FY 2023 & HISTORICAL BUDGET DATA**

- **FY 2023 Budget by Funding Source**
- **FY 2023 General Funds Revenues by Source per Budget Plan**
- **FY 2023 Total Appropriations by Major Purpose**
- **FY 2023 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**

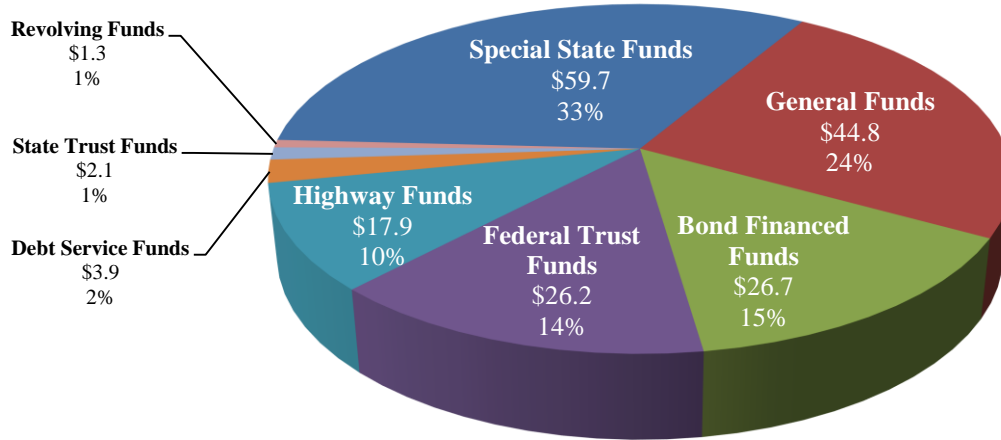




## FY 2023 BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

(\$ Billions)

**Total Funds: \$182.666 Billion\***



\*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

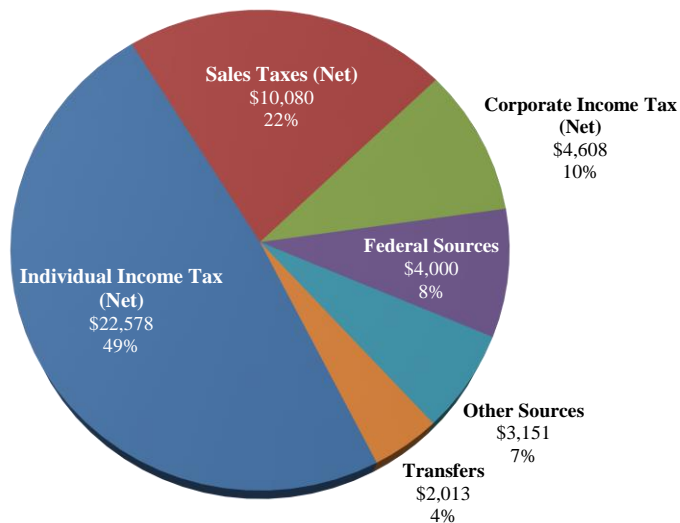
Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/26/22

## FY 2023 GENERAL FUNDS REVENUES BY SOURCE

Per Budget Plan

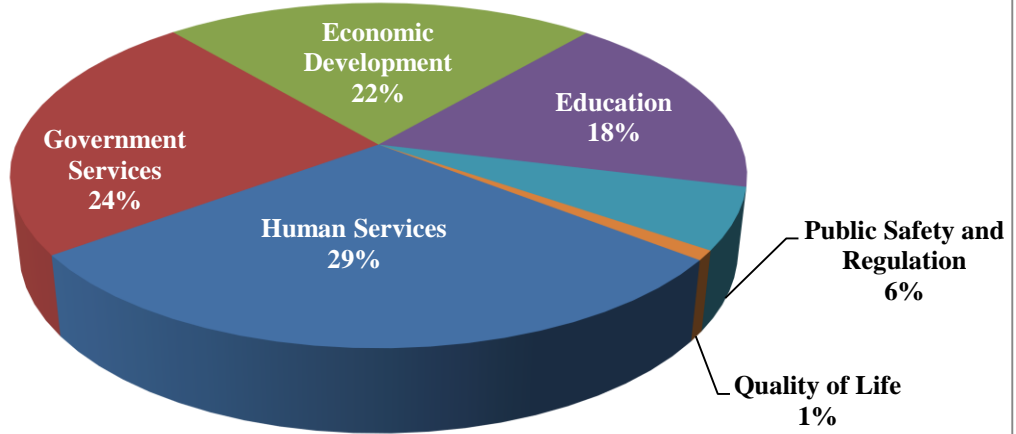
(\$ Millions)

**Total General Funds Revenues: \$46.429 Billion**



## FY 2023 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

**Total Funds: \$182.666 Billion\***



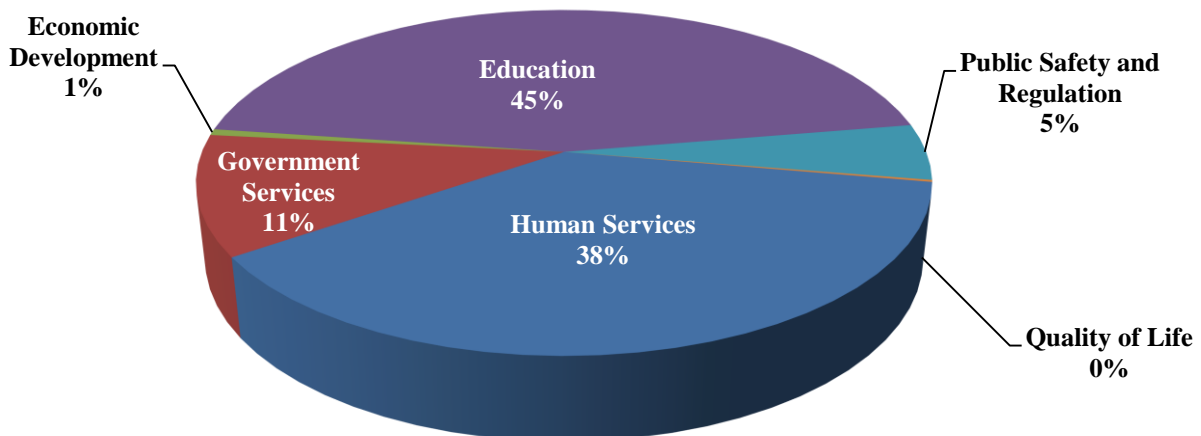
\*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/26/22

## FY 2023 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE

**General Funds: \$44.846 Billion\***



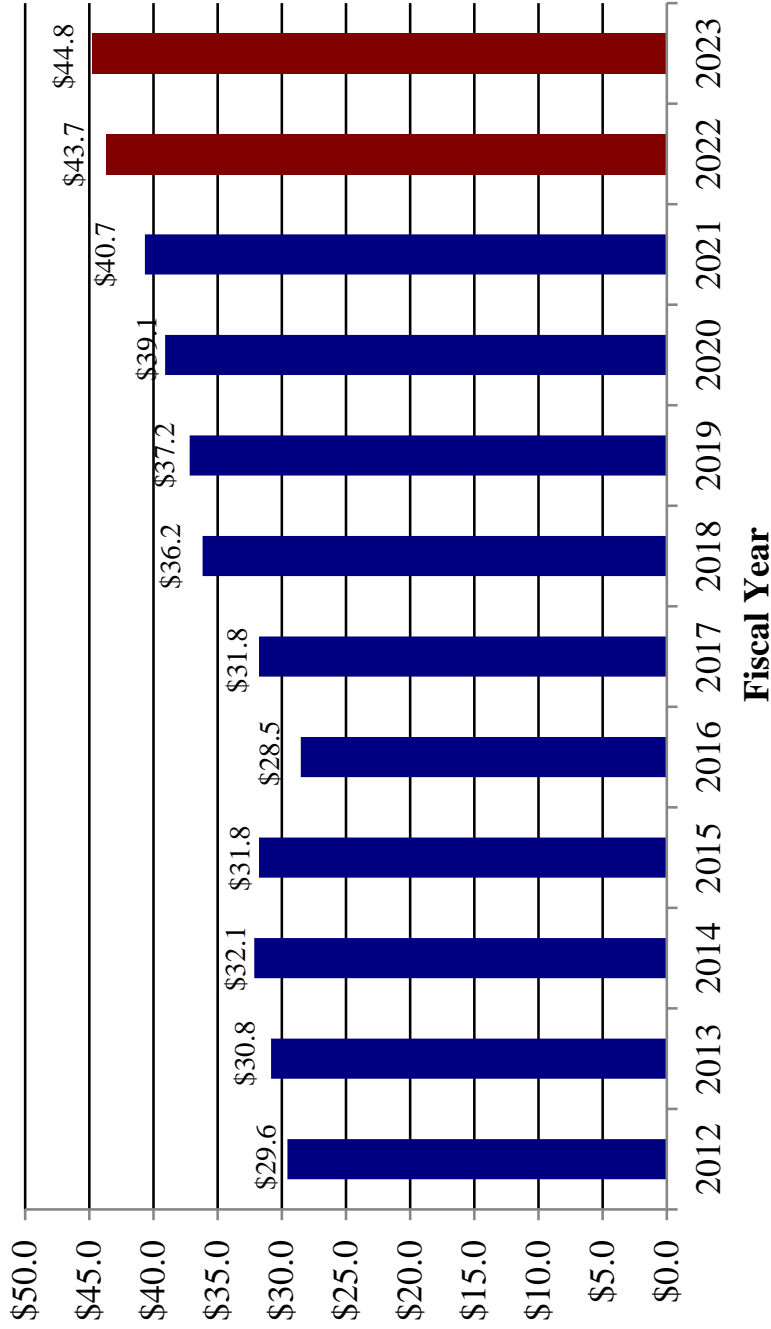
\*Preliminary Data

Includes new appropriations, continuing appropriations, and reappropriations

Source: Statewide Accounting Management System Data Warehouse as of 7/26/22



## General Funds - Appropriations (\$ Billions)



FY 2016 and FY 2017 include court orders and consent decrees  
 FY 2022 and FY 2023 are preliminary data  
 Source: Office of the Comptroller, SAMS Data Warehouse as of 7/13/22

**DETAILED GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY FY 2013 - FY 2022**

(\$ millions)

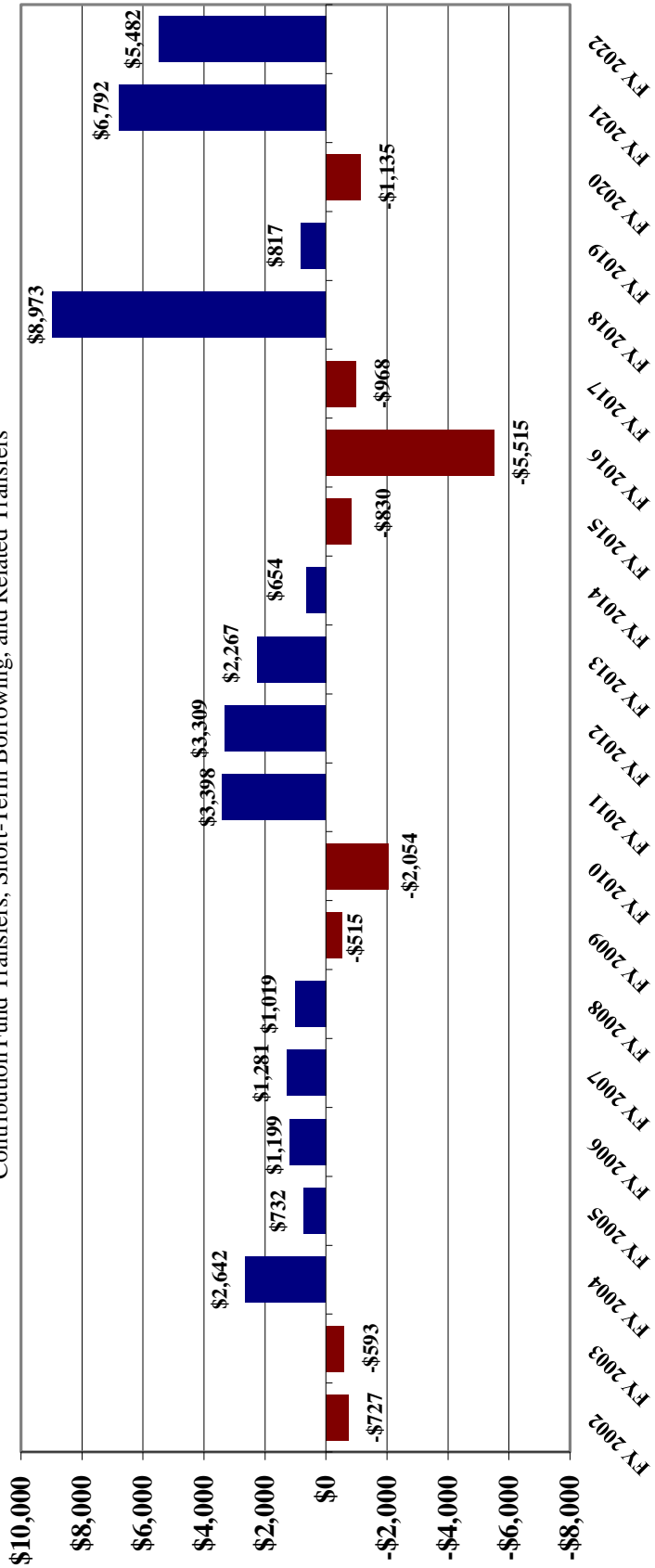
Revenue Sources	Actual Receipts FY 2013	Actual Receipts FY 2014	Actual Receipts FY 2015	Actual Receipts FY 2016	Actual Receipts FY 2017	Actual Receipts FY 2018	Actual Receipts FY 2019	Actual Receipts FY 2020	Actual Receipts FY 2021	Actual Receipts FY 2022
<b>State Taxes</b>										
Personal Income Tax	\$18,323	\$18,388	\$17,682	\$15,299	\$15,385	\$20,784	\$22,604	\$21,657	\$26,350	\$29,137
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	3,679	3,640	3,129	2,334	1,610	2,607	3,026	2,596	4,450	6,831
Sales Taxes	7,355	7,676	8,030	8,063	8,043	8,256	8,897	8,691	9,799	10,984
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	1,033	1,013	1,006	926	884	896	863	831	752	750
Cigarette Tax	353	353	353	353	353	344	353	344	361	254
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	165	165	167	170	171	172	172	177	177	183
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	293	276	333	306	261	358	388	283	450	603
Insurance Taxes and Fees	334	333	333	398	391	432	396	361	480	455
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	205	203	211	207	207	207	247	210	322	216
Interest on State Funds & Investments	20	20	24	24	36	79	145	137	57	30
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Other Sources	504	624	735	574	725	679	710	761	339	443
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>\$32,508</b>	<b>\$32,935</b>	<b>\$32,267</b>	<b>\$28,898</b>	<b>\$28,310</b>	<b>\$35,058</b>	<b>\$38,053</b>	<b>\$36,215</b>	<b>\$43,701</b>	<b>\$50,130</b>
<b>Transfers In</b>										
Lottery	656	668	679	677	720	719	731	630	777	820
Gaming	345	321	292	277	270	272	269	195	0	140
Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	71	115
Other	688	1,113	2,012	627	552	1,186	1,035	1,588	702	1,017
<b>Total Transfers In</b>	<b>\$1,689</b>	<b>\$2,102</b>	<b>\$2,983</b>	<b>\$1,581</b>	<b>\$1,542</b>	<b>\$2,177</b>	<b>\$2,035</b>	<b>\$2,431</b>	<b>\$1,550</b>	<b>\$2,092</b>
<b>Total State Sources</b>	<b>\$34,197</b>	<b>\$35,037</b>	<b>\$35,250</b>	<b>\$30,479</b>	<b>\$29,852</b>	<b>\$37,235</b>	<b>\$40,088</b>	<b>\$38,646</b>	<b>\$45,251</b>	<b>\$52,222</b>
<b>Federal Sources</b>	<b>\$4,154</b>	<b>\$3,903</b>	<b>\$3,330</b>	<b>\$2,665</b>	<b>\$2,483</b>	<b>\$5,238</b>	<b>\$3,600</b>	<b>\$3,551</b>	<b>\$4,744</b>	<b>\$4,584</b>
<b>Total Federal &amp; State Sources</b>	<b>\$38,351</b>	<b>\$38,940</b>	<b>\$38,580</b>	<b>\$33,144</b>	<b>\$32,335</b>	<b>\$42,473</b>	<b>\$43,688</b>	<b>\$42,197</b>	<b>\$49,995</b>	<b>\$56,806</b>
<b>Nongeneral Funds Distribution:</b>										
<b>Refund Fund</b>										
Personal Income Tax	(\$1,785)	(\$1,746)	(\$1,769)	(\$1,493)	(\$1,724)	(\$2,037)	(\$2,193)	(\$2,058)	(\$2,372)	(\$2,696)
Corporate Income Tax	(502)	(476)	(439)	(362)	(278)	(457)	(470)	(370)	(625)	(1,026)
<b>Direct Deposits</b>										
Fund for Advancement of Education	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0	0	0
Commitment to Human Services Fund	0	0	(242)	(458)	(464)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Local Government Distributive Fund</b>										
Personal Income Tax	0	0	0	0	0	(1,022)	(1,175)	(1,128)	(1,453)	(1,602)
Corporate Income Tax	0	0	0	0	0	(133)	(167)	(145)	(262)	(398)
<b>States Tax Distributions</b>										
Deposits into Road Fund	0	0	0	0	0	(446)	(488)	(436)	(431)	(132)
Distribution to the PTF and DPTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>General Funds Subtotal [Base]</b>	<b>\$36,064</b>	<b>\$36,718</b>	<b>\$35,888</b>	<b>\$30,373</b>	<b>\$29,405</b>	<b>\$38,378</b>	<b>\$39,195</b>	<b>\$38,060</b>	<b>\$44,852</b>	<b>\$50,334</b>
Change from Prior Year	\$2,267	\$654	(\$830)	(\$5,515)	(\$968)	\$8,973	\$817	(\$1,135)	\$6,792	\$5,482
Percent Change	6.7%	1.8%	-2.3%	-15.4%	-3.2%	30.5%	2.1%	-2.9%	17.8%	12.2%
ARPA Reimb. for Essential Gov't Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$736
Short-Term Borrowing/MLF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,198	\$1,998	\$0
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750	\$400	\$400	\$0
Interfund Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$454	\$0	\$0	\$533	\$250	\$462	\$0	\$0
Income Tax Bond Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfer to Commitment Human Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY'13/14 Backlog Payment Fund Transfer	\$264	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>\$36,603</b>	<b>\$37,043</b>	<b>\$36,617</b>	<b>\$30,498</b>	<b>\$29,405</b>	<b>\$41,451</b>	<b>\$40,195</b>	<b>\$40,120</b>	<b>\$47,250</b>	<b>\$51,070</b>
Change from Prior Year	\$2,531	\$440	(\$426)	(\$6,119)	(\$1,093)	\$12,046	(\$1,256)	(\$75)	\$7,130	\$3,820
Percent Change	7.4%	1.2%	-1.2%	-16.7%	-3.6%	41.0%	-3.0%	-0.2%	17.8%	8.1%

# GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY: ANNUAL \$ CHANGE

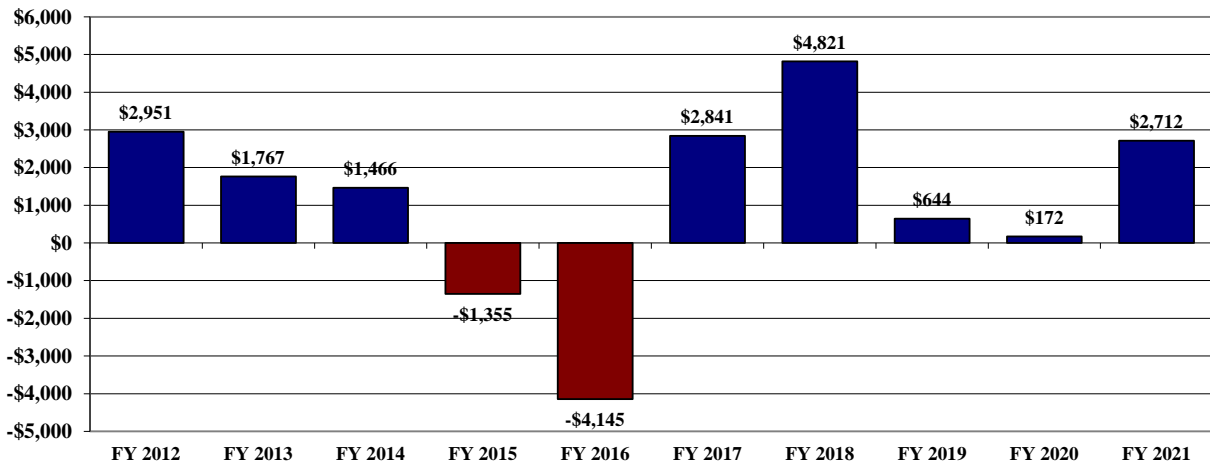
FY 2002 - FY 2022

(\$ Millions)

Excludes ARPA Reimbursement for Essential Government Services Funds, 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 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Total Operations	\$9,048	\$9,870	\$10,387	\$9,938	\$6,899	\$8,402	\$12,059	\$12,148	\$12,456	\$13,156
Total Awards and Grants	\$20,229	\$20,430	\$21,141	\$20,828	\$19,859	\$21,014	\$23,341	\$24,224	\$24,917	\$26,212
Other General Funds Warrants Issued	-\$68	-\$7	-\$49	-\$3	-\$8	\$5	-\$19	-\$11	-\$10	-\$41
Regular Transfers Out	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482	\$3,146	\$2,316	\$3,064
<b>Base General Funds Expenditures</b>	<b>\$33,468</b>	<b>\$35,235</b>	<b>\$36,701</b>	<b>\$35,346</b>	<b>\$31,201</b>	<b>\$34,042</b>	<b>\$38,863</b>	<b>\$39,507</b>	<b>\$39,679</b>	<b>\$42,391</b>
<b>Annual Change</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,209
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$800
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128	\$10	\$280	\$127
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total General Funds Expenditures</b>	<b>\$34,373</b>	<b>\$35,643</b>	<b>\$36,976</b>	<b>\$35,621</b>	<b>\$31,326</b>	<b>\$34,057</b>	<b>\$38,991</b>	<b>\$40,267</b>	<b>\$39,959</b>	<b>\$44,527</b>
<b>Annual Change</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>

Source: Office of the Comptroller

**GENERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION**

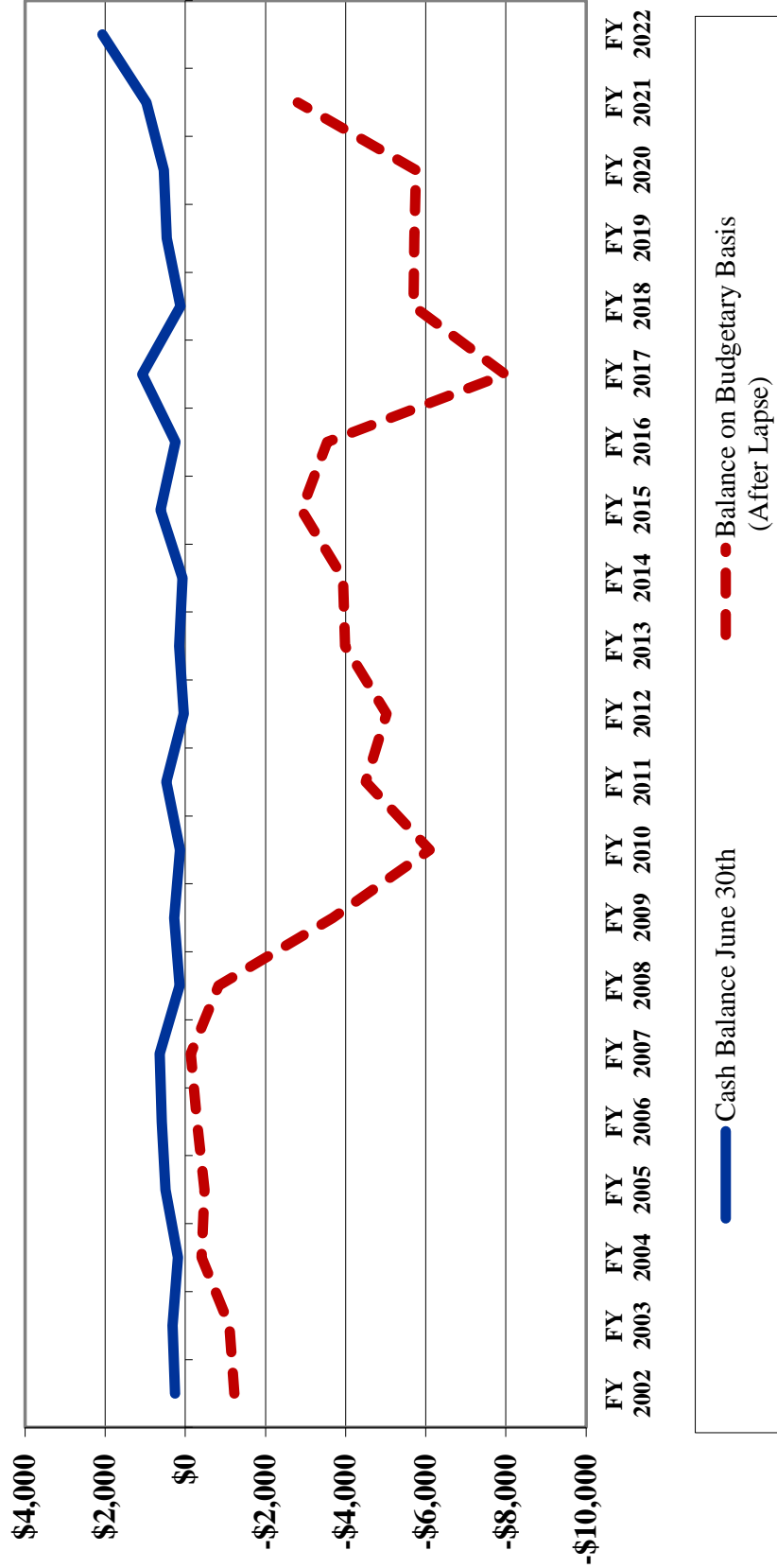
	Total Warrants Issued (\$ Millions)									
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Health and Social Services	\$13,351	\$12,173	\$12,333	\$11,627	\$10,643	\$10,676	\$13,042	\$13,281	\$12,787	\$14,047
Education	\$12,088	\$12,575	\$13,525	\$13,377	\$12,409	\$14,679	\$15,564	\$16,432	\$17,667	\$18,164
Public Protection and Justice	\$1,996	\$1,966	\$2,186	\$2,210	\$1,749	\$1,921	\$2,807	\$2,467	\$2,516	\$2,557
General Government	\$1,661	\$3,423	\$3,297	\$3,397	\$1,879	\$2,058	\$3,817	\$4,047	\$4,274	\$4,390
Other	\$113	\$156	\$138	\$152	\$70	\$87	\$151	\$134	\$119	\$169
Regular Transfers Out	\$4,259	\$4,942	\$5,222	\$4,583	\$4,451	\$4,621	\$3,482	\$3,146	\$2,316	\$3,064
<b>Base General Funds Expenditures</b>	<b>\$33,468</b>	<b>\$35,235</b>	<b>\$36,701</b>	<b>\$35,346</b>	<b>\$31,201</b>	<b>\$34,042</b>	<b>\$38,863</b>	<b>\$39,507</b>	<b>\$39,679</b>	<b>\$42,391</b>
Short-Term Borrowing Repayment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,209
Treasurer's Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$0	\$800
Treasurer's Investments - Contingency Fund Exchange	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0
Repayment of Interfund Borrowing	\$355	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$128	\$10	\$280	\$127
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	\$550	\$275	\$275	\$275	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total General Funds Expenditures</b>	<b>\$34,373</b>	<b>\$35,643</b>	<b>\$36,976</b>	<b>\$35,621</b>	<b>\$31,326</b>	<b>\$34,057</b>	<b>\$38,991</b>	<b>\$40,267</b>	<b>\$39,959</b>	<b>\$44,527</b>
<b>Annual Change</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>

Source: Office of the Comptroller

# GENERAL FUNDS BALANCES - CASH BASIS

FY 2002 - FY 2022

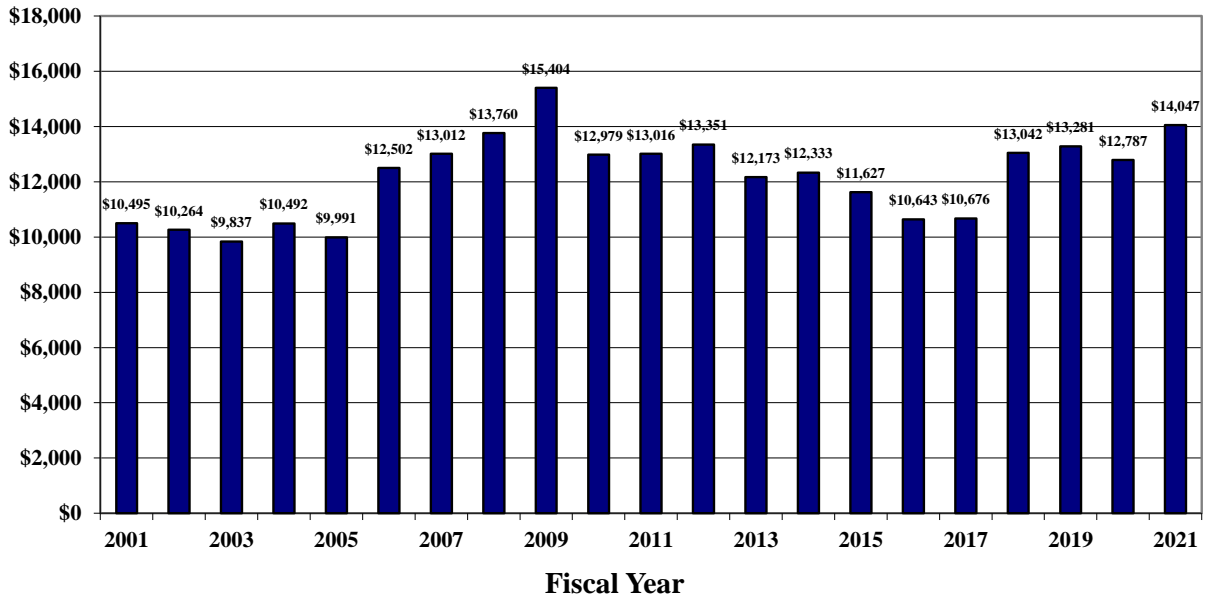
(in millions)



## Health and Social Services Expenditure History

### General Funds \$ in millions

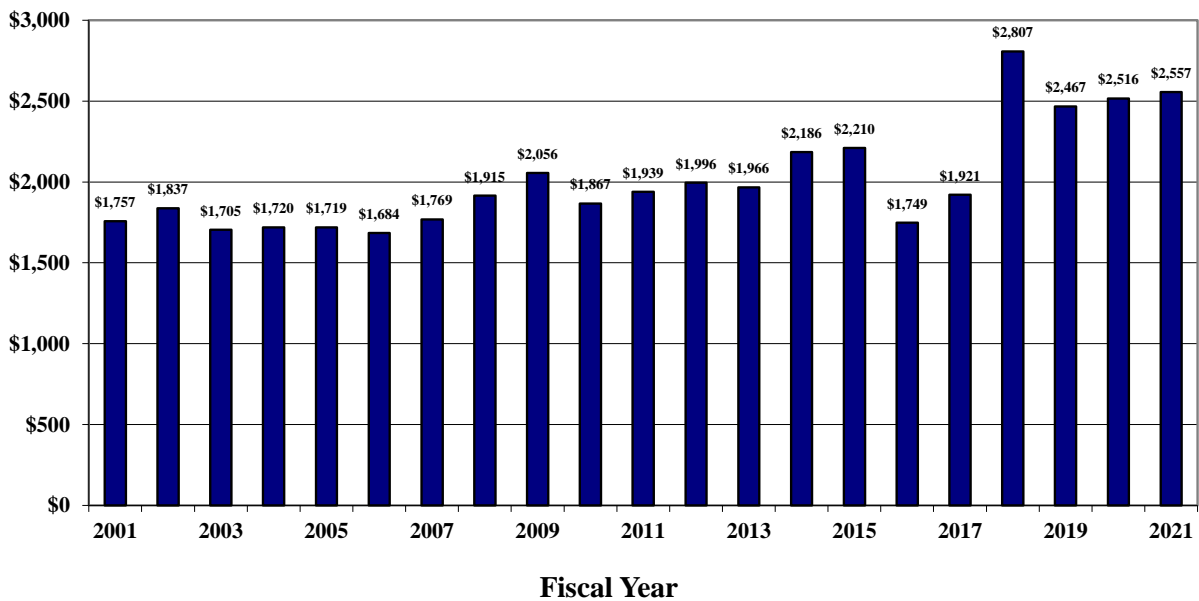
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



## Public Protection and Justice Expenditure History

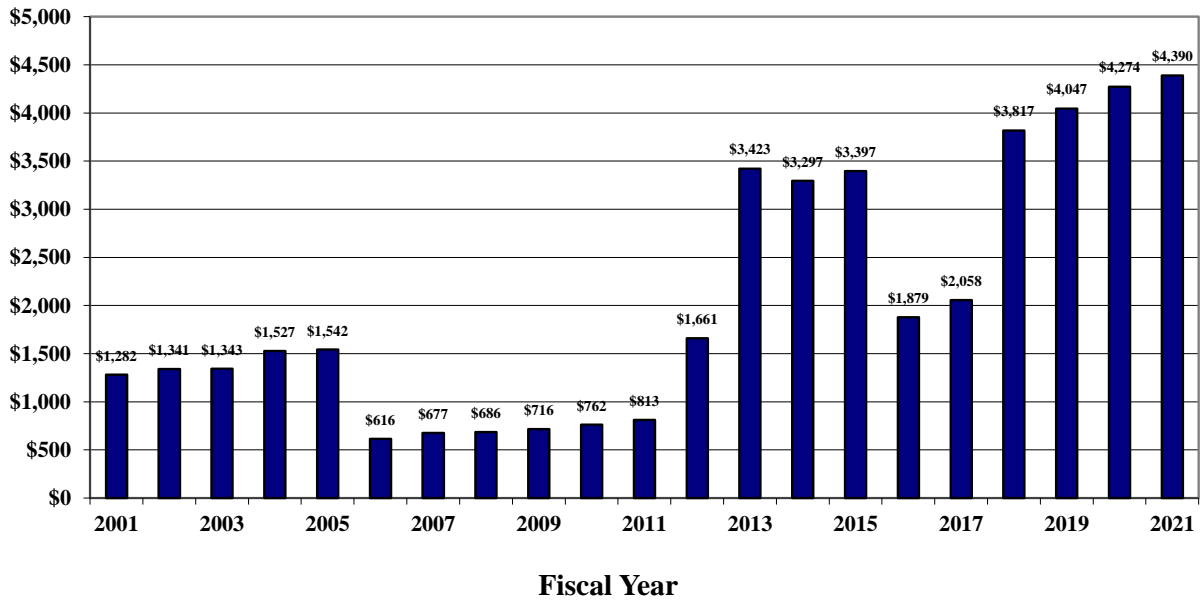
### General Funds \$ in millions

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 2022, various federal actions have been taken in regards to providing relief for those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the state has already received significant allocation of grants and other funding from the federal government through several COVID-related stimulus acts, Illinois stands to receive more through at least the end of the 2022 calendar year as a result of timing of disbursements in the federal legislation and ongoing allocations for state and other programs. Six major federal laws have been enacted to-date allocating COVID-related relief to Illinois.

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

1. The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA). This provided approximately \$8.3 billion to combat the pandemic, with approximately \$1.05 billion allocated for state responses across the country.
2. The Families First Coronavirus Relief Act (FFCRA). This Act extended unemployment insurance benefits, expanded sick/family medical leave provisions, expanded food benefits for students, required COVID-19 testing be performed at no cost to the patient, and increased the Federal matching rate for states' Medicaid programs. Approximately \$2.5 billion was appropriated for these and other related purposes.
3. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES). This Act was the largest COVID-relief law, in terms of dollars appropriated. Dwarfing the largest stimulus law before it, signed by President Obama in 2009, the CARES Act provided approximately \$2 trillion in funding to a wide variety of federal, state, municipal, and individual programs. Funding was provided to federal agencies to support testing, vaccine development, pandemic preparation, and support for various federal programs to alleviate the financial, medical, and other burdens on people utilizing government programs such as Medicaid and Medicare, among others. Funding was



provided to states and municipalities to support their efforts in combating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as well, including vaccine and medical equipment procurement, financial and physical relief, unemployment compensation, K-12 and higher education, and numerous other areas affected by the pandemic. Approximately \$150 billion of CARES Act funds were allocated to state, tribal, and local governments, of which, Illinois received at least \$2.7 billion for the state and \$2.2 billion at most for municipalities. CARES Act funds were not to be used to fund general operations or make up for revenue losses due to the pandemic. This municipal funding reverts to the state if it is not all spent. Individuals also received personal stimulus payments of up to \$1,200/adult and \$500/child, depending on income level. And, the Act provided funds to help businesses continue operating during the pandemic, including some industry-specific funding.

4. The Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (PPPHCEA). This Act provided approximately \$483 billion for pandemic relief, with the largest portion, \$310 billion, set aside for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPP was intended to help businesses that would have otherwise closed due to the pandemic remain open and continue to pay their workers. Over 70,000 businesses in Illinois made use of this program. The remainder of this Act consisted of funding for economic disaster assistance loans, health care provider and hospital reimbursements for COVID-19 and other related expenses, and various smaller grants to states, municipalities, and other organizations to increase testing capacity.
5. The Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA). This Act, passed in December 2020, appropriated \$900 billion for COVID relief as well as \$1.4 trillion for other government operations. The COVID relief component included additional funding for the Paycheck Protection Program, \$600 personal stimulus checks for individuals under similar, but slightly expanded, conditions as checks received from the CARES Act, an extension of federal unemployment benefits, and various other COVID-related funding allocations to states, municipalities, schools, and businesses. The Act also temporarily extended many provisions in previous COVID-relief laws.
6. The American Rescue Plan (ARP). This Act, the last major federal COVID-relief law to date, passed in March 2021. It included approximately \$1.9 trillion in additional appropriations, most of which supplemented appropriations in the five aforementioned COVID-relief laws. One important difference from prior laws is that the ARP appropriated funds for states and local governments that can be used for general operations, rather than for only COVID-related measures. This funding will generally be provided in two equal lump sums. An initial estimate suggested that

Illinois state, county, and municipal governments will receive approximately \$8.128 billion, \$2.461 billion, and \$3.468 billion respectively, though these numbers are not final until the payments are made later in 2021 or 2022. Additionally, Illinois will receive \$254 million from the ARP for capital projects. The ARP also provided up to \$1,400 for some individuals under more restrictive criteria than the CARES Act and CAA, and it extended federal unemployment benefits and various other economic and COVID-related funding allocations.

As of July 6, 2022, 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 \$178 billion according to Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS, a non-partisan information gathering organization). It does not appear at this time that 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 (notwithstanding increased COVID infection rates as of July 2022), 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 tables.

## FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS FUNDING

State	Funding Received	State	Funding Received
Alabama	\$52,611	Montana	\$14,760
Alaska	\$12,517	Nebraska	\$24,628
Arizona	\$80,831	Nevada	\$42,848
Arkansas	\$32,959	New Hampshire	\$16,860
California	\$618,922	New Jersey	\$141,396
Colorado	\$70,358	New Mexico	\$26,009
Connecticut	\$49,934	New York	\$364,689
Delaware	\$14,087	North Carolina	\$110,932
Florida	\$259,523	North Dakota	\$13,850
Georgia	\$131,364	Ohio	\$140,968
Hawaii	\$24,383	Oklahoma	\$44,384
Idaho	\$19,428	Oregon	\$53,680
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>\$178,366</b>	Pennsylvania	\$181,387
Indiana	\$74,409	Rhode Island	\$17,871
Iowa	\$39,182	South Carolina	\$54,125
Kansas	\$34,424	South Dakota	\$13,742
Kentucky	\$50,333	Tennessee	\$73,211
Louisiana	\$65,431	Texas	\$353,752
Maine	\$18,149	Utah	\$32,406
Maryland	\$80,749	Vermont	\$11,471
Massachusetts	\$111,763	Virginia	\$95,746
Michigan	\$142,025	Washington	\$96,714
Minnesota	\$73,903	West Virginia	\$20,816
Mississippi	\$36,134	Wisconsin	\$64,742
Missouri	\$66,473	Wyoming	\$9,566

\*Source: FFIS. Stimulus Funding received is in millions as of July 2022

## FEDERAL COVID-19 STIMULUS FUNDING TO ILLINOIS

(\$ Millions)

### Grant Funding

Federal Department	CPRSAA	FFCRA	CARES	PPPHCEA	CAA	ARP	Exec Action	Total Funding To Date
USDA		\$32	\$304		\$25	\$78	\$54	\$493
DOC			\$29			\$19		\$48
ED			\$1,141		\$3,127	\$6,614		\$10,882
ACF			\$241		\$386	\$1,680		\$2,306
ACL		\$9	\$34		\$13	\$61		\$117
CDC	\$40		\$54	\$478	\$928	\$720		\$2,220
CMS		\$1,544	\$3					\$1,547
HRSA	\$8		\$58	\$38		\$377		\$480
SAMHSA			\$15		\$164	\$113		\$292
HHS Secretary			\$5,708		\$8	\$260		\$5,976
DHS			\$539			\$548	\$1,349	\$2,436
HUD			\$412			\$204		\$616
Other			\$20		\$10	\$10		\$40
DOJ			\$31					\$31
DOL		\$42	\$31		\$1	\$7		\$81
DOT			\$2,065		\$987	\$2,026		\$5,078
Treasury			\$4,914		\$835	\$15,720		\$21,468
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$48</b>	<b>\$1,627</b>	<b>\$15,597</b>	<b>\$515</b>	<b>\$6,483</b>	<b>\$28,437</b>	<b>\$1,403</b>	<b>\$54,110</b>

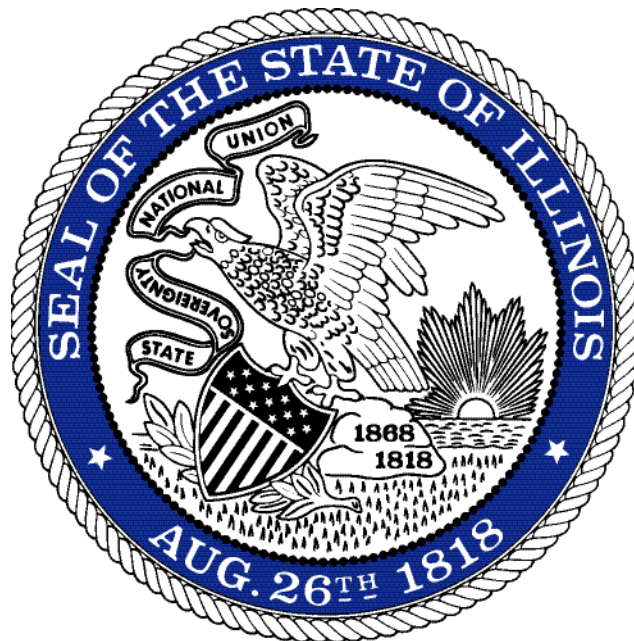
### Non-Grant Funding

Federal Department	CPRSAA	FFCRA	CARES	PPPHCEA	CAA	ARP	Exec Action	Total Funding To Date
USDA		\$2,627	\$2,209		\$28			\$4,864
Other			\$53,742		\$50	\$217		\$54,009
DOL			\$25,954					\$25,954
Treasury			\$10,028		\$5,233	\$14,376		\$29,637
DHS			\$57		\$57			\$114
Fed. Res.			\$9,677					\$9,677
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,627</b>	<b>\$101,666</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,368</b>	<b>\$14,593</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$124,254</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$48</b>	<b>\$4,254</b>	<b>\$117,263</b>	<b>\$515</b>	<b>\$11,851</b>	<b>\$43,030</b>	<b>\$1,403</b>	<b>\$178,364</b>

\*Source: FFIS. Numbers include funding/stimulus for counties, municipalities, universities, businesses, individuals, etc. Totals as of July 2022. 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 2022 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

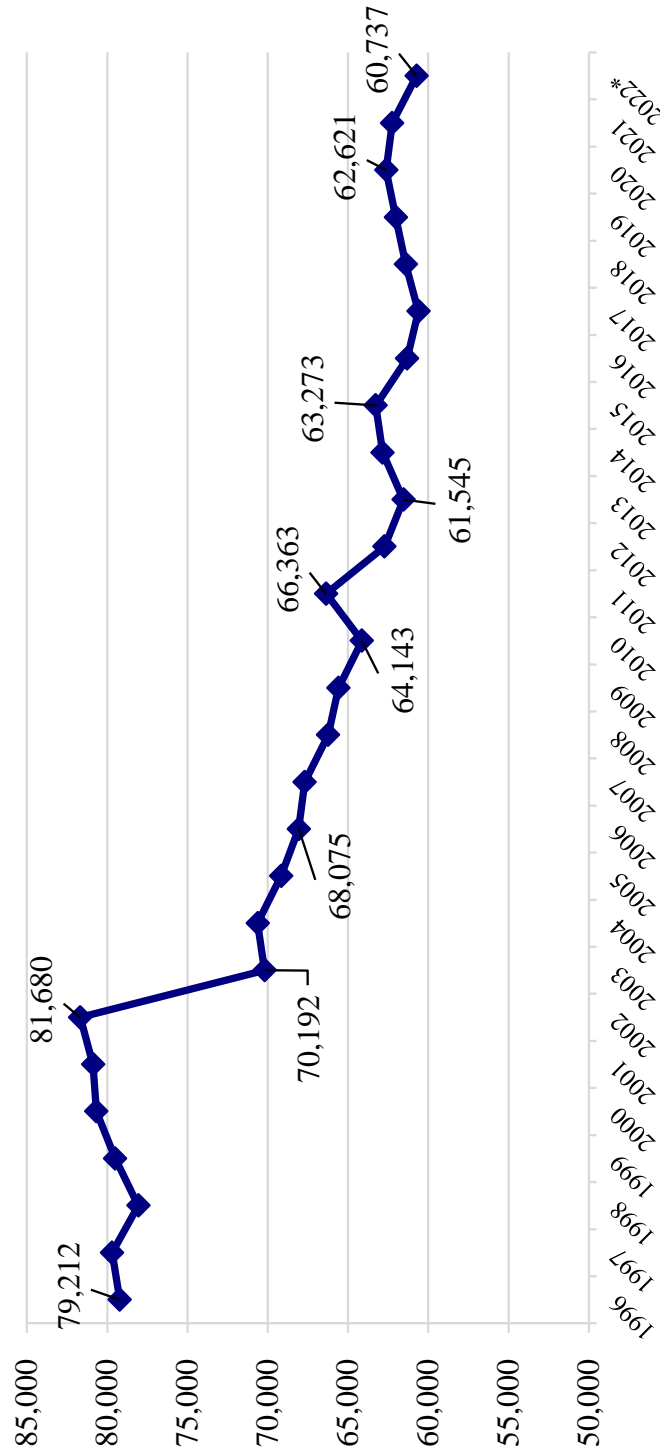




## HISTORICAL SERS HEADCOUNT

### Total Active Members

#### FY 1996 - FY 2022



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

















**FY 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,612</b>	<b>62,235</b>	<b>62,931</b>	<b>62,944</b>	<b>62,379</b>	<b>62,424</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>61,507</b>	<b>63,144</b>	<b>63,250</b>	<b>62,419</b>	<b>62,091</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,094</b>	<b>61,573</b>	<b>61,634</b>	<b>60,888</b>	<b>61,076</b>	<b>60,736</b>	<b>60,612</b>	<b>60,898</b>	<b>60,490</b>	<b>59,754</b>	<b>59,222</b>	<b>59,254</b>

Source: SERS



**FY 2013 SERS HEADCOUNT TRACKER**

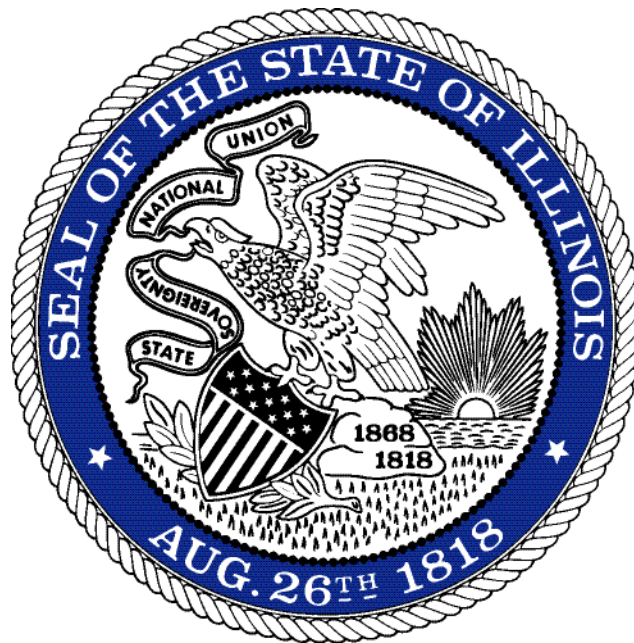
Department	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor	184	192	192	188	193	194	195	198	196	197	203	207
Lt. Governor	20	21	20	18	19	19	19	18	16	17	16	15
Secretary of State	3,797	3,758	3,686	3,792	3,794	3,788	3,753	3,658	3,747	3,730	3,741	3,777
Comptroller	228	227	228	227	230	231	231	233	233	233	234	235
Treasurer	171	168	163	159	161	159	164	168	170	169	168	178
Attorney General	728	724	734	736	734	724	720	720	734	735	736	740
Board of Education	120	131	128	123	121	120	120	122	122	122	122	120
Court of Claims	525	654	644	675	662	523	626	644	648	650	645	646
General Assembly	474	550	648	519	604	611	604	746	753	741	628	732
Human Services	11,837	11,904	11,730	12,258	12,139	11,423	11,787	11,308	11,785	11,755	11,813	11,939
Agriculture	347	345	344	368	346	339	329	329	332	329	349	403
Natural Resources	1,350	1,282	1,232	1,223	1,161	1,198	1,069	1,138	1,152	1,182	1,204	1,447
Financial and Professional Regulation	687	687	691	699	694	695	679	666	665	651	652	660
Labor	91	91	94	95	92	92	92	92	92	90	89	92
DCFS	2,823	2,669	2,854	2,845	2,827	2,789	2,784	2,578	2,743	2,730	2,755	2,791
Comptroller - Court Reporters	603	603	605	605	605	606	599	601	605	605	598	606
Auditor General	101	99	100	100	100	99	96	97	95	93	92	100
Public Health	1,053	1,050	1,065	1,096	1,092	1,095	1,090	1,091	1,091	1,094	1,103	1,132
State Police	2,762	2,753	2,740	2,796	2,772	2,752	2,683	2,741	2,742	2,742	2,722	2,780
Transportation	4,459	5,573	5,489	5,553	5,577	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,617</b>	<b>59,978</b>	<b>60,071</b>	<b>61,309</b>	<b>60,736</b>	<b>60,478</b>	<b>60,476</b>	<b>60,069</b>	<b>61,819</b>	<b>60,755</b>	<b>59,528</b>	<b>61,209</b>

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**

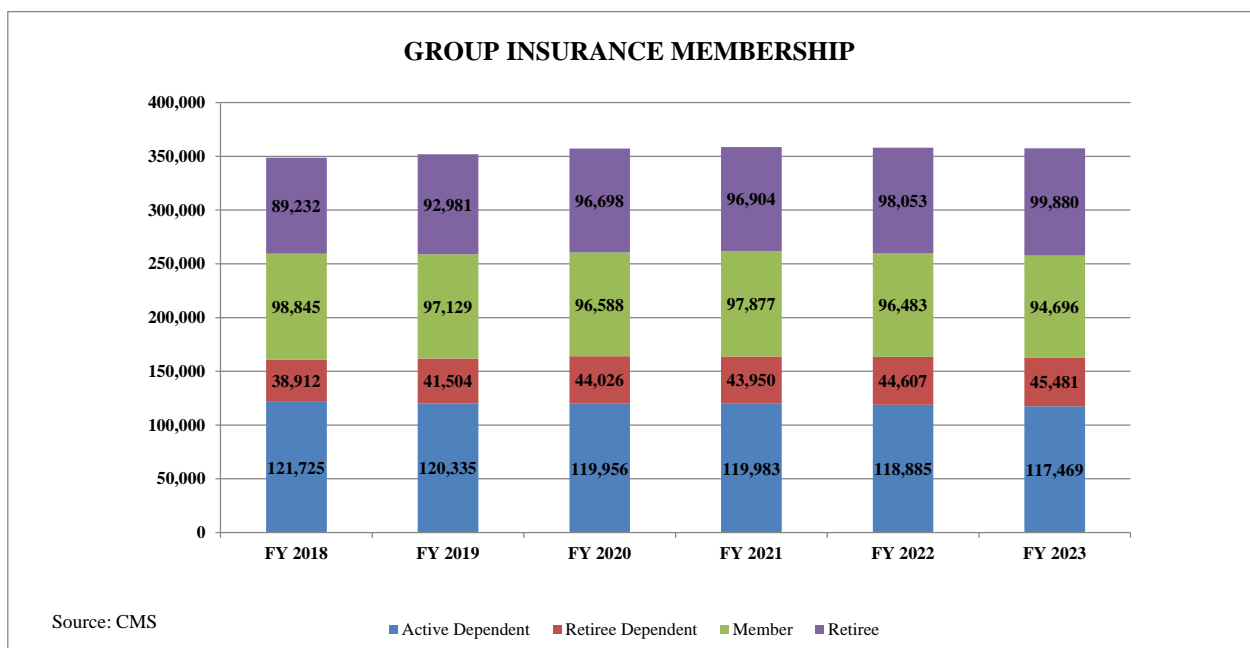




## GROUP INSURANCE ENROLLMENT

According to CMS, as of February 2022, the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program (SEGIP) has an estimated 358,028 participants for FY 2022, of which 125,668 are in a non-Medicare Advantage HMO, 91,755 are in a Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO, 98,414 are in an Open Access Plan (OAP), and 39,851 are in the Quality Care Health Plan (QCHP). The QCHP is estimated to have 15,286 employees, 11,731 active employee dependents, 5,140 retiree dependents, and 7,694 retirees in FY 2022. Traditional HMO plans are estimated to have 45,313 employees, 59,244 active employee dependents, 9,562 retiree dependents, and 11,549 retirees in FY 2022. The Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) is estimated to have 1,206 active employees and 1,134 active employee dependents. Medicare Advantage plans in FY 2022 include 21,883 dependents and 69,872 retirees. OAPs are anticipated to have 34,678 employees, 46,776 active employee dependents, 8,022 retiree dependents, and 8,938 retirees in FY 2022.

For FY 2023, the QCHP is estimated to have 14,548 employees, 11,263 active employee dependents, 4,332 retiree dependents, and 5,872 retirees. Medicare advantage HMO/PPO plans are expected to have 24,262 dependents and 75,552 retirees. Non-Medicare Advantage HMO Plans are expected to have 42,696 employees, 56,124 active dependent lives, 8,856 retiree dependents, and 10,047 retirees. OAPs are expected to have 36,024 employees, 48,775 active dependents, 8,031 retiree dependents, and 8,409 retirees in FY 2023. The Consumer Driven Health Plan is projected to have 1,428 employees and 1,307 active employee dependents, which are primarily assumed to come from existing HMO plans. Total FY 2023 membership is expected to decrease 0.1% from 358,028 to 357,526.



The Consumer Driven Health plan (CDHP) is a relatively 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 works 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 2023. 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. Recent years have seen a dramatic rise in the number of people covered by a Medicare Advantage plan, as more retirees reach eligibility for Medicare Advantage.

It is important to note that many of the 99,814 people projected to be covered in FY 2023 by a Medicare Advantage HMO (MA HMO) or Medicare Advantage 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 2023 fiscal year and in future years. In regard to MA, there are two different HMO benefit plans being offered by Humana as Humana Benefit Plan 1 is intended for Livingston and Knox counties while Humana Benefit Plan 2 is a traditional open area Medicare Advantage plan.

<b>MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLANS</b>			
<b>HMO/PPO</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023*</b>
	<b># of Participants</b>	<b># of Participants</b>	<b># of Participants</b>
Aetna HMO	5,260	6,038	6,867
Humana Benefit Plan HMO	158	193	232
Humana Health Plan HMO	3,828	4,477	5,173
Health Alliance HMO	1,970	2,626	3,364
United HealthCare PPO	72,912	78,421	84,178
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84,128</b>	<b>91,755</b>	<b>99,814</b>
*FY 2023 numbers are projected as of February 2022			
Source: CMS			

## GROUP INSURANCE APPROPRIATION AND LIABILITIES

The FY 2023 budget notes that \$1.841 billion in General Revenue Funds is appropriated to the Department of Central Management Services for the SEGIP for FY 2023. The FY 2022 appropriation request for the Group Health Insurance Program was \$1.851 billion in GRF. The FY 2023 budget also allocates approximately \$110 million (compared to \$131 million in FY 2022) from the Road Fund towards the provision of Group Health Insurance, a significant decrease, and continuing the trend from FY 2021. The table below shows the appropriation and liability history of the SEGIP from FY 2016 to FY 2023. 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 revenues included interfund borrowing intended for the same purpose.

The Commission’s FY 2023 liability estimate is \$3.09 billion for group insurance liability, which is \$84 million higher than the FY 2022 estimate from CMS of \$3.005 billion (as of February 2022). 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 2023. These numbers reflect an increase of 2.0 and 2.8 percent respectively from the FY 2022 liability estimate from CMS of \$3.005 billion.

<b>GRF APPROPRIATION, REVENUE, AND LIABILITY HISTORY</b>			
<b>FY 2016-2023</b>			
<b>(\$ Millions)</b>			
<b><u>Fiscal Year</u></b>	<b><u>GRF Appropriation</u></b>	<b><u>Total Revenues</u></b>	<b><u>CMS Liability*</u></b>
FY 2016	\$5.0	\$876.9	\$2,810.1
FY 2017	\$0.0	\$1,082.1	\$2,871.5
FY 2018	\$1,340.0	\$6,306.6	\$3,157.9
FY 2019	\$2,176.2	\$3,201.8	\$3,103.1
FY 2020	\$2,440.2	\$3,699.1	\$3,089.8
FY 2021	\$2,022.8	\$3,208.5	\$3,119.4
FY 2022	\$2,749.7	\$3,967.0	\$3,004.6
FY 2023	\$1,841.2	\$3,064.9	\$3,065.0

\*Liability Estimated for FY 2023  
Source: CMS

The Department's estimate of liability for FY 2023 continues the increases from prior years, including their projections for FY 2022. 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 continue to increase significantly from FY 2022 to FY 2023.

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 2022 to FY 2023. As in previous years, Dental, Mental Health, Vision, and Life Insurance lines are projected to rise slightly or stay substantially flat for both FY 2022 and FY 2023. This follows historical trends for the group insurance program. For 2023, most other liability lines are only changing slightly.

The Special Programs line in the table below continues to be an item of interest, though for a different reason than in the past. As a result of committed payments by the State towards existing held bill vouchers, the State is projected to be in the position of not having to pay any interest payments in FY 2023, which would be the first time this has occurred in at least 20 years. This will be discussed in more detail in the Unpaid Bills Backlog section. The primary component of the Special Programs line is anticipated to be the payments for the Teamsters health insurance plan, though this line is expected to decline over time due to the membership constraints in their health insurance contract.



## FY 2023 GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY

(\$ Millions)

Liability Component	FY 2022 CMS Estimate	FY 2023 CMS Estimate	FY 2023 CGFA Estimate
QCHP Medical	\$347.3	\$334.8	\$340.4
QCHP Prescriptions	\$123.3	\$115.6	\$116.7
Dental (QCHP/MC)	\$130.5	\$134.4	\$134.4
HMO	\$985.4	\$969.6	\$977.2
Medicare Advantage HMO/PPO	\$157.7	\$167.0	\$169.3
Open Access Plan	\$996.9	\$1,064.8	\$1,068.8
Consumer Driven Health Plan (HDHP)	\$16.2	\$20.1	\$20.4
Mental Health	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.6
Vision	\$8.4	\$8.4	\$8.4
Administrative Services (QCHP)	\$15.8	\$14.7	\$14.7
Life	\$83.2	\$85.5	\$85.8
Special Programs* (Admin/Int./Other)	\$134.2	\$144.4	\$147.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,004.5</b>	<b>\$3,064.9</b>	<b>\$3,088.8</b>
<b>% increase</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

\*FY 2022 and FY 2023 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 2014 through FY 2023 (projected). From a high of \$274 million in FY 2018, interest payments are projected to amount to \$0 in FY 2023. 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 upward pressure of administrative costs to the state since FY 2016. From \$53 million in FY 2016, this particular liability is projected to reach \$144 million in FY 2023. At this point, the uncertainty regarding the impact of the Consumer Driven Health Plan (CDHP) on overall state liabilities from the FY 2022 Budget Summary is beginning to clear up, as this plan continues to grow and draw people away from more expensive health insurance plans. The CDHP provides savings to Illinois compared to existing plans while providing savings to the expected individual users in the form of significantly lower premiums. While the consumer savings are predicated on low utilization of plan benefits, many of the 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). Accordingly, the State has expanded offerings of preventative care and health management services for participants to lower long-term health costs as well.

## HISTORICAL GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE LIABILITY

(\$ Millions)

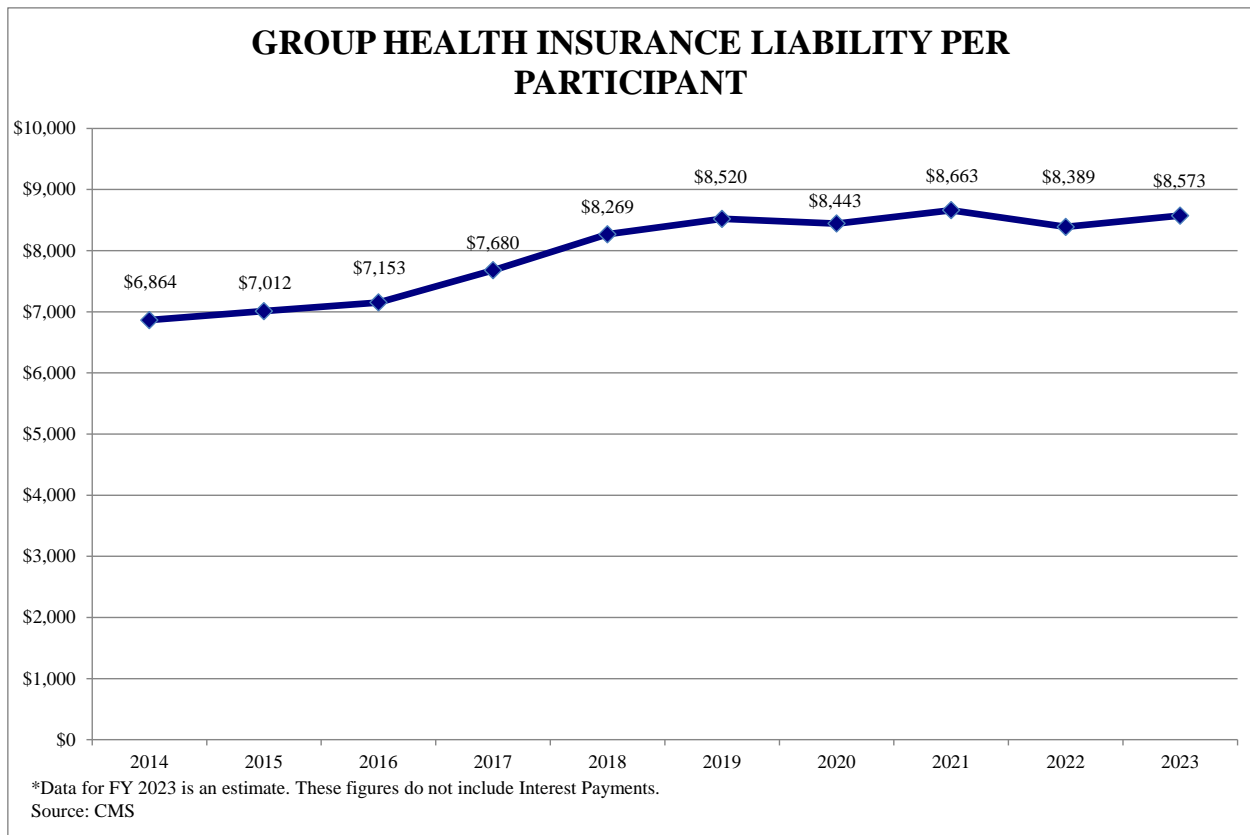
Liability Component	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023*
QCHP Medical/Rx	\$598	\$493	\$488	\$482	\$512	\$516	\$495	\$488	\$471	\$450
CDHP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$16	\$20
HMO Medical	\$910	\$917	\$934	\$976	\$1,037	\$1,067	\$1,088	\$1,083	\$985	\$970
Medicare Advantage	\$62	\$154	\$168	\$183	\$200	\$197	\$188	\$175	\$158	\$167
Dental	\$118	\$118	\$118	\$113	\$117	\$124	\$107	\$130	\$134	\$138
Open Access Plan	\$616	\$657	\$669	\$703	\$779	\$842	\$859	\$965	\$997	\$1,065
QC Mental Health	\$7	\$5	\$5	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6
Vision	\$11	\$11	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$9	\$8	\$8
Life Insurance	\$88	\$95	\$91	\$90	\$90	\$88	\$92	\$94	\$83	\$86
QC ASC	\$26	\$19	\$15	\$14	\$15	\$14	\$15	\$14	\$12	\$11
Interest Payments	\$130	\$221	\$262	\$195	\$274	\$104	\$73	\$23	\$1	\$0
Admin/Other	\$48	\$73	\$53	\$103	\$120	\$137	\$159	\$126	\$133	\$144
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,614</b>	<b>\$2,764</b>	<b>\$2,810</b>	<b>\$2,871</b>	<b>\$3,158</b>	<b>\$3,103</b>	<b>\$3,090</b>	<b>\$3,119</b>	<b>\$3,005</b>	<b>\$3,065</b>
% change	1.0%	5.7%	1.7%	2.2%	10.0%	-1.7%	-0.4%	1.0%	-3.7%	2.0%

\* Estimate, Rounding causes slight differences in totals.

Source: CMS

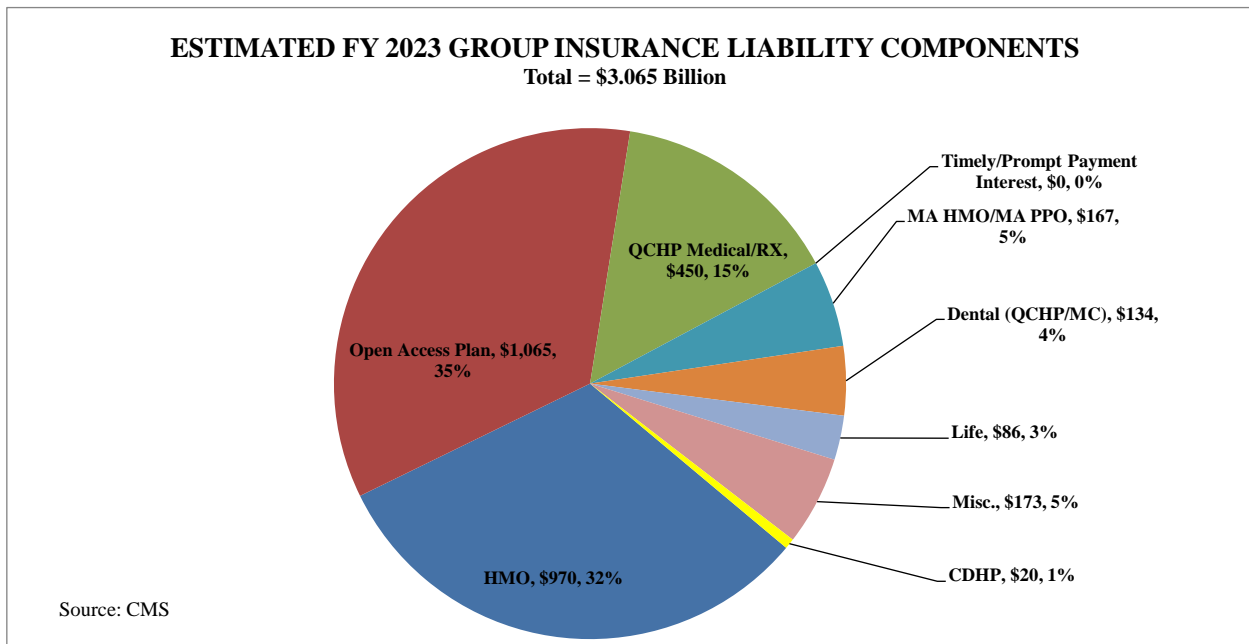
## LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

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 2014, the annual liability per participant in the group health insurance program was \$6,864. **According to CMS, the estimated liability per participant for FY 2023 is \$8,573, a 25% increase from the FY 2014 liability per participant.** The liability per participant is expected to increase 2.2% from FY 2022 to FY 2023, which follows a 3.2% decrease in liability per participant in FY 2022. It is necessary to note that the FY 2023 liability is only a projection and that the full impact of cost saving measures such as the CDHP and various employee wellness initiatives developed by the Department of Central Management Services have not been fully actualized. In regard to the chart below, in order to better demonstrate the increase in liability over time, the portion of liability resulting from interest payments has been removed.



## GROUP INSURANCE LIABILITY COMPONENTS

The following chart includes the various components of the FY 2023 CMS liability estimate of \$3.065 billion. The largest component of the State Group Insurance Program is the State’s managed care plans (HMOs, OAPs, and Medicare Advantage) representing 72% of total FY 2023 liability. The CDHP is projected to amount to 1% of total FY 2023 liability. The QCHP component (15%) is slightly lower than in FY 2022 (16%) and includes medical/prescriptions, mental health coverage, and administrative service charges. Dental care and life insurance comprise 7% of total liability. The remaining components, including various administrative service costs, comprise the remaining 6% of total FY 2023 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 2013, 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 2022, the total bill backlog in the SEGIP stood at \$5.8 million, compared to \$178 million as of the end of June 2021. This does not include any bills awaiting payment at the Comptroller's office. According to a statement from the Comptroller's office from July 1, 2022, they now anticipate a General Revenue Fund payment cycle of zero days from when they receive a payment voucher from CMS or other agencies. Additionally, according to their statement, they have caught up on all bills related to the SEGIP. Due in part to COVID stimulus funding, cash management, and paying off group insurance bills in a timely manner, this is a substantial improvement from a payment cycle that stretched to over a year as recently as FY 2018.

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 was not been able to pay out vouchers without appropriation, CMS switched to the Vendor Support Initiative program (VSI), which is procedurally similar to the Vendor Payment Program, but does not require a voucher to receive payment.

## CLAIMS HOLD DATA FOR SEGIP

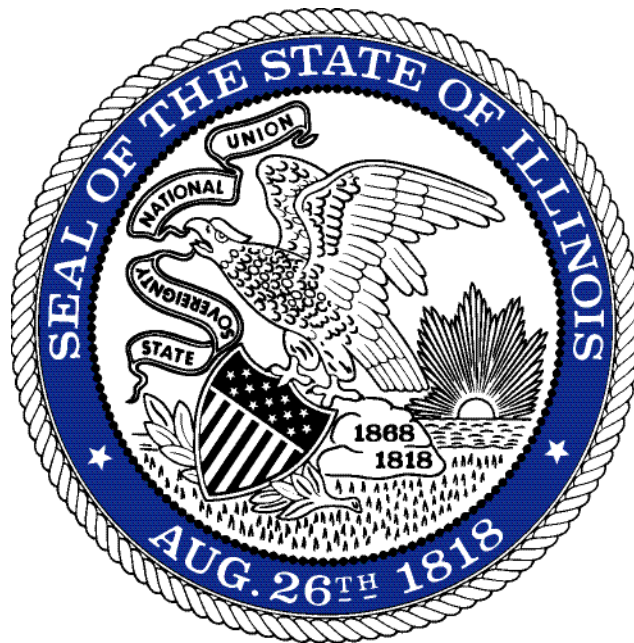
(as of June 30, 2022)

Vendor	Claims Hold	Length of Claims Hold (in days)	Interest Owed (Including Past Due Interest)
Aetna PPO	\$0	101	\$0
Dental Claims Hold - PPO	\$4,134,619	66	\$0
Dental - Non-PPO	\$1,692,795	143	\$0
Magellan (Mental Health) Claims	\$0	45	\$0
Aetna/Coventry HMO	\$0	97	\$0
Health Alliance HMO	\$0	97	\$0
HMO Illinois	\$0	97	\$0
Blue Advantage	\$0	97	\$0
HealthLink OAP	\$0	101	\$0
Aetna/Coventry OAP	\$0	100	\$0
CVS/Caremark	\$0	5	\$0
Aetna/Coventry MA	\$0	97	\$0
Health Alliance MA	\$0	97	\$0
Humana Benefit Plan MA	\$0	97	\$0
Humana Health Plan MA	\$0	97	\$0
United Healthcare MA	\$0	97	\$0
Fidelity (Vision)	\$0	97	\$0
Minnesota Life	\$0	97	\$0
Other Fees (ASC/etc.)	\$0	5-117	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,827,414</b>	<b>5-143</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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.

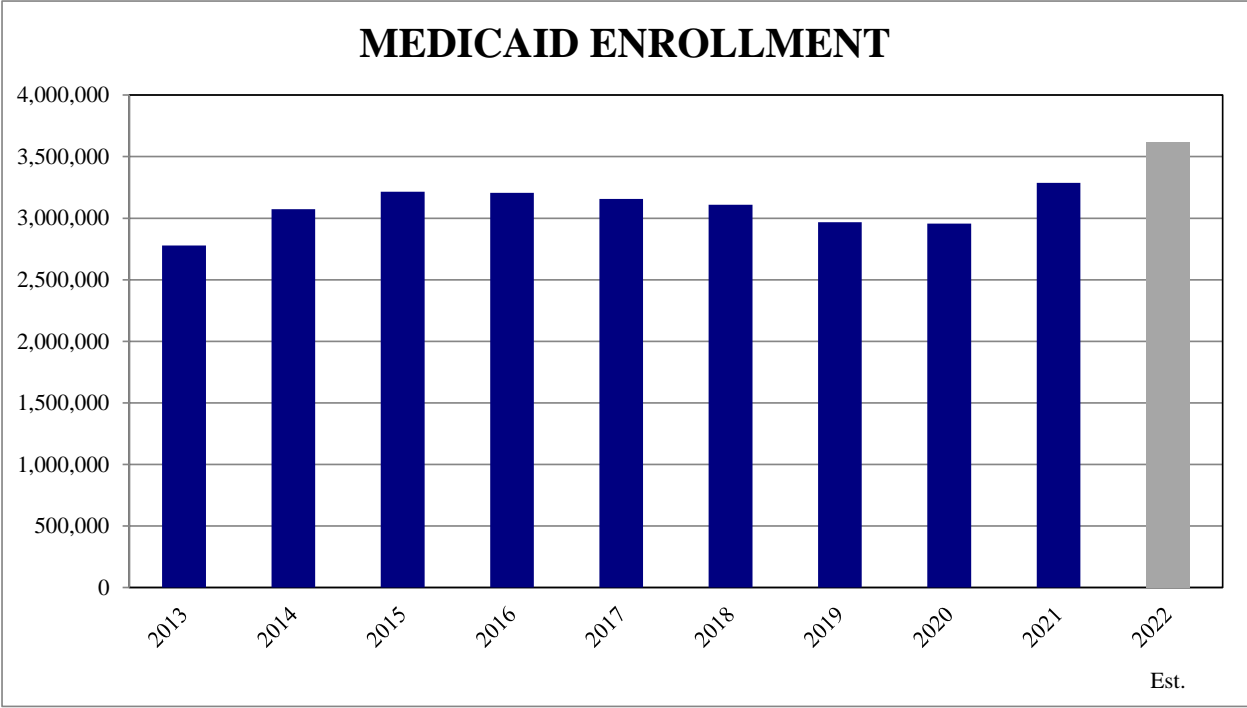
(4) Required services for categorically needy are entitled to the following services.

- 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.

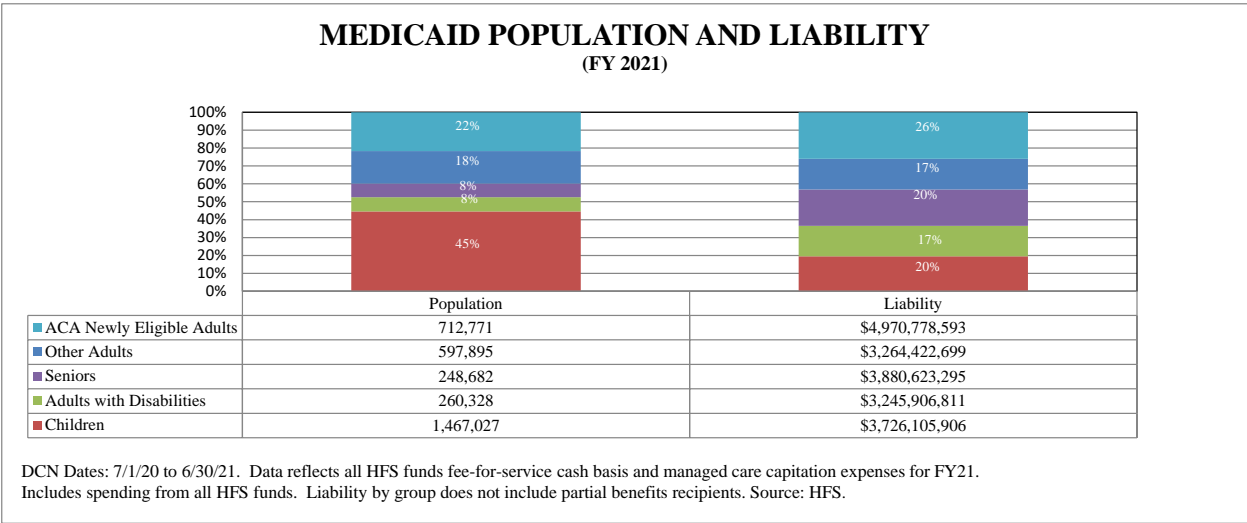
## MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

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 over prior years. However, enrollment declined from FY 2016 through FY 2020, until it began to rise again due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Medicaid enrollment for FY 2021 was 3,286,703, a sharp increase of 330,906 (11.2%) from FY 2020. The budgeted Medicaid enrollment for FY 2022 is 3,621,058, an increase of 334,355 (10.2%) from FY 2021. The numbers for FY 2022 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. However, this demonstrates a continuing and dramatic rise in enrollment over prior years that will impose a significant fiscal strain on the State if it continues.

The chart at the top of the next page examines historical Medicaid enrollment. In FY 2013, the average Illinois Medicaid population was 2,777,558. Since that time, the Medicaid population has grown partially due to eligibility expansions such as the PPACA and outside factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The FY 2022 estimate of 3,621,058 reflects these influences, though externalities such as lingering effects from the COVID-19 pandemic and turmoil from the current economic uncertainty represent potential influences that have yet to be fully realized and incorporated into baseline population estimates. Additionally, Medicaid enrollment numbers have typically been reported three months late, given the requirement to offer retroactive eligibility for up to three months prior to application as appropriate. It is necessary to note that the FY 2014 and FY 2015 population numbers are mainly increased due to additional people entering the Medicaid system as a result of the PPACA expansion. Costs for individuals newly eligible under the PPACA was funded 100% by the federal government until calendar year 2017. At that time, under current law, the federal match rate gradually declines for that population to a minimum of 90% in calendar year 2020. This match rate minimum affected Illinois in the latter half of FY 2020, though this can be contrasted with a temporary matching rate increase of 6.2 percentage points due to federal COVID-19 legislation. FY 2022 figures will be updated when the information is provided by HFS.



In order to better understand the components of the aggregate population figure of 3.3 million enrollees for FY 2021 and provide some insights for FY 2022 - FY 2023, the chart below breaks the overall population figure into its component parts. The largest population group in FY 2021, accounting for 1,467,027 participants, was Children. According to State data, this group accounted for \$3.73 billion in claims-based liability expenditures. While only representing 16% of the overall Medicaid population, Seniors and Adults with Disabilities accounted for 37% of overall Medicaid claims-based liability expenditures, a slight decline from FY 2020 (39%). The following chart compares overall FY 2021 claims-based liability expenditures by population category.



## MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT

Based on information provided to the Commission from HFS, it is apparent that the liability per participant for higher medical need seniors and adults with disabilities continues to be significantly greater than for lower need adults and children. In fact, for the Adults with Disabilities category, the liability expenditure per participant annually in FY 2021 was \$12,469, a \$2,783 (28.7%) increase from FY 2020. Likewise, the average liability expenditure per participant for senior Medicaid enrollees was \$15,605 (compared to \$13,650 in FY 2020, a \$1,955 or 14.3% increase). The average liability per participant for children was \$2,540 (compared to \$2,143 in FY 2020, a \$397 or 18.5% increase) while the average liability for other adults was \$5,460 (compared to \$4,452 in FY 2020, a \$1,008 or 22.6% increase). Concurrently, the average liability for individuals under the PPACA was \$6,974 (compared to \$5,495 in FY 2020, a \$1,479 or 26.9% increase).

Due to the three-month lapse cycle in Medicaid reimbursements and enrollment, final FY 2022 liability estimates are unavailable at this time. In addition, the full impact of COVID-19 (especially the developing condition of “Long COVID”) on these FY 2022 components is uncertain, as is the impact on FY 2023 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, though “Long COVID” may yet permanently increase the baseline for these numbers.

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

MEDICAID LIABILITY PER PARTICIPANT			
FY 2021			
Population Group	Enrollment	Liability	Liability Per Participant
Children	1,467,027	\$ 3,726,105,906	\$2,540
Adults with Disabilities	260,328	\$ 3,245,906,811	\$12,469
ACA Newly Eligible Adults	712,771	\$ 4,970,778,593	\$6,974
Other Adults	597,895	\$ 3,264,422,699	\$5,460
Seniors	248,682	\$ 3,880,623,295	\$15,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,286,703</b>	<b>\$19,087,837,304</b>	<b>\$5,808</b>

DCN Dates: 7/1/2020 to 6/30/2021. Data reflects all HFS funds fee-for-service cash basis and managed care capitation expenses for FY21. Includes spending from HFS funds only. Liability by group does not include partial benefits recipients. Source: HFS.

## MEDICAID LIABILITY

In FY 2014, overall GRF and related fund Medicaid liabilities totaled \$10.6 billion. The estimated FY 2023 liability for Medicaid is \$23.7 billion, a 124% 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 2023, though depending on the effectiveness of continuing treatments and vaccines, as well as the impact of “Long COVID,” future effects on Medicaid liabilities are uncertain. While liability projections are included in the chart below, these projections may be adversely affected by economic influences as well as COVID-related externalities such as “Long COVID” and other related health impacts, and should therefore be understood cautiously within the context of overall Medicaid liability.

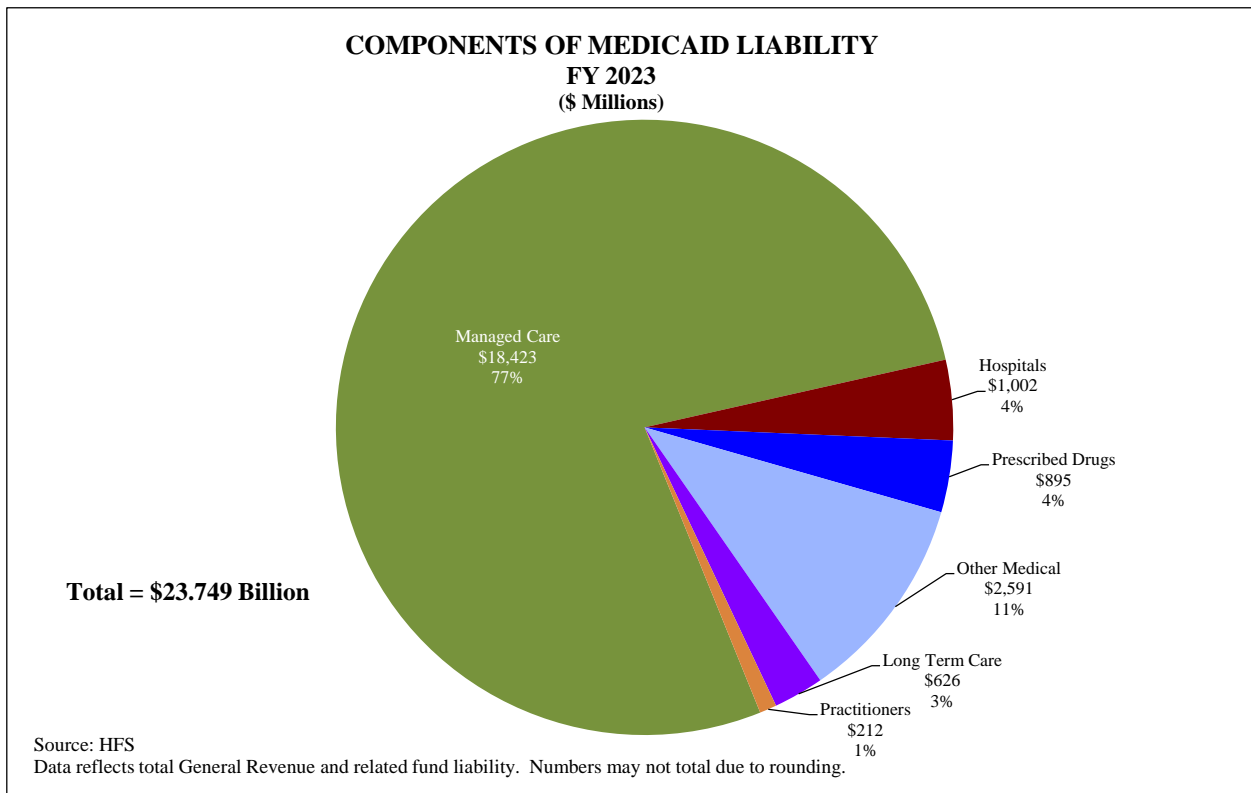
<b>HISTORIC MEDICAID LIABILITY</b>											
(\$ Millions)											
Liability Component	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022 Est.	FY 2023 Proj.	Avg % Change
Long Term Care	\$1,755	\$1,586	\$1,418	\$1,077	\$929	\$1,026	\$688	\$511	\$477	\$626	-13.1%
Hospitals	\$3,354	\$2,878	\$1,955	\$1,893	\$1,946	\$1,126	\$1,346	\$1,045	\$964	\$1,002	-10.4%
Prescribed Drugs	\$1,453	\$1,215	\$1,079	\$1,161	\$1,160	\$887	\$922	\$754	\$872	\$895	-4.6%
Practitioners	\$1,499	\$1,142	\$603	\$504	\$463	\$287	\$265	\$221	\$248	\$212	-13.7%
Managed Care	\$1,295	\$4,323	\$6,293	\$7,309	\$8,433	\$9,309	\$12,599	\$16,034	\$17,269	\$18,423	49.8%
Other Medical	\$1,262	\$1,188	\$1,085	\$1,183	\$1,138	\$1,073	\$1,322	\$1,486	\$2,379	\$2,591	8.7%
<b>Total Liability</b>	<b>\$10,619</b>	<b>\$12,333</b>	<b>\$12,433</b>	<b>\$13,128</b>	<b>\$14,070</b>	<b>\$13,709</b>	<b>\$17,142</b>	<b>\$20,051</b>	<b>\$22,209</b>	<b>\$23,749</b>	
<i>% Change</i>	8.21%	16.14%	0.81%	5.59%	7.18%	-2.57%	25.04%	16.97%	10.76%	6.93%	9.5%

Source: HFS

*\*These numbers reflect total General Revenue and related fund liability. PPACA enrollment and liability begin in FY14 and significantly impact FY14 and FY15 liability growth. FY16-FY19 liability growth is mainly driven by state statutory changes, federal changes (increased Medicare Part B premium charges) and consolidation of other agency fee-for-service Medicaid liability to HFS under the Managed Care expansion for long-term supports and services. FY20 liability growth can also be largely attributed to state statutory changes including the minimum wage increase as well as the implementation of the managed care assessment and non-emergency transportation intergovernmental transfer mechanism. The latter two FY20 items provide significant new resources to the Medicaid program to fund enhancements enacted during the 2019 legislative session. The numbers above may not appear to add due to rounding. The total effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (FY 2020-current) are uncertain, though increases to date have been noted and are incorporated into the numbers on this table.*



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 2023, according to HFS data. Looking at FY 2014, payments to hospitals accounted for 32% of total liabilities, while in FY 2023 they are projected to account for just 4%. The difference is taken up and added upon by Managed Care liability, which has increased from \$1.3 billion and 12% of the FY 14 liability to \$18,423 billion and 77% of the FY 23 projected liability. The following chart breaks down the various components of FY 2023 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 2022, the FY 2023 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 2023 as was the case for FY 2022 and many years prior, at this point. Total spending will increase for FY 2022 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 2022 and FY 2023 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 2021 was \$100 million, which applied to bills received by the Department on or before June 30, 2021. HFS believes it met the FY 2022 Section 25 cap requirement as amounts in excess of \$100 million, paid from FY 2023 appropriations, are estimated to relate to FY 2021 bills received after June 30, 2021.

Certain medical providers in Illinois contribute to the costs of Medicaid through health care assessments and intergovernmental transfers. In collecting these fees, the State maximizes its share of available federal matching funds. Hospitals, nursing homes, managed care

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

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

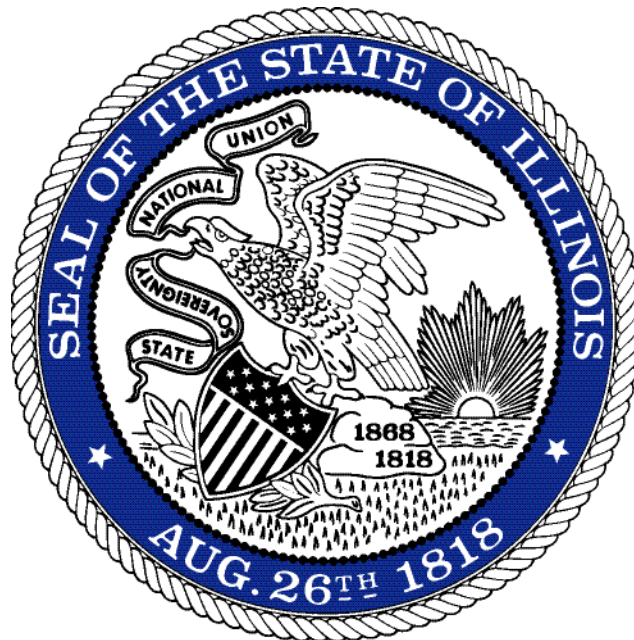
Various COVID-19 related programs have continued through HFS and their administration of the Medicaid program in Illinois through the 2022 fiscal year and are expected to continue into FY 2023. Approximately \$273 million from the American Recovery Plan Act was disbursed to hospitals, mental health facilities, and long-term care facilities in FY 2022. Additionally, in FY 2023, \$315 million has been appropriated from the American Recovery Plan Act for nursing homes, ambulance service providers, and hospitals. A variety of new services related to COVID-19 have been implemented through this and other funding, including vaccine administration, testing, telehealth provision and expansion, and relief on some health premiums.

<b>MEDICAID SPENDING COMPARISON</b>			
(\$ Millions)			
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>Difference</b>
General Revenue Fund	\$6,903.0	\$6,922.9	\$19.9
FY 2021 GRF Lapse Period Spending	\$400.8	\$0.0	-\$400.8
FY 2022 GRF Lapse Period Spending	-\$525.0	\$525.0	\$1,050.0
FY 2023 GRF Lapse Period Spending	\$0.0	-\$525.0	-\$525.0
Medicare Federal Revenue Offset	\$685.0	\$0.0	-\$685.0
Healthcare Provider Relief Fund**	\$12,212.5	\$13,968.6	\$1,756.1
Drug Rebate Fund	\$1,279.5	\$1,586.3	\$306.8
Tobacco Settlement Fund	\$243.8	\$226.3	-\$17.5
Long Term Care Provider Fund	\$518.7	\$864.6	\$345.9
Hospital Provider Fund	\$559.9	\$180.0	-\$379.9
<b>General Revenue and Related Funds Total</b>	<b>\$22,278.2</b>	<b>\$23,748.7</b>	<b>\$1,470.5</b>
* FY 2023 values represent appropriations as of July 2022.			
** Healthcare Provider Relief Fund resources may be allocated to Medicaid billings from any provider type.			
*** Lapse period spending is a reflection of the accounting issues with vouchers and payments for one fiscal year affecting a future fiscal year due to timing of receipts by the State			
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 2023 budget, the State Board of Education's allotment is \$9.758 billion (PA 102-0698). 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:

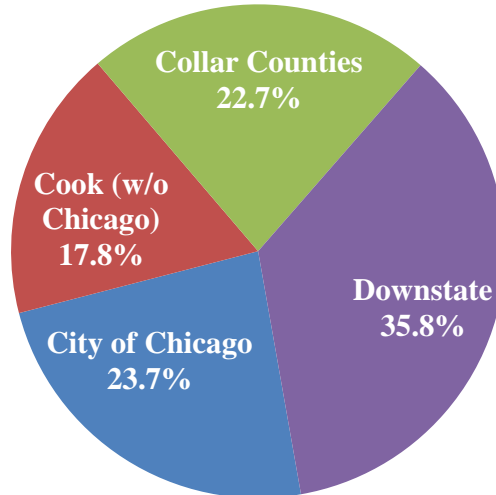
<https://www.isbe.net/Pages/EvidenceBasedFunding.aspx>

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 22 State Contribution by Region

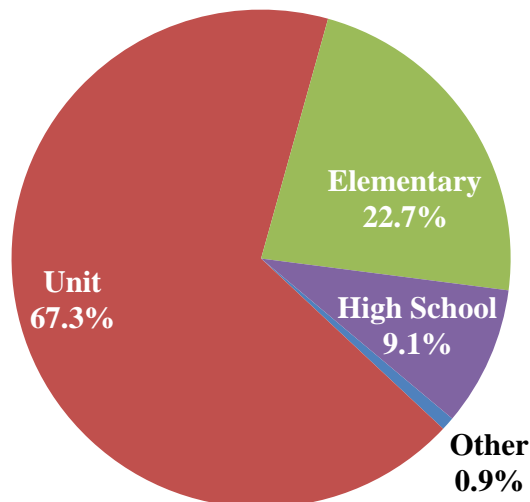
Percentage of Total  
State Total: \$7.443 Billion



Source: ISBE at [www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx](http://www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx)

## EVIDENCE BASED FUNDING Total Net FY 22 State Contribution by Type of District

Percentage of Total  
State Total: \$7.443 Billion

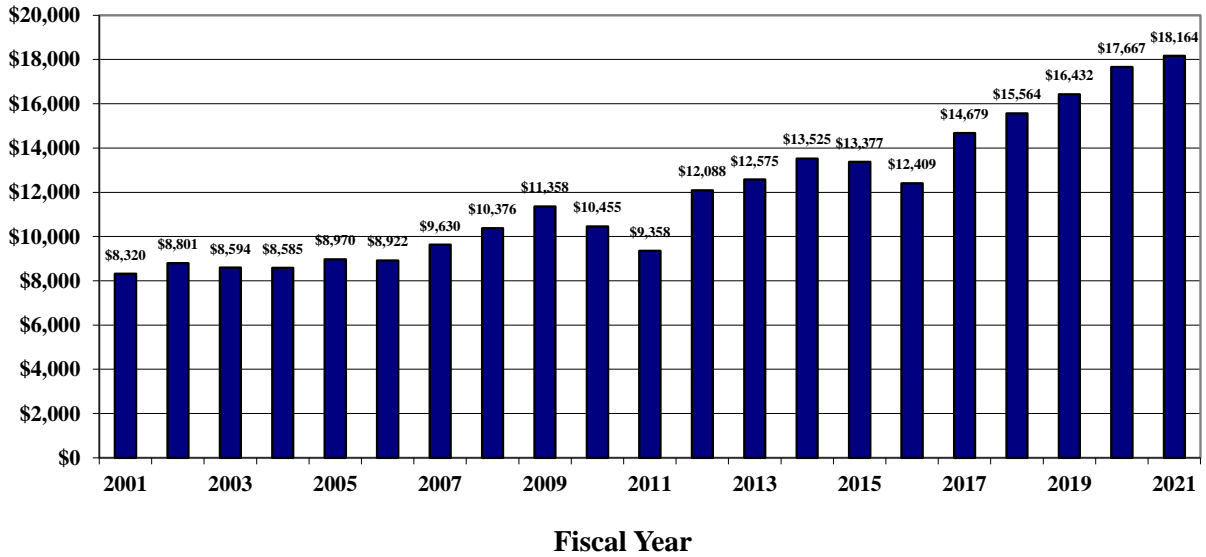


Source: ISBE at [www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx](http://www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx)



## Education Expenditure History General Funds \$ in millions

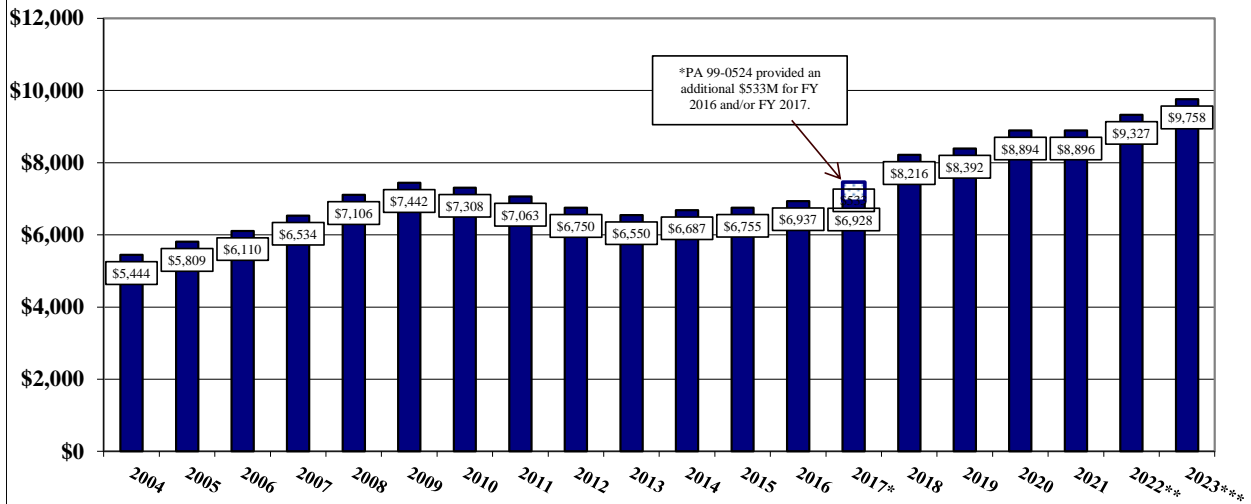
Total Warrants Issued: 14-18 months depending upon fiscal year



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

## ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GENERAL FUNDS HISTORY

Excludes Teacher Retirement System Funds  
(\$ in millions)



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

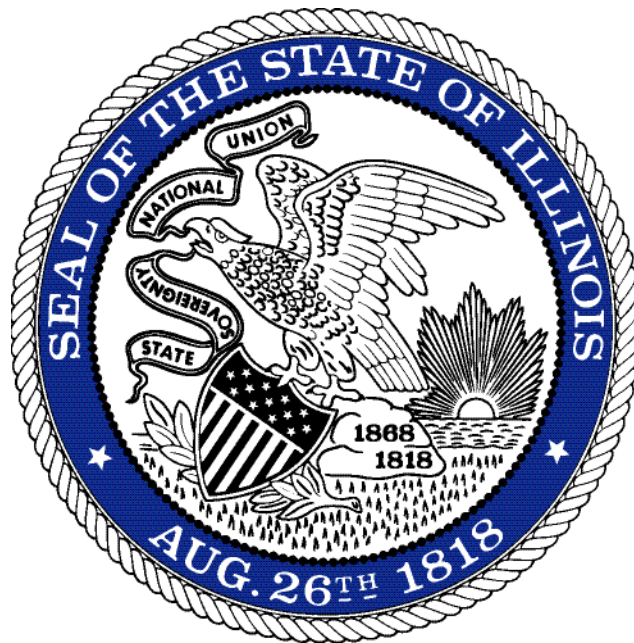
\*\* As provided by PA 102-0017 and PA 102-0698.

\*\*\* As provided by PA 102-0698.



# SECTION 8. PENSION LEGISLATION

- Pension Legislation – 2022 Spring Session
- SERS Tier 2 Alternative Formula Expansion
- Extension of the Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs





## PENSION LEGISLATION – 2022 SPRING SESSION

Below is a synopsis of substantive pension bills that have passed both chambers of the General Assembly during the Spring 2022 Legislative Session. All bills listed below have been signed into law, and the public act number is shown as well.

### **HB 1568 (P.A. 102-0719)**

Sponsors: Vella (Martwick)

Passed House:	94-5-3
Passed Senate:	42-2-0
House Concurrence:	99-7-5

HB 1568 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0719 on May 6, 2022. Currently, Tier 2 members in the SERS Alternative Formula can retire at age 60 with 20 years of service. HB 1568 allows the following Tier 2 law enforcement personnel to retire at age 55 with 20 years of service under the Alternative Formula:

- State Police troopers;
- investigators for the Secretary of State;
- Conservation police officers;
- investigators for the Department of Revenue or the Illinois Gaming Board;
- investigators for the Office of the Attorney General; and
- Commerce Commission police officers or arson investigators

Members participating in the SERS Alternative Formula contribute 12.5% of salary towards their pensions, regardless of tier status. The bill does not change the member contribution amount.

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### **HB 4209 (P.A. 102-1061)**

Sponsors: Stuart (Crowe)

Passed House:	104-0-1
Passed Senate:	57-0-0
House Concurrence	114-4-0

HB 4209 was signed into law as P.A. 102-1061 on June 10, 2022. The bill amends the IMRF, SURS, and Downstate Police Articles of the Pension Code. The bill reopens the IMRF-to-

Downstate Police service credit transfer window established in P.A. 102-0113, and expands service credit transfer eligibility to include Downstate Police members who performed “administrative duties related to law enforcement” with an IMRF employer. In addition, the bill allows for Downstate Police-to-IMRF SLEP service credit transfers of up to 10 years. The bill also allows for police duty service credit transfers between SURS and Downstate Police pension funds.

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**HB 4292 (P.A. 102-0718)**

Sponsors: Morgan (Martwick)

Passed House:	108-2-0
Passed Senate:	51-1-0

HB 4292 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0718 on May 5, 2022.

P.A. 100-0587, which went into effect on June 4, 2018, created two voluntary pension buyout programs for SERS, SURS, and TRS: the “total pension buyout” program for vested, inactive members and 3% COLA buyout program for eligible Tier 1 members. A brief summary of each buyout program is shown below:

- **Voluntary Pension Buyout for Vested, Inactive Members:**

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 age and service credits to receive a retirement annuity (i.e., the member has vested for a pension);
- Has not received any retirement annuity; and
- Has not elected the compounded 3% COLA buyout option.

- **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 between the present value of the standard Tier One 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 total pension buyout option.

The two buyout programs were scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2024, pursuant to P.A. 101-0010. Under HB 4292, eligible members of SERS, SURS, or TRS will be allowed to elect to

participate in the pension buyout programs until June 30, 2026; so, in essence, the bill extends the buyout program sunset date by 2 years.

Currently, the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds of \$1 billion are authorized for the purpose of making the accelerated pension benefit payments to those who elected to participate in the buyout programs. HB 4292 will authorize the issuance of an additional \$1 billion of State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, allowing a total of \$2 billion in bonds to be issued for the buyout programs to reflect the extended window period.

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**HB 4320 (P.A. 102-0764)**

Sponsors: Halpin (Martwick)

Passed House:	103-0-1
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

HB 4320 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0764 on May 13, 2022. Currently, Illinois law requires that SURS employers must pay pension costs associated with salary increases greater than 6% during the employee’s final average salary period (the “FAS Cap”). Public Act 102-0016 created an exemption to the 6% FAS Cap; the Act applies to academic years immediately following emergency declarations. Public Act 102-0016 became effective on June 17, 2021. However, academic year 2021 ended on June 30, 2021. SURS notes that the exemption created by Public Act 102-0016 only applies to payments made to employees on/after June 17, 2021 and does not cover the entire 2021 academic year. HB 4320 clarifies that the 6% FAS Cap exemption created by Public Act 102-0016 applies to payments made in academic years beginning on/after July 1, 2020, ensuring that the entire 2021 academic year is covered by the emergency declaration FAS Cap exemption.

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**HB 4435 (P.A. 102-1064)**

Sponsors: Evans (Feigenholtz)

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

HB 4435 was signed into law as P.A. 102-1064 on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022. Under the Chicago Fire article of the Pension Code, an occupational disease disability benefit is equal to 65% of the participant’s salary on the date of removal from payroll. The total amount of the benefit shall not exceed 75% of salary at the time the benefit is granted, and is payable until the earlier of death, retirement, or a return to active duty. HB 4435 would add methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) as a qualifying condition for an occupational disease disability benefit.

**HB 4646 (P.A. 102-0943)**

Sponsors: Yang Rohr (Villivalam)

Passed House:	69-42-0
Passed Senate:	48-8-0

HB 4646 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0943 on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The Act amends the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund Article of the Illinois Pension Code to provide that pension fund trustees be awarded at least 20 days of paid leave of absence per year for the purpose of attending meetings and seminars pertaining to the Board of Trustees.

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**HB 4677 (P.A. 102-0707)**

Sponsors: Burke (Feigenholtz)

Passed House:	113-0-1
Passed Senate:	47-5-0

HB 4677 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0707 on April 22, 2022. The Act amends the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Article of the Illinois Pension Code to raise the MWRD's funding target level to 100% from 90% in the year 2050, and to specify that unfunded liabilities shall be amortized as a level percentage of payroll until 2050, which is a restatement of current law.

Current law dictates that the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District shall annually levy a tax upon all the taxable real property within the District that consists of two components:

1. A sum that will be sufficient to meet the pension fund's actuarially determined contribution requirement for that year, but that shall not exceed the following amount:
2. A sum that shall not exceed an amount equal to the total employee contributions 2 years prior, multiplied by 4.19

The fund's actuarially determined contribution is equal to the employer's normal cost, plus an annual amount needed to amortize the unfunded liability by the year 2050 as a level percent of payroll, with a funding target of at least 90% by the year 2050.

Under HB 4677, the funding target increases to 100% from 90%. The bill states that, beginning in fiscal year 2032, the District shall contribute the "actuarially determined contributions." In other words, the District's statutory employer contribution for the purposes of amortizing unfunded liabilities shall be calculated by the current level percentage of payroll method required under current law.

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**HB 4924 (P.A. 102-0787)**

Sponsors: Hoffman (Martwick)

Passed House:	104-0-0
Passed Senate:	56-0-0

HB 4924 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0787 on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill amends the Downstate Fire article of the Pension Code. The bill deletes language requiring the treasurer of a municipality (who is, by default, the treasurer of the pension fund) to execute a bond to that municipality that guarantees the faithful performance of the duties of the office and for the safekeeping and proper accounting of all pension fund moneys and property which come to the treasurer.

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**HB 4926 (P.A. 102-0956)**

Sponsors: Hoffman (Martwick)

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

HB 4926 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0956 on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill amends the State Employees article of the Illinois Pension Code to apply the alternative retirement formula to Tier 2 investigators for the Attorney General and to allow these individuals to establish up to 8 years of alternative formula service credit established before the effective date of this legislation.

*Note - HB 4926 exempts the foregoing change from the New Benefit Increase review provision of P.A. 94-0004.*

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**HB 5295 (P.A. 102-0806)**

Sponsors: West II (Jones III)

Passed House:	104-0-0
Passed Senate:	54-0-0

HB 5295 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0806 on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill amends the Chicago Police article of the Pension Code. The bill provides that if a police officer receives any compensation as temporary total disability, permanent total disability, a lump sum settlement award, or other payment under the Workers' Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act as a result of secondary employment for any injury resulting in disability, then any disability benefit payable to the police officer by the pension fund shall be reduced by the amount of the pertinent Workers' Compensation or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act award. If the amount of the pertinent award exceeds the disability benefit payable from the pension fund as a result of secondary employment, then no disability benefit will be payable from the pension fund until that amount exceeds the Workers' Compensation or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act award.

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**HB 5447 (P.A. 102-0811)**

Sponsors: Ugaste (DeWitte)

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

HB 5447 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0811 on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill amends the Downstate Police article of the Pension Code to allow surviving spouses who married retired Downstate Police officers to qualify for a survivor's pension under certain conditions. Previously, if a Downstate Police officer married after retirement and subsequently died, the surviving spouse was not entitled to any survivor's annuity. HB 5447 provides that such that a surviving spouse who married a retired Downstate Police officer would be eligible for a survivor's annuity under the following conditions: 1) the police officer was married to the surviving spouse for at least 5 years prior to the police officer's death, and 2) the surviving spouse has attained the age of 62. The bill specifies that the surviving spouse benefit shall terminate no later than 15 years after the benefit begins to accrue. HB 5447 also specifies that this new surviving spouse benefit would apply to active and retired police officers alike.

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**HB 5472 (P.A. 102-0709)**

Sponsors: Yang Rohr (Martwick)

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

HB 5472 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0709, effective April 22, 2022. Prior to the enactment of the bill, TRS allowed annuitants receiving an annuity other than a disability retirement annuity to return to work as a teacher without impairment of retirement status, provided that employment was not within the school year during which service was terminated and does not exceed 120 paid days or 600 paid hours in each school year, but not more than 100 paid days in the same classroom.

HB 5472 amends the TRS article of the Pension Code by allowing annuitants beginning July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 to accept employment as a teacher without impairing their retirement status provided that the employment is not within the school year during which service was terminated. The bill provides an additional 20 paid days or 100 paid hours to the previously mentioned limits placed on employment for that time period. The bill specifies that this change is meant to assist with addressing the substitute teacher shortage that has been exacerbated by the global pandemic. The annuitant re-employment cap will revert to 120 paid days or 600 paid hours beginning on June 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Beginning July 1, 2023, the annuitant re-employment cap will be set at 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in each school year (pursuant to P.A. 102-0537, effective August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2021).

**SB 2952 (P.A. 102-0995)**

Sponsors: Van Pelt (Delgado)

Passed Senate:	51-0-0
Passed House:	111-0-0

SB 2952 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0995 on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill amends the Chicago Fire and Chicago Laborers Articles of the Pension Code. The bill provides that the Treasurer of the City of Chicago may appoint a designee to act in his or her capacity on both respective pension fund boards, provided the designee has the requisite knowledge of the office of the City Treasurer and has the ability to act on all matters pertaining to the administration of the pertinent pension fund.

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**SB 2958 (P.A. 102-0742)**

Sponsors: Martwick (LaPointe)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	111-0-0

SB 2958 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0742 on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The Act amends the Chicago Laborers Article of the Pension Code to clarify the contribution that a union must make on behalf of a member who has taken a leave of absence from a city position to work for a union while still accruing service credit in the pension fund for that union service (a practice referred to as “union leave”).

Members of the Chicago Laborers Article of the Pension Code who are on Union Leave and participate in the pension fund for that period of leave make regular employee contributions to the Pension Fund in the amount of 8.5% of salary. With regard to employer (union) contributions, prior to the enactment of P.A. 102-0742, the Chicago Laborers Article held that “the participant, or the labor organization on the participant's behalf, makes contributions to the Fund as though it were the employer...based on the regular salary rate received by the participant...” Prior to the enactment of Public Act 100-0023, which placed the Chicago Laborers Pension Fund on a long-term amortization schedule, the labor organization employing the member on Union Leave made contributions equal to the amount of employee contributions two years prior, multiplied by a static statutory factor (“Multiplier Methodology”).

With the enactment of PA 100-0023 on July 6, 2017, the Multiplier Methodology was replaced with statutorily fixed contributions from 2018 through 2022 (referred to as the “ramp” due to the graduated nature of the fixed payments), followed by actuarial-based contributions starting in 2023 sufficient to bring the LABF to 90% funded by the end of 2058. It was therefore unclear what labor organizations were required to contribute on behalf of members on union leave inasmuch as the previous statutory language was rooted in the old multiplier methodology. SB 2958 provides clarification by requiring the labor organization employing a member on Union Leave to contribute the difference between the regular employee contribution (8.5% of salary) and the normal cost of the pension fund, specific to the member's Tier status.

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**SB 2989 (P.A. 102-0822)**

Sponsors: Villivalam (Andrade)

Passed Senate:	53-0-0
Passed House:	101-10-0

SB 2989 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0822 on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill allows members of the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund to purchase up to two years of service credit for previous teaching service in a private school. The bill re-opens an optional service credit purchase window period that was established by Public Act 94-1111 in 2007 and expired on June 1, 2009. In order to qualify for this credit, the member must have been certified while employed by the private school and must have provided satisfactory evidence of employment. For each year of private school service credit established under the Act, the member was required to contribute 16.5% of salary of the first full year of employment as a teacher in a Chicago public school following employment in a private school, plus interest at 8.0%, compounded annually, from the date of membership in the Chicago Teachers' Pension Fund following private school service, to the date of payment.

SB 2989 re-establishes this opportunity for the purchase of optional service credit for private school teaching. The contribution amounts would be equal to the employee and employer contribution that would have been required had the years of private school service been rendered as an active member of CTPF and based on the salary of the first full year of employment as a teacher in a Chicago public school following employment in a private school, plus interest compounded annually at the actuarially assumed rate of return (7.00%) from the date of service to the date of payment. The service credit purchase window would be re-opened on the bill's effective and would close two years thereafter.

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**SB 2991 (P.A. 102-0746)**

Sponsors: Martwick (Halpin)

Passed Senate:	53-0-0
Passed House:	103-0-0

SB 2991 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0746 on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The Act amends the SURS Article of the Pension Code to address situations in which overpayments of pension benefits may be recovered by the retirement system, and situations in which overpayments need not be recovered but merely corrected going forward.

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**SB 3177 (P.A. 102-0836)**

Sponsors: Cunningham (Guerrero-Cuellar)

Passed Senate:	52-0-0
Passed House:	114-0-0

SB 3177 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0836 on May 13, 2022. The bill makes a non-substantive technical correction to the Chicago Fire article of the Pension Code. P.A. 102-0293

provided that a firefighter who withdraws from service with less than 10 years of service with no age restriction, or any firefighter that leaves to enter another department of the city is entitled to a refund of contributions. SB 3177 amends the Chicago Fire article such that the following criteria will satisfy the requirements for a refund of contributions: a firefighter who withdraws before age 50, or a firefighter with less than 10 years of service who withdraws before age 57, or any firefighter that leaves to enter the service of another department of the city. SB 3177 restores the statutory language that existed prior to the enactment of P.A. 102-0293, but was inadvertently changed by the Act.

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**SB 3465 (P.A. 102-1013)**

Sponsors: Martwick (LaPointe)

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

SB 3465 was signed into law as P.A. 102-1013 on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill amends the Chicago Teacher article of the Pension Code such that until June 30, 2024 a retired teacher may be re-employed without impairment of retirement status given that the annuitant is employed in a subject shortage area and the employer of the retired annuitant meets specific requirements as follows:

- vacant positions must first be offered to any teachers legally qualified to hold positions in the subject shortage area that have been honorably dismissed in the preceding calendar year for which the employer seeks to employ a retired annuitant;
- in the 6 months prior to the beginning of the term for which the employer seeks to employ a retired annuitant, the employer must for a period of 90 days, on an ongoing basis, (i) advertise vacancies in the subject shortage area in employment bulletins published by college and university placement offices located near the school; (ii) search for legally qualified teachers through the Illinois Education Job Bank; and (iii) post all vacancies on the employer’s website and list the vacancies in an online job database.

Compliance with these requirements must be submitted by the employer to the regional superintendent, who shall certify the employer’s compliance to the fund.

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**SB 3651 (P.A. 102-0849)**

Sponsors: Villa (Hirschauer)

Passed Senate:	52-0-0
Passed House:	113-0-0

SB 3651 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0849 on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022. Under current law, the IMRF Article of the Pension Code provides that participating municipalities and instrumentalities will be required to pay the pension fund the present value of the increase in pension resulting from an increase in salary granted during an employee's final average salary period that is in excess of the greater of 6% or 1.5 times the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index-U. Current law provides that the fund exclude certain earnings increases from the penalty provision,

such as payments for unused vacation time, and employment promotions that result in increased responsibility and workload, among other exemptions. SB 3651 amends the IMRF article to also exclude from the final average salary cap penalty any earnings increases resulting from periods in which the member was paid through workers' compensation.

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**SB 3652 (P.A. 102-0850)**

Sponsors: Villa (Hirschauer)

Passed Senate:	52-0-0
Passed House:	113-0-0

SB 3652 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0850 on May 13, 2022. The bill amends the IMRF Article of the Pension Code. Under current law, the IMRF Article provides that if a participating employer creates an early retirement incentive program, employees who retire under such a program would lose those incentives if they later accept employment with any IMRF employer in a position for which participation in IMRF is required or is elected by the employee.

SB 3652 provides that employees who retire under an early retirement incentive program and who later accept employment or enter into a contract with any IMRF employer shall lose those incentives, regardless of the position of employment. In other words, the position that the annuitant would accept, whether permanently or on a contractual basis, would not have to be an IMRF-covered position, but merely one with an IMRF employer.

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**SB 3778 (P.A. 102-0856)**

Sponsors: Belt (Halpin)

Passed Senate:	52-0-0
Passed House:	114-0-0

SB 3778 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0856 on May 13, 2022. SB 3778 allows Arson Investigators, along with investigators for the Department of Revenue, Illinois Gaming Board, and the Secretary of State to establish up to 5 years of service credit in the alternative (State Police) formula in SERS for prior police service in IMRF, prior service as a county corrections officer or court services officer in Cook County, or for prior service as a firefighter in an Article 4 (Downstate Fire) pension fund. In order to establish this service credit, the police officer must contribute to SERS a payment equal to the difference between employer and employee contributions made for the prior service and the amounts that would have been contributed in SERS had the service been rendered in the SERS alternative formula, plus interest at the actuarially assumed rate of return of 6.75%, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment. This election to establish service must be made within six months of the effective date of this legislation.

SB 3778 also allows people in the aforementioned positions to convert up to 5 years of regular SERS service to alternative (State Police) service by paying to SERS the difference between the regular formula contributions of 4% and the alternative formula contributions of 12.5%, plus the difference between the employer's normal cost for the prior service and the normal cost for

the alternative service being converted, plus interest at the actuarially assumed rate of return of 6.75%, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment. As with the service credit transfers described above, the window for upgrading past SERS regular formula service is six months after the effective date of this bill.

*Note – SB 3778 exempts the foregoing change from the New Benefit Increase review provision of P.A. 94-0004.*

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**SB 3785 (P.A. 102-0857)**

Sponsors: Curran (Batinick)

Passed Senate:	55-0-0
Passed House:	114-0-0

SB 3785 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0857 on May 13, 2022. The bill amends the Downstate Police and IMRF articles of the Pension Code. The bill provides that within 6 months of the effective date, a member of a Downstate Police Pension Fund may transfer to that fund an unlimited amount of service credit accumulated in IMRF as a county correctional officer, or as a person employed by a participating municipality to perform administrative duties related to law enforcement. In order to establish the service credit, the member must transfer from IMRF to the Downstate Police Pension Fund the employee and employer contributions made for that period of service, the difference between the aforementioned amounts and the amounts that would have been contributed had such service been rendered in the Downstate Police fund, plus interest at the Downstate Police fund's actuarial rate of return, compounded annually, from the date of service to the date of payment.

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**SB 3954 (P.A. 102-0871)**

Sponsors: Syverson (Keicher)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	107-0-0

SB 3954 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0871 on May 13, 2022. Under current law, the Downstate Teacher Article of the Pension Code provides that members who meet the requisite age and service requirements are entitled to apply for a retirement annuity that shall commence on a date set forth by the member, provided that the effective date is no earlier than the day following the last day of creditable service, regardless of the date of official termination of employment.

SB 3954 makes an exception to the above, stating that the effective date of a retirement annuity may be after the date of official termination of employment as long as such employment is (1) less than 10 days in length and (2) less than \$2,000 in compensation.

According to the system, this bill is for one employee of a Rockford area school district, and it is meant to facilitate a retroactive retirement. The employee did not retire immediately after leaving the district and had done a minimal amount of work for the district in the meantime.

TRS says that the person in question had done eLearning work during COVID, and the bill is intended to allow the teacher the opportunity to attain a retroactive retirement.

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**SB 3957 (P.A. 102-0872)**

Sponsors: Harmon (Davis)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	107-0-0

SB 3957 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0872 on May 13, 2022. SB 3957 provides that elections to the board of trustees of the Chicago Teacher Pension Fund shall be held during the first week of November or as soon as possible thereafter, but not later than the third week of November.

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**SB 4000 (P.A. 102-1090)**

Sponsors: Hunter (Robinson)

Passed Senate:	54-0-0
Passed House:	106-0-1

SB 4000 was signed into law as P.A. 102-1090 on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022. Under current law, the Chicago Teacher article of the Pension Code allows annuitants to return to work as a teacher on a temporary, non-annual basis or on an hourly basis without impairing their retirement status, subject to certain limitations. For example, a retired teacher's pension shall not be cancelled so long the person does not work as a teacher for gross compensation for more than 120 days in a school year, or does not accept gross compensation in that school year in excess of \$30,000. SB 4000 provides that the foregoing limitations will sunset on July 1, 2022.

SB 4000 amends the Chicago Teacher article of the Pension Code such that, beginning on or after July 1, 2022 and before July 1, 2024, the pension of a teacher or administrator shall not be cancelled in cases where these individuals are re-employed on a temporary and non-annual basis or hourly basis, so long as the person does not work as a teacher or administrator on more than 140 days in a school year. The bill also provides that for school years beginning on or after July 1, 2024, the pension of a retired teacher shall not be cancelled if the retired teacher is re-employed as a teacher or administrator on a temporary or non-annual basis or hourly basis, so long as the retired teacher does not work for more than 120 days in a school year. The bill states that both of the aforementioned cases of reemployment shall not require active member pension contributions, nor shall the member accrue service credit in CTPF for such re-employment.

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**SB 4053 (P.A. 102-0884)**

Sponsors: Martwick (Hurley)

Passed Senate:	55-0-0
Passed House:	111-0-0

SB 4053 was signed into law on May 13, 2022. The bill amends the Chicago Police and Chicago Fire Articles of the Pension Code by stating that beginning January 1, 2023, the minimum widow's annuity under both articles shall be no less than 150% of the Federal Poverty Level. Current law sets the minimum at 125% of the FPL for both funds – the current statutory minimum amount was established by P.A. 99-0905, which took effect on November 30, 2016. The current FPL for a family of 3 is \$21,960 annually. 125% of the FPL for a family of three is \$27,450, while 150% of the FPL would be \$32,940 for a family of three.

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## SERS TIER 2 ALTERNATIVE FORMULA EXPANSION

### Public Act 102-0719 House Bill 1568 – Vella (Martwick)

Passed House:	94-5-3
Passed Senate:	42-2-0
House Concurrence:	99-7-5

#### Effective Date

- May 6, 2022.

#### Systems Impacted

- SERS

HB 1568 was signed into law as P.A. 102-0719 on May 6, 2022. Prior to P.A. 102-0719, Tier 2 members in the SERS Alternative Formula were able to retire at age 60 with 20 years of service. P.A. 102-0719 allows the following Tier 2 law enforcement personnel to retire at age 55 with 20 years of service under the Alternative Formula:

- State Police troopers;
- investigators for the Secretary of State;
- Conservation police officers;
- investigators for the Department of Revenue or the Illinois Gaming Board;
- investigators for the Office of the Attorney General; and
- Commerce Commission police officers or arson investigators

Members participating in the SERS Alternative Formula contribute 12.5% of salary towards their pensions, regardless of tier status. The Act does not change the member contribution amount.

# EXTENSION OF THE VOLUNTARY PENSION BUYOUT PROGRAMS

## Public Act 102-0718 House Bill 4292 – Morgan (Martwick)

Passed House:	108-02-0
Passed Senate:	52-01-0

### Effective Date

- May 5, 2022.

### Systems Impacted

- SERS, SURS, and TRS

### 2-Year Extension of the Two Voluntary Pension Buyout Programs

P.A. 102-0718 extended the two pension buyout programs by 2 years to June 30, 2026 (the original enabling legislation is detailed below). Under P.A. 102-0718, eligible members of SERS, SURS, or TRS may now elect to participate in the pension buyout programs until June 30, 2026. Prior to the Act, the programs were first extended by 3 years by P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019, such that the buyout programs were scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2024.

The two voluntary pension buyout programs for SERS, SURS, and TRS were created by P.A. 100-0587 that went into effect on June 4, 2018. A brief summary of each buyout program is shown below:

- **Voluntary Pension Buyout for Vested, Inactive Members (“Total Pension Buyout”):**  
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 age and service credits to receive a retirement annuity (i.e., the member has vested for a pension);
  - Has not received any retirement annuity; and
  - Has not elected the compounded 3% COLA buyout option.
- **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 between the present value of the standard Tier One 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 total pension buyout option.

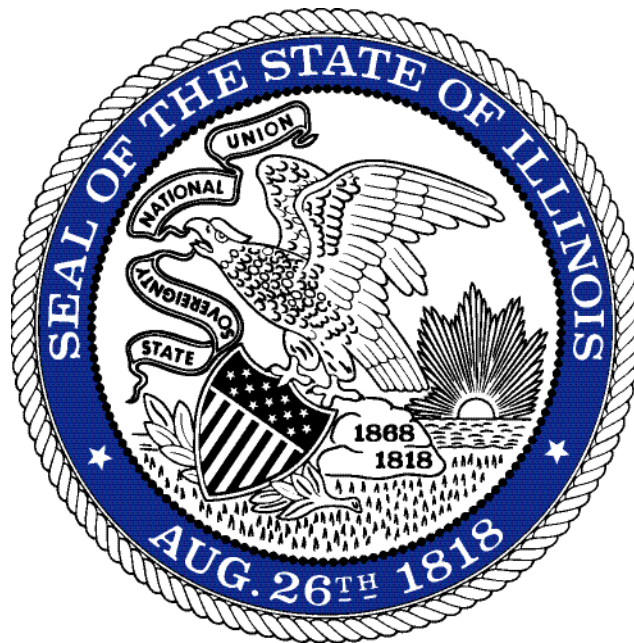
**An Additional \$1 Billion of State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds**

Prior to P.A. 102-0718, the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds of \$1 billion were authorized for the purpose of making the accelerated pension benefit payments to those who elected to participate in the buyout programs.

This Act authorized the issuance of an additional \$1 billion of State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, allowing a total of \$2 billion bonds to be issued for the buyout programs to reflect the extended window period for the buyout programs.

# SECTION 9. STATE FUNDED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

- **Unfunded Liabilities**

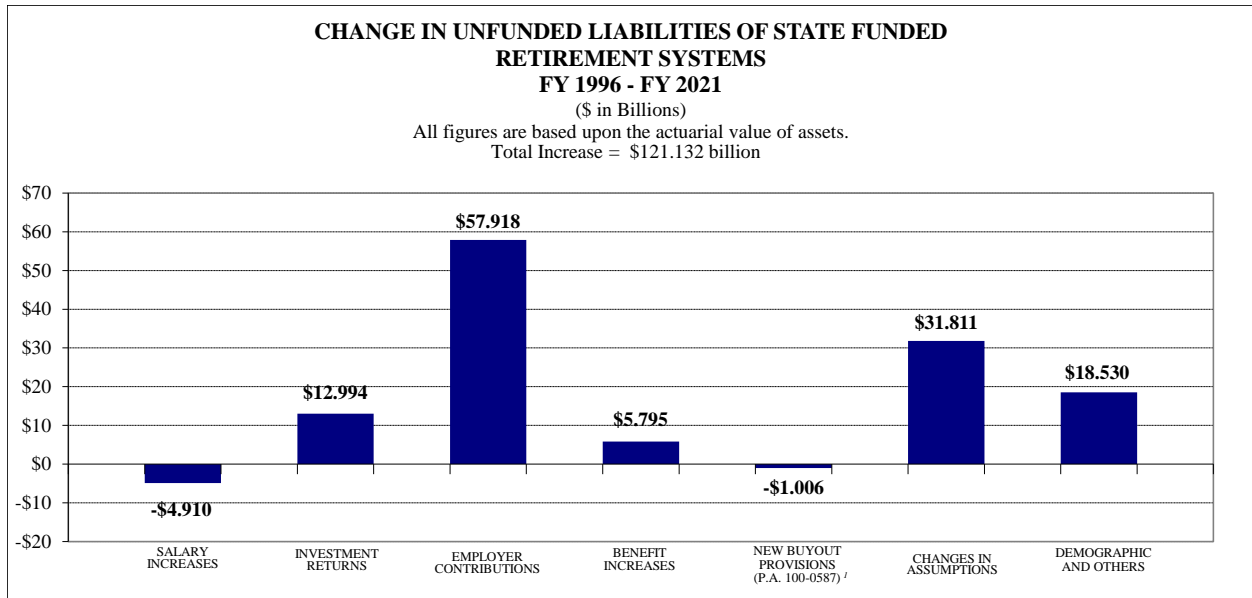




## UNFUNDED LIABILITIES

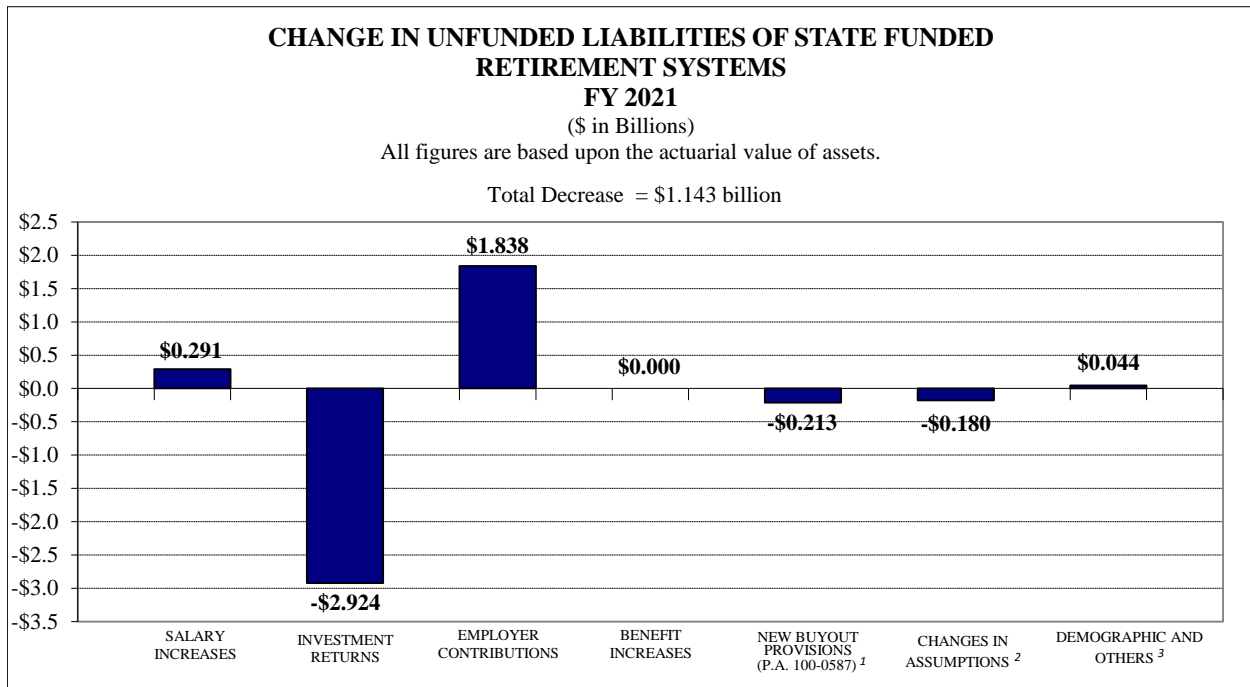
The chart below documents the change in the unfunded liabilities of all five State systems combined over the period FY 1996 – FY 2021. FY 1996 was the first year of the funding plan under P.A. 88-593, or what is commonly referred to as the “1995 pension funding law.” While the funding plan sets an ultimate 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.



<sup>1</sup> The two voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Payment Programs (the pension buyout programs) for TRS, SERS, and SURS were created by P.A. 100-0587, effective June 4, 2018, and extended by 3 years to June 30, 2024 by P.A. 101-0010, effective June 5, 2019. P.A. 102-0718 extended the programs by 2 additional years to June 30, 2026. Based on the FY 2021 actuarial valuations of the State Systems, a \$1 billion decrease in the liability came from all the Big 3 systems: TRS (\$576.4 million), SERS (\$404.7 million), and SURS (\$24.8 million).

The chart below shows how actuarial factors affected unfunded liabilities of all five State systems in FY 2021. Based on the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuations, the combined unfunded liabilities dropped by \$1.1 billion during FY 2021, a 0.8% decrease, compared to FY 2020. The primary contributor to this improvement was significantly strong investment returns by all the five systems, which lowered the aggregate unfunded liability by \$2.924 billion. This gain alone was more than enough to offset an actuarial loss of \$1.838 billion from actuarially insufficient State contributions and a \$291 million loss from higher-than-assumed salary increases as well as the net effect of demographic/other factors, which resulted in a \$44 million loss.



<sup>1</sup> The two voluntary Accelerated Pension Benefit Payment Programs (the pension buyout programs) were created by P.A. 100-0587 and extended by 3 years to June 30, 2024 by P.A. 101-0010. Then, P.A. 102-0718 extended the programs by 2 more years to June 30, 2026 – the impact of P.A. 102-0718 is not captured in this chart. Based on the FY 2021 actuarial valuations of the systems, the aggregate unfunded liability decreased by \$213.4 million in FY 2021 due to the buyout programs, coming from TRS and SURS. TRS reported the liability reduction of \$195.5 million, and SURS estimated a \$17.9 million decrease in the liability. SERS did not report a reduction in actuarial liabilities in FY 2021 due to the buyout programs, although the system indicates that an unspecified actuarial reduction will be reported in its FY 2022 valuation.

<sup>2</sup> The combined liability decreased by \$180 million due to the net effect of actuarial assumption changes by the big 3 systems, TRS, SERS, and SURS. Actuarial gains from TRS and SERS offset an actuarial loss from SURS. These assumption changes will be detailed further in the forthcoming Report on the Financial Condition of the State Retirement Systems.

<sup>3</sup> The combined liability increased by \$44.2 million due to the net effect of demographic and other factors. An actuarial gain of \$46.2 million from SERS was offset by actuarial losses from the other 4 systems.



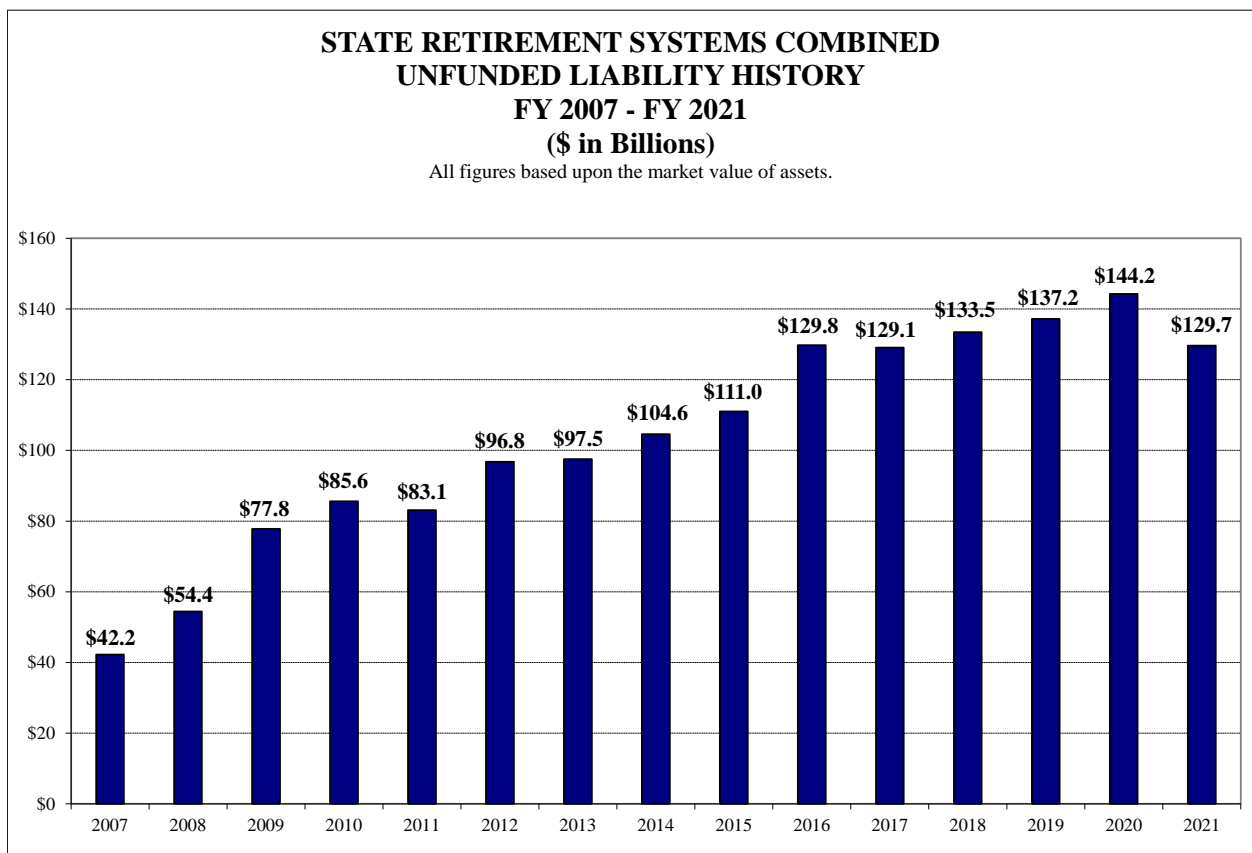
There were two other small gains that also helped reduce the aggregate unfunded liability: buyout programs and assumption changes. These two small actuarial gains decreased the unfunded liability by \$392.9 million. Of this amount, a \$213.4 million gain came from the effect of the buyout programs by TRS and SURS. Based on the FY 2021 actuarial valuations of the systems, in FY 2021, TRS reported a favorable buyout experience of \$195.5 million and SURS estimated a reduction of \$17.9 million in the liability due to the buyout programs. SERS did not report a reduction in actuarial liabilities in FY 2021 due to the buyout programs, although the system indicates that an unspecified actuarial reduction will be reported in its FY 2022 valuation.

The following chart shows a brief history of changes in the investment rate assumption for each of the State-funded systems. Only one system, SURS, reduced its assumed rate of return to 6.50% from 6.75% in FY 2021 while the other four systems kept their respective investment return assumption rates the same.

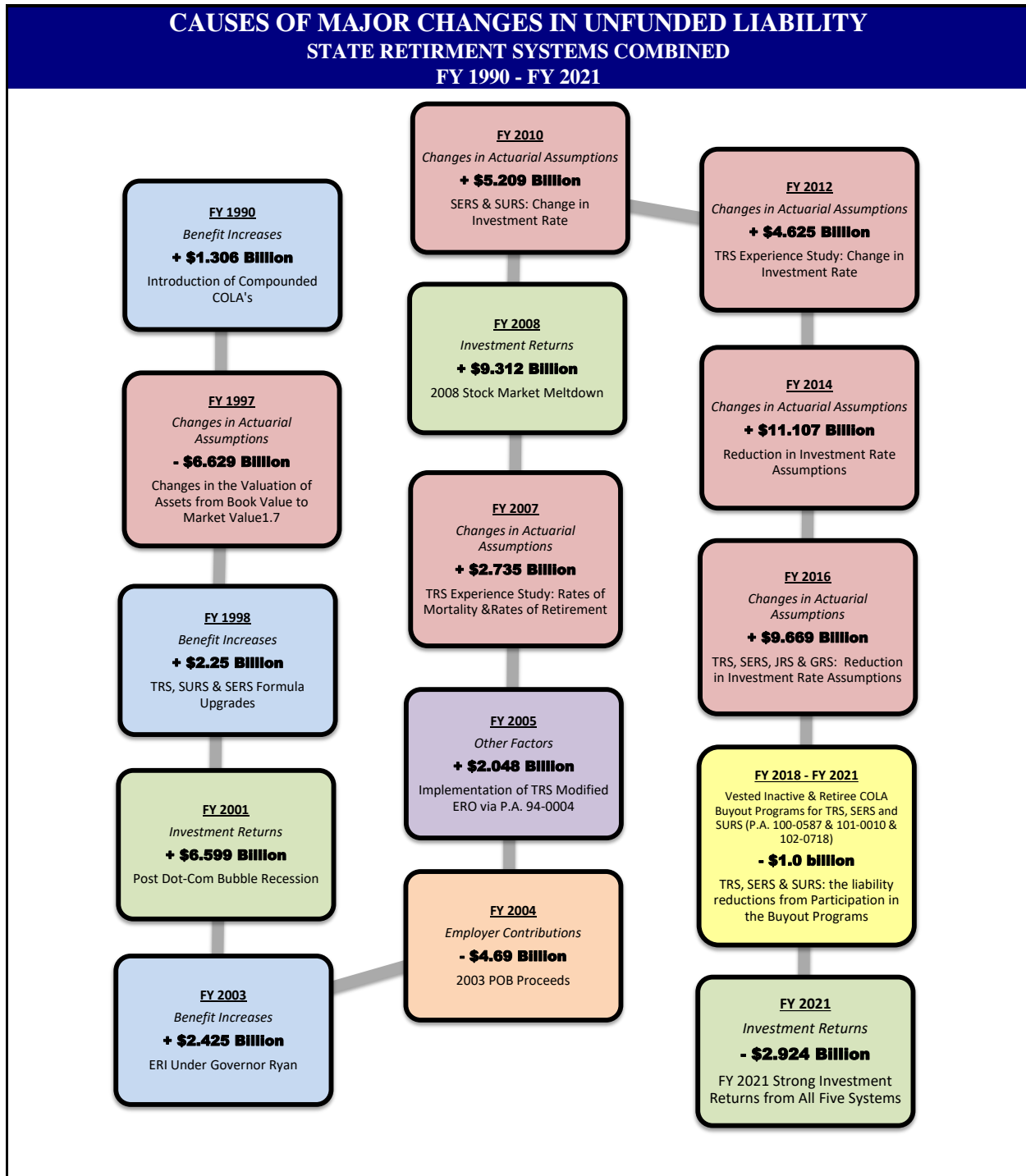
Historical Change in Investment Rate Assumptions											
System	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TRS	8.50%	8.00%		7.50%		7.00%					
SERS	7.75%			7.25%		7.00%			6.75%		
SURS	7.75%			7.25%			6.75%			6.50%	
JARS	7.00%					6.75%			6.50%		
GARS	7.00%				6.75%			6.50%			

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 \$42.2 billion in FY 2007 to \$129.7 billion in FY 2021 although a significant improvement was seen in FY 2021.



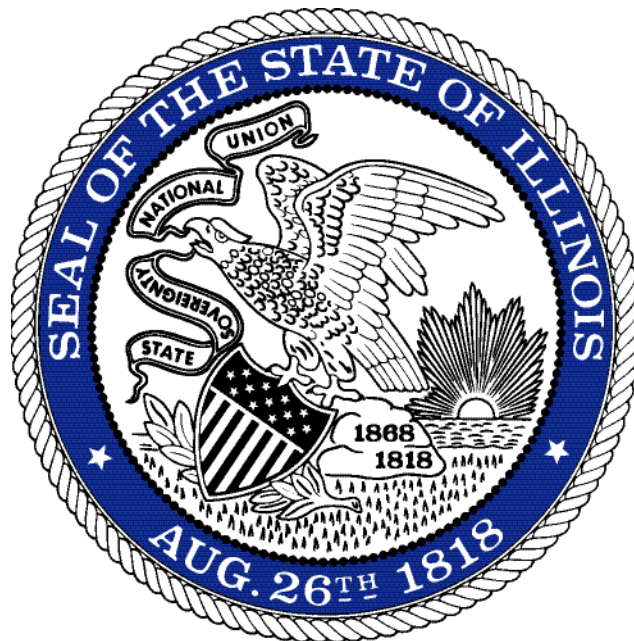
The chart below captures the major historical legislative enactments, actuarial changes and economic occurrences that affected the combined unfunded liability of the State Systems from FY 1990 to FY 2021





# SECTION 10. DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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





<b>ILLINOIS BONDS AT A GLANCE</b>							
(\$ in millions)							
	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>Bond Sales*</b>	actual	actual			estimate		
General Obligation	\$1,850.0	\$1,325.0	-\$525.0	-28.4%	\$2,712.0	\$1,387.0	104.7%
Revenue	\$0.0	\$350.0	\$350.0	100.0%	\$700.0	\$350.0	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,850.0</b>	<b>\$1,675.0</b>	<b>-\$175.0</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>	<b>\$3,412.0</b>	<b>\$1,737.0</b>	<b>103.7%</b>
<b>Outstanding Principal</b>							
General Obligation	\$27,656.7	\$27,054.0	-\$602.7	-2.2%	\$27,747.0	\$693.0	2.6%
Revenue	\$1,941.2	\$2,246.0	\$304.8	15.7%	\$2,747.0	\$501.0	22.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29,597.9</b>	<b>\$29,300.0</b>	<b>-\$297.9</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>\$30,494.0</b>	<b>\$1,194.0</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Debt Service**</b>							
General Obligation	\$3,200.7	\$3,309.4	\$108.7	3.4%	\$3,569.2	\$259.8	7.9%
Revenue	258.7	\$287.0	\$28.3	10.9%	\$342.0	\$55.0	19.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,459.4</b>	<b>\$3,596.4</b>	<b>\$137.0</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>\$3,911.2</b>	<b>\$314.8</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Source: Illinois State Budget Fiscal Year 2023</b>							
<b>General Revenues***</b>	<b>\$44,852.0</b>	<b>\$50,334.0</b>	<b>\$5,482.0</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>\$46,429.0</b>	<b>-\$3,905.0</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>
<b>G.O. &amp; Revenue Debt Service as %</b>							
<b>General Revenues</b>	<b>7.71%</b>	<b>7.15%</b>			<b>8.42%</b>		
<b>GO Bond Rating</b>							
Moody's	Baa2	Baa1					
Standard & Poor's	BBB	BBB+					
Fitch	BBB-	BBB+					
Note: Bond Sales do not include refunding sales or Short-term borrowing.							
* FY 2023 Bond Sales are estimates by GOMB from the FY 2023 Budget Book.							
** FY 2023 Debt Service amounts are CGFA estimates.							
*** FY 2023 General Revenues amounts are the assumed revenue estimated under the enacted FY 2023 budget (April 2022).							

In FY 2022, the State sold \$1.675 billion in bonds, which included \$1.052 billion in General Obligation bonds for the State’s capital programs, \$273 million of Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, and \$350 million of Build Illinois bonds.

In FY 2023, the Governor’s Budget estimates the sale of \$3.412 billion in bonds, including \$2.597 billion in General Obligation bonds for capital projects, \$115 million of Pension Obligation Acceleration Bonds, and \$700 million of Build Illinois bonds.

## 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 101-630 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.

The June 2020 \$1.2 billion GO Certificates were sold with an interest rate of 3.82% to be used to pay for Medicaid-related vouchers. The interest rate was lowered by the Municipal Liquidity Facility to 3.36% on August 27, 2020, when the Federal Reserve decided to lower the rates to 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 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.

<b>REPAYMENT OF JUNE 2020 CERTIFICATES</b>					
Redemption date	Principal	Accrued Interest	Total		
11/30/2020	\$ 196,580,000	\$ 3,416,779	\$	199,996,779	
12/30/2020	\$ 78,420,000	\$ 1,582,603	\$	80,002,603	
1/26/2021	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 1,808,622	\$	81,808,622	
3/23/2021	\$ 145,000,000	\$ 4,049,528	\$	149,049,528	
4/13/2021	\$ 300,000,000	\$ 8,938,333	\$	308,938,333	
5/11/2021	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 8,101,944	\$	258,101,944	
6/7/2021	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 5,197,167	\$	155,197,167	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,200,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 33,094,976</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,233,094,976</b>	

Source: GOMB 5/28/2021



Illinois borrowed \$2 billion from the Federal Reserve’s MLF on December 17, 2020. The borrowing received a 3.42% rate and had a 3-year maturity (to be paid off by December 2023). The proceeds were used for the payment of Medicaid-related bills which generated approximately \$1 billion dollars in federal matching funds.

The MLF guidelines allowed for sellers to pay off the debt early which would affect the amount of 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 better-than-expected revenues, the \$2 billion in debt was paid off entirely in January 2022. Paying off the debt almost two years early saved the State approximately \$82 million in interest payments.

<b>PLANNED REPAYMENT OF DECEMBER 2020 CERTIFICATES</b>				
<b>Redemption date</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Accrued Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>	
12/15/2021	\$ 666,670,000	\$ 22,673,447	\$	689,343,447
12/15/2022	\$ 666,665,000	\$ 45,473,220	\$	712,138,220
12/15/2023	\$ 666,665,000	\$ 68,273,163	\$	734,938,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 136,419,829</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,136,419,829</b>

Source: GOMB 1/10/2022

<b>ACTUAL REPAYMENT OF DECEMBER 2020 CERTIFICATES</b>				
<b>Redemption date</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Accrued Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>	
6/17/2021	\$ 189,420,000	\$ 3,239,082	\$	192,659,082
6/23/2021	\$ 186,700,000	\$ 3,298,989	\$	189,998,989
6/29/2021	\$ 117,850,000	\$ 2,149,584	\$	119,999,584
6/30/2021	\$ 93,290,000	\$ 1,710,472	\$	95,000,472
7/6/2021	\$ 397,485,000	\$ 7,514,454	\$	404,999,454
11/12/2021	\$ 145,505,000	\$ 4,492,467	\$	149,997,467
12/21/2021	\$ 96,660,000	\$ 3,342,503	\$	100,002,503
1/18/2022	\$ 482,090,000	\$ 17,907,233	\$	499,997,233
1/26/2022	\$ 291,000,000	\$ 11,030,355	\$	302,030,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 54,685,139</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,054,685,139</b>

Source: GOMB 1/10/2022

## 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 State's June 2020 \$1.2 billion borrowing from the Municipal Liquidity Facility was considered Short-Term borrowing under the Short-Term Borrowing Act. The December 2020 \$2 billion borrowing from the MLF was for three years, and was borrowed under the State's CURE Borrowing Act. A History of the State's Short-Term Borrowing is shown in the table on the following page.

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

Source: Governor's Office of Management & Budget

## BOND SALES

<b>STATE-ISSUED BOND SALES</b>									
DATE	BOND SALE TYPE	AMOUNT	TAXABLE v. TAX-EXEMPT	NEGOTIATED v. COMPETITIVE SALE	TRUE INTEREST COST	S&P	FITCH	MOODY'S	KROLL
<b>FY 2020</b>									
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	
<b>FY 2021</b>									
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	
<b>FY 2022</b>									
Sep-21	Build Illinois Septemer 2021A	\$130 million	tax-exempt	competitive	1.31%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	AA+
Sep-21	Build Illinois Septemer 2021B	\$220 million	taxable	negotiated	2.72%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	AA+
Sep-21	Build Illinois Septemer 2021C refunding	\$143 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	1.25%	BBB+	BBB+	Baa2	AA+
Dec-21	General Obligation December 2021A	\$200 million	tax-exempt	competitive	1.30%	BBB	BBB-	Baa2	
Dec-21	General Obligation December 2021B	\$200 million	tax-exempt	competitive	2.50%	BBB	BBB-	Baa2	
May-22	General Obligation June 2022A	\$925 million	tax-exempt	negotiated	4.64% aggregated	BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	
May-22	General Obligation June 2022B refunding	\$713 million	tax-exempt	negotiated		BBB+	BBB+	Baa1	

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

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

“Illinois’ GO offering brought recalibrated couponing on the long end to 5.50%, up from 5.25% and a contrast to the state’s March 2021 pricing when the maximum coupon was 5% in longer

maturities, Olsan noted. While some of the best opportunities are available to buyers currently, she said sellers are ‘finding new yield ranges are required for orderly placement.’ Upcoming issuance, she said, can be expected ‘to see tailor-made structures come into play while the rate and inflation outlooks remain volatile.’ [Munis mixed as Ill., NYC price; ICI reports largest outflow of 2022, by Jessica Lerner and Lynne Funk, *The Bond Buyer*, May 18, 2022.]

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

The State competitively sold \$130 million of tax-exempt Build Illinois bonds, Series A, on August 24, 2021, for capital projects funding. The 10-year of these bonds had a 4% coupon and was 39 basis points above the AAA benchmark with a true interest cost of 1.31%. [Primary the Focus; Illinois spreads tighten further, *The Bond Buyer*, By Lynne Funk, Gary Siegel, Christine Albano, August 24, 2021]

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

“The 10-year in this week’s deal landed at a 1.38% yield with a 5% coupon, a 45 basis point spread to the Municipal Market Data’s AAA benchmark. The 10-year in the Aug. 24 sale with a 4% coupon settled at a 40 bp spread and 1.28% yield.... The tax-exempt spreads this year are closer to those seen on deals before 2018 when the bonds carried high-grade ratings before revised rating criteria and the state’s falling GO ratings dragged down the sales tax credit,

underscoring the longstanding penalties imposed by buyers on the Illinois name.” [Illinois reaps first market benefits of ratings upswing, The Bond Buyer, By Yvette Shields, September 16, 2021]

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

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

## PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS

The State sold three sets of Pension Obligation Bonds to pay State pension payments and, in the case of the 2003 bonds, to also put funds into the five State pension systems. The FY 2010 and FY 2011 Pension Obligation bonds have been repaid. The FY 2003 Pension Obligation bonds were a 30-year bond, which will not be paid off until FY 2033.

Pension Acceleration Bonds are sold to pay for employees taking an accelerated retirement payment. The bond authorization level for these bonds was increased from \$1 billion to \$2 billion in P.A. 102-0718. The State has sold six series of Pension Acceleration Bonds equaling \$1.01 billion in bonds:

- FY 2019 = \$300 million
- FY 2020 = \$225 million
- FY 2021 = \$212 million
- FY 2022 = \$273 million

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

REMAINING COMBINED DEBT SERVICE OF PENSION OBLIGATION AND PENSION ACCELERATION BONDS								
Fiscal Year	\$10 Billion	\$300 Million	\$225 Million	\$125 Million	\$87 Million	\$148 Million	\$125 Million	COMBINED
	2003 POB Total	2019 PAB Total	2020 PAB Total	Oct 2020 PAB Total	Mar 2021 PAB Total	Dec 2021 PAB Total	Jun 2022 PAB Total	Grand Total
FY 2022	\$749,800,000	\$27,096,000	20,970,000	16,443,900	7,419,883	3,063,968		\$824,793,751
FY 2023	\$783,712,500	\$26,646,000	20,508,750	16,194,900	7,514,882	13,845,125	9,856,944	\$878,279,101
FY 2024	\$840,150,000	\$26,166,000	20,025,000	15,889,500	7,340,926	13,475,875	11,250,000	\$934,297,301
FY 2025	\$892,200,000	\$25,662,000	19,530,000	15,530,700	7,166,971	13,106,625	11,000,000	\$984,196,296
FY 2026	\$915,425,000	\$25,122,000	19,035,000	8,234,900	6,993,015	12,737,375	10,750,000	\$998,297,290
FY 2027	\$936,100,000	\$24,552,000	18,540,000	6,637,500	6,819,060	12,368,125	10,500,000	\$1,015,516,685
FY 2028	\$979,225,000	\$23,952,000	18,045,000	6,457,500	6,645,104	11,998,875	10,250,000	\$1,056,573,479
FY 2029	\$1,018,525,000	\$23,328,000	17,550,000	6,277,500	6,471,148	11,629,625	10,000,000	\$1,093,781,273
FY 2030	\$1,079,000,000	\$22,680,000	17,055,000	6,097,500	6,297,193	11,260,375	9,750,000	\$1,152,140,068
FY 2031	\$1,134,375,000	\$22,008,000	16,560,000	5,917,500	6,123,237	10,891,125	9,500,000	\$1,205,374,862
FY 2032	\$1,159,650,000	\$21,324,000	16,065,000	5,737,500	5,949,282	10,521,875	9,250,000	\$1,228,497,657
FY 2033	\$1,156,100,000	\$20,628,000	15,570,000	5,575,500	5,775,326	10,152,625	9,000,000	\$1,222,801,451
FY 2034		\$19,920,000	15,075,000	5,431,500	5,601,370	9,778,500	8,750,000	\$64,556,370
FY 2035		\$19,200,000	14,580,000	5,287,500	5,427,415	9,446,400	8,500,000	\$62,441,315
FY 2036		\$18,480,000	14,085,000	5,143,500	5,253,459	9,151,200	8,250,000	\$60,363,159
FY 2037		\$17,760,000	13,590,000	4,997,250	5,079,504	8,856,000	8,000,000	\$58,282,754
FY 2038		\$17,040,000	13,095,000	4,851,000	4,905,548	8,560,800	7,737,500	\$56,189,848
FY 2039		\$16,320,000	12,600,000	4,707,000	4,766,383	8,265,600	7,475,000	\$54,133,983
FY 2040		\$15,600,000	12,105,000	4,563,000	4,627,219	7,970,400	7,200,000	\$52,065,619
FY 2041		\$14,880,000	11,587,500	4,419,000	4,488,054	7,712,100	6,925,000	\$50,011,654
FY 2042		\$14,160,000	11,070,000	4,275,000	4,348,890	7,490,700	6,650,000	\$47,994,590
FY 2043		\$13,440,000	10,552,500	4,131,000	4,174,934		6,375,000	\$38,673,434
FY 2044		\$12,720,000	10,035,000	3,982,500	4,000,979		6,100,000	\$36,838,479
FY 2045			9,517,500	3,829,500	3,827,023		5,825,000	\$22,999,023
FY 2046				3,676,500	3,653,068		5,550,000	\$12,879,568
FY 2047							5,275,000	\$5,275,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,644,262,500</b>	<b>\$468,684,000</b>	<b>\$367,346,250</b>	<b>\$174,288,650</b>	<b>\$140,669,873</b>	<b>\$212,283,293</b>	<b>\$209,719,444</b>	<b>\$13,217,254,010</b>
	PA 93-0002	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 100-0587	PA 102-0718	
	TIC =5.047%	TIC =5.741%	TIC =5.818%	TIC = 3.948%*	TIC =2.90%	TIC =2.154%	TIC =4.64%*	
	30-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	20-yr maturity	25-yr maturity	

\* Aggregated.

## BOND AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS

The table below shows the status of authorization levels for each category of G.O. bonds and for State-issued revenue bonds. General Obligation capital projects total authorization is \$51.5 billion, with approximately \$20.8 billion remaining unissued as of May 31, 2022. Pension Acceleration bond authorization available as of the end of May was \$1.115 billion. Income Tax Bonds have remaining authorization of \$1.2 billion. Build Illinois Bonds have available authorization of \$3.334 billion.

<b>STATUS OF G.O. AND STATE-ISSUED REVENUE BONDS</b>					
<b>as of May 31, 2022</b>					
(\$ in billions)	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over* Committed
Capital Facilities	\$18.580	\$8.865	\$18.571	\$0.009	\$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	\$5.327	\$12.038	-\$0.117	\$0.172
Transportation B	\$5.966	\$1.448	\$5.704	\$0.263	
Transportation D	\$4.660	\$0.266	\$4.719	-\$0.059	\$0.059
Transportation E Mutimodal	\$4.500	\$4.159	\$4.587	-\$0.087	\$0.044
Coal & Energy Development	\$0.243	\$0.089	\$0.148	\$0.095	
SUBTOTAL	\$51.514	\$20.841	\$51.411	\$0.103	\$0.589
Pension bonds	\$17.562	\$0.396	\$17.166	\$0.396	
Pension Acceleration Bonds	\$2.000	\$1.115	\$0.941	\$1.059	
Medicaid Funding Series	\$0.250	\$0.004	\$0.246	\$0.004	
Income Tax Bonds	\$7.200	\$1.200	\$6.000	\$1.200	
TOTAL	\$78.526	\$23.556	\$75.764	\$2.762	\$0.589
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
G.O. Refunding°	\$4.839	\$2.387	\$2.452	\$2.387	
	Authorization	Un-Issued	Appropriated†	Available after appropriations	Over* Committed
Build Illinois	\$9.485	\$3.334	\$12.057	-\$2.572	\$2.573
	Limit	Un-Issued	Principal Outstanding	Available	Over Committed
Build IL Refunding	Unlimited	Unlimited	\$0.690	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 2022.

\*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

### STATE BOND RATINGS UPGRADES

In the Spring of 2022, all three rating agencies upgraded Illinois to the BBB+/Baa1 level. In May of 2022, Fitch raised Illinois General Obligation ratings two levels from BBB- to BBB+, and Build Illinois ratings two levels from BBB+ to A, with stable outlooks. Standard and Poor's raised Illinois General Obligation ratings to BBB+ from BBB, and Build Illinois ratings from BBB+ to A-, with stable outlooks. This is the second upgrade from S&P in a year, with the last upgrade occurring in July of 2021. This comes on the heels of a second upgrade from Moody's to Baa1 for GO and Build Illinois ratings in April 2022. Moody's had increased ratings one level in the summer of 2021. This puts Illinois just below the single A level, where it has not been since June of 2016. In their assessments, all three rating agencies explained their decisions were based on Illinois' improved revenues and federal funding, and the State's early budget, which paid down borrowing and late bills, and additional funding to pensions and the rainy day fund.

#### **FITCH      General Obligation   BBB+; outlook stable**

“The upgrade to 'BBB+' reflects fundamental improvements in Illinois' fiscal resilience including full unwinding of pandemic-era and certain pre-pandemic non-recurring fiscal measures, meaningful contributions to reserves and sustained evidence of more normal fiscal decision-making. The 'BBB+' IDR (Issuer Default Rating) also reflects the state's elevated long-term liability position and resulting spending pressure, as well as a long record of structural imbalance primarily related to pension underfunding. Illinois' deep and diverse economy is only slowly growing, but still provides a strong fundamental context for its credit profile.

“The Build Illinois bonds' 'A' ratings reflect Fitch's view that pledged state sales tax deposits will grow with inflation. The security structures can withstand a substantial level of decline and still maintain sum-sufficient debt service coverage. However, Fitch caps the ratings on the Build Illinois bonds at two notches above the state's 'BBB+' IDR based on our assessment of security-specific considerations. This is below our assessment of the underlying credit quality of the dedicated tax bonds.

“With operating expenditures generally in line with the enacted budget, the state was able to direct the revenue surplus for the current year towards paying down liabilities including the remainder of its federal Municipal Liquidity Facility (MLF) loans (\$1 billion), outstanding interfund borrowings (\$929 million - most of which was incurred pre-pandemic) and

longstanding unpaid health insurance bills for employee and retiree healthcare (\$898 million, also incurred pre-pandemic). Additional measures taken include paydown of a liability for the College Illinois program, a contribution to the state's budget stabilization fund and primarily one-time tax relief measures..." [Fitch Upgrades Illinois IDR to 'BBB+' and Rates \$1.8B GO Bonds 'BBB+'; Outlook Stable, Fitch Ratings, May 5, 2022]

**S&P                    General Obligation   BBB+; outlook stable**

"The upgrade reflects our view that Illinois' enacted \$46 billion fiscal 2023 budget, along with the state's plans for using fiscal 2022 surplus revenues and deploying federal aid, will likely support its trend of financial stability. The state enacted the fiscal 2023 budget in April, well ahead of the July 1 fiscal year start. This continues the trend of on-time consensus budgeting, a credit feature we consider to have improved following the budget impasses in the previous decade. Favorable state credit elements within this budget include fully funding the \$9.6 billion pension system contributions, a \$200 million contribution to a pension stabilization fund, and \$309 million for the state share of the Chicago teachers pension system, as well as a \$312 million proposed contribution by fiscal year-end to the budget stabilization fund (BSF) that would increase the fund balance to more than \$1 billion or 2.2% of the fiscal 2023 budget, and also dedicating a component of cannabis revenue as a permanent stream to further build the fund.

"If the state continues to improve pension, other postemployment benefits, and BSF funding levels, while shrinking the statutorily created structural deficit without experiencing meaningful deterioration in other credit factors, we could raise the rating. Although not required for us to consider an upgrade, a return to a more abbreviated audit-release period would be in line with that of higher-rated peers." [Illinois GO Debt Rating Raised To 'BBB+' From 'BBB' On Improved Finances, Pension Funding Measures, S&P Global Ratings, May 6, 2022]

**Moody's                    General Obligation   Baa1; outlook stable**

"The upgrade to Baa1 reflects the state's solid tax revenue growth over the past year, which expanded its capacity to rebuild financial reserves and increase payments towards unfunded liabilities. The state is on track to close the current fiscal 2022 with its strongest fund balance in over a decade, which is net of complete repayment of borrowing from the US Federal Reserve's Municipal Liquidity Facility and reflects continued progress towards paying down accounts payable. The state is also increasing pension contributions, indicating increased commitment to paying its single-largest long-term liability.

“The rating balances the state's recent financial progress with underlying challenges that will remain in place for some time. These challenges include heavy long-term liability and fixed cost burdens that constrain the state's financial flexibility and contribute to a weak financial position compared to other states, despite the recent improvement in fund balance. Moreover, the Illinois economy has for the past decade expanded at a slower pace than most states and will likely continue to do so given a weak population trend.

“The stable outlook balances the financial progress being made by the state with the uncertainty of the present economic climate. The state's lean financial reserves, and heavy long-term liability and fixed cost burdens make it more vulnerable than other states to a negative shift in the national or global economy, which presently limits the probability of further rating improvement.”  
[*Moody's upgrades the State of Illinois to Baa1; outlook stable*, Moody's Investor Service, 21 April 2022]

## ILLINOIS' CREDIT RATINGS

ILLINOIS' GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND RATINGS HISTORY						
Date of Rating Action	Fitch		S&P		Moody's	
	Rating	up/down	Rating	up/down	Rating	up/down
Apr-May 2022	<b>BBB+</b>	↑2x	<b>BBB+</b>	↑1x	<b>Baa1</b>	↑1x
Jun-Jul 2021			<b>BBB</b>	↑1x	<b>Baa2</b>	↑1x
April 2020	<b>BBB-</b>	↓1x				
June 2017			<b>BBB-</b>	↓1x	<b>Baa3</b>	↓1x
February 2017	<b>BBB</b>	↓1x				
September 2016			<b>BBB</b>	↓1x		
June 2016			<b>BBB+</b>	↓1x	<b>Baa2</b>	↓1x
October 2015	<b>BBB+</b>	↓1x			<b>Baa1</b>	↓1x
June 2013	<b>A-</b>	↓1x			<b>A3</b>	↓1x
Jan 2013			<b>A-</b>	↓1x		
Aug 2012			<b>A</b>	↓1x		
Jan 2012					<b>A2</b>	↓1x
Jun 2010	<b>A</b>	↓1x			<b>A1</b>	↓1x
Mar-Apr 2010	<b>A-/A+recal</b>	↓1x/↑2x			<b>Aa3 recal</b>	↑2x
Dec 2009			<b>A+</b>	↓1x	<b>A2</b>	↓1x
Mar-Jul 2009	<b>A</b>	↓2x	<b>AA-</b>	↓1x	<b>A1</b>	↓1x
Dec 2008	<b>AA-</b>	↓1x				
May 2003	<b>AA</b>	↓1x			<b>Aa3</b>	↓1x
Jun 2000	<b>AA+</b>	↑1x				
Jun 1998					<b>Aa2</b>	↑1x
Jul 1997			<b>AA</b>	↑1x		
Feb 1997					<b>Aa3</b>	↑1x
Sep 1996	<b>AA</b>	<i>initial rating</i>				
Feb 1995					<b>A1</b>	↓1x
Aug 1992			<b>AA-</b>	↓1x	<b>Aa*</b>	↓1x
Aug-Sep 1991			<b>AA</b>	↓1x	<b>Aa1</b>	↓1x
Mar 1983			<b>AA+</b>	↓1x		
Feb 1979			<b>AAA</b>	<i>initial rating</i>		
1973					<b>AAA</b>	<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 HISTORY												
Rating Agencies	Mar-Apr 2010*	June 2010	Jan 2012	June 2013	Oct 2015	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018	Apr 2020	Jun-Jul 2021	Apr-May 2022
Fitch Ratings	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+	A-	A-	BBB+	BBB+	A
Standard & Poor's	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AA-	AA-	BBB	BBB	BBB+	A-
Moody's	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa2	Baa1
Kroll									AA+		AA+	AA+

**AUTHORITIES' AND PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' RATINGS UPGRADES**

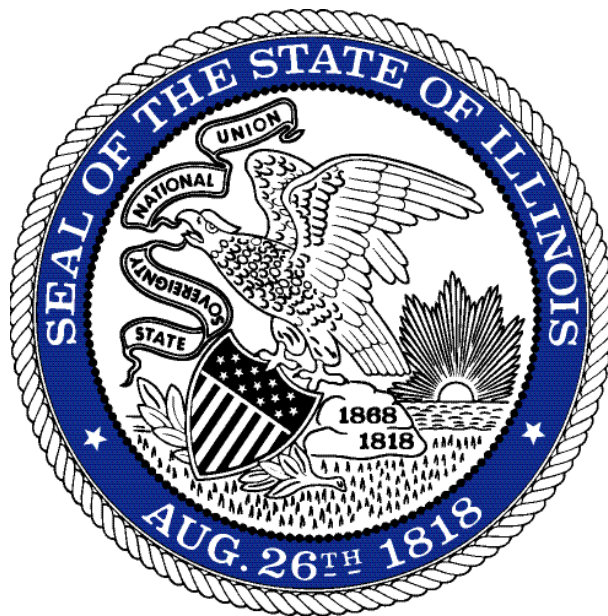
In conjunction with the State's recent upgrades, Moody's and S&P upgraded some of Illinois' authorities and public universities that rely on the State for funding for debt service or for operations, while Fitch upgraded the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority.

<b>UPGRADES FOR ILLINOIS AUTHORITIES AND UNIVERSITIES</b>			
<b>Issuer</b>	<b>S&amp;P</b>	<b>Moody's</b>	<b>Fitch</b>
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority	A-		BBB
Illinois Sports Facilities Authority	BBB-		
Regional Transportation Authority		Aa3	
Chicago Transit Authority		A1	
Eastern Illinois University	BB+	Ba1	
Governors State University	BBB		
Illinois State University	A-	Baa1	
Northeastern Illinois University	BB+	Ba1	
Northern Illinois University		Ba1	
Southern Illinois University	BBB+	Baa3	
University of Illinois	A+		
Western Illinois University	BB+		



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

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

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

<b>FY 2018 - FY 2022 INTERFUND BORROWING</b>						
<b>30 ILCS 105/5h.5 Interfund Borrowing Transfers to GRF and HIRF through FY 2021</b>						
<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Transferred To GRF</b>	<b>Transferred To HIRF</b>	<b>Principal Paid Back (GRF)</b>	<b>Amounts to be Paid Back</b>	<b>Interest Paid FY 2022</b>
0016	Teacher Certificate Fee Revolving Fund		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0
0022	General Professions Dedicated Fund	\$100,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,100,000	\$0	\$64,754
0044	Lobbyist Registration Administration Fund	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
0047	Fire Prevention Fund		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0
0048	Rural/Downstate Health Access Fund	\$200,000		\$200,000	\$0	\$0
0050	Mental Health Fund		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
0054	State Pensions Fund	\$50,000,000		\$50,000,000	\$0	\$0
0057	Illinois State Pharmacy Disciplinary Fund		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$12,171
0059	Public Utility Fund		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0
0067	Radiation Protection Fund	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0	\$38,997
0068	Hospital Licensure Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$30,511
0069	Natural Heritage Endowment Trust Fund	\$340,000		\$340,000	\$0	\$694
0072	Underground Storage Tank Fund	\$99,300,000	\$40,000,000	\$139,300,000	\$0	\$1,709,919
0075	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund	\$5,500,000		\$5,500,000	\$0	\$122,001
0078	Solid Waste Management Fund		\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0
0082	Distance Learning Fund	\$100,000		\$100,000	\$0	\$0
0089	Subtitle D Management Fund		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
0093	Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund	\$20,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$0	\$410,280
0104	Stroke Data Collection Fund	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$0	\$0
0113	Community Health Center Care Fund	\$400,000		\$400,000	\$0	\$0
0115	Safe Bottled Water Fund	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$0	\$0
0118	Facility Licensing Fund	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$0
0145	Explosives Regulatory Fund	\$200,000		\$200,000	\$0	\$1,634
0148	Mental Health Reporting Fund	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$0	\$13,023
0150	Rental Housing Support Program Fund		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
0151	Registered Certified Public Accountants' Administration and Disciplinary Fund	\$500,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$40,598
0152	State Crime Laboratory Fund	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$0
0166	State Police Merit Board Public Safety Fund	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0	\$4,085
0184	ICJIA Violence Prevention Fund	\$100,000		\$100,000	\$0	\$0
0238	Illinois Health Facilities Planning Fund	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
0240	Emergency Public Health Fund		\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
0244	Residential Finance Regulatory Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$20,341
0245	Fair and Exposition Fund	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0
0256	Public Health Water Permit Fund	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$0	\$0
0258	Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$144,868
0259	Optometric Licensing and Disciplinary Board Fund	\$350,000		\$350,000	\$0	\$2,859
0265	State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0	\$279,635
0278	Income Tax Refund Fund	\$150,000,000		\$150,000,000	\$0	\$0
0286	Illinois Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$21,295,000		\$21,295,000	\$0	\$477,809
0291	Regulatory Fund	\$100,000		\$100,000	\$0	\$316
0294	Used Tire Management Fund	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0
0298	Natural Areas Acquisition Fund	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
0299	Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Fund	\$58,000,000		\$58,000,000	\$0	\$0
0327	Tattoo and Body Piercing Establishment Registration Fund	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0	\$0
0340	Public Health Laboratory Services Revolving Fund		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$14,573
0342	Audit Expense Fund	\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0
0343	Federal National Community Services Grant Fund	\$333,289		\$333,289	\$0	\$0

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

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

## FY 2015 INTERFUND BORROWING

Public Act 98-0682 allowed for the transfer of up to \$650 million from special funds of the State to the General Revenue Fund in FY 2015. On June 30, 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	Payback		Payback Total	
		June 2015	Oct 2016	Dec 2016		June 2021
			Principal	Interest	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$454,356,000</b>	<b>\$15,000,000</b>	<b>\$60,469</b>	<b>\$8,800,000</b>	<b>\$23,860,469</b>

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
	<b>FY 2019 TOTAL</b>	<b>\$750,000,000</b>	<b>\$750,000,000</b>	<b>\$12,569,693</b>

\* \$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
	<b>FY 2020 TOTAL</b>	<b>\$800,000,000</b>	<b>\$400,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,624,647</b>

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
	<b>FY 2021 TOTAL</b>	<b>\$400,000,000</b>	<b>\$800,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,783,056</b>

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 received (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 2019-2022.

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,526,569</b>	<b>\$716,070,310</b>	<b>\$2,736,917,914</b>	<b>\$343,900</b>	<b>\$256,221,750</b>	<b>\$3,715,080,443</b>

\*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.

<b>FY 2018 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF</b>				
<b>[PA100-23]</b>				
<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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]

<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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]

<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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]

<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$292,826,300</b>	<b>\$269,113,150</b>	<b>\$23,713,150</b>

## 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.

<b>FY 2015 FUND SWEEPS TO GRF</b>				
<b>[PA 99-0002]</b>				
<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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]**

<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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]

<b>Fund #</b>	<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Up to Amount</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Remainder</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,318,396,100</b>	<b>\$1,284,051,100</b>	<b>\$34,345,000</b>

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

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



# SECTION 12. APPENDICES

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





## APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Federal Aid** - funding provided by the federal government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Medicaid** - public assistance financed jointly by 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.

## APPENDIX B. DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

There are over 970 funds in the Illinois accounting system. These funds are separated into two categories -- Appropriated and Non-Appropriated Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**APPENDIX C. TAX RATE HISTORY OF MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES**

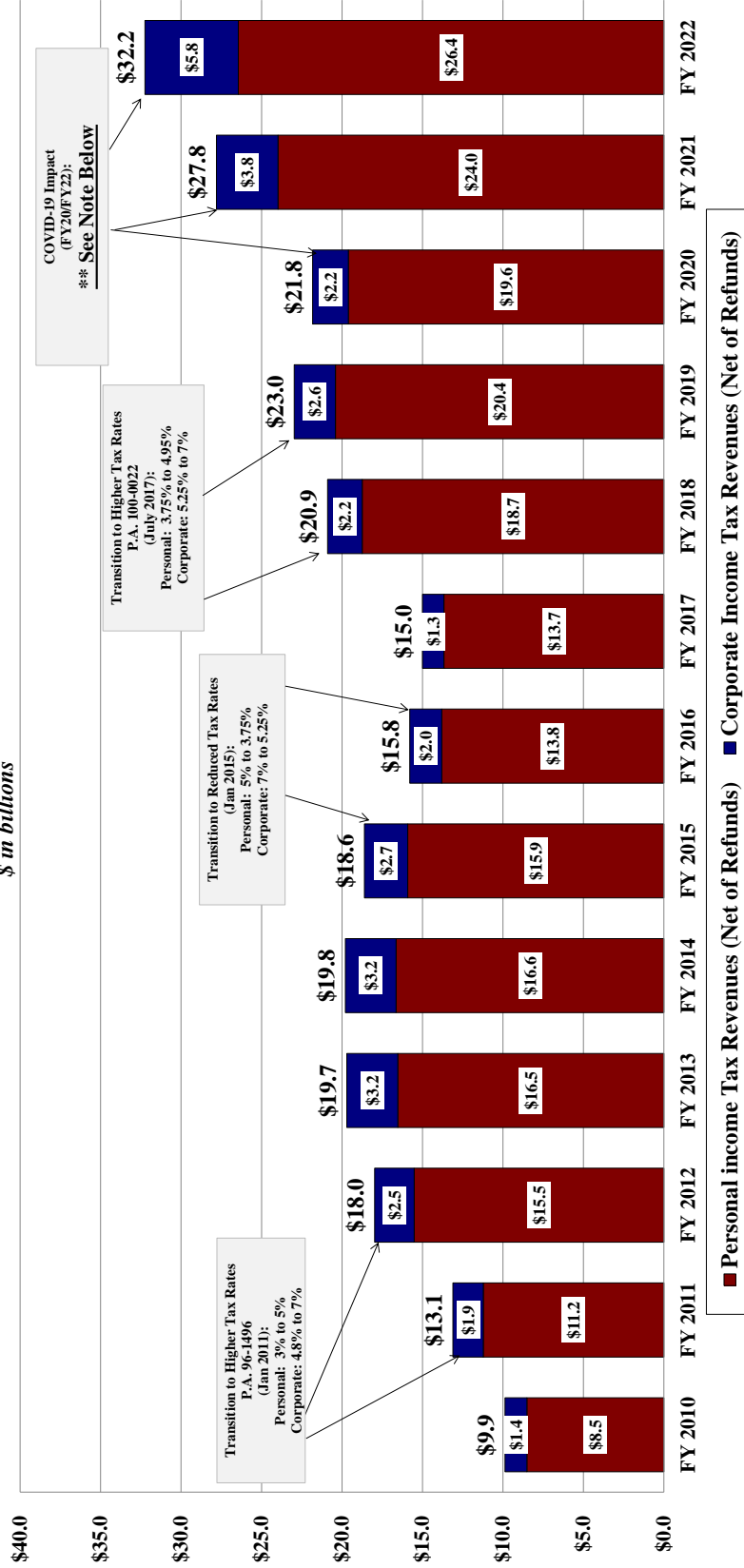
<b>Year</b>	<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	<b>Corporate Income Tax</b>	<b>Sales Tax</b>
1933			2.00%
1935			3.00%
1941			2.00%
1955			2.50%
1959			3.00%
1961			3.50%
1967			4.25%
1969	2.50%	4.00%	4.00%
1983	3.00%	4.80%	
1984	2.50%	4.00%	5.00%
1989	3.00%	4.80%	5.00%
1990			6.25%*
2011	5.00%	7.00%	
2015	3.75%	5.25%	
2017	4.95%	7.00%	
<b>Current Rate</b>	<b>4.95%</b>	<b>7.00%</b>	<b>6.25%*</b>

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

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

## APPENDIX D. COMPOSITION OF INCOME TAX NET REVENUES FY 2010 - FY 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 resulted in FY 2021 income tax receipts being abnormally high. FY 2022 revenues again surpassed expectations due to a combination of revenue enhancing factors including an influx of pandemic-related federal stimulus dollars to the nation's economy and strong market conditions as a result of this activity. This created elevated levels of taxable income from corporate profits and capital gains, thereby providing another significant increase in tax revenues.



## COMMISSION OVERVIEW

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

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

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

### Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability

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